

**ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT FOR THE PROPOSED NEW Eskom
COAL-FIRED POWER STATION PROJECT (MATIMBA B) IN THE LEPHALALE
AREA, LIMPOPO PROVINCE:
PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROCESS**

**PUBLIC MEETING
28 JUNE 2005
18:00**

FUNCTION HALL, MOGOL CLUB, LEPHALALE

DRAFT MINUTES

1. INTRODUCTION

Dr David de Waal, the facilitator, welcomed the attendants to the public meeting regarding the proposed new coal-fired power station in the Lephalale area, Limpopo province. He indicated that the meeting proceedings would be minuted and recorded for record purposes. An attendance register is attached in Appendix A.

He explained that an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) normally has two phases. Issues will be identified and investigated in the first phase, namely the Scoping phase. These would then again be assessed in more detail during the second detailed Environmental Impact Assessment phase. The purpose of this public meeting was thus to explain the proposed project to the attendants and to identify issues, comments and concerns that are relevant and which should be further assessed in detail during the detailed EIA phase. Some questions can therefore not yet be answered, as the studies have not yet been completed.

The purpose of the meeting was to:

- Provide Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs) with information regarding the proposed Matimba B project;
- Provide a brief overview of the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) and Public Participation process;
- Provide an opportunity to seek clarity on the project;
- Record issues, comments and concerns raised; and
- For interaction with the project team.

Dr David de Waal explained that the applicant was Eskom Generation, but that Bohlweki Environmental was appointed as independent consultants to undertake the EIA. He introduced the following members of the project team:

- Mr Tony Stott: Generation: Senior manager stakeholder management

- Ms Deidre Herbst: Generation: Environmental manager
- Mr Nigel Volk: Project manager this phase of the project
- Ms Desiree Siwela: Generation Communications Department
- Mr Nico Gewers: Generation Environmental - Senior advisor

The EIA consultants present at the meeting were:

- Ms Karen Kück: Bohlweki Environmental: EIA Project Manager
- Ms Ashlea Strong: Bohlweki Environmental
- Mr Gift Magangane: Bohlweki Environmental
- Ms. Ingrid Snyman: Bohlweki Environmental: Public participation consultant

There were no apologies to be recorded. The proposed agenda was approved without amendment.

2. OVERVIEW OF ELECTRICITY DEMAND AND SUPPLY SITUATION

Mr Tony Stott provided more information on i.e.:

- The concept of electricity;
- Energy and electricity supply in South Africa;
- Eskom's existing power stations;
- The electricity demand and supply in South Africa;
- Eskom's installed capacity; and
- The planning processes undertaken by Eskom and the Department of Minerals and Energy, the National Integrated Resource Plan (NIRP) and the Integrated Strategic Electricity Plan (ISEP).

In addition he referred to the decision-making processes to be undertaken by Eskom Holdings and technology options investigated by the organisation.

This presentation is included within Appendix B.

3. NEW COAL FIRED POWER STATION IN THE LEPHALALE AREA

Eskom's need for a new power station and the use of coal as the fuel for this power station was addressed by Mr Nigel Volk. He stressed that Eskom Holdings use the term Matimba B, but that the name could be changed in future if the project was approved. The potential source of coal could come from the Grootegeluk Mine of Kumba Resources, which supplies the existing power station.

He provided more information regarding the following:

- Matimba B decision process within Eskom;
- The process followed to identify the priority site;
- The pre-feasibility findings;
- The major activities involved in the feasibility study;

- The major assumptions and the major decisions to be made by Eskom in the short term with regards to the construction of a new coal fired power station in the Lephalale area;
- The aspects taken into account with sites investigated for the Matimba B siting;
- Technical details of the power station;
- The proposed schedule and expenditure; and
- Benefits to the Limpopo Province and Lephalale.

This presentation is included within Appendix B.

4. EIA AND PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROCESS

Ms Karen Kück explained that Eskom Holdings appointed Bohlweki Environmental as independent consultants to undertake the EIA. The project team consisted of a host of specialists chosen due to their experience in the Limpopo Province and/or discipline. She discussed the following issues:

- Why the environmental studies are needed;
- The identification and assessment of the potential environmental impacts (biophysical and social);
- Mitigation and management measures;
- The two phases of the EIA;
- The location of the alternatives assessed in the Scoping phase;
- The investigation of the nominated preferred site;
- Environmental management plan;
- The public participation process;
- Key project information;
- A plan of the sites considered for the power station site and the ancillary infrastructure;
- The aims of the environmental Scoping study;
- The EIA process that would be undertaken; and
- The specialist studies.

This presentation is included within Appendix B.

5. DISCUSSION SESSION

Dr David de Waal opened the discussion session and invited the attendees to raise their views and comments. The following questions were addressed during the discussion session:

- Mr Hendric Hills of the farms Vergulde Helm and Buffelsjagt stated that the construction of a proposed power station on the farm Eenzaamheid or Naauwontkomen would negatively impact on their property values. He stated

that he runs a game farm and that he would not be able to sell the farm if it is situated next to a power station, as the aesthetic value would be severely negatively impacted. He enquired if the EIA will consider this issue.

Ms Karen Kück advised that the land use and social impact studies would consider adjacent land uses. Ms Deidre Herbst added that, from an economics perspective, Eskom would rely on the studies to determine the impact on market related prices and rely on recommendations from these studies to determine the severity of that type of impact.

- Mr Tjaka Erasmus advised that he is an attorney specialising in the game industry. The construction of a second power station in the area would have negative impacts on property prices in the area. He said it would be ideal to construct such a power station in already degraded areas e.g. Gauteng and transport the coal from the source, although he understands that this would not be viable. He pleaded that the impact should be kept to a minimum and that the second power station be erected as near as possible to the first Matimba Power Station. Any additional infrastructure such as transmission lines should also be erected next to existing infrastructure to limit any possible negative impacts associated with these.
- Dr Mark Berry stated that he was concerned that the process was already flawed due to the fact that a public participation process did not form part of Eskom's decision to construct a power station at the Waterberg coalfields. The public did not have the opportunity to evaluate the alternatives that Eskom were considering. He said that the decision was already made that the power station would be constructed at Lephalale and the process therefore just involved how this development would be mitigated. He views this as a fatal flaw in the environmental screening, as the public had no input into the evaluation of the potential areas considered by Eskom.

