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30 October 2005

BOHLWEKI ENVIRONMENTAL
PO Box 11784
Vorna Valley
MIDRAND 1686

Fax: 011 466 3849

Pages: 3

Attention: Ashlea Strong

Please find attached my comments of the Environmental Scoping Report for the proposed new coal-fired power station at Lephalale.

Yours Sincerely



Mark Berry

**ENVIRONMENTAL SCOPING REPORT FOR THE PROPOSED
ESTABLISHMENT OF A NEW COAL-FIRED POWER STATION (MATIMBA
B) IN THE LEPHALALE AREA, LIMPOPO PROVINCE**

COMMENTS ON THE ESS REPORT

Dr Mark Berry
Resource Ecologist

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Email: mark@mmabolela.co.za

1. The Environmental Scoping Study focuses (understandably) on local impacts and insufficient attention or weighting is given to regional impact of the proposed development, specifically with regard to water supply and increased water demand.
2. While the report acknowledges that the new power station will have significant impacts and that an EIA is required, it does not list the specific areas to be addressed in the EIA. The conclusions suggest the EIA will be largely site specific. The EIA should also address impact of increased water use with respect to regional availability and current demand.
3. Section 6.5 Surface Water Hydrology (p77) It is acknowledged that there is insufficient water to meet the requirement of the Reserve (as required by the National Water Act) and that there is insufficient water to maintain the current balance of demand and supply. Furthermore, it is noted that "The supply of additional water from the already stressed (Mogol River) catchment *may* have an *indirect* impact on downstream surface water users." In my view, it is not a question of *may* – there definitely will be a negative impact and it will be *direct* (not indirect) on both downstream users and for the ecological reserve.
4. The issue of water supply is not viewed as part of the Matimba-B project – "Should an additional power station be built, then the demand on the dam will be increased and DWAF will be required to provide an assured supply" (p79). It would seem that the view of Eskom is that water supply is detached from the project and that DWAF must ensure that Matimba-B gets its required water supply, irrespective of the environmental impacts. If there was no power station there would be no increased demand. The supply of water is part and parcel of the Matimba-B project and should form part of the EIA (see points 5 & 6 below).
5. "Only the upper Lephalala River and Mokolo River have significant potential for surface water development" (p79). This contradicts several statements in the report (p77 see above & p79 para 3) that state the Mokolo system is already

overstressed. Furthermore, any water development in the Lephalala river would negatively impact on the ecological water requirements of major conservation areas in the Waterberg (Lapalala, Touchstone, Kwalata).

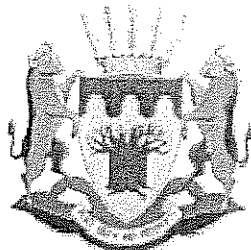
6. Section 6.5.4 The report concludes (p82) that water could be obtained from the Crocodile and Marico catchments yet these two catchments, like that of the Mogol, are already overstressed. Furthermore, while the current capacity of the Mogol dam ($146 \times 10^6 \text{ m}^3$) is less than the mean MAR ($240 \times 10^6 \text{ m}^3$), the proposal to raise the height of the dam wall will increase the capacity to $303 \times 10^6 \text{ m}^3$ which will be some 26% more than the mean MAR. Both the above augmentation schemes will have serious impacts on downstream users in those catchments as well as the Limpopo River and these should form part of the EIA of the proposed new power station.
7. No reference is made to the cumulative impact of the proposed new power station. Any comprehensive EIA should assess the current impacts of Matimba-A in conjunction with the anticipated impacts of Matimba-B (Phases 1 & 2)
8. It is imperative that the cumulative impacts of knock-on projects arising out of the development of Matimba-B be included in the EIA for the proposed power station and not be addressed in isolation. The new power station will require a new coal mine which in turn will have a water requirement, as will associated domestic supply, secondary industries, etc. Furthermore, the recently announced intention to exploit the Waterberg coal fields in Botswana will increase the demand for resources.

In summary

- The water supply for the new power station should be an integral part of the EIA and not relegated to DWAF
- The EIA should evaluate impacts at the regional level, not just at a site specific level.
- The EIA should assess the cumulative impact of the Matimba-B as well as the knock-impact of other projects that will be required to support the new power station viz. new coal mines.

