

JANUARY 2009

**ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT PROCESS
FOR A GENERAL LANDFILL SITE AND
A HAZARDOUS WASTE STORAGE FACILITY IN LEPHALALE,
LIMPOPO PROVINCE**

**BACKGROUND INFORMATION DOCUMENT (BID) AND INVITATION TO
COMMENT**

DEAT Reference Number 12/12/20/1399

Eskom Holdings Ltd has appointed **Envirolution Consulting (Pty) Ltd**, an independent environmental consultant, to conduct an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) for the proposed construction of a general landfill and a hazardous waste storage facility (hereafter referred to as the Proposed Eskom Landfill Site development) in Lephalale, Limpopo Province.

This document aims to provide you, as an interested and/or affected party (I&AP), with an overview of the Environmental Impact Assessment Process and studies being undertaken to assess the environmental impacts associated with the project. The EIA will also identify and propose mitigation measures that will be contained in an Environmental Management Plan (EMP) for the different phases of the project.

**ENGLISH
AFRIKAANS
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PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Eskom is presently constructing a 6 x 800MW (4 800MW total capacity) coal fired power station known as the Medupi Power Station. The power station is located 15km from the town of Lephalale, Limpopo Province. The construction of the Medupi Power Station results in the generation of waste (both general and hazardous). It should be noted that the waste dump which exists at the town of Lephalale is not licensed and therefore, in terms of Eskom's SHE Policy and commitment to legal compliance, cannot currently be utilised for disposal of the waste generated. As a result Eskom is obliged to have all Medupi waste transported to the Johannesburg area for disposal at a licensed site. It is for these reasons that Eskom has considered the construction of the landfill and the hazardous waste storage facility.

Eskom envisage constructing and operating the proposed development within a 30km radius of the existing Matimba and Medupi Power Stations and an Eskom construction village. The proposed development will also cater for two future power stations proposed in the Waterberg area. The proposed location for this development would be within the boundaries of Eskom-owned property.

This study therefore serves to investigate issues associated with the proposed development. Associated activities and infrastructure that are likely to form part of the Scoping and EIA will include water supply, electricity, access roads and storage and handling facilities. As part of the study, Envirolution Consulting has appointed several specialists to investigate any potential issues associated with the proposed development, i.e. agricultural, air quality, avifaunal, ecological (fauna, flora & wetlands), geohydrological, geotechnical, noise, social and visual. The findings of these specialist studies will be included in the Environmental Impact Report (EIR) that will be available for public review.

RATIONALE OF THE STUDY

During the construction of the Medupi Power Station, it is anticipated that construction waste will be generated until 2014 after which the station will transition into an operational phase. Approximately half of this will be hazardous waste, and half general waste. It is anticipated that the existing Matimba Power Station will generate the same amount of waste, with a 50% split between hazardous and general waste for the remainder of its operating life, whereas the two proposed Waterberg Coal Fired Power Stations is anticipated to generate waste volumes that are slightly higher than that for the Medupi Power Station. These power plants are anticipated to have a life span of 50 years. The total anticipated waste generated from the four power stations over their total life i.e. 50 years, is expected to be approximately 1 200 000 m³ of waste split between general and hazardous waste.

Given the approximate waste volumes that will be generated from the four power stations and the construction village, the proposed development is a strategic response to address current waste management challenges facing Eskom in the Lephalale area, adhere to the legal requirements as well as combating current operating costs.

AIM OF THIS BACKGROUND INFORMATION DOCUMENT

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

- an overview of the proposed landfill site and hazardous waste storage facility.
- an overview of the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) process and studies being undertaken to assess the project.
- details of how you can become involved in the EIA process, receive information, or raise issues, which may concern and/or interest you.

WHAT DOES THIS PROJECT ENTAIL?

The proposed site screening exercise narrowed the geographical alternatives to the Farm Grootvallei 515 LQ (refer to the attached map). This farm is adjacent to the Medupi Power Station which is currently under construction. In addition to this, a site has similarly been identified within Matimba Power Station i.e. the Farm Grootestryd.

The proposed facility will be designed such that it will accommodate the general as well as hazardous waste from the Medupi and Matimba Power Stations, as well as the anticipated Waterberg Power Stations and the nearby Eskom construction village in Maropong.

The facility will comprise of amongst others access roads, water pipelines for potable water, the waste disposal site, distribution lines for providing electricity to the facility.

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT PROCESS

In terms of the EIA Regulations published in terms of Section 24(5) of the National Environmental Management Act (NEMA, No 107 of 1998), Eskom requires authorisation from the National Department of Environmental Affairs and Tourism (DEAT) for the undertaking of the proposed project. In order to obtain authorisation for this project, comprehensive, independent environmental studies must be undertaken in accordance with the EIA Regulations. This project has been registered with National DEAT under Application Reference number 12/12/20/1399.

An EIA is an effective planning and decision-making tool. It allows the environmental consequences resulting from a technical facility during its establishment and its operation to be identified and appropriately managed. It provides the opportunity for the developer to be fore-warned of potential environmental issues, and allows for resolution of the issue(s) reported on in the EIA report as well as dialogue with affected parties.

Eskom has appointed Envirolution as independent consultants, to undertake a Scoping and Environmental Impact Assessment to identify and assess all potential environmental impacts associated with the proposed project for the area as identified, and propose appropriate mitigation measures in an Environmental Management Plan (EMP). As part of these environmental studies, I&APs will be actively involved through the public involvement process being undertaken by Envirolution.

WHAT ARE THE POTENTIAL ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS ASSOCIATED WITH THE PROPOSED PROJECT?

A number of potential environmental impacts associated with the landfill facility which will accommodate both general waste and hazardous waste will be identified. These potential impacts will be assessed through the following specialist studies:

- Impacts on noise and air quality;
- Impacts on ecology, fauna and flora;
- Impacts on avifauna;
- Impacts on heritage sites;
- Impacts on visual quality and aesthetics; and
- Impacts on the social environment.

These specialist studies will be undertaken in two phases:

- A Screening and Scoping study, wherein potential issues associated with all alternatives identified will be evaluated and a preferred alternative nominated for consideration in the EIA phase.

- A detailed assessment of potentially significant impacts associated with the nominated preferred alternative identified in the Scoping Phase. Practical and achievable mitigation measures will be recommended in order to minimise potentially significant impacts identified. These recommendations will be included within a draft Environmental Management Plan (EMP).

