

**PROPOSED NEW COAL-FIRED POWER STATION IN THE LEPHALALE AREA,
LIMPOPO PROVINCE
ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT**

**PUBLIC MEETING: LEPHALALE
29 March 2006
18:00
Mogol Club, Conference Room, Lephalale**

1. WELCOME AND INTRODUCTION

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

He said the purpose of the meeting was to:

- Provide stakeholders with further information regarding the proposed new Coal-fired Power Station project;
- Provide stakeholders with further information regarding the EIA and public participation process being undertaken for the proposed new Coal-fired Power Station project;
- Provide a forum for stakeholders to engage with project team members; and
- Provide an additional opportunity for stakeholders to formally raise any issues and concerns.

The following members of the Eskom project team were introduced:

- Ms. Deidre Herbst: Environmental Manager: Eskom Generation
- Mr. Tony Stott: Stakeholder Manager: Eskom
- Mr. Willem Laenen: Project Leader: Eskom
- Mr. Nico Gewers: Chief Environmental Advisor
- Mr. Heine Hoffman: Water Strategy Manager, Eskom Generation

The EIA consultants present at the meeting were:

- Ms. Ashlea Strong: Bohlweki Environmental: Project Manager
- Mr. Gift Magangane: Bohlweki Environmental: Public Participation
- Ms. Ingrid Snyman: Bohlweki Environmental: Public Participation

- Ms. Yvonne Scorgie: Airshed: Air Quality Impact Assessment

Dr D de Waal outlined the proposed agenda. The agenda was accepted.

2. OVERVIEW OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT PROCESS EIA AND PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

Ms. Ashlea Strong provided an overview of the proposed project and gave the attendants an update on the EIA process and public participation. She outlined the findings of the draft EIA Report and discussed the way forward.

For more details please refer to the attached presentation (see Appendix A).

3. DISCUSSION SESSION

Mr. Joe Meyer, the General Manager of the Grootegeluk Mine in Lephalale indicated that the key stakeholders in the area already established the Lephalale Development Forum and the Lephalale Development Company that focused on developing a strategy on social support systems that need to be in place to support a project of this kind. The implementation of their strategy would wait until formal decisions regarding the project had been made. They have, however, identified the necessary skills required and the plan includes implementing the necessary training. These forums are also addressing the issues relating to housing and other social issues. Their indications are that 80 000 families could benefit by a project such as this.

It was asked why it was decided to build a power station in the Limpopo Province and not in the North West Province. Mr. Tony Stott said Eskom was investigating sites in the Limpopo Province, Mpumalanga and Free State. They have to focus on areas where the necessary coal would be available, as the transportation of coal is expensive.

Mr. Eddie Viviers asked whether Eskom was also involved with the social development planning processes as noted by Mr. Meyer. Mr. Meyer explained that not only Kumba Resources was involved, but other stakeholders included Eskom, the local business forum, farmers, eco tourism organizations and so forth. In total, eighteen major stakeholders were members and represented in the Article 21 Company that was formed.

Rev. Kodibona asked how small businesses would be developed as part of this process. He wanted to know whether there would be any contracts that would assist SMME's. Mr. Meyer indicated that the SMME's could contact Cranbrook Investments

that now has an office at the Lephalale Municipality offices. Any person interested in developing a business can contact them and they would then provide assistance in terms of desktop and pre-feasibility studies for these businesses. Cranbrook Investments are already assisting thirty-two businesses in this regard. This type of support was initiated by the development company and funds have been granted by the various stakeholders, as well as Provincial and Local government.

4. CLOSURE

Ms. Ashlea Strong indicated that the draft Environmental Impact Assessment Reports (EIR) were available at the following locations for review:

- Lephalale Municipal offices (Corner of Joe Slovo and Douwater Streets)
- Lephalale Library (Corner of Joe Slovo and Douwater Streets)
- Eskom Matimba Power Station
- Co-op Lephalale (Offices of Lephalale District Agricultural Union - Botha Avenue)
- Marapong Clinic (Tlou Street, Marapong)
- Offices of Bohlweki Environmental (Kyalami Office Park, Kyalami)
- www.bohlweki.co.za

She again invited Interested and Affected Parties to review these reports and provide their comments to Bohlweki Environmental by 28 April 2006.

Dr. de Waal summarized that the professional team assessed the impacts of the proposed project on the environment and their formal recommendations are that the negative impacts can be mitigated and minimized. From an environmental perspective this project could therefore continue. The final reports will be submitted to DEAT for a Record of Decision (RoD) in this regard. If the applicant receives a positive RoD, the project can continue.

Dr. de Waal thanked the attendants for their inputs and closed the meeting at 19:15.

