

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

MEETING WITH PROPERTY OWNERS

29 March 2006

09:00

Matimba Lapa, Matimba Power Station, Lephalale

1. WELCOME AND INTRODUCTION

Ms. Ingrid Snyman introduced herself and welcomed the attendants to the meeting regarding the proposed new coal-fired power station in the Lephalale area, Limpopo Province. She introduced the following members of the project team:

- Ms. Deidre Herbst: Environmental Manager: Eskom Generation
- Mr. Tony Stott: Stakeholder Manager: Eskom
- Ms. Ashlea Strong: Bohlweki Environmental: Project Manager

She explained that 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.

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

Ms. Ashlea Strong provided an overview of the proposed project and discussed the EIA process and public participation process, as well as the findings of the draft Environmental Impact Assessment Report (EIR).

The presentation is attached in Appendix A.

3. DISCUSSION SESSION

Mr. Deon van Dyk asked whether there would be a difference in terms of the air quality impacts if the power station would be a dry cooled or a wet cooled station. Ms. Deidre Herbst indicated that there would be no difference as the plume comes from the stacks rather from the cooling towers and that the SO₂ emissions would therefore be the same.

Mr. Eddie Viviers said some of the concerns of the property owners in the area revolve around the cracking of dam walls and houses when dynamite is used for blasting. The property owners should be guaranteed that monitoring of the vibrations would take place, if blasting would be required for the construction of the foundations of the proposed power station. Ms. Deidre Herbst said it would be noted, but the geotechnical studies would have to establish whether blasting would be required. Mr. Leon Steyn indicated that he was of the opinion that the cracking of dam walls was an issue for Kumba Resources and not Eskom.

Mr. Louis Rossel asked where the outside workforce would be accommodated. Ms. Deidre Herbst said Eskom aims to find accommodation for the entire workforce in the municipal area, but as this might not be possible, the farm Eenzaamheid could be used during the construction phase. The ideal area to place workers would be between 5 to 10 kilometres from the site.

Mr. Van Tonder of the farm Hooikraal said there are black empowerment companies exploring prospecting opportunities in the area. The farmers are therefore concerned that small mining companies might arise throughout the area, which would have severe negative impacts. He wanted to know what guarantees Eskom could provide the property owners that they would only source coal from an established mine such as Kumba Resources. Mr. Tony Stott indicated that Eskom was negotiating with Kumba Resources to supply Eskom with coal for ten to fifteen years. After that period has expired, the contract would have to be renewed. There would thus be the possibility that other mines could be used. Ms. Deidre Herbst indicated that it would be in Eskom's best interest to source coal from the nearest source and not to transport coal over long distances.

Mr. Van Tonder said the above statements indicated that smaller mining companies would therefore be given an opportunity to supply coal to Eskom. This would have severe negative impacts on the area, e.g. impact on property values, the impact of the conveyor belts traversing the area and so forth. Environmentally there would also be no management or monitoring of these smaller mining companies.

Mr. Deon van Dyk asked whether the issue of supply was addressed as part of the EIA phase of the project. Ms. Deidre Herbst said the contractual agreements did not form part of the EIA.

Mr. Jean Brits noted that at this stage, Kumba Resources was the biggest BEE company and the contracts between Eskom and Kumba Resources would be for approximately thirty years.

Mr. Van Tonder said the contract should stipulate that no other supplier than Kumba Resources would be used, otherwise the property owners in the area would have no guarantee what the future of the area would be like. Mr. Steyn added that this issue unsettled the property owners in the area and that clarity should be given. Ms. Deidre Herbst said the property owners and Eskom would have to rely on the Mineral and Petroleum Resources Development Act (MPRDA) to ensure that the above considerations are investigated prior to decision making.

Mr. Gideon Erasmus said it was strange that Eskom was not aware of the smaller BEE companies wanting to enter the local coal market in the area. Mr. Tony Stott indicated that he was personally not aware of this but undertook to find out and Eskom would provide a response to this issue as part of the minutes.

Mr. Van Tonder indicated that the farms that were targeted by these smaller BEE companies included Hooikraal, Massenberg, Minnasvlakte, Zaagput and Smitspan.

Mr. Pretorius stated that the farmers were dependent on water. The operations at the power station impacted on the local rainfall and it was found that the rainfall lowered considerably since the existing Matimba power station was built. How will another power station impact on the local rainfall? He added that there was insufficient management of the emissions from the stacks as not only SO_x were released but also H₂S. One should therefore consider all these aspects as it would result in the area being turned into a semi-desert. Ms. Deidre Herbst said there was no evidence that the power station impacted on the rainfall patterns. There are, however changes in the rainfall patterns throughout South Africa and various aspects could attribute to that. Ms. Herbst added that there were no H₂S emissions created by the power station.