Specialist studies will be informed by existing information, field observations and input from the public participation process. As an I&AP, your input is considered an important part of this process, and we urge you to become involved.

LIST OF IDENTIFIED ACTIVITIES AS PER GOVERNMENT NOTICES 386 AND 387

Government Notice 386

- **Item 1(k):** The construction of facilities or infrastructure including associated structures for the bulk transportation of sewage and water, including storm water, in pipelines with an internal diameter of 0.36 metres or more; or a peak throughput of 120 litres per second or more;
- **Item 1(l):** The transmission and distribution of above ground electricity with a capacity of 120 kilovolts or more;
- **Item 1(m):** Any purpose in the one in ten year flood line of a river or stream, or within 32 metres from the bank of a river or stream where the flood line is unknown, excluding purposes associated with existing residential use, but including canals; channels; bridges; dams; and weirs;
- **Item 1 (p):** The temporary storage of hazardous waste;
- **Item 7:** The above-ground storage of dangerous goods, including petrol, diesel, liquid petroleum gas or paraffin, in containers with a combined capacity of more than 30 cubic meters but less than 1000 cubic meters at any one location or site;
- **Item 13:** The abstraction of groundwater at a volume where any general authorisation issued in terms of the National Water Act, 1998 (Act No. 36 of 1998) will be exceeded;
- **Item 15:** The construction of a road that is wider than 4 metres or that has a reserve wider than 6 metres, excluding roads that fall within the ambit of another listed activity (e.g. national roads) or which are access roads of less than 30 metres long; and
- **Item 16:** The transformation of undeveloped, vacant or derelict land to residential, mixed, retail, commercial, industrial or institutional use where such development does not constitute infill and where the total area to be transformed is bigger than 1 hectare.

Government Notice 387

- **Item 1(c):** The construction of facilities or infrastructure including associated structures for the above ground storage of a dangerous good, including petrol, diesel, liquid petroleum gas or paraffin, in containers with a combined capacity of 1000 cubic meters or more at any one location or site including the storage of one or more dangerous goods, in a tank farm;
- **Item 1(e):** The construction of facilities or infrastructure including associated structures for any process or activity which requires a permit or license in terms of legislation governing the generation or release of emissions, pollution, effluent or waste and which is not identified in Government Notice No. R. 386 of 2006;
- **Item 1(f):** The recycling, re-use, handling, temporary storage or treatment of general waste with a throughput capacity of 50 tons or more daily average measured over a period of 30 days;
- **Item 1(g):** The construction of facilities or infrastructure including associated structures for the use, recycling, handling, treatment, storage or final disposal of hazardous waste;
- **Item 1 (l):** The transmission and distribution of above ground electricity with a capacity of 120 kilovolts or more; and

- **Item 1 (o):** The final disposal of general waste covering an area of 100 square metres or more or 200 cubic metres or more of airspace.

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROCESS

The basis of the public participation process is the sharing of information and the key objective of public participation during an EIA is to assist stakeholders to identify issues of concern; make suggestions for enhanced benefits; and to comment on the proposed project.

The public participation process:

- Provides an opportunity for interested and affected parties (I&APs) to obtain a clear, accurate and comprehensive information about the proposed activity and the environmental impacts thereof;
- Provides I&APs with an opportunity to indicate their viewpoints regarding the activity or decision;
- Provides I&APs with the opportunity of suggesting ways of avoiding, reducing or mitigating negative impacts of an activity and for enhancing positive impacts;
- Enables the applicant to incorporate the needs, preferences and values of affected parties into the activity;
- Enhances transparency and accountability in decision-making.

YOUR RESPONSIBILITIES AS AN I&AP

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

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

HOW TO BECOME INVOLVED

1. By responding (by phone, fax or e-mail) to our invitation for your involvement which has been advertised in local and national newspapers.
2. By returning the attached Reply Form to the relevant contact person.
3. By attending the meetings to be held during the course of the project. As a registered I&AP you will automatically be invited to attend these meetings. Dates for public meetings will also be advertised in local and regional newspapers.
4. By contacting the consultants with queries or comments.
5. By reviewing and commenting on the draft Scoping and EIA Reports within the stipulated 30-day review periods.

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

Comments and issues raised during the public participation process will be captured, evaluated and included in a Comment and Response Report, which will be incorporated into the Scoping and Environmental Impact Assessment Reports that will be made available for public review.

INVITATION TO COMMENT

Interested and/or affected parties (I&AP's) who wish to register, comment, or who would like to obtain further information on the project, should please complete the comment sheet attached overleaf and submit to:

Envirolution Consulting (Pty) Ltd

Ms Netisha Chetty

P O BOX 1898

SUNNINGHILL

2157

Tel: (086) 144 4499

Fax: (086) 162 6222

E-mail: netisha@envirolution.co.za

The names of all registered I&APs, together with their comments will be incorporated into the Scoping and EIA Reports.

**OMGEWINGSINVLOED-EVALUERINGSPROSES
VIR 'N ALGEMENE LANDVULPERSEEL EN
BERGINGSFASILITEIT VIR GEVAARLIKE AFVAL IN LEPHALALE,
LIMPOPO- PROVINSIE**

**AGTERGROND-INLIGTINGSDOKUMENT (AID) EN UITNODIGING OM
KOMMENTAAR TE LEWER**

DOT-verwysnommer 12/12/20/1399

Eskom Beherend Bpk het **Envirolution Consulting (Edms) Bpk**, 'n onafhanklike omgewingskonsultant, aangestel om 'n Omgewingsinvloedevaluering (OIE) vir die voorgestelde konstruksie van 'n algemene landvulperseel en bergingsfasiliteit vir gevaarlike afval (hierna Eskom se Voorgestelde Landvul-perseelontwikkeling genoem) in Lephalale, Limpopo-provinsie, uit te voer.

Hierdie dokument het ten doel om u, as 'n belanghebbende en/of geaffekteerde party (B&GP), te voorsien van 'n oorsig van die Omgewingsinvloedevaluering-proses en van die studies wat onderneem word om die omgewingsinvloede verbonde aan die projek te evalueer. Die OIE sal ook versagtende maatreëls identifiseer en voorstel, wat in 'n Omgewingsbestuursplan (OBP) vir die verskillende fases van die projek vervat sal word.