5. ATTENDANCE REGISTER

See Appendix B

Appendix A

Presentation



ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT: PROPOSED ESTABLISHMENT OF A NEW COAL-FIRED POWER STATION IN THE LEPHALALE AREA, LIMPOPO PROVINCE

NEED FOR THE PROJECT

- The demand for electricity in South Africa has grown, on average, at more than 4% over the past few years, with a concomitant reduction in the surplus generating capacity.
- In terms of the National Integrated Resource Plan the NER have identified that RSA will require new base-load capacity by 2010
- The Eskom ISEP process identified the need for new coal-fired power stations as a preferred option for the provision of base-load generation capacity in the near future.
- Three potential areas identified for further investigation:
 - Kendal North (Witbank)
 - Vaal South (Sasolburg)
 - Lephalale

BRIEF OVERVIEW OF PROJECT

- Establishment of a new coal-fired power station on a technically feasible site in the Lephalale area of the Limpopo Province.
- To operate at an installed capacity of approximately 4 800 MW (2 100 MW initially, potential expansion to 4 800 MW in the long-term).
- Approximate footprint of 700 ha for the Power Plant and an additional 500 - 1000 ha for ancillary services, including ashing facilities

BRIEF OVERVIEW OF PROJECT

- Power Station will utilise a range of technologies pertaining to cooling, combustion and pollution abatement.
- Environmental Studies undertaken assist in determining the most appropriate technology options to be implemented.
- Due to the limited water availability in the Lephalale area, the power station will utilise direct dry-cooling technology.
- Dry-cooled station would utilise approximately <0,2 litres of water per unit sent out.

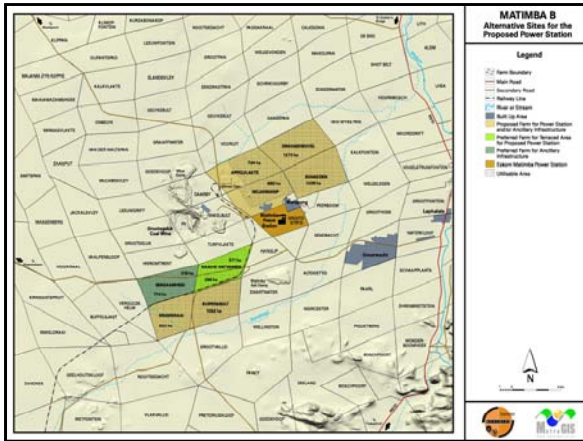
POWER STATION ALTERNATIVES

- **Do Nothing alternative:**
 - Electricity demands not being met.
 - Economic impact on RSA
 - Rejected as a feasible alternative
- **New Coal-fired Power Station alternatives:**
 - Regional and local site alternatives identified by Eskom through high level decision making.
 - It was concluded that there was the potential to establish a new power station in close proximity to the existing Matimba Power Station.

LOCATION ALTERNATIVES

- **8 Farm sites within Lephalale evaluated within the Environmental Scoping Study:**

• Appellvakte	Zongezien
• Nelsonskop	Kromdraai
• Nauwontkomen	Droogeheuvel
• Eenzaamheid	Kuipersbult
- **Nauwontkomen 509 LQ and Eenzaamheid 687 LQ, nominated for detailed investigation within the Environmental Impact Assessment.**



ROAD AND CONVEYOR BELT ALTERNATIVES

- **Road Re-alignment:**
 - Need to realign the Steenbokpan road.
 - Two alternatives identified and evaluated.
 - Northern Alternative
 - Southern Alternative
- **Conveyor Belt Alternatives:**
 - Two conveyor belt alignments were identified.
 - Eastern Alternative
 - Western Alternative

ROAD AND CONVEYOR BELT ALTERNATIVES



TECHNOLOGY ALTERNATIVES

- **Cooling Alternatives**
 - Dry cooling
- **Combustion alternatives**
 - Pulverised Fuel
- **Ash Disposal Alternatives:**
 - Ash Dumps (Disposal to land)
 - Ashing back into pit at Grootgeluk mine
- **Emissions Control Technologies**
 - For particulate emissions, Sox and NOx

OVERVIEW OF THE EIA PROCESS

- **Phase 1: Environmental Scoping Study**
 - Evaluation of Environmental Issues
 - Public consultation
 - Recommendations regarding preferred alternatives
- **Phase 2: EIA**
 - Detailed studies for Nominated Alternatives
 - Public consultation process
 - Final conclusions & recommendations

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

- **Public participation**
 - Public meetings & key stakeholder workshops
 - Focus Group Meetings
 - One-on-one consultation
 - Telephonic consultation
 - Media

ASSESSMENT OF IMPACTS ...Overall Benefits

- Will assist in meeting the expected base-load electricity demand in the short-term
- Indirect benefits
 - Increased Eskom capacity to provide reliable electricity supply to existing facilities during peak times
 - Economic benefits for RSA

ASSESSMENT OF IMPACTS ...Water Resources

- No artesian boreholes located within the study area and no large-scale abstraction of groundwater occurs.
- The study area falls within the Mogol River Catchment, which drains into the Limpopo River.
- The main water users in the area include agriculture, industry, mining, power generation and domestic activities.
- A potential impact on water supply was identified.
- Groundwater was found to be impacted by the existing power station however due to the nature of the groundwater resource the impact is not significant.
- Mitigation and management measures will decrease the impact of the power station on surface and ground water resources.