Mr. Deon van Dyk asked what the health impact of the proposed power station in the immediate vicinity of the site would be. Ms. Deidre Herbst said that monitoring data from the existing station was used to model the extent of the pollution plume. The maximum point of impact was usually two kilometers downwind where potential

health impacts could be. She referred him to the air quality impact assessment undertaken by Airshed.

Mr. Deon van Dyk said his client had rare and special breeds of animals such as buffalo. These animals are more prone to asthmatic and bronchial related health risks than other animals. He wanted to know what the impact on these animals would be. Ms. Deidre Herbst replied that it was found that there would be minimal exceedances (e.g. 61 hours out of 4 500 hours per year on the farm Hanglip), but on a daily basis there would be no exceedances on the farms in the area. The likelihood of impacting on the health of individuals was therefore minimal. She said that she did not know whether these impacts on human health could be compared to animals such as the buffalo.

Mr. Pretorius asked why the stacks would be so high. The speaker further noted that monitoring at Sasolburg was done every half a kilometre. He wanted to know why monitoring of the existing Matimba power station was only done on a temporary basis. More intensive monitoring would therefore be required. Ms. Deidre Herbst said monitoring of the existing Matimba power station was carried out for the past 15 years. Details with regards to SO_x, NO_x and other particulates were therefore known. The relevant data was presented in the draft EIR. More monitoring stations were erected approximately three years ago to determine maximum points of impact. Later this year gaseous emissions from the stacks would also be monitored and a pilot project would be implemented with regards to gas conditioning to reduce particulate emissions.

Mr. Gideon Erasmus asked how many contract workers would be employed. Mr. Tony Stott said the figures differ as there would be less contract workers employed at the start of the construction phase than during the peak construction period, where after it would be lower again. On average there would be between 3000 to 4000 contract workers but during the peak there could be as much as 6000 or more. The peak period would last between a year and eighteen months.

Mr. Gideon Erasmus said he opposed the presence of a construction camp on the farm Eenzaamheid. It was unnecessary to develop another "town". If a construction camp would be established it would have severe negative impacts for the surrounding farmers such as the setting of snares, poaching, pollution, waste generation and littering. Mr. Tony Stott indicated that Eskom was liaising with the Lephalale Municipality to accommodate as many as possible workers in the existing municipal areas. Ms. Deidre Herbst added that there were other social issues also to consider in this regard and therefore Eskom would aim not to accommodate the

workers on Eenzaamheid if possible. She requested the attendants to provide Eskom with recommendations on how this issue should be dealt with.

Mr. Louis Rossel said from a socio-economic viewpoint a new power station would have severe negative impacts on the game farms surrounding the site. It would result in negative visual and noise impacts and would influence the hunters' experience on the farm. This would in the end decrease the property value. He wanted to know whether Eskom would compensate the farm owners for the decrease in property values.

Mr. Hendrik Pieterse said he would not be able to fully use his property Hanglip as it would not be possible for him to allow hunting in a built up area. He would be surrounded by the power stations.

Mr. Deon van Dyk asked whether Eskom had a policy that foresees a certain periphery area around the power station that could be developed as a conservation area. Such a periphery would assist with the mitigation of the decrease in property values. Mr. Tony Stott said discussions with surrounding property owners could take place once Eskom received a positive RoD to continue with the project. He asked what suggestions the property owners had in this regard. Mr. Deon van Dyk indicated that there should be some compensation for the loss of income due to the loss of certain activities or the properties surrounding the site should be bought to create this periphery area.

Mr. Deon van Dyk asked whether there would definitely be ashing onto the land or whether an alternative was investigated. Ms. Deidre Herbst said it was standard practice to ash on land, but Eskom and Kumba Resources were still investigating in-pit ashing. Certain detailed studies must still be undertaken to determine all the environmental impacts associated with in-pit ashing. Kumba Resources only recently initiated their EIA for their extensions. If in-pit ashing would be a better environmental option in terms of a mining perception, Eskom would seriously consider it.

Mr. Leon Steyn said a buffer zone surrounding the power station would definitely be needed due to the social and security impacts associated with the influx of people to the area.