PROJEKBESKRYWING

Eskom bou tans 'n 6 x 800MW (4 800MW totale kapasiteit) steenkool-aangevuurde kragstasie bekend as die Medupi-kragstasie. The kragstasie is 15km vanaf die dorp Lephalale in die Limpopo-provinsie geleë. Die konstruksie van die Medupi-kragstasie veroorsaak dat afval (beide algemeen en gevaarlik) geproduseer word. Daar moet uitgewys word dat die reeds bestaande afvalhoop by die dorp Lephalale nie gelisensieer is nie, en dus ingevolge Eskom se beleidstellers met betrekking tot Veiligheid, Gesondheid en Omgewing en rakende wetsnakoming nie tans vir die gegengereerde afval gebruik kan word nie. As gevolg hiervan is Eskom verplig om alle afval afkomstig van Medupi na die Johannesburgse gebied te vervoer vir wegdoening by 'n gelisensieerde afvalperseel. Dit is om hierdie redes dat Eskom oorweging skenk aan die konstruksie van die landvulperseel en bergingsfasiliteit vir gevaarlike afval.

Eskom beoog om die voorgestelde ontwikkeling binne 'n omtrek van 30km vanaf die bestaande Matimba- en Medupi-kragstasies en 'n Eskom-konstruksiedorp te bou en te bedryf. Die voorgestelde ontwikkeling sal ook voorsiening maak vir twee toekomstige kragstasies wat in die Waterberggebied in die vooruitsig gestel word. Die voorgestelde ligging vir hierdie ontwikkeling sou binne die grense wees van eiendom wat aan Eskom behoort.

Hierdie studie dien ondersoek in te stel na kwessies wat met die voorgestelde ontwikkeling verband hou. Verwante aktiwiteite en infrastruktuur wat waarskynlik deel van die Trefwydte-ondersoek en OIE sal uitmaak, sluit in watervoorsiening, elektrisiteit, toegangspaaie en bewarings- en hanteringsfasiliteite. As deel van die studie, het Envirolution Consulting etlike spesialiste aangestel om ondersoek in te stel na enige potensiële kwessies verbonde aan die voorgestelde ontwikkeling, naamlik landbou, luggehalte, voëllewe, ekologie (plant- en dierelewe en vleilande), geohidrologiese en geotegniese aspekte, geraas en visuele invloed. Die bevindings van hierdie spesialisstudies sal by die Omgewingsinvloedverslag (OIV) ingesluit word, wat vir openbare insae beskikbaar gemaak sal word.

BEWEEGREDES VIR DIE STUDIE

Daar word verwag dat konstruksie-afval tot die jaar 2014 gedurende die oprigting van die Medupi-kragstasie gegengereer sal word, waarna die stasie na sy operasionele fase sal oorgaan. Ongeveer die helfte hiervan sal gevaarlike afval wees, en die ander helfte algemene afval. Die bestaande Matimba-kragstasie sal vir die res van sy bedryfslewe na verwagting dieselfde hoeveelheid afval produseer, met 'n 50%-verdeling tussen gevaarlike en algemene afval, waarenteen die twee voorgestelde steenkool-aangevuurde kragstasies in die Waterberg na verwagting 'n effens hoër afvalvolume sal genereer as dié vir die Medupi-kragstasie. Hierdie kragaanlegte sal na verwagting 'n lewensduur van 50 jaar hê. Die totale verwagte afval wat deur die vier kragstasies oor hulle totale lewensduur, d.w.s. 50 jaar, gegengereer sal word, sal na verwagting 1 200 000 m³ afval wees, verdeel tussen algemene en gevaarlike afval.

Gegewe die beraamde afvalvolumes wat deur die vier kragstasies en die konstruksiedorp geproduseer sal word, is die voorgestelde ontwikkeling 'n strategiese reaksie om die huidige afval-bestuursuitdagings waarmee Eskom in die Lephalale-gebied gekonfronteer word aan te spreek, om wetsvereistes na te kom en om huidige bedryfskoste te bestry.

DOEL VAN HIERDIE AGTERGROND-INLIGTINGSDOKUMENT

Hierdie dokument het ten doel om u, as 'n belanghebbende en/of geaffekteerde party (B&GP), te voorsien van:

- 'n oorsig van die voorgestelde landvulperseel en bergingsfasiliteit vir gevaarlike afval.
- 'n oorsig van die Omgewingsinvloedevaluering- (OIE) proses en van studies wat onderneem word om die projek te evalueer.
- besonderhede van hoe u by die OIE-proses betrokke kan raak, inligting kan ontvang, of kwessies kan opper wat vir u 'n bron van kommer en/of van belang mag wees.

WAT BEHELS HIERDIE PROJEK?

Die voorgestelde perseel-keuringsoefening het die geografiese alternatiewe afgeskaal tot die plaas Grootvallei 515 LQ (verwys na die aangehegte landkaart). Hierdie plaas lê langs die Medupi-kragstasie wat tans onder konstruksie is. Voorts is 'n perseel insgelyks binne die Matimba-kragstasie geïdentifiseer, naamlik die plaas Grootestryd.

Die voorgestelde fasiliteit sal sodanig ontwerp word dat dit voorsiening maak vir sowel algemene as gevaarlike afval afkomstig van die Medupi- en Matimba-kragstasies, asook die verwagte Waterberg-kragstasies en die nabygeleë Eskom-konstruksiedorp in Maropong.

Die fasiliteit sal onder meer bestaan uit toegangspaaie, waterpypeleidings vir drinkbare water, die afvalwegdoeningsperseel en koppelleidings vir die voorsiening van elektrisiteit aan die fasiliteit.

OMGEWINGSINVLOED-EVALUERINGSPROSES

Ingevolge die OIE-regulasies uitgevaardig ingevolge Artikel 24(5) van die Nasionale Omgewingsbestuurswet (NOBW, Nr. 107 van 1998), word daar van Eskom vereis om magtiging vanaf die Nasionale Departement van Omgewingsake en Toerisme (DOT) vir onderneming van die voorgestelde projek te verkry. Ten einde magtiging vir hierdie projek te verkry, moet omvattende, onafhanklike omgewingstudies ingevolge die OIE-regulasies onderneem word. Hierdie projek is geregistreer by die Nasionale DOT onder die Aansoek-verwysnommer 12/12/20/1399.

