This updated Background Information Document (BID) provides Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs) with information on the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA), Waste Management License Application (WMLA) and Water Use License Application (WULA) being undertaken by Zitholele Consulting for the proposed Flue Gas Desulphurization retrofitting technology at Medupi Power Station. This document is intended to provide Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs) with:

- A concise overview of the proposed Medupi Power Station Flue Gas Desulphurization (FGD) Retrofit Project;
- Manner in which I&APs can become involved and provide input into the Environmental Authorisation (EA) Process; and
- Status quo of the various EA Processes including the EIA, WMLA and WULA Processes.

This updated BID also provides I&APs with the opportunity to:

- Register as a stakeholder in the public participation process; and
- Submit comment on and/or raise issues of concerns regarding the proposed project.

The purpose of an EIA is to identify and evaluate potential impacts, to recommend measures to avoid or reduce negative impacts and to enhance positive impacts. The licensing of waste management activities through a WMAL is the primary means by which these activities are regulated. The decision-making authority for both the EIA and WMLA Application is the Department of Environmental Affairs (DEA). The licensing authority for the WULA is the Department of Water and Sanitation (DWS).

Should you register as a stakeholder, you will be included in the stakeholder database and receive further documents for review and comment. To raise your concerns and to submit comments, complete the enclosed registration sheet, write a letter, call or email the public participation office (contact details provided on the registration sheet included).

**BACKGROUND**

Eskom Holdings SOC Ltd (hereinafter Eskom), South Africa’s power utility, is tasked with providing electricity in an efficient and sustainable manner. The power utility supplies the majority of South Africa’s electricity as well as approximately 45% of the electricity used in Africa.

The activities carried out as part of the electricity generation and distribution processes often generate wastes in various forms (e.g. exhaust flue gases from coal fuelled power stations). The proposed Medupi Power Station Flue Gas Desulphurisation (FDG) Retrofit Project is intended to remove up to 95% of the Sulphur Dioxide (SO₂) from the exhaust flue gases released at the Medupi Power Station.

The proposed Medupi Power Station FGD Project will consist of the retrofit of FGD technology onto six (6) x 800 megawatt (MW) coal fired steam electric generating units. The proposed FGD Project will also entail the installation of a wet limestone open spray tower FGD system to each of the operating units (absorber). It is anticipated that the proposed FGD will be fully operational within 6 years from the date of commercial operation of the first generating unit. The footprint of the proposed FGD infrastructure will fall within the borders of the Limpopo Province, with the Medupi Power Generation Precinct located approximately 15km west of the town of Lephalelale.

**NEED FOR THE PROPOSED PROJECT**

One of the by-products that are generated by the burning of pulverized coal includes flue gases. In order to comply with the provisions of the National Ambient Air Quality Standards published in Government Gazette 32816 (dated 24 December 2009), a significant reduction in SO₂ emissions is required.

Environmental Authorisation have been granted for the proposed Medupi Power Station and associated infrastructures. However, the current project will focus on the FGD retrofit which necessitates additional infrastructure within the Medupi Power Station footprint, and possibly outside of the current footprint.

The proposed FGD will essentially function to abate the gaseous emissions, specifically sulphur dioxide emissions, which are released by the Power Station. Once the FGD has been commissioned, Medupi Power Station will be able to comply with the emission standards.

It is anticipated that the proposed FGD facility (excluding any additional waste disposal facilities) will have a footprint of between 0.5 and 1 hectare, falling within the current Power Station footprint only. The facility will include associated infrastructure components which may consist of:

- Storage/stockpiling, handling and disposal of wastes: gypsum, chemical salts and chemical sludge.
- Storage/stockpiling and handling of limestone.
- Treatment of waste water within a Zero Liquid Discharge (ZLD) system.
- Services including electricity, drainage (incl. dirty water dam) and water supply in the form of power lines, pipelines, and associated infrastructure.
- Access and maintenance roads where applicable.
- Rail siding and associated infrastructure.
- Process and electrical buildings.

All of the abovementioned components, excluding potential waste disposal facilities, will be constructed and operated within the existing Medupi footprint. The Power Station was designed to be “Wet FGD ready” and the FGD infrastructure is accommodated on site.

The waste disposal facility required for the FGD waste streams was initially planned for on-site, however, the required waste disposal facilities are currently under investigation and may be located outside of the Medupi Power Station footprint.
Zitholele Consulting has been appointed by Eskom to carry out the following Environmental Authorisation (EA) Processes for the proposed FGD retrofit project:

- Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA);
- Waste Management License Application (WMLA); and
- Water Use License Application (WULA).

Subsequent to the initiation of the above processes, the project team identified additional assessments that need to be included for consideration within the environmental authorisation application. Therefore, the following will also form part of the project scope of work:

- Assessment of the aspects and impacts associated with the construction of a railway yard at the Medupi Power Station. Limestone is envisioned to be transported by rail to the Medupi Power Station. The rail yard will be located predominantly within the existing Medupi Power Station footprint.
- Investigation of the feasibility of the alternatives to dispose of the FGD wastes at an on-site or off-site facility/ies. This includes engagement with both the Department of Environmental Affairs and the Department of Water and Sanitation.

The waste classification of the various waste streams has informed the selection of feasible alternatives. The selection of a preferred disposal method will rely on the outcome of discussions with the DEA Waste Directorate.

- Site selection process for one or more Waste Disposal Facilities at which to dispose the wastes that will be generated by the FGD operation. This will entail the identification of, at most, three (3) site alternatives. Each alternative will be assessed by a range of specialists and they will provide sensitivity mapping of the alternative sites. Specialists will workshop the sensitivity map with the client and with Zitholele Consulting to determine an alternative with impacts of the least significance, which are most likely to respond to mitigation and management.
- Conceptual design of the required Waste Disposal Facilities will need to be carried out by appropriate civil and structural engineers. The conceptual designs will be strongly informed and directed by the specialist team working on this project. The conceptual design will need to meet with the requirements of the DEA Waste Directorate as well as with those of the DWS.

**Wet FGD as preferred Technology**

The preferred technology, Wet FGD, was assessed and selected as an independent investigation to the Environmental Authorisation Process. At the onset of the EA Process, the consultant was advised by Eskom to utilize Wet FGD for the environmental assessment, without allowing for an assessment of alternatives.

The Wet FGD technology was identified as the preferred technology for Medupi Power Station, by means of a techno-economical study, during the design of the Power Station. This was essential in order to ensure that the Power Station was designed to be “Wet FGD ready”. This design allows for the spatial requirements of Wet FGD within the Power Station layout. The design negates any requirement for significant changes to the existing infrastructure to accommodate the Wet FGD retrofit.

As an appendix to the Final Scoping Report, a Technology Selection Study Report has been made available to the public for review. While the EA process does not investigate alternatives to Wet FGD, the process will report on the impacts of the Wet FGD on the receiving environment.