Mr Tony Stott advised that the point was noted. He emphasised that the need for new power stations in South Africa was not only an Eskom process but that the National Electricity Regulator (NER) through their National Integrated Resource Plan identified that South Africa would have to rely on coal for their electricity generating processes. There was a Public Participation process associated with the development of the plan. The latest version of that plan was issued by the Department of Minerals and Energy during March 2005.
- Mr Ian Hall said the attendants were presented with the Waterberg coalfields as option one and were led to believe that Site B, C and D were poorer choices. The public would like more information on Sites B, C and D to determine how Eskom actually came to the conclusion that the Waterberg coalfields is the most suitable area.

Ms Deidre Herbst noted that the four sites looked at were "brownfields" coal mines where Eskom could build power stations in the short-term. Matimba B proved to be the most viable of the areas considered. However, Eskom will be continuing the pre-feasibility studies for the other potential sites for additional power stations.

- Mr Ian Hall stated that the siting of this proposed power station is proposed for the area west and south of the existing Matimba Power Station and not to the east due to the critical wind directions. What factors made Eskom go west and not east? The existing power station is situated next to Marapong and what effects are felt by the individuals in Marapong?

Mr Nigel Volk replied that 76% of the time the wind blows away from the existing Matimba Power Station and Marapong. Should a new power station be constructed upwind of the existing power station, one could have a situation where the air released from the new power station could elevate the temperature of the air to a point to where it could effect the efficiency of the existing Matimba Power Station. Eskom is, however, still undertaking modelling to determine the detail of the impact on air temperatures as a result of the operation of the dry-cooled stations. The studies undertaken so far have, however, shown that a second power station is unlikely to have an impact on the existing Matimba Power Station based on the distances at which the new power station was proposed to be from the existing station.

- Mr Ian Hall mentioned that the process advert that appeared in the local newspaper made no mention of the meeting held in Marapong and the key stakeholder workshop held in Gauteng on 27 June 2005. The advert was thus inadequate as it only covered the public meeting. He requested that the future adverts should be more complete to inform I&APs of all vehicles that are being used to further the process.

Ms Karen Kück advised that Bohlweki Environmental advertised the open day and public meeting, as is required by the environmental legislation. The key stakeholder workshop held in Gauteng was by invitation only and focused on government officials and NGOs. This was a 'focus group meeting'. In addition, the councillor of Marapong (Councillor Moyo) requested a special meeting with the Marapong community as he felt that the venue where the public meeting was being held not appropriate for the majority of people of Marapong. This meeting was requested after the adverts were placed, and the councillor personally invited the community to attend the meeting in Marapong.

- Mr Lamprecht, the property owner of the farms Eendracht and Fancy, said the property owners were not opposed to development, but those proposing the development should acknowledge the individual property owners and co-operate with them to limit any negative impact on the individual properties.

He is currently farming with game only as it became impossible to farm cattle due to theft and poaching on the farm Eendracht. It is costly to develop a game farm and the property owners are not receiving any assistance from the Lephalale Municipality, Nature Conservation, the police, Eskom and Kumba Resources. He feels that these role players should assist the property owners when the property owners forward complaints. In addition, the municipal landfill site adjacent to his property was not licensed until three months ago and no impact assessment was undertaken before the development of this landfill site. No compensation is received for animals dying from eating plastics and other rubbish from the landfill. A second power station in the area would double the population and therefore double the problems for the individual property owners. He emphasised that the impacts on the farmers must be considered and their needs must be attended to.

Mr Lambrecht was thanked for his contribution.

- Adv Mboni Murathi, a legal advisor at the National Electricity Regulator (NER) suggested that the current problems need to be identified and ways to mitigate these problems should be sought. This is a role for all the role players and the community. He raised a concern over the construction of an additional power station if the existing problems of the communities can not be solved at this stage.

Mr Tony Stott stated the aim of the EIA was to determine the existing problems and the specialist studies should make recommendations on how this could be addressed. He emphasised that the new power station should still be proposed, and if the issues cannot be resolved the authorities would say that Eskom cannot go ahead with the construction of another power station. Each of the relevant authorities (including DEAT, NER etc) would look at the disadvantages and advantages before they issue a decision.

- Mr Gerhard de Beer (Limpopo Department of Environment Affairs) stated that the Mogol, Crocodile and Limpopo River systems have been affected by the construction of the Mogol dam. The proposed development could require the further raising of the dam wall, which would again have negative impacts on these river systems. The Department of Water Affairs and Forestry (DWAF) would have to look at an integrated water management plan for the Limpopo catchment as the development in the Lephalale area could have severe downstream impacts. The minimum flows of the rivers must be maintained. The upstream and downstream impacts should therefore be looked at by DWAF from an integrated perspective.

Ms Karen Kück acknowledged that the river system is a complete system that needs to be looked at in its entirety, and stated that the EIA would identify and consider the potential for downstream impacts. Mr Nigel Volk added that DWAF is undertaking a complete hydrology study which would not only investigate the option to increase the capacity of the dam, but would also

investigate other impacts. DWAF therefore shares the same concerns in this regard.

- Mr Chris Lane stated that his concerns related to the issue of water and the proposed raising of the dam wall. He is concerned about downstream impacts as his farm is over 100 km downstream on the Limpopo River. He enquired how much water would be required to be used by the proposed power station, where the water for the proposed power station would be sourced from, and the extent of the downstream impacts. He enquired when the study being undertaken by DWAF would be complete and the findings made available.

Mr Nigel Volk said the quantity of water required by the power station amounts to approximately 3 million cubic meters. The DWAF study would only be completed in 2006. Ms Karen Kück added that the EIA would be considering the studies being undertaken by DWAF and incorporate their findings, where possible. At the end of the Scoping phase there would be some information available regarding the water related impacts, but the more detailed findings would be included as part of the Environmental Impact Assessment Report.

- Mr Moses Moloantoa noted that the Environmental Management Plan (EMP) was a dynamic document required for the operational phase of the power station. He said that experience has shown that during the construction phase hostels were built in black townships. When the construction is complete, there is no management or upkeep of the hostels and there is no proper control. These problems were experienced in Marapong. This has severe negative impacts on the community.

Ms Deidre Herbst replied that Eskom did not have any answers with regards to the potential establishment of construction camp(s) at this stage. Eskom usually tries not to establish a hostel and aims to minimise any negative impacts associated with the construction phase on the community. The Social Impact Assessment (SIA) would provide recommendations on how best Eskom could address this issue.