MPS Berry
30 November 2005

DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT
ENVIRONMENT & TOURISM
LIMPOPO



COVERING MEMORANDUM FOR REVIEWS
BIODIVERSITY MANAGEMENT

PO BOX 217
POLOKWANE
0700

Tel: 015-2959300 / Fax: 015-2955819

TO: Manager: Biodiversity
Me. L Nel

FROM: Species Conservation
Dr. G C O de Beer
Tel: 0152959300
e-mail:
debeergco@finptb.norprov.gov.za

COPIES: EIA Section
Mr. A. Phosa.

REF: 16/1/4-40

DATE: 28 October 2005

RE: REVIEW OF SCOPING REPORT:

**ENVIRONMENTAL SCOPING REPORT FOR THE PROPOSED
ESTABLISHMENT OF A NEW COAL-FIRED POWER STATION IN THE
LEPHALALE AREA, LIMPOPO PROVINCE**

A request was received on 18TH October from the EIA section to give comments on the proposed establishment of a new coal-fired power station in the Lephalale area, Limpopo Province.

1. **Attachments:**

The following report was received, namely
Scoping report: Environmental Impact Assessment for the proposed establishment of a new coal-fired power station in the Lephalala area, Limpopo Province (Draft Report, 3 October 2005)

2. **Methodology:**

The scoping report was viewed over two days in order to obtain a holistic overview of the development, and in order to identify possible negative impacts on the environment. My comments will be given in brackets.

3. Issues of importance

3.1 The need and justification of the project (1.1, pages 1 & 2)

Eskom undertook an ISEP process to identify the most feasible option for a power station. Matimba was identified as the most feasible option.

(No documents containing results of the study are available, and it is not sure if a holistic approach, including southern African states, was taken. No reference to the ISEP process is given/ or alternative sites.)

Chapter 2.2, 3rd paragraph: The scoping report only deals with alternatives in the Lephalale area, and does not evaluate any other power generation options of other areas.

(To my mind this is not a holistic approach. Alternative areas should be evaluated as a group?).

Chapter 2.3

(Decision making through the ISEP process should be transparent and information about alternative sites should have been included in order to evaluate the decision-making process).

See also statements in chapter 2.2.1 paragraph 3 “without the new proposed coal-fired power station in Lephalala.....alternatives and paragraph 5. “Without the implementation of the project, the electricity network will not be able to function at full capacity”.....potentially negative impacts on economic growth and social well-being.

(One gets the impression that management already decided to establish the plant in Lephalale and abandon alternative areas).

(Important to note that the National Environmental Management Act (Act No 107 of 1998) mentioned sustainable development that “implies meeting the need of the present generation without compromising future generations” The act also makes provision for protection of the environment).

3.2 Overview of the proposed project (1.2, page 3)

The capacity is estimated at 4 800 MV. Dry- cooled technology reduces the amount of water consumed and approximately < 0.2 liters of water per unit sent out

(The critical question about water need is vague. What amount of m³ of water is necessary for the operation per annum?)

3.3 The proposed Matimba B Power Station (2.1, page 5)

The power station will monitor emissions to air on a continuous basis.

(A Risk assessment is necessary).

3.4 Feasible Technology Alternatives (Chapter 2.5)

Cooling technology such as dry- cooled is proposed as a result of limited water supply in the Lephalale area

(Again the utilization of water is expressed as < 0.2 l/kWh....approximately 1.5 liters of water per unit sent out. In principle the technology will assist with water conservation but not necessarily meet the environmental requirements and subsequent water conservation needs. This can only be true if a sustainable amount of water is available. Again the total volume of water required to determine the extent is not indicated).

3.5 Groundwater (Chapter 5.5.2)

The groundwater potential is limited. See also Chapter 6.4.3 (Groundwater use)

(I presume water abstraction as a resource for Eskom's activities is thus not an option and the power station would thus be dependable for water from other resources).

3.6 Water users (5.5.3)

Paragraph 2. "Currently the water availability and water use are in balance". Provisions in the Water Act as stipulated in the National Water Resource Strategy, there is a need to meet the water requirements of the Reserve (Basic human needs and Ecology). Water demands will increase with new developments.

Services (Chapter 5.7.8) A very high percentage of communities in the Limpopo province are still below 50% of RDP standards in terms of water supply; Waterberg district about 48 000 households do not have access to water 98% of the time; In Lephalale Local Municipality, one third of households do not have access to water in the dwelling or yard.