**Gypsum disposal versus commercial value**

It should be noted that the potential for commercial sale of industrial gypsum from the FGD process has been investigated by Eskom for both the Kusile Power Station and the Medupi Power Station. Market research has indicated that there is a limited opportunity for the reuse of industrial quality gypsum to local users. The quality of the limestone to be used in the Medupi FGD process is unknown, and therefore the gypsum quality has not yet been determined. Limestone sourcing as well as the gypsum market offtake is being investigated by Eskom in parallel and the outcome of this investigation will determine the opportunity for the sale of gypsum. While the marketability of Medupi gypsum may improve over time, the current situation requires that most, if not all, Medupi’s gypsum will require disposal. It is in Eskom’s best interests to continue exploring alternatives to gypsum disposal. However, at this stage, it is important that the Environmental Authorisation Process consider the worst case scenario when addressing the requirements for the possible disposal of gypsum at an appropriately engineered disposal facility.

**NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT ACT (NEMA)**

The proposed FGD facility and associated infrastructure require an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) in terms of the NEMA and the amended EIA regulations (Government Notice R.543 to 546, published in June 2010). The Department of Environmental Affairs (DEA) has been identified as the Competent Authority.

As per Government Notice R.543 of June 2010, Chapter 2, Regulation 6, the competent authority must consult with every government organ that administers a law relating to a matter affecting the environment relevant to that application for an environmental authorisation when considering an application.

Therefore, the DWS, the Limpopo Department of Economic Development, Environment and Tourism, Waterberg District Municipality, Roads Agency Limpopo and the Lephalale Local Municipality are commenting authorities in this process.

This process includes Scoping and Environmental Impact Report (S&EIR) Phases, which are applicable to all projects likely to have significant environmental impacts due to their nature or extent, activities associated with potentially high levels of environmental degradation, or activities for which the impacts cannot be easily predicted.

**NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT ACT (NEMA) (CONTINUED)**

In terms of Government Notice R.545 of 2010, the following listed activities require that a S&EIR be undertaken and are applicable to this proposed project:

- **Activity 3:** The construction of facilities or infrastructure for the storage, or for the storage and handling, of lime and limestone as an input into the WWTP and FGD process, respectively. The lime and limestone will be stored at a volume of more than 500 cubic meters at any one time. Storage of waste materials from the FGD process will similarly require authorization under Activity 3.
- **Activity 6:** The construction of facilities or infrastructure for the bulk transportation of waste materials using conveyors with a throughput capacity of more than 50 tons per day.
- **Activity 11:** The construction of a rail yard for purposes of transport of products to the Power Station and waste products from the Power Station.
- **Activity 15:** The physical alteration of undeveloped, vacant, or derelict land for purposes of a rail yard and associated infrastructure.

**NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT WASTE ACT (NEM: WA)**

With the proclamation of the National Environmental Management Waste Act (NEM: WA), No 59 of 2008, all waste related activities previously listed under the National Environmental Management Act (NEMA), No 107 of 1998 have been repealed and are now listed under the NEM:WA.

In terms of Government Notice R.718, **Category B** the following activities require authorisation:

**Activity 1:** The storage, including temporary storage, of hazardous waste in lagoons. This activity will be triggered should the sludge and/or salts require separate disposal and not be co-disposed of at the Ash Disposal Facility.

**Activity 5:** The treatment of sludge in lagoons. This activity will only be triggered should the preferred option of co-disposal not be supported by the waste classification assessment.

**Activity 7:** The disposal of any quantity of gypsum to the existing Ash Disposal Facility.

**Activity 10:** The construction of facilities for activities listed in this schedule.

In terms of Government Notice R.718, **Category C** the following activities require authorisation:

**Activity 2:** The storage, including temporary storage, of hazardous waste such as gypsum, salts and sludge from the FGD process prior to disposal on or off-site. The combined storage of hazardous waste will be more than 35 m$^3$ at any one time.

As described in the Regulations “a person who wishes to commence, undertake or conduct an activity listed under this Category, must conduct an environmental impact assessment process, as stipulated in the environmental impact assessment regulations made under Section 24(5) of the NEMA as part of a waste management license application”.

Therefore the proposed development requires the submission of a Waste Management License application as well as a Scoping and Environmental Impact Report (S&EIR) to the DEA.

**WATER USE LICENSE APPLICATION (WULA)**

The preferred technology was identified by the client prior to the initiation of the EA process, and was carried out through a technology feasibility study. The EA processes therefore address the project with Wet FGD as the preferred technology alternative. The water required for the operation of Wet FGD will be applied for within a Water Use License Application. The client has been engaging with the DWS in this regard. The DWS, as the custodian of the national water resources, has indicated that allocation of water can be supplied to Medupi Power Station from the Mokolo Crocodile Water Augmentation Project (MCWAP)

**ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (EIA)**

An Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is a planning and decision-making tool undertaken in terms of the National Environmental Management Act (NEMA), Act No 107 of 1998, as amended. An EIA is a management tool that helps to identify and mitigate any potential impacts that a new development might generate on the receiving environment. The EIA takes place prior to the construction of the development.
TECHNICAL AND PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROCESSES

An EIA has two parallel and integrated processes namely, a technical and a public participation process. The technical process investigates "hard" information: facts based on scientific and technical studies, statistics or technical data. It identifies the potential negative and positive consequences of a proposed project or development at an early stage and recommends ways to enhance positive impacts and to avoid, reduce or mitigate negative impacts.

The EIA regulations require that an Environmental Management Programme (EMP) be developed. The EMP provides recommendations on how to operate and implement the project. The provisions of the EMP, once approved by the competent authority, are legally binding on the developer and its contractors.

Public participation ensures that the EIA process is fair, open and transparent. It also provides stakeholders with sufficient information and gives them opportunity to contribute to the process by reviewing and commenting on the information.

The public participation process is designed to provide sufficient and accessible information to Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs) in an objective manner to assist them to:
- Raise issues of concern and make suggestions for alternatives and enhanced benefits;
- Contribute local knowledge;
- Verify that their issues have been captured and considered by the technical investigations;
- Comment on the findings of the EIA.

PHASES IN AN EIA

SCOPING PHASE

The first phase of an EIA is the Scoping Phase, which is conducted to gain an understanding of the potential environmental issues that are relevant to the project and to determine where further information is required, in the form of specialist studies/investigations.

The Scoping Report and Plan of Study for the EIA are submitted to the Department of Environmental Affairs (DEA) for review and approval of the proposed approach to the detailed investigation required in the next phase.

Key activities involved in the Scoping Phase include:
- Meetings with authorities to agree on process and study requirements;
- Initial public and landowner notification;
- Distribution of a DSR, including CRR for public comment;
- Convening a stakeholder meeting for the Scoping Phase;
- Distribution of the FSR for comments;
- Submission of a Final Scoping Report (FSR), including the Plan of Study for the EIA to the DEA;
- Approval of the FSR and supporting documents by DEA, at which time the project moves into the Impact Assessment Phase.