'n OIE is 'n doeltreffende instrument vir beplanning en besluitneming. Dit maak dat die omgewingsgevolge voortspruitend uit 'n tegniese fasiliteit gedurende die daarstelling en bedryf daarvan geïdentifiseer kan word, en dat gepaste bestuursmaatreëls in plek gestel kan word. Dit bied aan die ontwikkelaar die geleentheid om vooraf gewaarsku te word van potensiële omgewingskwessies, en maak dit moontlik om die kwessie(s) wat in die OIE-verslag uiteengesit word, en wat uit dialoog met belanghebbende partye aan die lig kom, aan te spreek en op te los.

Eskom het Envirolution as onafhanklike konsultante aangestel om die Trefwydte- en Omgewingsinvloedevaluering te onderneem en om alle potensiële omgewingsinvloede verbonde aan die voorgestelde projek vir die area, soos geïdentifiseer, te evalueer en om gepaste versagende maatreëls voor te stel in 'n Omgewingsbestuursplan (OBP). As deel van hierdie omgewingstudies, sal B&GPs aktief betrek word deur middel van die openbare deelname-proses wat deur Envirolution onderneem word.

WAT IS DIE POTENSIELE OMGEWINGSINVLOEDE VERBONDE AAN DIE VOORGESTELDE PROJEK?

'n Aantal potensiële omgewingsinvloede verbonde aan die landvulfasiliteit, wat vir beide algemene en gevaarlike afval voorsiening gaan maak, sal geïdentifiseer word. Hierdie potensiële invloede sal deur middel van die volgende gespesialiseerde studies geëvalueer word:

- Invloede op geraas en luggehalte;
- Invloede op ekologie en plant- en dierelewe;
- Invloede op voëllewe;
- Invloede op erfenispersele;
- Invloede op visuele gehalte en esteties; en
- Invloede op die sosiale omgewing.

Hierdie spesialisstudies sal in twee fases onderneem word:

- 'n Keurings- en Trefwydtestudie, waartydens potensiële kwessies verbonde aan al die alternatiewe geïdentifiseer en geëvalueer sal word, en 'n voorkeur-alternatief vir oorweging in die OIE-fase genomineer sal word.
- 'n Gedetailleerde evaluering van potensieel belangrike invloede verbonde aan die genomineerde voorkeur-alternatief wat tydens die Trefwydtefase geïdentifiseer is. Praktiese en haalbare versagtingsmaatreëls sal aanbeveel word ten einde die potensieel belangrike en/of aansienlike invloed wat geïdentifiseer is, te minimaliseer. Hierdie aanbevelings sal by 'n konsep-Omgewingsbestuursplan (OBP) ingesluit word.

Spesialisstudies sal gebaseer word op bestaande inligting, waarnemings in die veld en insette van die openbare deelnameproses. U insette, as 'n B&GP, word beskou as 'n belangrike deel van hierdie proses, en ons wil dus 'n beroep op u doen om by hierdie proses betrokke te raak.

LYS VAN GEÏDENTIFISEERDE AKTIWITEITE SOOS PER REGERINGS-KENNISGEWINGS 386 EN 387

Regeringskennisgewing 386

- **Item 1(k):** Die konstruksie van fasiliteite of infrastruktuur insluitend verwante strukture vir die massavervoer van riool en water, insluitend stormwater, in pypleidings met 'n interne deursnit van 0.36 meter of meer; of 'n piekdeurvoer van 120 liter per sekonde of meer;
- **Item 1(l):** Die transmissie en verspreiding van bogrondse elektrisiteit met 'n kapasiteit van 120 kilovolt of meer;
- **Item 1(m):** Enige doel in die een-in-tien-jaar-vloedlyn van 'n rivier of stroom, of binne 32 meter van die oewer van 'n rivier of stroom waar die vloedlyn onbekend is, met uitsluiting van doeleindes verbonde aan bestaande residensiële gebruik, maar met insluiting van kanale, brûe, damme, studamme en keermure;
- **Item 1 (p):** Die tydelike bewaring van gevaarlike afval;
- **Item 7:** Die bogrondse berging van gevaarlike goedere, insluitend brandstof, diesel, vloeibare petroleumgas of paraffien, in houers met 'n gekombineerde kapasiteit van meer as 30 kubieke meter maar minder as 1000 kubieke meter by enige enkele plek of perseel;
- **Item 13:** Die uittrekking van grondwater teen 'n volume waar enige algemene magtiging ingevolge die Nasionale Waterwet, 1998 (Wetnr. 36 van 1998) oorskry sal word;
- **Item 15:** Die konstruksie van 'n pad breër as 4 meter of wat 'n reserwe het van wyer as 6 meter, met uitsluiting van paaie wat binne die omvang van 'n ander gelyste aktiwiteit val (bv. nasionale paaie) of wat toegangspaaie van minder as 30 meter lank is; en

- **Item 16:** Die omskepping van onontwikkelde, onbeboude of verlate grond vir residensiële, gemengde, kleinhandels-, kommersiële, industriële of institusionele gebruik, waar sodanige ontwikkeling nie invulling behels nie en waar die totale gebied om omskep te word groter as 1 hektaar is.

Regeringskennisgewing 387

- **Item 1(c):** Die konstruksie van fasiliteite of infrastruktuur insluitend verwante strukture vir die bognondse bewaring van gevaarlike goedere insluitend brandstof, diesel, vloeibare petroleumgas of paraffien, in houers met 'n gekombineerde kapasiteit van 1000 kubieke meter by enige enkele plek of perseel, insluitend die bewaring van een of meer soorte gevaarlike goedere in 'n tenkkamp;
- **Item 1(e):** Die konstruksie van fasiliteite of infrastruktuur insluitend verwante strukture vir enige proses of aktiwiteit wat 'n permit of lisensie vereis, ingevolge wetgewing wat die produksie of vrystelling van uitlatings, besoedelingstowwe, afvalwater of afval beheer en wat nie in Regeringskennisgewingnr. R. 386 van 2006 geïdentifiseer word nie;
- **Item 1(f):** Die herwinning, hergebruik, hantering, tydelike bewaring of behandeling van algemene afval met 'n daaglikse gemiddelde uitsetkapasiteit van 50 ton of meer, gemeet oor 'n tydperk van 30 dae;
- **Item 1(g):** Die konstruksie van fasiliteite of infrastruktuur insluitend verwante strukture vir die gebruik, herwinning, behandeling, bewaring of finale wegdoening van gevaarlike afval;
- **Item 1 (l):** Die transmissie en verspreiding van bognondse elektrisiteit met 'n kapasiteit van 120 kilovolt of meer; en
- **Item 1 (o):** Die finale wegdoening van algemene afval wat 'n area van 100 vierkante meter of meer dek, of 200 kubieke meter of meer van lugruimte.