Chapter 6.5 (Surface water hydrology- page 77, paragraph 6: Taking the requirements into account, there is insufficient water to maintain the current balance and “the supply of additional water from the already stressed catchments may have an indirect impact on the downstream surface water users”. See also paragraph 3, page 79; the potential surface water is nearly fully developed (the scheme is stressed) with major dams and a host of smaller dams in the area.

Chapter 6.5.1) Current surface water supply

Matimba Power station (7.3 million m³/ year)
 Grootgeluk Cole Mine (9.9 million m³/ year)
 Lephalale and adjacent urban users (1 million m³/ year)
 Irrigation (10.4 9 million m³/ year)

(DWAF indicated that the current system was already stresses and that there are no additional volumes of water available from the Mokolo Dam).

(This statement is contradictory to above mentioned statement (3.6) which indicates that the water usage and availability is in balance).

(If Matimba power station uses 3.3 million m³/ year and the allocation is 7.3 million m³/ year, then there will be a surplus of 4 million m³/ year, that could potentially be used by the new mine. – See Chapter 6.5.1.

Chapter 6.5.2 (DWAF studies, page 80)

DWAF undertook a series of planning studies that would cumulate in defining the amount of water use and the availability of water namely:

- Verification and validation of study which will be used to determine actual amount water use *(No information available yet)*
- Hydrology study – to determine how much water (yield) is available in the catchments *(No information available yet)*
- Water conservation and water demand Management study – water efficiency *(No information available yet)*
- Pre-feasibility and Feasibility studies for raising the dam wall, or transferring water from other catchments *(No information available yet)*

(How can the ISEP process select this site on the criteria of availability and accessibility of primary resources such as water (Chapter 2.3, page 8) if the outcome of the studies (DWAf studies, page 80) is not finalized and also to be able to take decisions regarding water quantities and supply, water use and imbalances in the system).

Chapter 6.5.3 (Possible water augmentation sources, page 82)

The following water supply schemes are considered:

- Supply from the Crocodile and Marico catchment's (45 million m³/ annum)
- Raising the dam wall
- Bore fields from the Mogol River with capacity of 30.7 m³/ annum

(The exact water demand for the proposed mine is not yet known as the power station size and type has not been finalized (paragraph 2, page 82). The power station is proposed to operate at an installed capacity of approximately 4800 MW (paragraph 1, page 3). According to design specifications, the dry cooled station would utilize approximately < 0.2 liters of water per unit send out (paragraph 4, page 3). I cannot see why estimation cannot be given).

The First power plant at Matimba has a capacity of approximately 3600-388 MW and needs 3.3 million m³/ annum of an allocated 7.3 million m³/ annum. Will the proposed power station, which is designed to conserve water, not use less than 4 million m³/ annum?

The fact that alternative resources areas have been investigated, suggests that a larger amount of water will be needed for the operation of the power station.

Additional water supply from the Crocodile, Marico catchments, and water abstraction from the Mogol area is not that simple as the entire Limpopo System downwards is also dependant on water from these systems. In fact shortages already exist especially during the dry period and water for human use, mining and agriculture increased).

3.7 Ambient hydrochemistry (Chapter 6.4.4)

Limited data indicates elevated concentrations of dissolved solids of Sodium, Chloride, Sulphate and Calcium which exceeds maximum levels on the farm Nooitgedacht

(These farms (Table 6.3) do not form part of the study area. Furthermore, although a large number of monitoring boreholes occur on the present site of the Grootgeluk mine and Matimba power station, no monitoring results with regard to the ambient hydrochemistry are showed. The surface drainage is north eastwards (Figure 6.11) and I would like to know what the risks are with persistent pollutants and what will Eskom do to prevent such pollution).

3.8 Power station monitoring (Chapter 6.6.3)

Monitoring showing some degree of groundwater quality deterioration (paragraph 6, page 84). A contaminated plume has been identified which migrates to the northeast (paragraph 7, page 86)

(With the proposed power station in operation it is believed that this type of pollution will probably increase. North east is the drainage direction of the Limpopo River. What actions will be put in place in order to stop this type of groundwater pollution? The cumulative effect of groundwater pollution is a matter of concern and risk assessments are required).