IMPACT ASSESSMENT PHASE

The second phase is the Impact Assessment Phase, which entails undertaking various specialist studies and compiling a Draft EIR. As part of the assessment, an Environmental Management Programme (EMP) will be submitted to the Department of Environmental Affairs (DEA) for their approval. By following the EMP, Eskom and its contractors will ensure compliance to environmental regulations during the planning, construction, operation and decommissioning (if applicable) phases.

The specialist studies that have already been confirmed for the Impact Assessment Phase are:
- Waste Classification;
- Social Impact Assessment;
- Ecological Assessment for the rail yard area;
- Air Quality Assessment.

Additional assessments will be required for purposes of the site selection for potential waste disposal facilities. These studies will be confirmed as soon as the consultant has been appointed for this additional scope of work.

Key activities in the Impact Assessment Phase will include:
- Specialist studies focused on outcomes of the Scoping Phase and issues raised by stakeholders;
- Progress feedback to stakeholders;
- Compilation of a Draft EIR and EMP indicating the potential positive and negative impacts and measures to enhance positive impacts and to reduce or avoid negative impacts;
- Environmental Impact Statement, highlighting the preferred alternative/s and reasons therefor;
- Distribution of the Draft EIR and EMP, including Issues and Responses Report, to the public for comment;
- A stakeholder meeting in the project area to present a summary of the findings of the EIR for stakeholder comment;
- Distribution of the Final EIR and EMP for comment; and
- Submission of the Final EIR and EMP for DEA decision making.

DECISION-MAKING (ENVIRONMENTAL AUTHORISATION)

A decision on the applications for Environmental Authorisation, Waste Management License and Water Use License will be received from the relevant competent authority. Within legislated timeframes, Zitholele Consulting is responsible for notifying the registered I&APs of each of these decisions. Stakeholders will be notified of the DEA’s decision and of the opportunity to, and process for, appeal.

**Your comments are important**

The purpose of an Environmental Impact Assessment is to provide the decision-making authority with sufficient information on which to base their decision to grant or refuse an Environmental Authorisation and if granted, to define conditions for the development. The contributions made by stakeholders from all sectors of society will ensure informed decision-making.

You are invited to participate freely and to submit any comments or information you feel may be useful to the EIA process. Registered interested and affected parties are entitled to comment, in writing, on all written submissions to the competent authority (Department of Environmental Affairs) and to bring to the attention of the competent authority, any issues which the party believes may be of significance to the consideration of the application.
Dear Stakeholder

**Environmental Impact Assessment and Waste Management License Application for the proposed Retrofitting of a Flue Gas Desulphurisation (FGD) system at Medupi Power Station**

(DEA Ref. No.: 14/12/16/3/3/110)

An Integrated Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) and Waste Water Management License (WML) Application Process are being undertaken for the proposed Retrofitting of a Flue Gas Desulphurisation (FGD) system to the Medupi Power Station. Medupi Power Station is located west of Lephalale, Limpopo Province.

The proposed operation of FGD at Medupi Power Station will produce gypsum, sludge and ash which are to be disposed of in an environmentally responsible manner. Retrofitting of FGD technology will help with the removal of sulfur dioxide from the exhaust flue gases of the Medupi Power Station operations. Each of the six (6) 800MW coal fired steam electric generating units will be retrofitted with FGD technology. Medupi Power Station currently has Environmental Authorisation for the construction of the Power Station and identified associated infrastructure. The Power Station is currently in the last phase of construction.

It is envisaged that the proposed FGD project will include the following components:

- Wastes from the FGD will be stored, handled and then disposed of at the existing ADF with the ash from the power station;
- A conveyor belt for the transportation of waste to the ash disposal facility (ADF); and access and maintenance roads to the site ADF;
- Water treatment will be carried out within a Zero Liquid Discharge plant;
- Water will be abstracted from the existing reservoir for the FGD process;
- Associated infrastructure will be constructed on site.

Zitholele Consulting (Pty) Ltd has been appointed as independent Environmental Assessment Practitioner by Eskom Holding SOC Limited to undertake the EIA, WULA and WML processes.

This letter serves to invite you to register as an Interested and/or Affected Party (I&AP) and to participate in this environmental process. To register as an I&AP, please use the registration and comment sheet enclosed in the Background Information Document. Please return the comment sheet at the latest by 07 July 2014 for this initial public notification process, although submissions and public participation will continue throughout the EIA process.

Kindly send your reply to Nicoline Venter / Bongani Dhlamini at the Public Participation Office – details are provided on the registration and comment sheet. You are also welcome to contact Zitholele Consulting on (011) 207-2060, should you require any additional information at this stage.

Yours sincerely

Nicolene Venter
Snr Public Participation Practitioner
This Background Information Document (BID) provides Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs) with information on the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA), Waste Management License Application (WMLA) and Water Use License Application (WULA) being undertaken by Zitholele Consulting for the Retrofitting of Flue Gas Desulphurisation facility at Medupi Power Station. This document is aimed at notifying I&APs of the following proposed activities:

This BID also provides Interested and/or Affected Parties (I&APs) with the opportunity to:
- Register as a stakeholder in the public participation process; and
- Comment on the proposed project.

The purpose of an EIA is to identify and evaluate potential impacts, to recommend measures to avoid or reduce negative impacts and to enhance positive impacts. The licensing of waste management activities through a WMLA is the primary means by which these activities are regulated. The decision-making authority for both the EIA and WML Application is the Department of Environmental Affairs (DEA).

Should you register as a stakeholder, you will be included in the stakeholder database and receive further documents for review and comment/s. Your comments will ensure that all issues of concern are incorporated. To raise your concerns and to submit comments you may have at this stage, complete the enclosed registration sheet, write a letter, call or email the public participation office (contact details below).

All documents will be available on the internet at www.eskom.co.za/eia and http://www.zitholele.co.za/elia-for-medupi-fgd

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BACKGROUND

Eskom SOC Holding Limited (hereinafter Eskom) is the South African utility that generates, transmits and distributes electricity. Eskom supplies about 95% of the country’s electricity and about 60% of the total electricity consumed in Africa. Eskom plays a major role in accelerating growth in the South African economy by providing a high-quality supply of electricity.

The Medupi Power Station Flue Gas Desulphurization (FGD) Retrofit Project consists of the retrofit of FGD systems onto six (6) 800 megawatt (MW) coal fired steam electric generating units. The proposed project is undertaken in the Limpopo Province, approximately 15km west of the town of Lephalale. The FGD Project will result in the addition of wet limestone open spray tower FGD systems to each of the operating units and will be operational within 6 years from the date of commercial operation of the first commercial generating unit.

