

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

**FOCUS GROUP MEETING WITH REPRESENTATIVES OF THE LEPHALALE
MUNICIPALITY
28 March 2006
15:00
Lephalale Municipal Offices**

1. WELCOME AND INTRODUCTION

Ms. Ashlea Strong opened the meeting and welcomed the attendants. She also thanked Ms. Nakkie Maartens for her assistance in arranging the session. The consultants from Bohlweki Environmental and the representatives of Eskom were introduced as:

- Ms. Ashlea Strong: EIA Project Manager: Bohlweki Environmental
- Ms. Ingrid Snyman: Public Participation: Bohlweki Environmental
- Ms. Deidre Herbst: Environmental Manager: Eskom Generation
- Mr. Tony Stott: Stakeholder Manager: Eskom
- Mr. Willem Laenen: Project Leader: Eskom

Ms. Strong indicated that the final Scoping Report for the proposed coal-fired power station in the Lephalale area was submitted to the Department of Environmental Affairs and Tourism (DEAT) at the end of November 2005. The detailed EIA was now undertaken and the draft Environmental Impact Assessment Report (EIR) was available for public review.

Ms. Strong indicated that the aim of the focus group meeting was to:

- Provide the representatives with further information regarding the proposed new coal-fired power station project;
- Provide the representatives with further information regarding the EIA and public participation process being undertaken;
- Provide a forum to engage with the project team members; and
- Provide an additional opportunity to formally raise any issues and concerns.

It was decided that Ms. Strong would not provide the attendants with a detailed presentation regarding the draft EIR, but that the attendants would enter the discussion session. The presentation has been attached as Appendix A.

2. DISCUSSION SESSION

Mr. Dries de Ridder said there was a lot of speculation regarding the proposed project and activities in town were initiated based on the rumours regarding the new power station. Some newspapers even indicated that the project would not go ahead while others reported that the power station would definitely be built in Lephalale. Some Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs) are also under the impression that the project is an enlargement of the existing Matimba Power Station. There is therefore no assurance whether the project would proceed. The representatives of the Lephalale Municipality and other stakeholders are spending a lot of time on the project. He added that the local authority is depending on private developers to support this development and assist with the necessary infrastructure. Some developers are now pulling out due to the uncertainty. He therefore wanted to know whether the project would go ahead.

Mr. Andre Bower, the Chief Financial Officer of the Lephalale Municipality said that they based their budget on certain assumptions with regards to the proposed coal-fired power station project. He therefore echoed Mr. De Ridder's concerns.

Mr. Tony Stott said the EIA is important because if there are any recommendations made in terms of fatal flaws, the project would not be able to go ahead. From an EIA perspective there are, however no fatal flaws. Eskom have to get an official Record of Decision (ROD) from the environmental authorities, and they need authorisation from the National Energy Regulator (NER). The South African Government authorized the expenditure for Eskom to build the next power station. Eskom definitely need a power station in this location, but they are also investigating the implementation of coal-fired power stations at alternative sites in two other areas such as the Sasolburg and Witbank areas. Those EIAs will start in the near future. Eskom believe that in order to meet the demand for electricity in the future all three power stations will be required. These areas are therefore not alternatives to each other. The proposed coal fired power station in Lephalale is the one likely to start first due to the progress in the EIA process. Eskom indicated that the first unit at the proposed coal fired power station in Lephalale should be able to generate electricity by 2010.

Mr. Willem Laenen added that Eskom expected a ROD towards the middle of 2006 and therefore more clarity regarding the project would most probably be available by July 2006. Eskom planned to start construction e.g. site preparation within two to three months after a positive ROD has been issued.

Mr. Erasmus asked whether there would be a possibility that the power stations planned for the Witbank and Sasolburg areas would also come their way in future if these were not built at those locations.