- Mr Tienie Loots, property owner of a portion of the farm Zongesien, stated that he is in the process of developing his property. He enquired when Eskom would be in a position to indicate to him whether his property would be required to be purchased, or not. As he is in the process of building additional chalets and related infrastructure, he does not want a situation where he would be told that he overcapitalised his property.

Ms Ingrid Snyman indicated that a preferred site for the proposed power station would be recommended at the end of the Scoping Phase, which is scheduled to be completed by the end of July 2005. This could provide I&APs

with more information on the preferred area for the construction of the power station and how their properties would potentially be affected.

Ms Deidre Herbst added that if Mr Loots' portion of land was preferred, there would be a process through which he will be compensated for the market value of the land as well as for inconveniences experienced.

Mr Nigel Volk indicated that these were the proposed timescales for the EIA process, but that additional studies including the geotechnical investigation and other modelling are expected to be completed by August 2005.

- Mr Willie Barnard, property owner in the area, stated that the property owners whose farms are not bought out are the ones that should be concerned about the proposed development, as they would have to deal with the negative impacts. He added that the I&APs should not think that the power station would not be built, as the country needs the additional power to be generated. The EIA only assessed the positive and negative impacts and ensures that the negative impacts are properly mitigated. He indicated that the property owners in the area already experienced air pollution from the existing Matimba Power Station and he believes that the problem of the fences rusting very quickly can be attributed to Matimba A. These property owners cannot prove that these negative impacts are a result of the power station and they therefore have not been compensated for their losses. Additional population numbers would also create problems for the surrounding property owners. There should therefore be a system or forum in place to evaluate the negative impacts experienced by the property owners in the long-term to ensure that they can be compensated.

Ms Karen Kück advised that Eskom are ISO 14000 compliant and are therefore required to address the issues as per the environmental management plan/system on an on-going basis. In addition, it could be recommended through the EIA that an Environmental Monitoring Committee be established to monitor the environment on an on-going basis. There is already a Lephalale Environmental Committee in place that focuses on issues broader than the power station alone. Property owners and farmers are part of this established committee.

Dr David de Waal explained that a Monitoring Committee would have legal status and could consist of representatives of the relevant authorities such as environmental affairs, water affairs, health and so on, as well as property owners. This committee would usually focus on issues regarding a specific development and its members would monitor that the EMP is implemented correctly.

- Mr Mosima Nyama enquired how Eskom would contribute in educating the community with regards to HIV Aids, as an influx of people to an area usually increases the prevalence of sexually transmitted diseases.

Ms Deidre Herbst indicated that Eskom does consider this a serious issue. She indicated that Eskom have programmes implemented in areas around their other power stations, and that Eskom also invests money into research for anti-viral medication. She advised that this issue would be considered in the social impact assessment (SIA).

- Dr Mark Berry enquired how extensive the EIA would be in terms of assessing cumulative and associated impacts such as the need for additional coal, expanded mining activities, infrastructure, and other domestic requirements. Ms Karen Kück advised that the EIA would now be required to assess cumulative impacts, particularly with regards to water, infrastructure, air quality etc. The Grootegeluk Mine of Kumba Resources would be required by law to undertake their own environmental assessment should expansion of the current activities be required. This is in terms of the Mineral and Petroleum Resources Act. There would therefore be a separate process for expanded mining activities. The EIA for the proposed power station would, however, make reference to other processes and licensing requirements.
- Mr Moses Moloantoa of DWAF noted that the department is currently undertaking three projects for the catchment and area. These include studies related to water conservation and water catchment management, clarification and sanitation of water uses, as well as the updating of the hydrology and system models. He enquired if Eskom would require these results for their project, and stated that these studies would only be finalised at the end of 2006.
Mr Nigel Volk stated that Eskom are aware of these studies and will incorporate the findings into their studies, where relevant. He stated that Eskom understand the value of the DWAF studies, but cannot be bound by DWAF's timelines. He advised that Eskom would utilise interim findings where final reports are not available.
- Mr Moses Moloantoa of DWAF enquired whether Eskom, in terms of energy efficiency, are intending to generate more energy per unit water used in relation to what the existing Matimba A power station.
Mr Nigel Volk explained that he is confident that the proposed station would have the potential to have a higher efficiency than the current power station, where less coal and less water would be used to generate more electricity. The details would however depend on the technology applied by the successful bidder.
- Mr Alan Malherbe of the farm Droogeheuvel stated that it was mentioned that the end of July 2005 was the final date for affected parties to know what the final decisions are in terms of the proposed power station. He enquired

whether this implied that everything would then be finalised in terms of the new power station.

Mr Nigel Volk indicated that the Environmental Scoping Study being undertaken by Bohlweki Environmental is proposed to be completed by the end of July 2005. There was, however, substantial work in addition to that that Eskom had to undertake to evaluate the various sites. The end of August - September would thus be a more suitable date for the conclusions in terms of the possible siting of the proposed power station. No final decisions regarding the construction of the power station have been taken, and the siting is only one element of various factors that play a role in the decision-making process. The decision whether the power station is to be built will only be made by Eskom's board in the first half of next year. It was, nevertheless, in everybody's best interest to make the decision as soon as possible.

- Mr Gert Beetge, property owner of a farm adjacent to the town, said the major roleplayers in the area have ignored any complaints by the individual property owners in the past. The property owners experience numerous electricity outages and despite the problems being reported there has been nothing done to rectify the problem. There must therefore be a forum where these role players could effectively communicate with the property owners and address their problems.

Mr Tony Stott replied that the farmers are important stakeholders for Eskom and he will report the power losses to the relevant people at Eskom to attend to this matter.

- Mr Giel Meyer, a local businessman, stated that the project was well thought through and the process provided I&APs with an opportunity to raise their problems. It also seemed as if the applicant was willing to address these problems. From an economic perspective, the project would be positive, particularly in terms of job creation. He thanked the consultants for the presentation.

Mr Meyer was thanked for his contribution.

- Mr Gideon Erasmus stated that he belongs to the farmers union but for the past seven years none of their concerns were addressed. These forums are therefore useless. The property owners still have to deal with trees dying, negative impacts on their water sources, poaching, blasting and rusting of fences. He added that when the property owners complained about the air pollution it was indicated that the emissions were below the international standard. These responses do not address the inconveniences and negative impacts experienced by the property owners at all.