3.9 Ecological sensitivity (Figure 7.2, page 118)

The farm Nelsonskop 464 LQ is classified as sensitive and is briefly discussed. It has a low suitability for the proposed development (Page 135, Figure 7.3).

(Why then develop the sewage works on the farm Nelsonskop- Does it mean no EIA was carried out during 1987)

(I agree with the recommendations (Chapter 7.9)

4. Findings

The key issues in my opinion can be summarized as follows:

- The ISEP process of Eskom is not available for scrutinizing. One of the issues that make this proposed power station feasible was based on the availability of the water resources.
- Water however, is not that available and although it was noted that the present situation is in balance with the present need, further information from DWAF suggests that there is not sufficient water for the new development and that the water system is already under pressure. Studies undertaken by DWAF to address alternative ways of water management have not been finalized.

It is still not sure what the water demand will be. The water source from the Marico and Crocodile Rivers is potential yield that depends on

climatic conditions as well as existing water use for human, industry and agriculture in the entire system. According to the permits, large amounts of water are abstracted from the Crocodile River or boreholes. This is a legal operation according to the approved permits from the Department of Water Affairs.

The total amount of water abstracted by all land users of the Crocodile River, however, is a matter of concern, as the minimum flow requirement is affected by this amount of water abstraction. This is applicable to all water users in the catchment.

- The same applies to water abstraction from the Mogol River. Allocations of water cannot be made without a system approach. At present, indications are that the water reserve is not enough to fulfill the basic needs of the river ecology.
- Pollution of groundwater is taking place and will increase with an increased capacity of industrial needs. Although monitoring is essential it is not clear what will be done to prevent or mitigate this pollution of ground water, which will have a cumulative effect on the water resources.

5. Recommendation

A sound decision cannot be made without all relevant information. Based on the present information the critical issue is water availability.

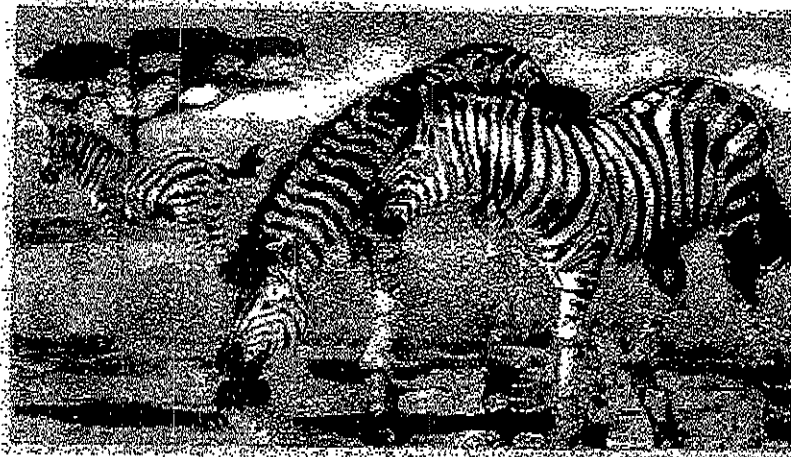
It is recommended that Water Affairs first finalize their studies on the water management and conservation in the Limpopo River system. The minimum flow requirements to meet the needs of the river ecology should be firstly determine before allocations of water can be made.

A holistic approach is needed to comply with the National Environmental Management Act (Act No 107 of 1998) and the National Water Research Strategy to meet the requirements of the water reserve (Basic human needs and ecology).

.....
Dr. G C O de Beer

Biodiversity (Species Conservation)

J.J. Lamprecht
 Fancy Game Ranch
 Posbus/P.O.Box 305
 Ellisras
 R.S.A.
 0555
 Tel./Fax.:014 76 33690



Aan/Attention: Ingrid Snyman te Bohlweki-Environm
 ek wil graag net uitsluit sel 'n terugwering hê rondom die
 probleme met die munisipale seertings terrein te Lephakale.
 verder die naburige Marapong, met betrekking tot wild
 diestiel jag met honde en stel van strikke. Ek het
 'n jaar terug al klages by die polisie en die munisipali
 te doen, met geen terugwering nie. Ek het die sta
 seveloerder: Geldenhuys, persoonlik gesien.
 U hulp word opreg versoek.