Mr. Stott indicated that there was no reason that those planned power stations would be built in Lephalale, but there was a distinct possibility that more power stations would be built in the Waterberg area in future, although the timeframes regarding this were unclear. At the rate which the demand for electricity was going and coupled to the government's requirements for a six percent growth in the economy, Eskom have to build electricity generating facilities up to 20 000 MW in the next twenty years. If the proposed power station in Lephalale area was build, as well as the planned two additional power stations, it would only create in the order of 12 000 MW and Eskom would therefore still need 8 000 MW. Another challenge was the older power stations that came to the end of their economic life, which had to be replaced. The additional growth required should also be considered. Eskom therefore have to install about 1000 MW every single year for the next twenty years. The Waterberg was a favourable location due to the coal being there.

Mr. Dries de Ridder asked whether the upgrading of the road between Modimolle (Nylstroom) and Vaalwater was taken into account due to the existing poor condition of the road. He was concerned about the heavy machinery that would be transported to the Lephalale area during the construction phase, but also the machinery that would be transported on a regular basis once the proposed power station became operational. The abnormal loads and vehicles would worsen the road quality. The road thus needs to be upgraded to keep on functioning.

Ms. Strong indicated that the traffic study did highlight the issue of the poor road condition and pavement condition and the impact of the transportation of large components on this road. The traffic specialist also discussed the necessary permits required for those loads, as well as the safety impacts associated with the transportation.

Mr. Simon Thobane indicated that this issue was highlighted and included in the provincial transport plans although no timeframes for upgrading were provided. It was not the role of the EIA to investigate this issue further as it was the responsibility of the Provincial Government to address the issue. He suggested that the stakeholders should put pressure on the Limpopo Province to indicate their plans in terms of this road and the budget availability for the upgrading.

Mr. De Ridder emphasized that the importance of the upgrading of this road was raised through the planning processes for many years, but if the studies do not highlight and emphasise it again, then still nothing would be done. Eskom should thus bring this to the attention of government.

Mr. W. Laenen explained that the studies did relate to the roads in the immediate vicinity of the proposed power station, but does mention these other roads as well. He added that it would form part of Eskom's social responsibility to communicate this concern to the government and apply pressure to upgrade the road.

Mr. Tony Stott indicated that Eskom had similar problems in Mpumalanga and successfully engaged with the provincial authority in this regard. Eskom would do the same with regards to the proposed project and it was raised in the draft EIR as such.

Mr. Erasmus indicated that the road between Modimolle (Nylstroom) and Vaalwater now falls under SANRAL (The South African National Roads Agency), as it was upgraded to a national road in 2005. Eskom should thus also engage with SANRAL in this regard.

Mr. Simon Thobane said that prior to the meeting it was indicated that inadequate information was provided to the consultants in terms of safety and security issues. He explained that the SAPS could not provide more information if a specific issue-based questionnaire was not provided. Past experience from when the existing Matimba power station was built should be used to make predictions in this regard. If there are any security threats then all stakeholders in the area should be involved.

Mr. De Ridder said that they would have preferred if the local SAPS could e.g. indicate whether they would need another police station based on problems they foresee or not. This type of detailed information was however not provided. Ms. Strong added that the issues with regards to safety and security are highlighted in Chapter 15 that deals with the Social Impact Assessment. The information provided to the consultants was useful and assisted them with their study.

Mr. Simon Thobane said that it seems as if the information required should have been sourced from National Intelligence.

Ms. D. Herbst said that if safety and security was an issue, Eskom would engage with the relevant local authorities in this regard and prompt the SAPS to extend their resources.

Mr. Erasmus said it was indicated that additional water resources would be required and two alternatives were identified. He wanted to know which of the two alternatives did Eskom prefer and their reasons for that specific preference. Ms. D. Herbst explained that all the relevant water related studies were not yet completed. The findings of these studies could change the decision made in terms of the water requirements. The amount of water specified in the various reports was the amount of water that could be transferred from the Crocodile Catchment and all of it was thus not for Eskom's use. Eskom was in discussion with DWAF and at this stage the augmentation of water from the Crocodile Catchment was the preferred option of DWAF. Raising of the Mokolo dam wall had certain international implications for the bordering countries due to the impact on international waters. Certain agreements

were thus already in place and it would take some time to re-negotiate and finalise such an issue.