NEED FOR THE PROPOSED PROJECT

The FGD project will involve the retrofitting of FGD technology to remove sulfur dioxide from the exhaust flue gases of the Medupi Power Station operations. The coal that Medupi Power Station burns to generate electricity results in ash and flue gases generated as the main by-products. The purpose of the FGD is to remove the sulfur dioxide from the exhaust flue gases.

Medupi Power Station currently has environmental authorisation for the construction of the Power Station and identified associated infrastructure. However to comply with the more stringent minimum Air Quality Emission Limits for new Power Plants, Medupi Power Station is required to comply on both the phases, that is, the construction phase and the operational phase.

Zitholele Consulting has been appointed by Eskom to do an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA), Waste Management License (WML) and Water Use Licence Application (WULA) for FGD retrofitting project. The EIA will identify, propose and assess:
- feasible sites for disposing of by-products,
- different technologies for the managing of commercial-grade saleable gypsum, ash and sludge disposal; and
- various possible designs for disposal facilities.

It is anticipated that the proposed FGD facility will have an estimated footprint of between 0.5 and 1 hectare, including associated infrastructure components which may consist of:
- Storage, handling and disposal of wastes
- Treatment of waste water within a Zero Liquid Discharge (ZLD) system
- A conveyor belt for the transportation of waste to the ash disposal site
- Services including electricity and water supply in the form of power lines, pipelines, and associated infrastructure; and
- Access and maintenance roads to the ash disposal facility (ADF).

The EIA team has thus far investigated all possible options for the use/disposal of the gypsum, ash and sludge. It was found that the most feasible manner in which to manage the waste was to co-dispose of all waste into the lined ADF.
The proposed Medupi Power Station Flue Gas Desulfurization (FGD) retrofit and new Ash Disposal Facility is subject to the legal requirements outlined below. The applicable processes will be conducted simultaneously as an integrated process complemented by a combined public participation process and parallel Water Use License Application (WULA). These projects are subject to legal compliance from the following:

a) National Environmental Management Act (NEMA), No 107 of 1998 and the EIA Regulations, 2010; and

**NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT ACT (NEMA)**

The proposed FGD facility and associated infrastructure requires an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) in terms of the National Environmental Management Act (NEMA), No 107 of 1998 and the amended EIA regulations (Government Notice R.543 to 546, published in June 2010). The Department of Environmental Affairs (DEA) is the Competent Authority.

As per Government Notice R.543 of June 2010, Chapter 2 the competent authority must consult with every government organ that administers a law relating to a matter affecting the environment relevant to that application for an environmental authorisation when considering an application.

Therefore, the Department of Water Affairs, the Limpopo Department of Economic Development, Environment and Tourism, Waterberg District Municipality and the Lephalale Local Municipality are commenting authorities in this process.

This process includes Scoping and Environmental Impact Report (S&EIR) Phases, which are applicable to all projects likely to have significant environmental impacts due to their nature or extent, activities associated with potentially high levels of environmental degradation, or activities for which the impacts cannot be easily predicted.

In terms of Government Notice R.545 of 2010, the following listed activities require that a S&EIR be undertaken and are applicable to this proposed project:

- **Activity 3:** The construction of facilities or infrastructure for the storage, or for the storage and handling, of limestone as an input into the FGD process. The limestone will be stored at a volume of more than 500 cubic meters at any one time.
- **Activity 6:** The construction of facilities or infrastructure for the bulk transportation of ash using conveyors with a throughput capacity of more than 50 tons per day.
- **Activity 11:** The construction of a rail yard for purposes of transport of products to the Power Station and waste products from the Power Station.
- **Activity 15:** The physical alteration of undeveloped, vacant, or derelict land for purposes of a rail yard and associated infrastructure.

*Figure 1: Construction at Medupi Power Station*
With the proclamation of the National Environmental Management Waste Act (NEM: WA), No 59 of 2008, all waste related activities previously listed under the National Environmental Management Act (NEMA), No 107 of 1998 have been repealed and are now listed under the NEM:WA. In terms of Government Notice R.718, Category B the following activities require authorisation:

**Activity 1:** The storage, including temporary storage, of hazardous waste in lagoons. This activity will be triggered should the sludge require separate disposal and not be co-disposed of at the Ash Disposal Facility.

**Activity 5:** The treatment of sludge in lagoons. This activity will only be triggered should the preferred option of co-disposal not be supported by the waste classification assessment.

**Activity 7:** The disposal of any quantity of gypsum to the existing Ash Disposal Facility.

**Activity 10:** The construction of facilities for activities listed in this schedule.

In terms of Government Notice R.718, Category C the following activities require authorisation:

**Activity 2:** The storage, including temporary storage, of hazardous waste such as gypsum, salts and sludges from the FGD process prior to disposal on or off-site. The combined storage of hazardous waste will be more than 35m³ at any one time.

As described in the Regulations “a person who wishes to commence, undertake or conduct an activity listed under this Category, must conduct an environmental impact assessment process, as stipulated in the environmental impact assessment regulations made under Section 24(S) of the NEMA as part of a waste management license application”.

Therefore the proposed development requires the submission of a Waste Management License application as well as a Scoping and Environmental Impact Report (S&EIR) to the DEA.

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**WATER USE LICENSE APPLICATION (WULA)**

The FGD will be operated on wet systems; very small volumes of water will be circulated from the absorber reaction tank to spray headers. The water will be abstracted from the existing raw water reservoir. The reservoir has two compartments to supply water from either the Crocodile West or the Mokole water suppliers. Water will also be used for suppressing ash from the ADF. In addition, waste water will be treated on site within a Zero Liquid Discharge facility. The project will therefore require a Water Use License Application (WULA) in terms of Section 21 of the National Water Act (No 36 of 1998) (NWA). the WULA will be initiated later within the EIA process.

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**ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (EIA)**

An Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is a planning and decision-making tool undertaken in terms of the National Environmental Management Act (NEMA), Act No 107 of 1998, as amended. An EIA is a management tool that helps to identify and mitigate any potential impacts that a new development might generate on the receiving environment. The EIA takes place prior to the construction of the development.

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**TECHNICAL AND PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROCESSES**

An EIA has two parallel and integrated processes namely, a technical and a public participation process.

The technical process investigates "hard" information: facts based on scientific and technical studies, statistics or technical data. It identifies the potential negative and positive consequences of a proposed project or development at an early stage and recommends ways to enhance positive impacts and to avoid, reduce or mitigate negative impacts.

The EIA regulations require that an Environmental Management Programme (EMPr) be developed. The EMPr provides recommendations on how to operate and implement the project. The provisions of the EMPr are legally binding on the developer and its contractors.

Public participation ensures that the EIA process is fair, open and transparent. It also provides stakeholders with sufficient information and gives them opportunity to contribute by reviewing and commenting on the information.

The findings of the EIA will assist landowners and Eskom to determine the extent of local impacts in support of any negotiations that might be necessary.