Dr de Waal thanked Mr Erasmus for his contribution and stated that his comment was noted.

- Mr Pontes, a local resident, enquired how the various role players in town such as the health services, education departments and local municipality are involved in the planning process. He stated that people's well-being is at stake, and he enquired how well integrated this process is.

Mr Tony Stott stated Eskom was communicating with the local and provincial authorities to ensure that these services and facilities could be made available, how Eskom can assist in providing the services, and to address impacts on infrastructure related services such as the schools and accommodation facilities.

- Mr Moses Moloantoa noted that environmental legislation is far more advanced today than it was before. Problems should be taken up with the local regulators, as the law was tighter than before and they will be required to take action in terms of the legislation. He also enquired what the local government was doing to ensure that the necessary infrastructure associated with such a big investment was in place. He said that there would be specific challenges as the local role players have learned from experience with the existing Matimba Power Station. The Lephalale Development Forum has been established and is mandated by provincial government. This forum consisted of the mining and industry section, organised business, farmers unions, tourism and representatives in the agricultural field. This body would co-ordinate between all these role players with regards to this development.

Mr Moses Moloantoa was thanked for his contribution.

- Mr Tjaka Erasmus said the negative visual impacts of a power station were widely felt. Each farm where the power station is visible experiences a decrease in the property value. The property value of farms between 30 – 40 km from the power station have also decreased based on the fact that guests have to travel past the power station to access these farms. He requested that the impacts be seen on a broader scale.
- Mr Koot Thuynsma stated he was concerned about the provincial road between Vaalwater and Modimolle. This road is in a very deteriorated state and would not be able to handle additional heavy traffic.
Ms Karen Kück explained that the traffic impact assessment would consider the pavement conditions of the access roads to assess the capacity of these roads to accommodate additional traffic.
- Mr Moses Moloantoa responded to the above-mentioned concern by indicating that there are plans to completely rebuild the Vaalwater-Modimolle road.

6. WAY FORWARD

The minutes of the meeting would be distributed to those that attended the meeting. Dr. David de Waal stressed that the attendants should review the minutes and provide comments on these to ensure that the attendants' issues were captured correctly.

The meeting was closed at 20:30.

APPENDIX A

ATTENDANCE REGISTER

Attendance Register
EIA for the Proposed Establishment of a new Coal-fired Power Station in the Lephalale Area, Limpopo Province
Public Meeting and Open Day held at the Mogul Club Function Hall, Onverwacht
28-Jun-05

Title	First Name	Surname	Institution / Company	Position	Address 1	Address 2	Postal Code	Telephone	Cellphone	Fax	email
Mr	Caesar	Armstrong	Big 5 Super Pest Control		P O Box 6236	Onverwacht	0557		084 587 1847		
Ms	Louise	Armstrong	Big 5 Super Pest Control		P O Box 6236	Onverwacht	0557		084 580 7928		
Mr	Maree	Aucamp	Lumber City		P O Box 7426	Onverwacht	0557	014 763 1332	072 375 2404	014 763 1351	
Mnr	Eben	Badenhorst	Lephalale Municipality	Head Environmental & Waste Management	P /Bag x 136	Lephalale	0555	014 763 2143	082 561 8876	7635662	
Ms	Jacobeth	Baloyi		Director	Box 4758	Enkelbult	0556		073 483 8273	147635562	
Dr	WHS	Barnard		Land Owner	P O Box 1271	Lephalale	0555	014 763 6403	083 292 5419	014 763 6484	
Mr & Mrs	Gert	Beetge	Farmer	Owner	P O Box 5571	Onverwacht	0557	014 763 3046	082 822 2680		
Mrs	Lesley	Berry	Mmabolela Estates		P O Box 29	Swartwater	0622	014 767 1187		014 767 1187	lesley@mmabolela.co.za
Dr	Mark	Berry	Mmabolela Estates		P O Box 29	Swartwater	0622				mark@mmabolela.co.za
Mr	M Gershen	Bonga			P O Box 6339	Onverwacht	0557	014 763 1061	082 965 8177	014 763 3616	gersh.bonga@eskom.co.za
Mr	Craig	Bruce	Kumba	Land Manager Marketing Bioshere	P O Box 6207	Onverwacht	0557		082 653 2452		
Dr	Gerhard	De Beer	Onverwacht		P O Box 3356	Pietersburg	0700	015 295 2522	082 900 6017		debeergco@finptb.norprov.gov.za
Mr	Adam	Dilte	Tshepo Management	Director	P O Box 755	Lephalale	0555	147635512	083 505 5950	147635513	
Mr	Dolandi	Koltzow	Mogul pos	Fotograaf	P O Box 349	Lephalale	0555	014 763 3214/5		014 763 3436	
Ms	Elsa	du Plessis	Mogol Pos Koerant	Editer	Posbus 349	Ellisras	0555	014 763 3214	082 440 3131	014 763 3436	elsanuus@xsinet.co.za
Mr	Jan	Erasmus	Kumba Resources	Manager	P O Box 178	Lephalale	0555		083 304 0179		
Mr	Gideon	Erasmus			P O Box 228	Lephalale	0555	014 766 0151	072 664 5452		
Mr	Adri	Erasmus			P O Box 228	Lephalale	0555	014 766 0151	072 664 5452		
Mr	Eben	Geldenhys			P O Box 178	Lephalale	0555		082 261 1709		eben.geldenhys@kumbaresources.com
Mr	Nico	Gewers			P O Box 1091	Johannesburg	2000	011 800 2559		011 800 5401	
Mr	Andrew	Gordon			P O Box 129	Lephalale	0555		082 457 5138	014 767 1163	andrewg@iafrica.com
Mr	Louis	Grobler	Manager - Droogeheuwel		P O Box 7131	Onverwacht	0557		083 361 1805		
Mr	Ian	Hall	Anglo Coal Project Services	Business Development Manager	Post Bag x 9	Leraatsfontein	1038	136915233	083 986 6695	136919200	ihall@coal.anglo.co.za
Mr	Hennie	Hills		Farm Owner	P O Box 5677	Onverwacht	0557		082 376 4242		
Mr	Hendric	Hills		Farm Owner	P O Box 73	Vorentoe	0259		083 232 5224		
Mr	Wolffie	Jahn			P O Box 6369	Onverwacht	0557		083 308 6208	086 640 8118	
Mr	Anton	Joubert	Juba Civils	Owner	P O Box 5586	Onverwacht	0557	014 763 4373	082 573 4106	014 763 4373	MonicaJ@lantic.net
Mr	Albert	Juhnke	Siemens Midrand	Project Manager	300 Janadel Ave	Halfway House	1685		082 572 1985		albert.Juhnke@siemens
Mr	Daniel	Kandokozi							072 409 3552		
Mr	Johan	Koekemoer	Anglo Coal Geological Service BM Project	Resident Geologist	P O Box 457	Lephalale	0555	147635132	082 944 6664		jkoekemoer@angloamerican.co.za
Mr	Poem	Lamprecht	Fancy Farm		P O Box 305	Lephalale	0555	014 763 3690	072 450 8041		
Mr	Hannes	Lamprecht	Eendracht Farm		P O Box 579	Lephalale	0555	014 763 1990	072 450 8041		
Mr	Mashita	Lamula	Old Mutual	Sales Manager	P O Box 446	Lephalale	0555	014 763 2170	082 484 6261	014 763 4957	
Mrs	Maureen	Lane		Farm Owner	6B Trent Drive	Vereeniging	1939		083 647 5514		chrislane@iafrica.com
Mr	Chris	Lane		Farm Owner					083 647 5514		chrislane@iafrica.com
Ms	Margaret	Ledwaba	Dwaf Regional Office	Water Pollution Control Officer	P/Bag 9506	Polokwane	0700	152901259	082 903 4588	152953249	ledwam@dwaf.gov.za
Ms	Sunny	Lehutu	Raesebe	Director	P O Box 4765	Enkelbult	0556		073 308 2693		
Mr	Andrew	Leseka	Wekesa	Manager	P O Box 4708	Enkelbult	0556	014 768 2058	073 471 5880		
Mr	Samuel	Letsoalo	Manna	Roads and Building Construction	Box 4503	Enkelbult	0556		073 578 8309		
Mnr	MF	Loots									
Mr	JE	Loots	Privaat		P/Bag 762	Ellisras	0555		082 872 0722		
Mev	Ina	Loots	Privaat		Posbus 290	Ellisras	0555	014 763 2694	082 564 7971		
Mr	Aaron	Maabel	Osekeng	MD	P O Box 502	Villamora			073 307 4899		
Mr	Donald	Mabada	DWAF	Water Resource Management	P/Bag X9506	Polokwane	0700	015 290 1402	083 633 6631	015 295 3249	mabadad@dwaf.gov.za
Miss	Sharah	Machaba	Dwaf	Hydrologist	Private Bag x 9506	Polokwane	0770	152901398	082 885 6125	152953249	machabam@dwaf.gov.za
Mr	Paul	Mahlangu	NER		526 Vermeulen Street	Pretoria	0001	012401 4676	082 768 1474		paulm@ner.org.za
Mrs	Patience	Makgoka	DWAF	WQM	P/Bag X9506	Polokwane	0700	015 290 1310	083 640 5583	015 295 3249	makgoka@dwaf.gov.za