Mr. Erasmus wanted to know where the water would be stored. Ms. D. Herbst said that there was no final decision in this regard. The water could be stored in the existing dam, but that it would not necessarily be the case. These issues formed part of the regional study undertaken by DWAF as all the water would not be for the sole purpose of Eskom, but for the entire region.

Mr. De Ridder asked whether there was any feedback from Eskom with regards to the transfer of land from Eskom to the Lephalale Municipality. Mr. W. Laenen indicated that Eskom was busy with internal discussions in this regard.

Mr. T. Stott again emphasized that some newspapers were reporting this as a brownfields power station linked to the existing Matimba site. This was not the case as the proposed project was a totally new proposed coal-fired power station. Ms. Herbst added that initially Eskom was investigating the possibility of adding a unit or two to the existing Matimba power station, but initial studies found that that was not an optimal option and that an additional power station would be a preferred option. Coal would, however, be required from a brownfields mine to enable Eskom to meet its capacity needs by 2010.

Mr. Simon Thobane said that numerous issues were raised by the farmers with regards to the corrosion of their fences. This is perceived to be due to the emissions from the existing Matimba power station. He wanted to know whether the EIA investigated this issue to determine what effect another power station would have on the fences. Ms. Strong indicated that the air quality specialist made a specific comment in this regard in the draft EIA Report.

Mr. Simon Thobane said that Marapong was close to the existing power station and growing quickly. There were some concerns from the Marapong community that the power stations could impact on their health. He wanted to know what Eskom was doing to ensure that the local residents understood the impacts on their lives and health. Ms. Strong replied that the EIA consultants were involving the local community as part of the public participation process. During the Scoping Phase a community meeting was held in Marapong. Another community meeting would be held on 28 March 2006 in Marapong. Both these meetings were undertaken in the local languages. Various individual discussions and meetings took place with the property owners around the sites during the Scoping Phase and another focus group meeting with the property owners were scheduled for 29 March 2006. At these meetings feedback regarding the findings of the EIA study will be provided to the attendees and an additional opportunity for comments and concerns would be allowed.

Ms. Herbst added that, in future, Eskom would constantly provide updated information regarding the project to the Local Authority to ensure that they are kept up to date and to ensure that representatives of the Local Authority would be able to respond to queries from the public. Eskom wish to work with the Grootegeluk Mine (Kumba Resources) on the air quality studies and in the future to jointly solve any problems. Communication with the local community would be pro-active, but Eskom will further investigate the issue to finalise a detailed plan of action. Ongoing communication was also one of the recommendations of the studies.

Mr. Laurence Tlhako asked when it was planned to implement the total capacity of the proposed power station. Ms. Strong said the first phase would only focus on three units and in future the additional three units would be build. Ms. Herbst added that the final decisions in this regard would only be made towards the end of the year, as Eskom Generation would then only receive a decision from all the relevant financial committees at Eskom.

3. CLOSURE AND WAY FORWARD

Ms. Strong thanked the representatives for attending the meeting. She indicated the times for the public meeting and the community meeting in Marapong and invited all to attend.

The meeting was closed at 16:00.

4. 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.

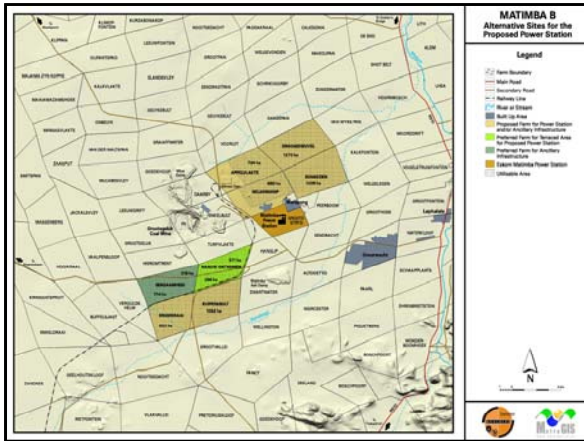
POWER STATION ALTERNATIVES

- **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.