The public participation process is designed to provide sufficient and accessible information to Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs) in an objective manner to assist them to:

- Raise issues of concern and make suggestions for alternatives and enhanced benefits;
- Contribute local knowledge;
- Verify that their issues have been captured and considered by the technical investigations;
- Comment on the findings of the EIA.
**PHASES IN AN EIA**

### SCOPING PHASE

The **first phase** of an EIA is the Scoping Phase, which is conducted to gain an understanding of the potential environmental issues that are relevant to the project and to determine where further information is required, in the form of specialist studies/investigations.

The Scoping Report and Plan of Study for the EIA are submitted to the Department of Environmental Affairs (DEA) for review and to approve the proposed approach to the detailed investigation required in the next phase.

Activities involved in the Scoping Phase include:

- Meetings with authorities to agree on process and study requirements;
- Initial public and landowner notification, which includes placing of site notices, the distribution of letters, this Background Information Document and an invitation to contribute to the EIA process to I&APs in the project area and beyond;
- Advertisements in local and regional newspapers to announce opportunities to participate;
- Progress feedback letter to be issued and announcements to be made of the availability of the Draft Scoping Report (DSR) and Comment and Responses (CRR);
- Distribution of a DSR, including CRR for comment;
- Convening a stakeholder meeting in the project area to obtain comments on the DSR
- Submission of a Final Scoping Report (FSR), capturing all issues raised for the impact assessment, to the DEA;
- Submit the Plan of Study for the EIA to the DEA;
- Distribution of the FSR for comments; and
- Distribution of a progress feedback letter to stakeholders.

### ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT PHASE

The **second phase** is the Environmental Impact Report (EIR) Phase, which entails undertaking various specialist studies and compiling a Draft EIR.

As part of the assessment, an Environmental Management Programme (EMPr) as well as an Operational Plan will also be submitted to the Department of Environmental Affairs (DEA) for their approval. By following the EMPr, Eskom and its contractors will ensure compliance to environmental regulations during the planning, construction, operation and decommissioning (if applicable) phases.

The list of identified specialist studies required for this EIR (to date) is listed below (all seasonal dependent studies will be undertaken in the wet season):

- Facility Design, Operational Plan and Topographical Survey;
- 3D modelling of the final site design (optional)
- Waste Classification;
- Social Impact Assessment;
- Visual Impact Assessment; and
- GIS for mapping purposes.

The names of the specialists who will undertake these studies are available from the public participation office.

Specific activities in this phase will include:

- Specialist studies focused on outcomes of the Scoping Phase and issues raised by stakeholders;
- Progress feedback to stakeholders;
- Compilation of a Draft EIR and EMPr indicating the potential positive and negative impacts and measures to enhance positive impacts and to reduce or avoid negative impacts;
- Environmental Impact Statement, highlighting the preferred alternative and reasons thereof;
- Advertise the availability of the Draft EIR and EMPr in local and regional newspapers;
- Distribution of the Draft EIR and EMPr, including Issues and Responses Report, for comment;
- A stakeholder meeting in the project area to present a summary of the findings of the EIR for stakeholder comment; and
- Distribution of the Final EIR and EMPr for comment.

The EIR and EMPr will then be finalised and submitted to the DEA for a decision.

### DECISION-MAKING (ENVIRONMENTAL AUTHORISATION)

This involves notifying the registered I&APs about the decision from the Competent Authority, the Department of Environmental Affairs (DEA) in this case. The DEA must accept or reject this report within 105 days. Stakeholders will be notified of the DEA’s decision if an Environmental Authorisation has been granted or not and of the appeal procedure should they wish to appeal the decision.

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**Your comments are important.**

The purpose of an Environmental Impact Assessment is to provide the decision-making authority with sufficient information on which to base their decision to grant or refuse an Environmental Authorisation and if granted, to define conditions for the development. The contributions made by stakeholders from all sectors of society will ensure informed decision-making.

You are invited to participate freely and to submit any comments or information you feel may be useful to the EIA process. Registered interested and affected parties are entitled to comment, in writing, on all written submissions to the competent authority (Department of Environmental Affairs) and to bring to the attention of the competent authority, any issues which the party believes may be of significance to the consideration of the application.
REGISTRATION AND COMMENT SHEET

Integrated Environmental Impact Assessment and Water Use License Application for a proposed Retrofitting Flue Gas Desulphurisation (FGD) at Medupi Power Station (DEA Ref.No.: 14/12/16/3/3/3/110)

(inserted in the Background Information Document)

June 2014

Please complete by Monday 07 July 2014 and return to the EIA Public Participation Office (as above)

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Please formally register me as an interested and/or affected party (I&AP) so that I may receive further information and notifications during the Environmental Impact Assessment process

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I would like my notifications by

I would like to receive documents for comment as follows:

In terms of Regulations GNR 543 - 546 – Government Gazette No. 33306 of 18 June 2010 (EIA process regulations) I disclose below any direct business, financial, personal or other interest that I may have in the approval or refusal of the application:

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COMMENTS (please use separate sheets if you wish)

I suggest that the following issues of concern be investigated in the Environmental Impact Assessment:

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Please register the following colleagues/friends/neighbours on the project database:

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THANK YOU FOR YOUR CONTRIBUTION
Thobela Mokgathatema

Kelo ya Seabe sa Tikologo le Kgopelo ya Laesense ya Taolo ya Ditšhila ya Tselatshepetšo ya Tsenyogape yeo e šišintšwego ya Hlwekišo ya Gase ya Tšhimini (FGD) Setešieneng sa Medupi sa Mohlagase
( DEA Ref. No.: 14/16/3/3/110)

Tshepetšo ya Kelo ya Seabe sa Tikologo yeo e kopantšwego (EIA) le Kgopelo ya Laesense ya Taolo ya Meetse a Ditšhila di tla dirwa go Tsenyogape yeo e šišintšwego ya tselatshepetšo ya Hlwekišo ya Gase ya Tšhimini (FGD) go Setešišene sa Medupi sa Mohlagase. Setešišene sa Medupi sa Mohlagase se bodikela bja Lephyale, Profenseng ya Limpopo.

Tshepedišo yeo e šišintšwego ya FGD Setešišeneng sa Medupi sa Mohlagase e tla tšweletša tšipisiamo, leraga le molora tše di swanetšwego ga tšhollwa ka tšeletša go a tšhollwa ya maikarabelo a tikologo. Go tsenyagape ga theknohotši ya FGD go tla thuša ka go tšwa go digase tša tšhimini ya FGD ya Setešišene sa Medupi sa Mohlagase. Ye ngwe le ye ngwe ya diyunisi tše tshela (6) tša 800MW tšo di tšeletša go tšweletša go tšhollwa go tšweletša go tšhollwa ya FGD ya tšweletša go tšhollwa ya FGD ya Setešišene sa Medupi sa Mohlagase go bjale na a le Tumelelo ya Tikologo ya go a Setešišene sa Tikologo le sebopego seo se ahanako le saetse le aho. Setešišene sa Mohlagase ga bjale se legatong la mafelelo la kago.