Mr	Prince	Malatji	Kumba	Maintenance Engineer	Box 6293	Onverwacht	0557	7639408	083 526 0270		princemalatji@kumbaresource.co.za
Mr	P S	Malebana	Malebana General Construction	Director	P O Box 4994	Enkelbult	0556		083 525 9147		
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Mr	Ernest	Mavuso			P O Box 7397	Onverwacht	0557		072 114 7210		
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Mr	Giel	Meyer	Jabulani Guest House		P O Box 912	Lephalale	0555	014 763 6406	082 578 2867		
Mr	Stephan	Meyer	Jabulani Guest House		P O Box 912	Lephalale	0555	014 763 6406	082 578 2867		
Ms	FM	Mfisa		Manager	P O Box 4758	Enkelbult	0556		082 457 2445		
Mr	Liyanda	Mjingwana	Eskom Matimba	Commecial	P O Box 7319	Onverwacht	0557	014 363 8058	082 401 2307	014 763 8444	
Mrs Lontina	Matildah	Mmola	Dwaf	Assistant Director WRM	Private Bag x 9506	Polokwane	0700	015 290 1249	082 802 7802	015 295 3249	
Mr	Madimetja	Moatshe	Private		P O Box 6373	Onverwacht	0555	014 763 5518	082 774 3959		
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Ms	Fransina	Mok	Matlou General Contractors		P O Box 4265	Enkelbult	0556		083 238 5234		
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Mr	Moses	Moloantoa			P O Box 6713	Onverwacht	0557	014 763 2453	083 424 9564		
Ms	Sarina	More	Eskom		P O Box 6293	Onverwacht	0555		082 668 1891		
Mr	Willie	Moruwane	Sunset Beach Trading 105	Director	P O Box 524	Villa Nora	0607		073 458 4135		
Ms	Winnie	Motshegoa	Local Community		P O Box4765	Enverwacht	0556		083 238 5243		
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Mrs	Thembi	Ntsime							072 334 3719		
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Mr	Idi	Okada	Hitachi	GM	P O Box 98756	Sloane Park	2152	011 706 8833	083 652 8326	011 706 9075	sotaro.okada@hitachi-eu.com
Mr	T W	Papo	Living Letters Ministries		P O Box 450	Lephalale	0555	014 763 3547	082 394 9079		
Mr	Assis	Pontes	Pam Golding Properties	Principal	P O Box 1382	Lephalale	0555	014 763 1242	083 325 3716	014 763 1262	assispontes@pamgolding.co.za
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Mnr	Tjaka	Erasmus	P Erasmus Prokureur		P O Box1031	Lephalale	0555		082 375 3461		
Miss	Rosina	Sebola	Mamesese Training CC	Director	P O Box 4641	Enkelbult	0556	147632834	072 175 2256		
Mr	Joshua	Sehlare	T / Office	Drive	Posbus 456	Villianora	0607	763 6449	072 145 2608		
Ms	Mary	Seodisa			P O Box 5943	Enkelbult			083 374 9435		
Mr	F S	Setlhare			P O Box 490	Lephalale	0555				
Ms	Ingrid	Shiko	Shongoane Tribal Office	Clerk	P O Box 456	Villa Nora	0607	014 763 6499	073 262 8982		
Mr	Klaas	Shongoane	Shongoane Tribal Office	Ndona	P O Box 456	Villa Nora	0607	014 763 6499		014 769 0006	
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Ms	Tony	Stott	Eskom								
Mr	Tom	Strydom		Private - Kromdraai	P O Box 11	Lephalale	0555	014 763 3106			
Mr	J R	Teffo	Lephalale Municipal	Acting Manager protection Service	P/Bag X 136	Lephalale	0555	014 763 2193	082 413 4535	014 763 5662	
Mr	Koot	Thuynsma			P O Box 300	Lephalale	0555		082 770 9131	014 763 2451	
Mr	Martins	Tihabadi			Box 4758	Enkelbult	0556		073 483 8273		
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Mnr	Frans	van Rooy	Boer		Posbus 508	Ellisras	0555	014 763 2900			