ASSESSMENT OF IMPACTS ...Water Resources

- Mitigation measures include:
 - Monitoring groundwater quality and water levels
 - Correctly designing and constructing the facility
 - Installing the correct surface water controls
- Water Supply:
 - DWAF studies underway
 - Some studies are nearing completion
 - Potential Water augmentation alternatives:
 - Augmentation from Crocodile West Catchment (45 Million cubic meter per annum available supply)
 - Raising the Mokolo Dam Wall
 - Development of borehole fields

ASSESSMENT OF IMPACTS ...Fauna and Flora

- Potential impacts on the fauna and flora can be expected with the proposed power station and ancillary infrastructure.
- The study falls within the Savanna biome.
- Impacts of significance:
 - Destruction of natural habitat
 - Destruction of protect species and associated habitat
- Detailed studies showed habitat to be of medium sensitivity and well represented therefore no fatal flaws
- Protected species are also well represented and mitigation measures will limit the impact.

ASSESSMENT OF IMPACTS ...Fauna and Flora

- Mitigation Measures include:
 - Remove, relocate and protect as many of the protected species as possible
 - Contain all construction and operational activities within specified areas
 - Utilise trees for effective screening
 - Develop and implement an alien control and monitoring programme

ASSESSMENT OF IMPACTS ... Air Quality

- Current legislation (AQA) provides interim limiting concentrations for a range of pollutants, however, the National Framework and proposed standards have not yet been compiled.
- In particular, the national standards for the monitoring of compliance have not yet been compiled.
- In light of the lack of certainty a conservative approach has been adopted for this air quality assessment.

ASSESSMENT OF IMPACTS

... Air Quality

- Cumulative impacts were considered. The following sources were highlighted:
 - Matimba Power Station
 - Brickworks at Hanglip
 - Grootegeluk Mine
 - Household fuel combustion
 - Veld fires
 - Sewage Works
 - Wind blown dust
 - Vehicle exhausts
- Ambient NOx and particulate concentrations are not predicted to exceed current standards.

ASSESSMENT OF IMPACTS

... Air Quality

- Exceedances of interim SA standards are predicted for SO₂.
- Health risks as a result of exposure to SO₂ and Heavy Metals were assessed.
 - This study assumed, that all areas beyond the boundary of the site, were impacted by the maximum possible exposures to heavy metals (i.e. 24 hours per day over a 70 year lifetime).
 - Cancer risk as a result of heavy metals was found to be very low.
 - SO₂ Concentrations occurring as a result of the cumulative impact of two power stations are predicted to be associated with moderate to high health risks.
 - Moderate to high health risks refer to the potential of significant numbers of people being exposed to concentrations that could cause respiratory ailments such as asthma and chronic bronchitis. The effect of these concentrations can also result in serious impacts on those predisposed to respiratory ailments.

ASSESSMENT OF IMPACTS

...Emission Control Technologies

- In the event that control technologies are required for for SO₂, possible technologies could include:
 - Wet or Dry Flue Gas Desulphurisation
- Negative impacts as a result of FGD:
 - Decreased efficiency resulting in an increase in the use of natural resources
 - Air quality - increased greenhouse gases and heavy metals
 - Increased water use (double that required for dry cooling)
 - Waste
 - Visual impacts - wet plume from stacks
 - Need for Sorbent material such as lime or lime stone and the associated mining impacts
 - Transport issues as a result of the need for sorbent
- The implementation of FGD would result in an additional capital expenditure of 6 - 10 % as well as additional operational costs (i.e. approximately R3 - R5 Billion)

ASSESSMENT OF IMPACTS

...Visual

- Visual quality of study area altered by industrial development
- Mitigation required:
 - Sensitive placement of light fixtures
 - Fitment of covers and shields designed to contain rather than spread light
 - Use of vegetation for screening - localised mitigation
 - Maintenance of facility and associated infrastructure to prevent visual impact of degradation

ASSESSMENT OF IMPACTS

...Tourism

- Tourism types identified in the study are include business, leisure (hunting and ecotourism) and passing trade.
- It is anticipated that the business tourism sector will be positively impacted.
- The leisure sector is anticipated to be negatively impacted by a small degree.