20/10/2005

J.J. Lamprecht:



SOUTH AFRICAN HERITAGE RESOURCES AGENCY
111 HARRINGTON STREET, CAPE TOWN, 8001
PO BOX 4637, CAPE TOWN, 8000
TEL: 021 462 4502 FAX: 021 462 4509

FOR ATTENTION: SAHRA Limpopo Office

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY:

File No.: 9/2/253/000

Date received:

Date of comment: 16 November 2005.....

Sent to peer review:

Date to Peer Rev.:

SAHRA Contact Person.: Dr S Wurz

ARCHAEOLOGICAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

BY ARCHAEOLOGIST OF HERITAGE RESOURCES AGENCY

REVIEW COMMENT ON

South Africa has a unique and non-renewable archaeological heritage. Archaeological sites are protected in terms of the National Heritage Resources Act (Act No 25 of 1999) and may not be disturbed without a permit. Archaeological Impact Assessments (AIAs) identify and assess the significance of the sites, assess the potential impact of developments upon such sites, and make recommendations concerning mitigation and management of these sites. On the basis of satisfactory specialist reports SAHRA or the relevant heritage resources agency can assess whether or not it has objection to a development and indicate the conditions upon which such development might proceed and assess whether or not to issue permission to destroy such sites.

AIAs often form part of the heritage component of an Environmental Impact Assessment or Environmental Management Plan. They may also form part of a Heritage Impact Assessment called for in terms of section 38 of the National Heritage Resources Act, Act No. 25, 1999. They may have other origins. In any event they should comply with basic minimum standards of reporting as indicated in SAHRA Regulations and Guidelines.

This form provides review comment from the Archaeologist of the relevant heritage resources authority for use by Heritage Managers, for example, when informing authorities that have applied to SAHRA for comment and for inclusion in documentation sent to environmental authorities. It may be used in conjunction with Form B, which provides relevant peer review comment.

- A. PROVINCE: LIMPOPO.....
- B. REGIONAL MANAGER : Mr Victor Netshiavha
- C. AUTHOR(S) OF REPORT: Dr J van Schalkwyk, National Cultural History Museum, PO Box 28088, 0132, Sunnyside, johnny@nfi.org.za
- D. DATE OF REPORT: July 2005.....
- E. TITLE OF REPORT: Heritage Impact Scoping report for the proposed new Matimba power station, Lephalale district, Limpopo province.....
- F. Please circle as relevant: Archaeological component of EIA / EMP / HIA / CMP Other (Specify) Draft Environmental Scoping Report.....
- G. REPORT COMMISSIONED BY (CONSULTANT): Bohlweki Environmental (Pty) Ltd.....
- H. CONTACT DETAILS: Ashlea Strong, PO Box 11784, Vorna Valley, Midrand, 1686, Gauteng, 011 466 3841 (tel), 011 466 3849 (fax), matimba-b@bohlweki.co.za; ashleas@bohlweki.co.za;
- I. COMMENTS: (Please find comment on separate sheet(s) attached.

Please see comment on next page.....

REVIEW COMMENT ON ARCHAEOLOGICAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

*J van Schalkwyk
July 2005*

Heritage Impact Scoping report for the proposed new Matimba power station, Lephhalale district, Limpopo province

This report assesses the heritage on the farms Appelvlakte, Nelsonskop, Naauwontkome, Eenzaamheid, Droogeheuvel, Zongezien, Kuipersbult and Kromdraai in the Lephhalale district of Limpopo. The following heritage sites are identified.

1. Vergulde Helm 316 LQ:

An informal cemetery with four graves, two of which date to the 1930's, occur. The site is very close to the border of the farm Eenzaamheid. The report notes that if relocation of this site is necessary, a SAHRA permit and relevant local government permits will need to be obtained.

SAHRA would further like to point out that standard procedures for relocation of burials include that the laws, provincial regulations and administrative procedures that regulate this activity should be adhered to. Relocation has to be done by a qualified archaeologist who will acquire all the necessary permits from SAHRA. If the burial ground is to be left intact a mini conservation plan must be drawn up and submitted to SAHRA by the specialist to indicate what conservation and maintenance measures will be needed and who will be responsible.

2. Kuipersbult 511LQ

A single grave with inscription MS Moloantao 25/5/1848 occur.

The abovementioned conditions and stipulations apply here as well.

3. Kuipersbult 511 LQ

This is a small outcrop of non-diagnostic Iron Age pottery and is of low significance.