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APPENDIX B

PRESENTATIONS

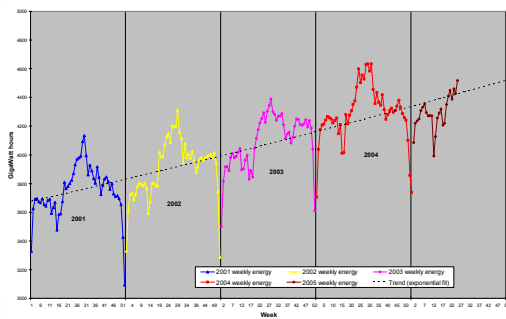
OVERVIEW OF ELECTRICITY DEMAND AND SUPPLY SITUATION

June 2005

Electricity demand and supply

- Demand is increasing
- Correct choice of capacity to be constructed from an array of available options that differ dramatically in terms of:
 - Cost (construction and operating);
 - Lead time to construction;
 - Environmental impact; and
 - Operating characteristics
- Eskom will target approximately 70% of new capacity (in MW), with the balance from independent power producers.

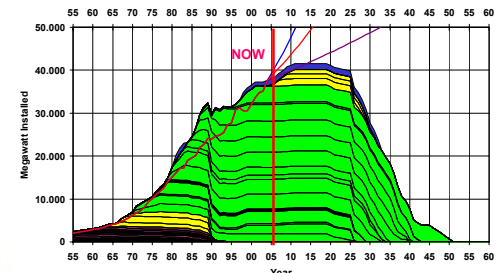
Energy demand each week



Eskom's Installed Capacity

Red Solid Line until 2004 = Actual peak demand **PLUS 10% RESERVE MARGIN**, thereafter @ 2.5 % growth in peak demand **PLUS 10% RESERVE MARGIN**.

Fifty year assumed plant life. Demand Side Management initiatives NOT included

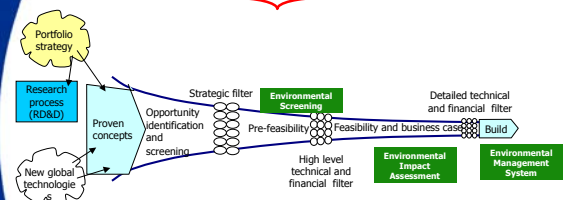


Planning

- The Integrated Energy Plan is developed and published under the auspices of the Government: Department of Mineral Affairs and Energy (DME)
- The National Integrated Resource Plan (NIRP) is developed and published under the auspices of the National Electricity Regulator (NER)
- The Eskom study of electricity demand and supply is called the Integrated Strategic Electricity Plan (ISEP)

Decision making process

South African Policy, Plans and Legislation



- Eskom Decision-making Criteria:**
- Economic & Financial
 - Environmental
 - Social
 - Technical
 - Risk
 - Strategic

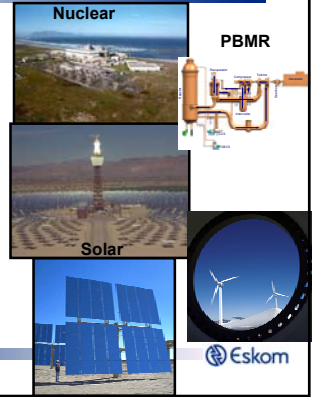
Demand side management

- **Industrial** - Process improvements, Efficient equipment (eg. motors), Load control systems in conjunction with dynamic pricing signals
- **Residential** - Efficient lighting initiative, Residential hot water load control, Insulation of houses, Time-of-Use Tariff
- **Commercial** - Energy efficiency and load management, Efficient lighting, air conditioning and water heating
- **NER policy** sets target at 152 MW savings per annum and in 2004 DSM achieved 197 MW savings (anticipated to be approximately 300,000T CO₂)
- **Demand Market Participation**



Technology options

- **Nuclear** – PBMR (PILOT) – Koeberg demo, various sites
- **Solar** – large scale – niche market – Northern Cape (PILOT)
- **Wind** – small scale – niche market – various sites (PILOT)
- **Other** – Biomass, tidal, hydrogen; fuel cells; gas to liquid conversion (PILOT)



RENEWABLE ENERGIES

PILOT PLANTS

- Klipheuwel wind farm – Western Cape
- Dish Stirling operational assessment – Johannesburg
- Biomass gasifier – East London



Technology options

- **Coal** – conventional clean coal (pulverized fuel, fluidised bed), underground coal gasification (PILOT) – Mpumalanga, Limpopo, Free State
- **Gas** – Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG), Combined Cycle Gas Turbines (CCGT), Open Cycle Gas Turbines (OCGT) – Coega, Saldanha



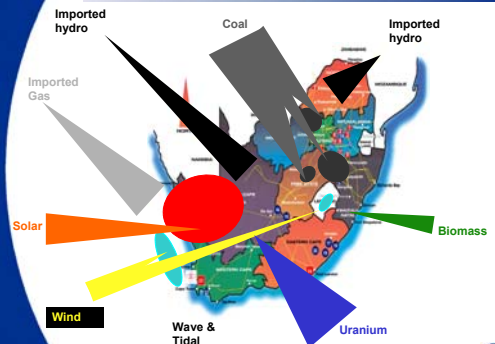
LNG Delivery Facility with Tanker Source: NGS