ASSESSMENT OF IMPACTS

...Heritage Sites

- Impacts on cultural and historical sites are likely to be of low significance.
- Potential impacts may occur during construction and recommendations to minimise these impacts must be included in the EMP.
- Mitigation measures include:
 - Avoid cemeteries, if this is not possible ensure that the correct procedures are implemented with regards to the the relocation of graves
 - Report any exposed sites immediately to a museum (preferably one with an archaeologist)

ASSESSMENT OF IMPACTS

...Noise

- Potential Noise impacts have been identified with the construction and operation phases of the project.
- Existing ambient noise level in study area ranges from 36.2 - 56.4 dBA during the day and from 35.1 - 56.1 dBA at night.
- Noise assessment undertaken in accordance with requirements of SANS 10103
- SA Noise Regulations indicate an increase in ambient noise level of more than 7 dBA to be a "disturbing noise"
- Impact of construction noise anticipated to be low to negligible
- Various construction and operational mitigation measures have been recommended.

ASSESSMENT OF IMPACTS

...Traffic

- Potential impacts are associated with the construction phase of the project.
- Potential impacts:
 - Transportation of components during construction
 - Traffic associated with employees during construction and operation
- Assessed as being of moderate significance

ASSESSMENT OF IMPACTS

...Geology, Soils and Agricultural Potential

- Sediments and volcanics of the Waterberg Group and Karoo Supergroup underlie the study area.
- The Daarby and Eenzaamheid faults traverse the study area
- Both sites identified for the construction of the power Station are acceptable for development in terms of founding conditions.
- Detailed studies showed soils to be of a sandy nature with moderate to low agricultural potential.
- Impact on agricultural potential is indicated to be of low significance.

ASSESSMENT OF IMPACTS

...Social

- A number of potential social impacts associated with the project have been identified.
- Issues include safety and security, land value, air quality and pollution, job creation, influx of external labour and job seekers.
- Mitigation required:
 - Make use of local labour, where possible
 - Involve local communities in identification of labour pool
 - On-going communication with communities

OVERALL CONCLUSION

- Northern Road alternative preferred.
- Eastern Conveyor alternative preferred.
- No environmental fatal flaws, provided the recommended management and mitigation measures are implemented
- Both sites considered to be acceptable from an environmental perspective

OVERALL RECOMMENDATION

- Findings of EIA must be included in an EMP:
 - Consider construction and operation of the power station and associated infrastructure
 - Used to ensure compliance with environmental specifications and management measures
- Process of communication and consultation with community representatives to be on-going.
- The issues raised regarding air quality and water use and potential pollution should be considered by DWAF and DEAT in the respective application for licenses.

THE WAY FORWARD

- Review period for draft EIA:
 - 23 March 2006 - 28 April 2006
- Comments received from the public during review period will be incorporated into final EIA Report
- Submit Final EIA to DEAT
- Authority review and decision-making
- Receive Record of Decision
- Inform all registered I&APs and stakeholders of decision

Direct all comments or queries to:

**Ingrid Snyman /
Ashlea Strong**

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DISCUSSION



Appendix B

Attendance Register

ATTENDANCE REGISTER

EIA for the Proposed Establishment of a new Coal-fired Power Station in the Lephalale Area, Limpopo Province
 Public Meeting held at the Mogol Club Conference Room
 29 March 2006 at 18:00

Title	Name	Surname	Company/Organisation	Position/Directorate	Postal Address	Contact details	
Mr	Tebogo	Lefawane			PO Box 318	Tel:	Fax:
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					Onverwacht	Cell: 073 980 0211	
					557	email:	
Mr	Zacharia	Monyeki	Mogol - Club	Machine Operator	PO Box 6729	Tel: 014 763 2427	Fax:
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					557	email:	
Mr	Joel	Shiko			PO Box 706	Tel:	Fax:
					Villanora	Cell: 072 322 7830	
					607	email:	
Mr	Isaac	Molekwa			PO Box 706	Tel:	Fax:
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					607	email:	
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					557	email:	

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					Lephalale	email:	
					555		
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					557		
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					607	email:	
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Mr	Adam	Maboka				Tel: Fax:
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Mr	Klaas	Mataela			PO Box 4891	Tel: Fax:
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					556	email:
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					557	email:
Mr	Emanuel	Malapile			PO Box 6272	Tel: 014 763 8407 Fax:
					Onverwacht	Cell: 076 215 1657
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					608	email:
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					Lephalale	Cell: 072 837 1584
					555	email:
Mr	Vusi	Sedibe			PO Box 236	Tel: Fax:
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					607	email:
Mr	Ephraim	Mokobotedi			PO Box 1213	Tel: Fax:
					Lephalale	Cell: 076 244 7044
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