OPENBARE DEELNAMEPROSES

Die grondslag van die openbare deelnameproses is die deel van inligting, en die belangrikste doelwit van openbare deelname gedurende 'n OIE is om belanghebbendes te help om kwessies van kommer te identifiseer; om voorstelle vir verbeterde voordele te maak; en om kommentaar oor die voorgestelde projek te lewer.

Die openbare deelnameproses

- bied 'n geleentheid vir belanghebbende en geaffekteerde partye (B&GPs) om duidelike, akkurate en omvattende inligting oor die voorgestelde aktiwiteit en die omgewingsinvloede daarvan te bekom;
- bied aan B&GPs 'n geleentheid om hulle standpunte rakende die aktiwiteit of besluit te opper;
- bied aan B&GPs die geleentheid om voorstelle te maak oor maniere om die negatiewe invloede van 'n aktiwiteit te vermy, te verminder of te versag, en om positiewe invloede nog verder te verbeter;
- stel die aansoeker in staat om die behoeftes, voorkeure en waardes van geaffekteerde partye by die aktiwiteit in te sluit;
- verbeter deursigtigheid en verantwoordelikheid in besluitneming.

U VERANTWOORDELIKHEDE AS 'N B&GP

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

4. Ten einde aan die OIE-proses te kan deelneem, moet u uself op die projek se databasis registreer.
5. U moet seker maak dat enige kommentaar met betrekking tot die voorgestelde projek voor die neergelegde spertye ingedien word.
6. Daar word van u vereis om enige regstreekse besigheids-, finansiële, persoonlike of ander belang wat u in die goed- of afkeuring van die aansoek vir die voorgestelde projek het, bekend te maak.

HOE OM BETROKKE TE RAAK

6. Deur (telefonies, per faks of per e-pos) te reageer op ons uitnodiging om betrokke te raak, wat in plaaslike en nasionale koerante geadverteer word.
7. Deur die aangehegte Antwoordvorm aan die relevante kontakpersoon terug te besorg.
8. Deur vergaderings wat in die loop van die projek gehou gaan word, by te woon. As 'n geregistreeerde B&GP, sal u outomaties uitgenooi word om sulke vergaderings by te woon. Datums vir openbare vergaderings sal ook in plaaslike en nasionale koerante geadverteer word.
9. Deur met die konsultante in aanraking te kom vir navrae en om kommentaar te lewer.
10. Deur die konsep-Trefwydte- en OIE-verslae na te gaan en om binne die aangewese oorsigtydperk van 30 dae kommentaar daaroor te lewer.

As u meen dat u 'n B&GP vir hierdie voorgestelde projek is, wil ons 'n dringende beroep op u doen om gebruik te maak van die geleentheid wat deur die openbare deelnameproses geskep word deur kommentaar te lewer, of om kwessies en kwellinge wat vir u van belang is en/of u raak, en waaroor u verdere inligting verlang, te opper. U insette in hierdie proses is 'n noodsaaklike komponent van die OIE-proses.

Kommentaar en kwessies wat gedurende die openbare deelnameproses gelewer/geopper word, sal ingevoer en geëvalueer word, en ingesluit word by 'n Kommentaar-en-reaksie-verslag, wat ingelyf sal word by die Trefwydte- en Omgewingsinvloed-evalueringsverslag wat vir openbare insae beskikbaar gemaak sal word.

UITNODIGING OM KOMMENTAAR TE LEWER

Belanghebbende en/of geaffekteerde partye (B&GPs) wat wil registreer, kommentaar wil lewer of verdere inligting oor die projek verlang, moet asseblief die kommentaarblad op die keersy invul en indien by:

Envirolution Consulting (Edms) Bpk

Me. Netisha Chetty

Posbus 1898

SUNNINGHILL

2157

Tel: (086) 144 4499

Faks: (086) 162 6222

E-pos: netisha@envirolution.co.za

Die name van alle geregistreeerde B&GPs, tesame met hulle kommentaar, sal by die Trefwydte- en OIE-verslae ingesluit word.

**LENANELO LA TEKOLO YA TIKOLOGO
LA SETSHA SA GO LAHLELA DITLAKALA KA KAKARETŠO LE
SENOLOFATŠI SA GO LOTA DITLAKALA TŠE KOTSI KUA
LEPHALALE, PROFENSENG YA LIMPOPO**

**SENGWALWA SA TSHEDIMOŠO KA KAKARETŠO (BID) LE TALETŠO YA GO
SWAYASWAYELA**

DEAT Reference Number 12/12/20/1399

Eskom Holdings Ltd e thwetse **Envirolution Consulting (Pty) Ltd**, moeletši (consultant) wa tikologo, yo a ikemetšego go dira Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) ya projeke ye e šišinywago ya kago ya lefelo la go lahlela ditlakala ka kakaretšo le senolofatši sa go lota ditlakala tše kotsi (morago ga mo re tla se bitša feela tlhabollo ya Setsha sa Ditlakala se se Šišinywago sa Eskom) kua Lephallale, Profenseng ya Limpopo.

Nepo ka sengwalwa se ke go fa wena, bjalo ka lephakga le nang le kgahlego le/goba le le amegago (I&AP), kakaretšo ya Lenaneo la Environmental Impact Assessment le diphatišišo tše di dirwago lekola dikhetšo tša tikologo tše di amanywago le projeke. EIA gape e tla šupa le go šišinya dikgato-thibelo tše di tla akaretšwago ka go Environmental Management Plan (EMP) tša magato a go fapafapana a projeke.

TLHALOSO YA PROJEKE

Eskom e gare e aga seteše sa go fehla mohlagase ka malahla seo se tsebjago ka la Medupi Power Station sa 6 x 800MW (tšweletšo ya palomoka ya 4 800MW). Seteše se sa mohlagase se 15km go tšwa toropong ya Lephalele, Profenseng ya Limpopo. Kago ya Medupi Power Station e tšweletša ditlakala (tša kakaretšo le tše kotsi). Re swanetše go lemoga gore thothobolo ya bjale ya ditlakala toropong ya Lephalele ga e na laesense gomme ka go realo, go ya ka Molaotshepedišo wa Eskom wa Polokego, Maphelo le Tikologo le boitlamo bja go dira dilo ka molao, e ka se šomišetšwe go tšhollela ditlakala tše di tšweleditšwego. Kafao Eskom e gapeletšega go rwalela ditlakala tša Medupi ka tikologong ya Johannesburg gore di lahlelwe setsheng se se nang le laesense. Mabaka a dirile gore ESKOM e akanye go aga lefelo la go lahlela ditlakala le senolofatši sa go lota ditlakala tše kotsi.