Mr. Hendrik Pieterse said Eskom could not control the existing social problems experienced by the farmers due to the existing Matimba power station. Even electrical fences did not keep perpetrators out of unauthorised areas. Eskom therefore cannot give the farmers the assurance that the problems would be solved.

Mr. Rion van Tonder said although the farmers understood that the development was necessary, it was certain that the proposed development would negatively impact on their property values. Eskom should not antagonise the farmers and should therefore buy the affected properties or develop a buffer zone around the site.

Mr. Hendrik Pieterse said the Transmission lines associated with such a power station was a further concern of the property owners surrounding the proposed new power station. This would further negatively influence their property values. Ms. Deidre Herbst said the EIA for the Transmission lines was initiated and the impact of these lines would be determined through that process.

Mr. Deon van Dyk said studies were done by the University of Pretoria that investigated the impact of power lines on the fertility of animals, especially cattle. He wanted to know whether this was taken into consideration in this EIA. Ms. Deidre Herbst said the EIA for the transmission lines should investigate the issue.

Mr. Thuynsma asked how many additional power lines would be needed. Ms. Deidre Herbst said the for the first phase of the proposed new power station (three units) there was the potential that the existing line would be able to carry the load. Additional power lines would, however, be needed for the additional three units. Eskom Transmission have confirmed that EIA's are to be undertaken for the following power lines:

- 3 x 400 kV power lines i.e. 2 x 270 km power lines from the new power station to the Dinaledi substation (via Spitskop) and 1 x 270 km power line from the new power station to the Marang substation.
- 4 x 400 kV power lines from the new power station to a new substation (Delta)
- 6 x 765 kV power lines from the Delta substation to the Mercury substation

The contact details for the consultants undertaking the relevant EIA processes are as follows:

Margen Industrial Services / PBAI

Moses Mahlangu (013 699 0749) or Stewart Dunsmore (011 646 5130)

Mr. Deon van Dyk said this process only included the EIA. He emphasised that the economic impact on the surrounding farms was the main issue and wanted to know how this would be addressed and whether he should contact Eskom's Property Development Division on behalf of his clients. Mr. Tony Stott said they took note of the comment with regards to the potential negative impact on property values and

would have to discuss the issue with the relevant departments within the organisation.

Mr. Leon Steyn wanted to know when the final decision date regarding the proposed project would be. Ms. Strong explained that the comment period for the draft EIR was until 28 April 2006. The draft report will then be finalised and submitted to DEAT at the beginning of May 2006. DEAT allows sixty days to make a decision and to issue a RoD. The RoD was therefore expected at the end of June 2006. All I&APs should then be notified of the RoD and a thirty day appeal period was then allowed. Ms. Herbst said that if Eskom received a positive RoD, they would like to start with the site preparation before the end of the year. The aim is that the first unit will be supplying power by 2010.

Mr. Deon van Dyk asked whether the process is also undertaken in terms of the Development Facilitation Act (DFA) and whether the application for the change in land-use is done in terms of the Agricultural Act. Ms. Herbst said that the changing of land use is included in the Environmental Regulations. Most power stations are currently, zoned as agricultural as it has to return to that zoning when decommissioned.

Mr. Erasmus indicated that the farmers experience numerous problems with regards to the construction of transmission lines due to misconduct of contractors. He wanted to know whether that would also be considered when compensation measures were considered. Ms. Strong replied that these issues would form part of the EIA to be undertaken for the transmission lines.

Mr. Thuynsma said the farmers would not accept a construction camp on the farm Eenzaamheid. He suggested that the site previously used to house construction workers should be used. The attendants agreed to this suggestion and supported the comment made.

Mr. Gideon Erasmus wanted to know how the proposed new power station would look like. Ms. Herbst indicated that it would be similar to the existing Matimba power station. The first three units will have one stack and the other stack will be constructed when the additional three units have been built subsequent to obtaining approval. The stacks are expected to be 220 meters high, which were shorter than the existing Matimba power station's stacks of 250 meters.

4. CLOSURE

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

- Lephale Municipal offices (Corner of Joe Slovo and Douwater Streets)
- Lephale Library (Corner of Joe Slovo and Douwater Streets)
- Eskom Matimba Power Station
- Co-op Lephale (Offices of Lephale 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.

She thanked the attendants for their inputs and closed the meeting at 10:35.

5. ATTENDANCE REGISTER

The attendance register is attached as 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.