Energy Resources in South Africa

Resource	SA Reserves (x10 ⁹ Megajoules)
Coal	1 298 000
Uranium	157 853
Crude Oil	1 920
Domestic Natural gas	1 418
Coal Bed Methane	3 500
Hydro	20 per year
Renewables	Unscheduled, dilute but substantial energy sources. Assessment of South African resources being researched
Wind	
Solar	
Ocean	
Biomass	270 per year
Waste	54 per year

Source: Energy Research Institute, UCT

Energy opportunities and constraints



**This specific project relates
to the proposed coal-fired
power station in the
Waterberg area.**

THANK YOU



NEW COAL FIRED POWER STATION IN THE LEPHALALE AREA

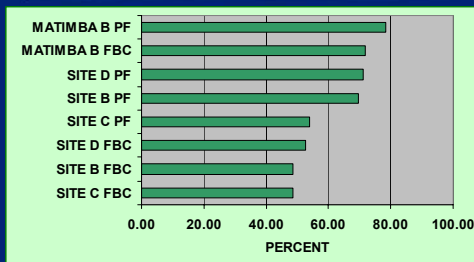
By: Nigel Volk
Eskom
June 2005



MATIMBA B DECISION PROCESS



PROCESS FOLLOWED TO IDENTIFY PRIORITY SITE



MATIMBA B as pf was identified as the most feasible option in December 2004 using a decision matrix including relevant factors

CONCEPT AND PRE FEASIBILITY FINDINGS

Identified:

- Cost of production is lowest of all options for base load
- Coal price is competitive
- Land available in vicinity of mine
- No fatal flaws identified during Environmental screening
- Potential to ash back into the mine pit
- Potential to use synergies with Matimba in certain cases
- Coal properties well known due to Matimba experience

MAJOR ACTIVITIES INVOLVED IN FEASIBILITY STUDY

- Environmental Process (Site and Transmission)
- Establish exhaustive User Requirement Specifications
- Develop Function Specs
- Finalise site selection
- Macro economic studies
- Water issues finalised
- Coal supply negotiated

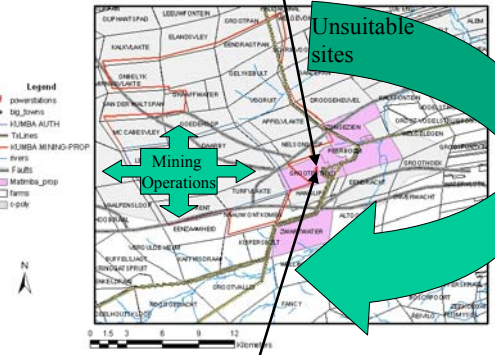
MAJOR ASSUMPTIONS

- 2100 MW PF (potential expansion to a maximum of 4800 MW at later stage)
- Dry Cooled
- ZLED
- Supply of coal local to station
- Separate site to Matimba
- 50 year life
- Install only proven technologies
- Site not in line with critical wind directions of Matimba

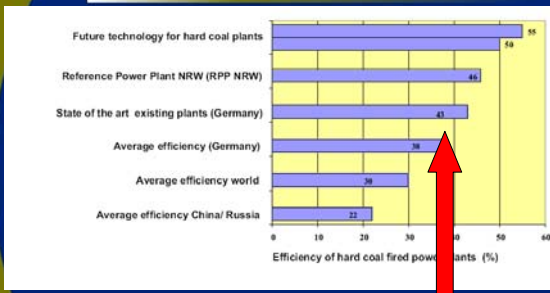
MAJOR DECISIONS IN THE SHORT TERM

- Identified 4 possible sites for potential new power station
- Identified 4 possible sites for ashing site if not possible to ash to mine pit
- Identified at least two different technologies for cooling – both “dry” systems
- Shared resources with Matimba to be determined by economics

MATIMBA B SITING



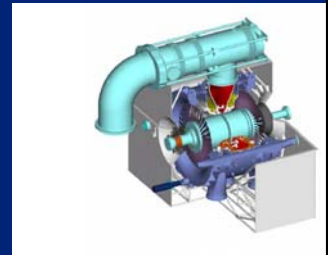
TECHNOLOGY CHOICES



ESKOM TARGETING INTERNATIONAL BENCHMARKS (minus 2% DUE TO DRY COOLING)

TECHNOLOGY CHOICES

TECHNOLOGY CHOICE WILL BE DRIVEN BY THE NEED TO ACHIEVE THE OPTIMAL BALANCE BETWEEN ECONOMIC, ENVIRONMENTAL AND TECHNICAL BENEFITS



SIZE OF THE POWER STATION

- Currently studying feasibility of 3 x 700 MW PF machines for phase 1
- Phase 2 could be an extra 3 x 700 MW PF sets or alternatively 6 x 350 MW FBC (Fluidised Bed Combustion) machines.
- Transmission System requirements will influence decision wrt unit size
- Electricity load growth will determine timing
- Actual technology used for phase 2 will be influenced strongly by economics as well as environmental and technical issues.

SCHEDULE

- Feasibility: Evaluated during 2005. Includes
 - Site selection
 - Fuel and water evaluations
 - EIA
 - Engineering
- Decision: Early 2006 if possible
- First activity on site: Early 2007
- First machine in production: 2010

EXPENDITURE

- Phase 1 Expenditure:
 - Feasibility studies approximately R100 M
 - Cost of construction approx. R20 000 M
 - Phase 2 Expenditure:
 - Cost of construction approx. R20 000 M
- Note: All costs in 2005 Rands

A large percentage of the expenditure will go toward the purchase of sophisticated equipment from international suppliers. However significant opportunities exist for local suppliers in areas of civil, electrical and ancilliary equipment

BENEFITS TO LIMPOPO PROVINCE AND LEPHALALE

- Long term employment at power station (250 – 500 staff members)
- Long term employment at the mine
- Significant employment in the project phase (several thousand jobs in the immediate area (and Gauteng) in the short term, probably peaking in 2010)
- Supply contracts to the power station

CONCLUSION

- Construction of new power station could start by 2007 to supply power to the grid by 2010
- Potential economic benefits to the area should be significant
- Water consumption will be limited to a minimum by use of "dry cooling"
- Latest technology utilised in the power station should ensure optimised environmental impact and minimum cost to the consumer



ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT PROCESS:

PROPOSED NEW COAL-FIRED
POWER STATION (MATIMBA B)
IN THE LEPHALALE AREA,
LIMPOPO PROVINCE

CONDUCT OF THE MEETING


- ▶ Language of choice
- ▶ Work through the facilitator
- ▶ Focus on issues
- ▶ Equal participation
- ▶ Identify yourselves