Eskom e akanya go aga le go sepediša projeke ye e šišinywago tikologong (radius) ya 30km ya seteše sa bjale sa mohlagase sa Matimba le sa Medupi Power le motsana wa borakontraka ba Eskom. Projeke ye e šišinywago gape e tla somela le diteše tše pedi tša mohlagase tša ka moso tšeo di šišinywago ka tikologong ya Waterberg. Lefelo le le šišinywago la projeke le tla ba ka gare ga mellwane ya thoto ya Eskom.

Kafao nepo ya diphatišišo tše e tla ba go nyakišiša dintlha tšeo di amanywago le projeke ye e šišinywago. Merero le metheokgoparara ye e amanywago le projeke yeo e ka bago karolo Scoping le EIA e tla akaretša kabo ya meetse, mohlagase, mebila le dinolofatši tša go boloka le go swara dithoto. Bjalo ka karolo ya diphatišišo, Envirolution Consulting e thwetše ditsebi tša go fapafapana go fatišiša dintlha tše di amanago le projeke tše di ka bang le khuetšo e mpe, ke gore, temo, khwalithi ya moya, dinonyana (avifaunal), ikholoji (fauna, flora & wetlands), geohydrological, geotechnical, lešata, leago le ponagalo. Diphahlelelo tša diphatišišo tše tša ditsebi di tla akaretšwa ka go Environmental Impact Report (EIR) ye e tla fiwang setšhaba gore se e sekaseke.

MOTHEO WA/MABAKA A DIPHATIŠIŠO

Ka nako ya kago ya Medupi Power Station, go lebeletšwe gore tšweletšo ya ditlakala e tla tšwela pele go fihla ka 2014 gomme morago ga moo seteše se tla tsena lagatong la tshepedišo/tšweletšo (operational phase). Tše ka bago seripagare e tla ba ditlakala tše kotsi, mola seripagare se sengwe e tla ba ditlakala tša kakaretšo. Go lebeletšwe gore Matimba Power Station ya bjale e tla tšweletša ditlakala tša palo ya go lekana, ka karoganyo ya 50% gareng ga ditlakala tše kotsi le tša kakaretšo bophelo bja sona ka moka, mola go lebeletšwe gore Waterberg Coal Fired Power Stations tše pedi tše di šišinywago di tla tšweletša ditlakala tša ka godingwana ga tša Medupi Power Station. Go lebeletšwe gore diplante tše tša go tšweletša mohlagase di tla šoma mengwaga e 50. Palomoka ya ditlakala tše di tla tšweletšwago ke diteše tše tše nne tša mohlagase bophelo bja tšona ka moka, ke gore mengwaga e 50, di lekanyetšwa go ba 1 200 000 m³ ye e aroganywago gareng ga ditlakala tša kakaretšo le tše kotsi.

Ge go lebeletšwe tekanyo ya bogolo bja ditlakala tše di tla tšweletšwago ke diteše tše nne tša mohlagase le motsana wa borakontraka, projeke ye e šišinywago ke kgato ya maleba go leka go rarolla bothata ditlhohlo tša bjale tša taolo ya ditlakala tšeo Eskom ka tikologong ya Lephalele, e sepedišane le dinyakwa tša molao gammogo le go fokotša ditshenyegelo tša bjalo tsa tshepedišo.

NEPO YA SENGWALWA SE SE TSHEDIMOŠO (BACKGROUND INFORMATION DOCUMENT)

Nepo ka sengwala se ke go fa wena, lephakga le nang le kgahlego le/goba le le amegago ((I&AP):

- kakaretšo ya setsha se se šišinywago sa go tšhollela ditlakala le senolofatši sa go lota ditlakala tše kotsi.
- Kakaretšo lenaneo la Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) le diphatišišo tše di dirwago go lekola projeke.
- Dintlha tša ka moo o ka amegago ka gona lenaneongla EIA, wa hwetša tshedimošo, goba wa tšweletša dintlha, tše di ka bago di go ama le/goba o nang le le kgahlego go tšona.

NAA PROJEKE YE E AMA ENG?

Tekolo ya setsha se se šišinywago e šupile Polasa ya Grootvallei 515 LQ (bona mmepe wo o kgomareditšwego). Polasa ye e bapile le Medupi Power Station yeo ba leng gare ka go e aga. Godimo ga moo, setsha sa go swana le seo se šupilwe ka gare ga Matimba Power Station, ke gore, Polasa ya Grootstryd.

Senolofatši seo se šišinywago se tla hlangwa ka tsela yeo elego gore se tla kgona go amogela ditlakala tša kakaretšo gammogo le ditlakala tše kotsi go tšwa Medupi le Matimba Power Station, gammogo le Waterberg Power Stations tše di šišinywago le motsana wa borakotraka wa kgauswi kua Maropong.

Senolofatši se tla ba le, gareng ga tše dingwe, mebila, diphaephe tša meetse a go nwa, setsha sa go lahlela ditlakala, mathale (distribution lines) a go abela senolofatši mohlagase.

LENANEO LA TEKOLO YA KHUTŠO YA PROJEKE GO TIKOLOGO (ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT PROCESS)

Go ya ka Melawana ya EIA ye e phatlaladitšwego go ya ka Karolo 24(5) ya Molao wa Bosetšhaba wa Taolo ya Tikologo (NEMA, No 107 of 1998), Eskom e swanetše go hwetša tumelelo go Kgoro ya Bosetšhaba ya Merero ya Tikologo le Boeti (DEAT) pele e phethagatša projeke yeo e šišinywago. Go hwetša tumelelo ya projeke ye, go swanetše go dirwa diphatišišo tše akaretšago, tše gape di ikemetšego go ya ka Melawana ya EIA. Projeke ye e ngwadišitšwe le Kgoro ya Bosetšhaba ya Merero ya Tikologo le Boeti ka tlase ga Application Reference number 12/12/20/1399.