Go lebeletšwe gore protšeke ye e šišintšwego ya FGD e tla akaretša dikarolwana tše di latelelo:

- Ditšhila go tšwa go FGD di tla bolokwa, tša swarwa gomme tša tšhollwa lefelong le lego gona la ADF le molora go tšw go Setešišene sa Mohlagase;
- Lepanta la phetišo la tshepetšo ya ditšhila go lefelong la go tšhollwa molora (ADF); le phihlelelo le tlhokomelo ya ditšhila go saeteng ya ADF;
- Thlomela ea meetse a tla dirwa go setšhaba, le tšwa letangwaneng le go tšhollwa ya FGD;
- Tla aha go sebopego seo se saeteng le saeteng ya EIA.

Zitholele Consulting (Pty) Ltd e thwetšwe bjalo ka Sešomi sa go ikemela ka noši sa Kelo ya Tikologo ke Eskom Holding SOC Limited go dira ditshepetšo tša EIA, WULA le WML.

Lengwalo le le go mema go tlo ingwadiša bjalo ka Mokgatllo wo o na go le Kgahlego le/goba o Amegago (E&AP) le go kgatha tema ka go tshepetšo ye ya tikologo. Ingwadiša bjalo ka I&AP, o Kgopelo wana diša ngwadišo le letlakala la ditshwaotshwao tšeo di loketšwego ga gare ga Tokumente ya Tshedimošo ya Kakaretšo. O Kgopelwa go bušeša leletlakala la ditshwaotshwao pele ga 07 Julae 2014 go tshepetšo ye ya mathomo ya tsebišo ya setšhaba, le ge ditshomelo le bokgathatemata bjalo setšhaba di tla tšwela pele nako ka moka ya tshepetšo ya EIA.
O kgopelwa gore o romele phetolo ya gago go Venter / Bongani Dhlamini Kantorong ya Bokgathatema bja Setšhaba – dintlha di filwe godimo ga ngwadišo le letlakala la ditshwaotshwao. O dumeletšwe gape go ikopanya le Zitholele Consulting go (011) 207-2060, ge o ka ba le tshedimošo yeo o ka e hlokago mo legatong le.

Ka boikokob etšo

Nicolene Venter
Mošomi wo Mogolo wa Bokgathatema bja Setšhaba
Text content not provided.
DINYAKWA TŠA SEMOLAO

Go tseny a gape go go šišitšwe gwa Hlwekišo yae Gase yae Tšhimini(FGD) ya Seteišene sa Mohlagase sa Medupi le Moago wo moswa wa Go tšholla Molora go laolwa ke dinyakwa tša semolao tšeo di filwego ka mo tlase. Ditshepetšo tšeo di hlokekago di tla dirwa nako e tee bjalo ka tshepetšo yeo e kopantsweo e tlatlwago ke tshepetšo ya bokgathatema bja setšhaba yeo e kopantsweo gammogo le Kgopelo ya Laesense ya Tirišo ya Meetse (WULA) yeo e lebanego le yona. Diprotšeke tše di laolwa ke tatalo ya semolao go tšwa go Melao ye e letelago:

a) Molao wa Bosetšhaba wa Taolo ya Tikologo (NEMA), Wa 107 wa 1998 le Melawana yae EIA, 2010; le
b) Molao wa Bosetšhaba wa Ditšhila tša Taolo ya Tikologo (NEM: WA), Wa 59 wa 2008 go ya ka moo o lokšištšwe.

c) Molao wa Bosetšhaba wa Meetse, Wa 36 wa 1998 go ya ka moo o lokšištšwe.

MOLAO WA BOSETŠHABA WA TAOLO YA TIKOLOGO (NEMA)

Sebopego se se šišintšweo sa FGD le dibopego tšeo di amanago le sona di hloka Kelo ya Seabe sa Tikologo (EIA) go ya ka Molao wa Bosetšhaba wa Taolo ya Tikologo (NEMA), Wa 107 wa 1998 le melawana yeo e lokšištšweo ya EIA (Tsebišo ya Mmušo R.543 go ya go 546, yeo e phatlaladištšweo ka June 2010). Kgoro ya Merero ya Tikologo (DEA) ke yona Pušo ya Maitemogelo. Go ya ka Tsebišo ya Mmušo R.543 ya June 2010, Kgaolo ya 2 pušo ya maitemogelo e swanetše go ikopanya le setho se sengwe le se sengwe sa mmušo se se laolago molao woo o amanago le taba yeo e amago tikologo malebana le kgopelo yeo go hwetša tumelelo ya tikologo ge e šetša kgopela.

Ka go realo, Kgoro ya Merero ya Meetse, Kgoro ya Tšwetšopele ya Ekonomi, Tikologo le Boeti ya Limpopo, Mmasepala wa Selete wa Waterberg ke tšona dipušo tšo go swayaswaya mo tshepetšong ye.

Tshepetšo ye e akaretša Magato a Kakaretšo le Pego ya Seabe sa Tikologo (S&EIR), ao a lego gona go diprotšeke ka moka tšeo di ka ba go le diabe tša go swana go ya ka tlhago ya tšona goba bogolo, mediro yeo e amanago le magato a godimo a phokotšo ya tikologo, goba mediro yeo e lego gore diabe di ka se kamakweo gabonolo.

Sebopego se se šišintšweo sa FGD le dibopego tšeo di amanago le sona di hloka Kelo ya Seabe sa Tikologo (EIA) go ya ka Molao wa Bosetšhaba wa Taolo ya Tikologo (NEMA), Wa 107 wa 1998 le melawana yeo e lokšištšweo ya EIA (Tsebišo ya Mmušo R.543 go ya go 546, yeo e phatlaladištšweo ka June 2010). Kgoro ya Merero ya Tikologo (DEA) ke yona Pušo ya Maitemogelo. Go ya ka Tsebišo ya Mmušo R.543 ya June 2010, Kgaolo ya 2 pušo ya maitemogelo e swanetše go ikopanya le setho se sengwe le se sengwe sa mmušo se se laolago molao woo o amanago le taba yeo e amago tikologo malebana le kgopelo yeo go hwetša tumelelo ya tikologo ge e šetša kgopela.

Ka go realo, Kgoro ya Merero ya Meetse, Kgoro ya Tšwetšopele ya Ekonomi, Tikologo le Boeti ya Limpopo, Mmasepala wa Selete wa Waterberg ke tšona dipušo tšo go swayaswaya mo tshepetšong ye.