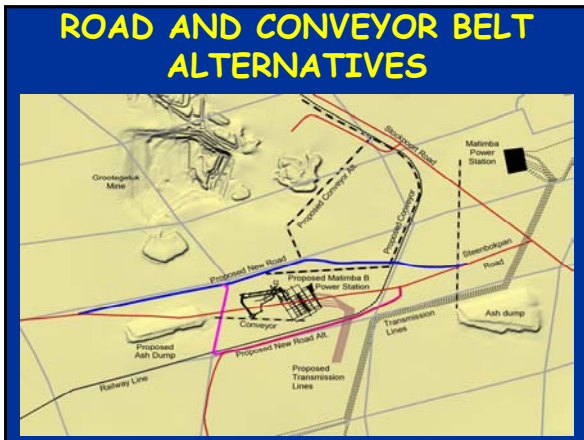
LOCATION ALTERNATIVES

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

• Appelvlaakte	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



- ## 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**

Bohlweki Environmental

P.O. Box 11784, Vorna Valley,
Gauteng, 1686

Phone: (011) 466 3841

Fax: (011) 466 3849

E-mail: matimba@bohlweki.co.za

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
Local Authorities Meeting held at the Lephalale Municipality Offices
28 March 2006 at 14:30

Title	Name	Surname	Company/Organisation	Position/Directorate	Postal Address	Contact details	
Mr	Simon	Thobane	Lephalale Municipality	Protection Services	P/Bag X136	Tel: 014 763 2193	Fax: 014 763 5662
					Lephalale	Cell: 082 578 8441	
					555	email: simon.thobane@lephalale.gov.za	
Mr	Laurence	Tlhako	Lephalale Municipality	Tech. & Planning	P/Bag X136	Tel: 014 763 2193	Fax: 014 763 5662
					Lephalale	Cell: 082 467 0331	
					555	email: laurence.tlhako@lephalale.gov.za	
Mr	JPW	Erasmus	Lephalale Municipality	Tourism & Marketing	P/Bag X136	Tel: 014 763 2193	Fax: 014 763 5662
					Lephalale	Cell: 082 775 2563	
					555	email: johan.erasmus @lephalale.gov.za	
Mr	Dries	De Ridder	Lephalale Municipality	HOD - Land use	P/Bag x136	Tel: 014 763 2193	Fax: 014 762 1504
					Laphalale	Cell:	
					555	email: dries.deridder@lephalale.gov.za	
Mr	Andre	Bower	Lephalale Municipality	Chief Financial Officer	P/Bag X 136	Tel: 014 763 2193	Fax: 014 763 5662
					Laphalale	Cell: 082 787 0300	
					555	email: andrie.bower@lephalale.gov.za	
Mr	Dan	Mathekga	Lephalale Municipality	HOD	P/Bag x136	Tel: 014 763 1445	Fax: 014 762 1511
					Lephalale	Cell: 082 209 2045	
					555	email: daniel.mathekga@lephalale.gov.za	

Mr	Tony	Stott	Eskom Generation	Snr Manager	PO Box 1091	Tel: 011 800 2004 Fax: 011 800 2782	
					Johannesburg	Cell: 083 655 2004	
					2000	email: tony.stott@eskom.co.za	
Mr	Willem	Laenen	Eskom	Eskom Rep.	PO Box 1091	Tel: 011 800 3546	Fax:
					Johannesburg	Cell: 083 727 6376	
					2000	email: willem.lainen@eskom.co.za	
Mrs	Diedre	Herbst	Eskom Generation		PO Box 1091	Tel:	Fax:
					Johannesburg	Cell:	
					2000	email:	
Mrs	Ashlea	Strong	Bohlweki Environmental			Tel:	Fax:
						Cell:	
						email:	
Mrs	Ingrid	Snyman	Bohlweki Environmental			Tel:	Fax:
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