EIA ke sebetša se maatla sa thulaganyo le go tšea sephetho. E kgontšha ditlamorago tša tikologo tše di bakilwego ke senolofatši sa setegniki ka nako ya ge se agwa le go sepedišwa go šupiwa le go laolwa ka tshwanelo. E fa mohlabolli sebaka sa go lemoga dikotsi tša tikologo ka pela, le go kgonagatša tharollo ya bothata/mathata a begilwego ka pegong ya EIA gammogo le go boledišana le maphakga a amegago.

Eskom e thwetše Envirolution bjalo ka baeletši (consultants) ba ikemetšego, go dira Scoping le Environmental Impact Assessment go šupa dikhutšo tše mpe tša tikologo ka moka tše di amanywago le projeke ye e šišinywago ya tikologo, le go šišinya dikgato-thibelo tša maleba ka go Environmental Management Plan (EMP). Bjalo ka karolo ya diphatišišo tše tša tikologo, maphakga a nang le kgahlego le/goba a a amegago (I&APs) a tla tsenya letsogo ka lenaneo la kamego ya setšhaba leo le dirwago ke Envirolution.

KE DIFE DIKHUETŠO TŠE MPE TŠA TIKOLOGO TŠEO DI AMANYWAGO LE PROJEKE YE E ŠIŠINYWAGO?

Go tla šupiwa palo ya dikhuetšo tša tikologo tše ka bang gona tše di amanywago le senolofatši sa go tšhollela ditlakala seo se tla amogelago ditlakala tša kakaretšo le tše kotsi. Dikhuetšo tše tše ka bang gona di tla lekolwa ka dinyakišišo tše latelago tša ditsebi:

- Dikhuetsō go khwalithi ya lešata le moya;
- Dikhuetsō go ikholotši, diphedi le dimela;
- Dikhuetsō go dinonyama;
- Dikhuetsō go ditsha tša bohwa;
- Dikhuetsō go khwalithi ya ponagalo le bokgabo; le
- Dikhuetsō go tikologo ya leago.

Diphatisiso tse tsa ditsebi di tla dirwa ka dikgato tse pedi:

- Screening and Scoping study, moo mathata a ka bang gona a amanywago le dikgetho tše dingwe ka moka tše di šupilwego a tla lekolwago gomme kgetho yeo e ratwago ya hlaolwa gore e fiwe šedi go legatong la EIA.
- Tekolo ye e tletšego ya dikhuetsō tše bohlokwa tše ka bang gona tše e amanywago le le kgetho ye e hlaotšwego ye e šupilwego go Legatong la Scoping. Go tla digelwa dikgato-thibelo tše kgonegago tše gape di ka fihlelegago go fokotša dikhuetsō tše mpe tše bohlokwa tše di šupilwego. Ditigelo tše di tla akaretšwa ka go seswantšho sa Environmental Management Plan (EMP).

Diphatisišo tša ditsebi di tla ithekga ka tshedimošo ye e šetšeng e le gona, bohlatse bja ka ntle (field observations) le tshedimošo ye e kgobokeditšwego lenaneong la kamego ya setšhaba. Bja'ka lephakga le neng le kgahlego le/goba le le amegago (I&AP), tshedimošo ya gago e tšewa go ba karolo e bohlokwa ya lenaneo le, kafa re go hlohleletša gore o amege.

LENANEO LA DITIRAGALO TŠE DI ŠUPILWEGO GO YA KA DITSEBIŠO TŠA MMUŠO 386 LE 387

Tsebiso ya Mmuso 386

- **Ntlha 1(k):** Kago ya dinolofatši goba metheokgoparara ye e akaretšago dikago tše di amanago le tshepedišo ya keelatlšhila le meetse ka bontši, go akaretšwa meetse a moela (storm water), ka gare ga diphaepa tša diameter ya ka gare ya ya 0.36 metres goba go feta; goba ye e kgonago go rwala 120 litres ya meetse ka motsotswana goba go feta;
- **Ntlha 1(l):** Tshepedišo le phatlalatšo ya mohlagase wa ka godimo ga mabu wo o nang le maatla a 120 kilovolts goba go feta;
- **Ntlha 1(m):** Morero ofe goba ofe wa bogomo bo tee bja mengwaga e lesome bja meetsefula a noka goba moedi, goba ka gare ga 32 metres go tšwa leribeng la noka goba moedi moo bogomo bja meetsefula (flood line) bo sa tsebjego, go sa akaretšwe merero yeo e amanywago le tšhomišo ya bjale ya bodulo, eupša go akaretšwa dikanala; di-channel; maporogo; matamo; le phororo ya go laola moela wa meetse (weirs);
- **Ntlha 1 (p):** Lefelo la go lota ditlakala tše kotsi nakwana;
- **Ntlha 7:** Lefelo la ka godimo ga mabu la go lota dithoto tše kotsi, go akaretšwa petrol, diesel petroleum gas ya seela goba paraffin, ka gare ga di-container tše di kgonago go tswara go feta 30 cubic meters eupša ka fase ga 1000 cubic meters lefelong goba setsheng se tee;
- **Ntlha 13:** Go gogwa ga meetse a ka fase ga mabu ka bontši bjoo tumelelo ye e tlwaelegilego ye e abilwego go ya ka Molao wa Bosetšhaba wa Meetse, wa 1998 (Act No. 36 of 1998) e tla go fetišwa;
- **Ntlha 15:** Kago ya mmila wa bophara bja go feta 4 metres goba wo o nang le 'reserve' (mollwane) ya go feta 6 metres, go sa akaretšwe mebile ye e welago ka tlase ga mellwane ya tiragalo ye nngwe ye e ngwadilwego (mohl. mebila ya bosetšhaba) goba yeo elego mebilana ya go tsena (access roads) ya botelele bja ka fase ga 30 metres; le

- **Ntlha 16:** Go fetolwa ga lefase leo le a hlabollwago, le se nang motho goba le hlokomologilwego gore e be lefelo la bodulo, le šomišetšwago merero ya go fapafapana, mabenkele, kgwebo, diintasteri goba ditheo moo tšhomišo ya gona e sa akaretšego 'infill' ebile palomoka ya lefelo le le tla fetolwago e fetago 1 hectare.