Tshepetšo ye e akaretša Magato a Kakaretšo le Pego ya Seabe sa Tikologo (S&EIR), ao a lego gona go diprotšeke ka moka tšeo di ka ba go le diabe tša go swana go ya ka tlhago ya tšona goba bogolo, mediro yeo e amanago le magato a godimo a phokotšo ya tikologo, goba mediro yeo e lego gore diabe di ka se kamakweo gabonolo.

Go ya ka Tsebišo ya Mmušo R.545 ya 2010, mediro yeo e latelago e hloka S&EIR gore e dirwe gomme e ama protšeke ye e šišintšweo:

- **Modiro wa 3:** Kago ya meago goba sebopego tša poloko, goba go boloka le go swara, tša leswika la laeme bjalo ka koketšo go tshepetšo ya FGD. Leswika la laeme le tla bolokwa ka boima bja go feta dimetara tša kubiki tše 500 nakong efe goba efe e tee.

- **Modiro wa 6:** Kago ya meago ya sebopego go sepetsà ka bontši melora ka go diriša basepedisi bao ba nago le boleng bja go bonagala bja ditone tša go feta tše 50 ka letšatši.

- **Modiro wa 11:** Kago ya jarata ya legora meholeng ya dinamelwa tša ditšweletša go ya Seteišeneng sa Mohlagase le ditšweletšwa tša ditšhila go tšwa go Seteišene sa Mohlagase.

- **Modiro wa 15:** Tokišo ya ka ntle ya lefase leo le sa tšweletšwago gabotse, leo le se na go selo meholeng ya jarata ya legora le sebopego se o amanago le yona.

**Seswantšho sa 1:** *Kago go Seteišene sa Medupi sa Mohlagase*

2
Ka tsebagatšo o Molao wa Bosetšhaba wa Ditšhila wa Taolo ya Tikologo (NEM: WA), Wa 59 wa 2008, mediro ka moka yeo e amanago le ditšhila yeo e filwege pelega ka tšase Molao wa Bosetšhaba wa Taolo ya Tikologo (NEMA), Wa 107 wa 1998 e phumutšwe gomme ga bjale e fiwa ka tšase Molao ya NEM:WA.

Go ya Tsebišo ya Mmušo R.718, Sehlopha B mediro ye e lateleago e hloka tumelelo: 

**Modiro wa 1:** Lefelo la polokelo, go akareτša lefelo la polokelo la motšiwaosere, la ditšhila tše kotsi ka gare ga matangwana. Modiro wo o tša diragatša ga leraga le ka hloka lefelo la gona. Modiro wo o tša diragatša gomme ga nna lefelo la tšholla le fapanego gomme la tšhowe mmogo Lefelong la Go tšholla la Melora.

**Modiro wa 5:** Tšhokomelo o leraga ka gare ga matangwana. Modiro wo o tša diragatša fela ga ketešo yeo e kaonešwagago ya ga tšholla mmogo e sa thekgwe ke kelo ya tlhopho ya ditšhila.

**Modiro wa 7:** Go tšholla boleng bofe goba bofe bja tšisipamiso go ya lefelo la Go tšholla la Melora.

**Modiro wa 10:** Kago ya meago ya mešongwana yeo e filwege ka gare ga setuše ye.
Pego ya Kakaretšo le Thulaganyo ya Thuto tša EIA di romelwa go Kgoro ya Merero ya Tikologo (DEA) go lekolwa gape le go dumelela mokgwwa wo o šišintšwego wo nyakišišo ka botlalo ye o hlokgagso go lekagato le le latelago. Mediro yeo le lego ka Go Legato la Kakaretšo e akaretša:

- Dikopano le bammašo le dumelela ka tshepetšo le dinyakwa tša thuto;
- Tsebišo ya mathomo ya setšhaba le mong wa naga, yeo e akaretšago go bea ditsebišo tša saete, phatlalatšo ya mangwalo, Tokumente ye ya Tshedimošo ka Kakaretšo le taletšo ya go tšea karolo ka go tshepetšo ya EIA go I&Acts lefelong la protšeke le go feta;
- Dipapatsi ka gare ga dikuranta tša selegae le tša seletse go tsebagatša dibaka tša go kgatho sa tema;
- Tsebiša pušo ya bokgoni, go tšwašo tše di ngwadišitšwego ka ga sephetho.

Maina a ditsebi tšeo di tlo go dira dithuto tše a gona go tšwa ga kantoro ya setšhaba go bokgathatema.

Mediro ye e itšego ka gare ga lekagatšo le le tla akaretša:

- Dithuto tša botsebi di lebeteši ditlamorado tša Legato la Kakaretšo le mathata ao boletšwego ka bokgathatema;
- Pego ya tšwelopele go bokgathatema;
- Go ngwala Sethalwa sa EIA le EMPr yeo le laetšago diabe tšeo di ka ba go gona tša go ba le mo holwa le tša go hloka holwa le ge fokotša goba go phema diabe tša go hloka holwa;
- Pego ya Seabe sa Tikologo; yeo e gatelelago kgetho yeo e kaonetšwego le mabaka a yona;
- Bapatša go ba gona go Sethalwa sa EIA le EMPr ka gare ga dikuranta tša selegae le tša seletse;
- Phatlalatšo ya Sethalwa sa EIA le EMPr, go akaretšwa Mathata le Pego ya Diphetelo, go fana ka ditshwaotshwao;
- Kopano ya bokgathatema ka lefelong la protšeke go fauna ka kakaretšo ya dikhumano tša EIA tša ditshwaotshwao tša bokgathatema; le
- Phatlalatšo ya EIA ya Mafelelo le EMPr go fa ditshwaotshwao.

EIR le EMPr di tla phethwa gomme tša romelwa go DEA go tšea sephetho.

**LEGATO LA PEGO YA SEABE SA TIKOLOGO**

Legato la bobedi ke Legato la Pego ya Seabe sa Tikologo (EIR), leo le akaretšago go dira dithuto tša go fapafapana tša botsebi le go ngwala Sethalwa sa EIR.

Bjalo ka karolo ya kelo, Lenaneo la Taolo ya Tikologo (EMPr) gammogo le Thulaganyo ya Tshepedišo di tla romelwa go Kgoro ya Merero ya Tikologo (DEA) go hwetša tumelele. Ka go latela EMPr, Eskom le badiredi ba yona e tla netefatša gore go ba le tatele ya melawana ya tikologo mo nakong ya magato a thulaganyo, kago, tshepetšo le go mšha (ge e le gona).

Lenaneo la dithuto tšeo di laedištšwe tša botsebi tša EIR (go fihla ga bjale) le fiwa ka mo tlase (dithuto ka moka tša dihlha di tla dirwa ka sehla sa go thapa):

- Moakanyo wa Moago, Thulaganyo ya Tshepedišo le Nyakišišo ya Tikologo;
- Go dira motlolo wa 3D ya moakanyo wa mafelelo wa saete (ga e gapeletšwe);
- Tlhopho ya Ditšhila;
- Kelo ya Seabe sa Leago;
- Kelo ya Seabe sa Ponot; le
- GIS meholeng ya thulaganyo.