AGENDA

- ▶ Welcome & Apologies
- ▶ Eskom's Integrated Strategic Electricity Planning (ISEP) process
- ▶ Brief overview of the new power station project
- ▶ Outline of EIA and Public Participation Process
- ▶ Discussion Session

PURPOSE OF TODAY'S MEETING

- ▶ Provide I&APs with information regarding the proposed Matimba B Project
- ▶ Provide a brief overview of the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) & public participation process for the proposed project
- ▶ Provide an opportunity for I&APs to seek clarity on the project
- ▶ To record issues, comments & concerns raised
- ▶ For interaction with the project team



ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT AND PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROCESS

ENVIRONMENTAL STUDY REQUIREMENTS

- ▶ Listed activity in terms of the EIA Regulations
 - *Item 1 (a) - the construction of facilities for commercial electricity generation with an output of at least 10 megawatts and infrastructure for bulk supply, and*
 - *Item 2 - a change in land use.*
- ▶ ECA and NEMA

WHY ARE ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES NEEDED?

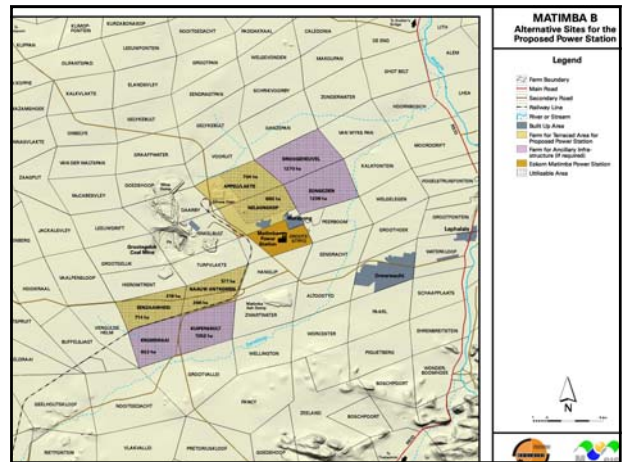
- ▶ Identify and assess potential environmental impacts (biophysical & social)
- ▶ Propose mitigation & management measures
- ▶ Authorisation from National & Provincial DEAT
- ▶ Inform project planning process

EIA PROCESS FOR THE PROJECT

- ▶ Phase 1: Environmental Scoping Study (ESS)
- ▶ Phase 2: Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA)
- ▶ Environmental Management Plan (EMP)
- ▶ Public participation process - ongoing

KEY PROJECT INFORMATION

- ▶ A new coal-fired Power Station is proposed - maximum capacity of ~ 4 800 MW
- ▶ Second power station - not an extension of Matimba Power Station
- ▶ Footprint is approximately 700 ha for the power plant
- ▶ Approximately 500 - 1000 ha required for the ancillary infrastructure such as ash dump (if required).
- ▶ EIA will assist in determining the range of technologies pertaining to cooling, combustion and pollution abatement to be used



ALTERNATE SITES FOR INVESTIGATION

- ▶ Farm **Appelvlakte**: Kumba Resources
- ▶ Farm **Nelsonskop**: Kumba Resources
- ▶ Farm **Eenzaamheid**: Privately owned
- ▶ Farm **Naauwontkome**: Kumba Resources
- ▶ Farm **Droogheuwel**: Privately owned
- ▶ Remainder of the farm **Zongezien**: Eskom Holdings
- ▶ Portion 1 and remainder of the farm **Kuipersbult**: Privately owned
- ▶ Farm **Kromdraai**: Privately owned

AIMS OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL SCOPING STUDY

- ▶ Identify & evaluate potential benefits & negative environmental impacts
- ▶ Evaluation of site alternatives
- ▶ Public Participation (informed of the project and opportunity to raise concerns about the project)
- ▶ Nomination of a preferred site for further investigation within an EIA (taking the economic and technical issues into account)
- ▶ Make recommendations regarding studies required within the detailed EIA

EIA PROCESS

- ▶ **Environmental Impact Assessment**
 - Assess impacts of significance
 - Detailed Specialist Studies
 - Detail mitigation & management measures
 - Public Involvement (issues recorded)
- ▶ **Draft Environmental Management Plan**

SPECIALIST STUDIES

- ▶ Surface & groundwater: GCS
- ▶ Ecology & flora: Bathusi Environmental
- ▶ Terrestrial fauna: Bathusi Environmental
- ▶ Soils & agriculture: ARC: Institute for Soil, Climate and Water
- ▶ Heritage: National Cultural History Museum
- ▶ Air quality: Airshed Planning Professionals

SPECIALIST STUDIES

- ▶ Noise Impacts: Jongens Keet and Assoc.
- ▶ Land Use: Plan Practice
- ▶ Social impact: Afrosearch
- ▶ Tourism: SiVEST
- ▶ Visual: MetroGIS
- ▶ Transport: Goba

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROCESS: OBJECTIVES

- ▶ Inform I&APs of the project
- ▶ Promote an understanding of the project
- ▶ Promote transparency
- ▶ Structure for liaison & communication
- ▶ Opportunity for input regarding environmental (biophysical & social) impacts - highlight issues of concern

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROCESS

- ▶ Undertaken in terms of EIA Regulations
- ▶ Process includes:
 - Advertising the EIA process
 - Registration of I&APs
 - Consultation with I&APs - focus groups, public meetings, key stakeholder workshops, individual discussions etc.
 - Record issues within an Issues Trail - inform studies & included in the Scoping Report
 - Public review of Scoping Report

RESPONSIBILITIES OF I&APS IN EIA PROCESS

- ▶ Register on project database
- ▶ Provide input and comments during the process
 - Identify issues
 - Review & comment on draft Scoping Report
 - Review & comment on the draft EIA report
- ▶ Provide input and comment within specific timeframes

THE WAY FORWARD

- ▶ Compilation of draft Scoping Report
- ▶ Draft Scoping Report available in public places for review (30-day period)
- ▶ Inclusion of I&AP comments in Final Scoping Report
- ▶ Submission of Final Scoping report to National & Provincial DEATs
- ▶ Authority review
- ▶ Comments and approval to undertake EIA

CONTACT DETAILS

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