Tsebišo ya Mmuso 387

- **Ntlha 1(c):** Kago ya dinolofatši goba metheokgoparara ye e akaretšago dikago tše di amanago le projeke tše di tla šomišetšwago go lota dithoto tše kotsi ka godimo ga mabu, go akaretšwa petrol, diesel, petroleum gas ya seela goba paraffin, ka gare ga di-container tse di kgonago go swara 1000 cubic meters goba go feta lefelong goba setsheng se tee go akaretšwa go lotwa ga thoto goba dithoto tše kotsi, ka gare ga 'tank farm';
- **Ntlha 1(e):** Kago ya dinolofatši goba metheokgoparara ye e akaretšago ya dikago tše di amanago le projeke bakeng sa morero goba tiragalo ye e nyakago lengwalo la tumelelo goba laesense go ya ka melao ye e laolago tsweletso le tokollo ya meso, meetse a ditshila le ditlakala (emissions, pollution, effluent or waste) tše di sa šupiwago ka go Tsebišo ya Mmuso No. R. 386 of 2006;
- **Ntlha 1(f):** Tshomišo-leswa (recycling/re-use), tshwaro, go lota goba go swara nakwana ga ditlakala tša kakaretšo tša boima bja palogare ya 50 tons goba go feta ka letšatši bjo bo elwago mo nakong ya matšatši a 30;
- **Ntlha 1(g):** Kago ya dinolofatši goba metheokgoparara ye e akaretšago dikago tše di amanago le projeke bakeng sa tšhomišo, tshomišo-leswa (recycling), tshwaro, tlhwekišo, toto goba go lahlela ruri ditlakala tše kotsi;
- **Ntlha 1 (l):** Tshepedišo le kabo ya mohlagase wa ka godimo ga mabu wa maatla a 120 kilovolts goba go feta; le
- **Ntlha 1 (o):** Go lahlela ruri ditlakala tša kakaretšo tše di khabarago 100 square metres goba go feta 200 cubic metres goba go feta.

LENANEO LA GO KGATHA TEMA GA SETŠHABA

Lebaka-legolo la lenaneo la go kgatha tema ga setšhaba ke go abelana tshedimošo gomme nepokgolo ya go kgatha tema ga setšhaba ka nako ya EIA ke go thuša ba nang le seabe go šupa dintlha tše di sa ba fetišego gabotse; go dira ditšhišinyo bakeng sa dikholego tše di kaonafaditšwego; le go ntšha maikutlo mabapi le projeke ye e šišinywago.

Lenaneo la go kgatha tema ga setšhaba:

- Le fa maphakga a nang le kgahlego le a nang le/goba seabe (I&AP's) sebaka sa go hwetša tshedimošo e hlakilego, ya melaba yeo gape e feletšego mabapi le projeke ye e šišinywago le ka moo e tla bang le khuetšo go tikologo;
- Le fa maphakga a nang le kgahlego le a nang le/goba seabe (I&AP's) sebaka sa go tšweletša maikutlo a wona malebana le projeke goba diphetho;
- Le fa maphakga a nang le kgahlego le a nang le/goba seabe (I&AP's) sebaka sa go šišinya ditsela tša go phema, go fokotša goba go thibela dikhuetšo tše mpe tša projeke go hlohleletša dikhuetšo tše botse;
- Le kgontšha modirakgopelo go akaretša dinywakwa, dikgahlegelo le dikokwane tše bohlokwa go maphakga a amegago ka gare ga projeke;
- Le hlohleletša go se fihle selo le maikarabelo ge go tšewa diphetho.

MAIKARABELO A GAGO BJALO KA LEPHAKGA LE NANG LE KGAHLEGO LE/GOBA LE AMEGAGO (I&AP)

Go ya ka Melawana ya EIA, lemoga maikarabelo a gago bjalo ka lephakga le nang le kgahlego le/goba le le amegago (I&AP):

7. Gore o kgone go kgatha tema lenaneong le la EIA, o swanetše go ingwadiša go database ya projeke ye.
8. O swanetše go netefatša gore ditshwayotshwayo ka moka mabapi le projeke ye e šišinywago di tlišwa ka dinako tše di beilwego.
9. O swanetše go utulla dikgahlegelo tša gago tša kgwebo, matlotlo goba tše dingwe tše o ka bang o na le tšona go fetišweng goba go ganweng ga kgopelo ya projeke ye e šišinywago.

O KA AMEGA BJANG

11. Ka go arabela taletšo ya rena ya go kgatha tema (ka mogala, fax goba e-mail) yeo e phatlaladitšwego ka dikuranteng tša selegae le tša bosetšhaba.
12. Ka go bušetša Reply Form ye e kgomareditšwego go motho wa maleba.
13. Ka go tsenela dikopano tše di tla swarwago ge projeke e le gare e tšwelapele. Bjalo ka I&AP ye e ngwadišitšwego o namile o laleditšwe go tsenela dikopano tše. Matšatši a dikopano tša setšhaba le wona a tla phatlalatšwa ka dikuranteng tša selegae le tša bosetšhaba.
14. Ka go isa dingongorego le ditshwayotshwayo go baeletši (consultants).
15. Ka go sekaseka le go swayaswayela go seswantšho sa Pego ya Scoping le EIA mo nakong ye e beilwego ya go sekaseka ya matšatši a 30.

Ge e le gore o itsea go ba lephakga le le nang le kgahlego le le amegago (I&AP) projekeng ye e sisinywago, re go hlohleletsa gore o somise dibaka tse di hlodilwgo ke lenaneo la kamego ya setšhaba go ntsha maikutlo, goba go tšweletsa dintlha tseo di go amamgo le/goba o nang le kgahlego go tsona, tseo o nyakago tshedimos ye nngwe ka ga tsona. Maikutlo a lena lenaneong le ke motheo wa lenaneo la EIA.

Ditshwayotshwayo le mathata a tšweleditšwego lenaneong la go kgatha tema ga setšhaba di tla ngwalwa, tša sekasekwa le go akaretšwa ka Pegong ya Ditswayotshwayo le Diphetolo (Comment and Response Report), yeo e tla akaretšwago ka Pegong ya Scoping le ya Environmental Impact Assessment tšeo di tla alwago pele ga setšhaba gore di sekasekwe.

TALETŠO YA GO SWAYASWAYELA

Mphakga a nang le kgahlego le/goba a amegago (I&APs) ao a nyakago go ingwadiša, go swayaswayela, goba ao a nyakago go hwetša tshedimošo ye nngwe mabapi le projeke, a swanetše go tlatša letlakala la go swayaswayela le le kgomareditšwego a le iše/romele go:

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Maina a maphakga ka moka a nang le kgahlego le/goba a amegago (I&APs), gammogo le ditshwayotshwayo tša wona a tla akaretšwa ka Pegong ya Scoping le ya EIA.