4. Nelsonskop 464 LQ

A small hill with interesting engravings of animal spoor, cupules and cut marks occur on the southern face of the outcrop. On top of the hill a number of small stone walled enclosures, probably a site of importance for the San and later Sotho-Tswana speaking people of the area. The report notes that the site is of high significance and development should not be allowed. It is recommended that it should be classified as a no-go area and development of the surrounding properties should be avoided due to their close proximity to Nelsonskop.

SAHRA would further recommend that a rock art specialist survey and record the rock engraving hill site.

The site preference rating for the power station and ancillary infrastructure sites is discussed in the report. The farms Naauwontkome 509 LQ and Eenzaamheid 678 LQ are considered 'ideal' for the construction of the proposed power station. The farms Naauwontkome, Eenzaamheid and Kromdraai are considered the preferred sites for the establishment of ancillary infrastructure. Even if no sites with heritage value were identified on the farms Appelvlakte 448 LQ, Droogeheuvel 447 LQ and Zongezien 467 LZ, a low preference rating is given for the construction of the power station and the establishment of ancillary infrastructure to reduce the impact on Nelsonskop.

The SAHRA Archaeology, Palaeontology and Meteorite unit supports the recommendations of the specialist that development may only take place on either Naauwontkome 509 LQ or Eenzaamheid 678 LQ. Should sites or features be found during construction an archaeologist should be alerted

immediately. If any further development is to occur on Appelvlake 448 LQ, Droogeheuvel 447 LQ and Zongezien 467 LZ, SAHRA must receive full details of exactly what this development will comprise and SAHRA must have the opportunity to comment on this. SAHRA would further like a report from the developer on the decision that has been taken with regards to the development.

NAME OF ARCHAEOLOGIST: *Mary Leslie*.....
SIGNATURE OF ARCHAEOLOGIST:
EMAIL: *mleslie@sahra.org.za*
NAME OF HERITAGE RESOURCES AGENCY: *SAHRA*

PLEASE NOTE THAT THE COMMENT (ABOVE OR APPENDED) CONSTITUTES THE COMMENT OF THE HERITAGE RESOURCES AGENCY ARCHAEOLOGIST AND THAT ANY DEVELOPMENT THAT INVOLVES DESTRUCTION OF ANY ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE IS STILL SUBJECT TO A PERMIT/PERMISSION FOR DESTRUCTION OF SUCH SITE GIVEN TO THE DEVELOPER BY THE RELEVANT HERITAGE RESOURCES AGENCY ARCHAEOLOGICAL PERMIT COMMITTEE (THIS WILL BE SUBJECT TO APPROVAL OF THE PHASE 2 OR ARCHAEOLOGICAL MITIGATION AS NECESSARY). THIS REPORT MAY BE TAKEN ONLY AS APPROVAL, IN PRINCIPLE, IN TERMS OF SECTION 35 OF THE NATIONAL HERITAGE RESOURCES ACT. THE PROVINCIAL MANAGER OF THE HERITAGE RESOURCES AUTHORITY MUST ADVISE AS TO APPROVAL IN TERMS OF HERITAGE ISSUES ENCOMPASSED BY OTHER ASPECTS OF THE LEGISLATION, SUCH AS ISSUES OF THE BUILT ENVIRONMENT (STRUCTURES (E.G. FARM HOUSES), OVER 60 YEARS), INDIGENOUS KNOWLEDGE SYSTEMS OR OF CULTURAL LANDSCAPES AS THIS IS NOT WITHIN THE SCOPE OF THE ARCHAEOLOGIST.

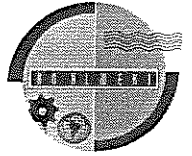
PLEASE NOTE THAT SAHRA IS NOW RESPONSIBLE FOR GRADE I HERITAGE RESOURCES (AND EXPORT) AND THE PROVINCIAL HERITAGE RESOURCES ARE RESPONSIBLE FOR GRADE II AND GRADE III HERITAGE RESOURCES, EXCEPT WHERE THERE IS AN AGENCY ARRANGEMENT WITH THE PROVINCIAL HERITAGE RESOURCES AUTHORITY.