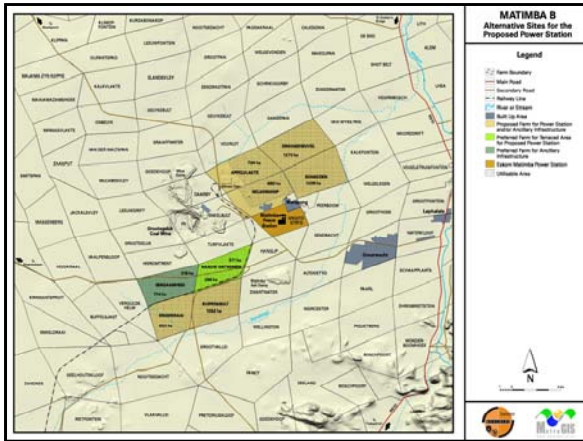
POWER STATION ALTERNATIVES

- **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:**

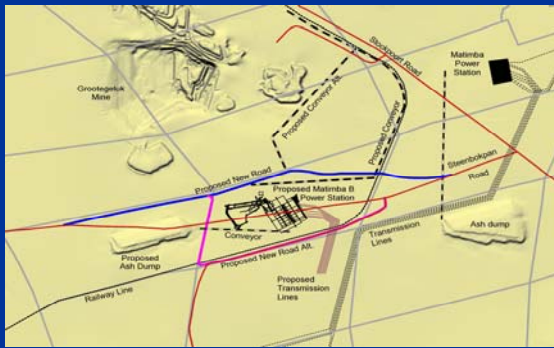
• Appellvakte	Zongezien
• Nelsonskop	Kromdraai
• Nauwontkomen	Droogeheuvel
• Eenzaamheid	Kuipersbult
- **Nauwontkomen 509 LQ and Eenzaamheid 687 LQ, nominated for detailed investigation within the Environmental Impact Assessment.**



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**

Bohlweki Environmental

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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

Property Owners Meeting held at the Matimba Lapa

29 March 2006 at 09:00

Title	Name	Surname	Company/Organisation	Position/Directorate	Postal Address	Contact details	
Mnr	Gideon	Erasmus	Boer - Plaas Zaagput		Posbus 228	Tel: 014 766 0151	Fax:
					Lephalale	Cell: 082 586 7838	
					555	email: gideonzput@telkomsa.net	
	Hendrik	Pieterse	Plaas Hanglip			Tel: 014 763 5009	Fax: 014 763 5009
						Cell: 082 825 6003	
						email:	
	Jean	Britz	Kumba resources			Tel: 014 763 9162	Fax:
						Cell: 082 339 4563	
						email: jean.britz@kumbaresources.com	
	Alan	Bosman	Eskom - Matimba	Site Officer	P/Bag X 215	Tel: 014 768 2204	Fax:
					Lephalale	Cell: 083 594 4846	
					555	email: alan.bosman@eskom.co.za	
	DJ	van Dyk	GVD INC	Attorney	PO Box 98132	Tel: 012 460 5430	Fax: 012 460 5430
					Brooklynn	Cell: 083 564 2329	
					Pretoria	email: deon@gvdlaw.com	
	MW	de Jager	Plaas Noortgedacht		PO Box 17	Tel: 014 766 0127	Fax: 014 766 0114
					Lephalale	Cell: 082 492 6881	
					555	email:	

Mr	Eddie	Vuriel	Eskom - Matimba			Tel:	Fax:
						Cell:	
						email:	
	Leon	Steyn	Privaat	eienaar	Posbus 11	Tel: 014 763 3106	Fax:
					Lephalale	Cell:	
					555	email:	
	AP	Henning	Privaat	Eienaar	Posbus 1081	Tel:	Fax:
					Potchefstroom	Cell: 083 626 9824	
					2520	email:	
	AS	Pretorius	Privaat		Posbus 503	Tel:	Fax:
					Lephalale	Cell: 082 895 5985	
					555	email:	
Mr	Louis J	Rossel	Boer		Posbus 413	Tel: 014 763 2289	Fax: 014 763 6936
					Lephalale	Cell: 082 772 9700	
					555	email: ibusd@lantic.net	
Mr	Root	Thilysma	Broer		Posbus 300	Tel: 014 763 2451	Fax: 014 763 2451
					Lephalale	Cell: 082 770 9131	
					555	email:	
Mr	Reon	van Tonder	Boer		Posbus 377	Tel: 014 76 0242	Fax: 014 766 0242
					Lephalale	Cell: 082 324 2983	
					555	email:	

Mr	Henry	Hills	Broer	Posbus 5677	Tel:	Fax:
				Onverwacht	Cell:	
				557	email:	