Maina a ditsebi tšeo di tlo go dira dithuto tše a gona go tšwa go kantoro ya setšhaba go bokgathatema.

Mediro ye e itšego ka gare ga lekagato le le tla akaretša:

- Dithuto tša botsebi di lebeteši ditlamorado tša Legato la Kakaretšo le mathata ao boletšwego ka bokgathatema;
- Pego ya tšwelopele go bokgathatema;
- Go ngwala Sethalwa sa EIA le EMPr yeo le laetšago diabe tšeo di ka ba go gona tša go ba le mo holwa le tša go hloka holwa le ge fokotša goba go phema diabe tša go hloka holwa;
- Pego ya Seabe sa Tikologo; yeo e gatelelago kgetho yeo e kaonetšwego le mabaka a yona;
- Bapatša go ba gona go Sethalwa sa EIA le EMPr ka gare ga dikuranta tša selegae le tša seletse;
- Phatlalatšo ya Sethalwa sa EIA le EMPr, go akaretšwa Mathata le Pego ya Diphetelo, go fana ka ditshwaotshwao;
- Kopano ya bokgathatema ka lefelong la protšeke go fauna ka kakaretšo ya dikhumano tša EIA tša ditshwaotshwao tša bokgathatema; le
- Phatlalatšo ya EIA ya Mafelelo le EMPr go fa ditshwaotshwao.

EIR le EMPr di tla phethwa gomme tša romelwa go DEA go tšea sephetho.

**GO TŠEA SEPHETHO (TUMELELEO YA TIKOLOGO)**

Se se akaretša go tsebiša I&Acts tše di ngwadištšwe tša ka ga sephetho se se tšwago go Mmušo wa Bokgoni, Kgoro ya Merero ya Tikologo (DEA) mo lebakeng le. DEA e swanetše go amogela goba go ganetša tša bokgathatema go thea sephetho sa EIA di romela ya Tumelelo ya Tikologo e filwe goba aowa gape le ka ga mokgwatshepetšo wa ngongorego ge eba ba nyaka go dira ngongorego go sephetho.

**Ditshwaotshwao tša gago di boholkwa**

Mohola wa Kelo ya Seabe sa Tikologo le go fana ka tshedimošo ka botlalo go seholpha sa go tšea sephetho yeo ba ka go thea sephetho sa bona godimo go fana goba go ganetša ka Tumelelo ya Tikologo gomme ge e fiwa, go hlalaša maemo a tšwetšopele. Dineelano tšeo di filwe go kagathatema go tšwa dikarolong ka moka tša setšhaba di tla netefatša sephetho se go sedimoštšwe tša.

O mengw ga kgatha tema ka tokologo le go romela ditshwaotshwao dife goba dife goba tshedimošo yeo o ikwago e ka ba moholwa go tsepetšo ya EIA. Mekgatlo yeo e ngwadištšwe tša kgahlego le yeo e amegago e na le toka ya go fa thswaotshwao, ka go ngwala, godimo ga dithomelo ka moka tša go ngwala go ya go pušo ya bošongi (DEA) le go tsebiša pušo ya bokgoni, mathata afe goba afe a le mokgatlo a tšepago gore a ka ba moholwa go šedi ya kgopelo.
NGWADIŠO LE LETLAKALA LA DITSHWAOTSHWAO

Kelo ya Seabe sa Tikologo le Kgopelo ya Laesense ya Taolo ya Ditšhila ya Tselatshepetšo ya Tsenyogape yeo e šišintšwego ya Hlwekišo ya Gase ya Tšhimini (FGD)
Setešieneng sa Medupi sa Mohlagase (DEA Ref.No.: 14/12/16/3/3/3/110)
(e tsentšwe ka gare ga Tokumente ya Tshedimošo ya Kakaretšo)

June 2014

O kgopelwa go tlatša pele ga Mošupologo wa 07 Julae 2014 gomme o buše go Kantoro ya EIA ya Bokgathatema bja Setšhaba (go ya ka moo go laeditšwego ka godimo)

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O kgopelwa gore le ngwadiše semmušo bjalo ka mokgatlo wo o nago le kgahlego le/goba amegago (I&AP) gore ke kgone go amogela tshedimošo le ditsebišo tshepetšong ya Kelo ya Seabe ya Tikologo

Ke rata go amogela ditsebišo tša ka ka

Ke rata go amogela ditokumente tša ditshwaotshwao ka tsela ye e latelago

Go ya ka Melawana ya GNR 543 - 546 – Kuranta ya Mmušo ya 33306 ya 18 June 2010 (melawana ya tshepetšo ya EIA)
Ke tsebiša kgwebo efe goba efe yeo e lebanego le nna thwii, matlotlo, mong goba dikgahlego dife goba dife tšeo nka ba go le tšona ka go tumelelo goba kganetšo ya kgopelo:

DITSHWAOTSHWAO (o kgopelwa go diriša matlakala a go fapana ge o nyaka)
Ke šišinya gore ditaba tše di latelago di nyakišišwe ka gare ga Kelo ya Seabe sa Tikologo:

Le kgopelwa go ngwadiša badirišanikanna/baagišane ba ba latelago godimo ga datapeisi ya protšeke:

O LEBOGELWA KABELO YA GAGO
## Table 1: Distribution of BIDs and placement of site notices in Lephalale

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Description of the location of notice &amp; GPS Coordinates</th>
<th>Picture / Photo</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>BID placed in post box at 35 Bosehla Street, Onverwacht, Lephalale</td>
<td><img src="image1.png" alt="Image" /></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>BID delivered and project discussion with resident at 23 Bosehla Street, Onverwacht, Lephalale.</td>
<td><img src="image2.png" alt="Image" /></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Item</td>
<td>Description of the location of notice &amp; GPS Coordinates</td>
<td>Picture / Photo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>----------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Mediclinic, Lephalale</td>
<td><img src="image1.png" alt="picture" /></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>GPS: S23°41'11.9 E027°41'54.1</td>
<td><img src="image2.png" alt="picture" /></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Marula Bus Stop, Lephalale</td>
<td><img src="image3.png" alt="picture" /></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>GPS: S23°41'21.8 E027°42'04.4</td>
<td><img src="image4.png" alt="picture" /></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### INTEGRATED ENVIRONMENTAL AUTHORISATION
(Environmental Impact Assessment and Waste Management License Application) for the proposed Medupi Power Station Flue Gas Desulphurisation Project

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Super Spar (shopping square), Joe Slovo Street, Lephalale</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Picture" /></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>GPS: S23°41'13.7 E27°42'01.4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 6    | Lephalale Municipality, Cnr Joe Slovo Street & Douwater Avenu, Lephalale  
GPS: S23°41’11.2   E027°41’47.6 | ![Picture](image1.jpg) |