**OMGEWINGSIMPAKSTUDIE VIR 'n NUWE VOORGESTELDE STEENKOOLO-
AANGEDREWE KRAGSTASIE (MATIMBA B) IN DIE LEPHALALE AREA,
LIMPOPO PROVINSIE**

REGISTRASIE- EN KOMMENTAARVORM VIR DIE PUBLIEKE DEELNAME PROSES

VOLTOOI ASSEBLIEF DIE VORM VOLLEDIG EN BESORG DIT TERUG AAN:

Ingrid Snyman of Ashlea Strong
Bohlweki Environmental
Posbus 11784
Vorna Valley, MIDRAND
1686
E-pos: matimba-b@bohlweki.co.za



Telefoon: 011 466 3841
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PERSOONLIKE BESONDERHEDE:

Titel: Mnr Voorletters: L.F. Noemnaam: Leon

Van: Steyn

E-pos: _____

Telefoon: 011-7633106 Faks: _____

Organisasie (indien van toepassing): _____

Hoedanigheid (bv. Voorsitter, lid, ens.): _____

Fisiese adres: Kromdraai

"Stad": Ellisras Kode: 0555

Posadres: Posbus 11

"Stad": Ellisras Kode: 0555

Indien u die grondeienaar van 'n plaas in die omgewing is, verskaf asseblief die plaasnaam, plaasnommer en gedeelte nommer asook die tipe boerdery aktiwiteit wat bedryf word op die plaas:

Grootvallei, 515 LQ, Kromdraai 513 LQ Bees en wild

1. Wat is u hoofbelang ten opsigte van die projek?

negatief

2. Is daar na u mening, enige punte van bekommernis of ter ondersteuning rakende die voorgestelde projek?

Indien "ja", lys asseblief puntsgewys u kommentaar:

JA / NEE

Bykomstig by die reeks besware reeds inpedia: die plase Grootvallei, Kaffirdraai (tans Kromdraai) en Nooitgedacht 514 LQ was deur die Transvaal Provinsiale Administrasie met Proklamasie No. 72 van 1961 tot Tierskop Privaat Natuurreservaat verklaar.

3. Is daar enige ander mense wat na u mening ook geraadpleeg moet word aangaande die voorgestelde projek?

Indien "ja", verstrek asseblief hulle name en kontakbesonderhede hieronder:

JA / NEE



GROENEWALD VAN DYK INC
ATTORNEYS, NOTARIES & CONVEYANCERS

U verw:
Your ref: INGRID SNYMAN / ASHLEA STRONG

Ons verw:
Our ref: DVD/jh/DD0058

Datum:
Date: 04 NOVEMBER 2005

Per Faks:
Per Fax : 011 – 466 3849

Aan:
To: BOHLWEKI ENVIRONMENTAL (PTY) LTD
P O BOX 11784
VORNA VALLEY
MIDRAND
1686

Madam,

RE: OUR CLIENT : MW DE JAGER KINDER TRUST / LANDELANI GAME LODGE / MW DE JAGER SAFARIES / ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT FOR THE PROPOSED NEW ESKOM COAL-FIRED POWER STATION PROJECT (MATIMBA B) IN THE LEPHALALE AREA, LIMPOPO PROVINCE

1.

We act on behalf of our clients Mr MW De Jager in person, his family trust, MW De Jager Safaries, and Landelani Game Lodge.

2.

Our client has handed us a letter addressed to interested and affected parties on the assessment of the environmental impact of the proposed new Eskom coal-fired power station at Matimba B, which is very close to the farms of our respective clients. Our clients' businesses include the breeding of rare species, eco-tourism, safaris and

hunting expeditions. Suffice to say that the proposed power station will have detrimental affect on the businesses of our clients. The area is sensitive and in light thereof, we would like to be made available, all documentation pertaining the environmental impact assessment as well as progress made on the EIA process and any rezoning to be done at the said sites.

3.

With specific reference to your letter dated 12 August 2005, we await the reports of the scope and study as referred to in the said letter as our clients has not been placed in possession thereof.

4.

Kindly at a matter of urgency, respond in order to advise our clients of their rights in this regard.

Yours faithfully,


DEON VAN DYK
GROENEWALD VAN DYK INC.



Northern Region
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 Head Office Tel +27 (0) 12 426 6000 Fax +27 (0) 12 362 2101 / 2116 / 2117

Reference	:	
Company	:	Bohlweki
Attention	:	Ingrid or Ashlea
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The detailed Traffic Impact Study will address our concerns regarding the impact of the power stations

T.V.