

**ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (EIA) FOR A PROPOSED
400kV TRANSMISSION LINE BETWEEN PERSEUS SUB-STATION
(DEALESVILLE) AND MERCURY SUB-STATION (VIERFONTEIN), FREE
STATE PROVINCE**

DRAFT MINUTES OF A LANDOWNER WORKSHOP

06 AUGUST 2003 AT 14:00

TOWN HALL, BULTFONTEIN

DRAFT MINUTES FOR COMMENT¹

1. OPENING AND WELCOME

DR DAVID DE WAAL (AFROSEARCH) AND MS BERNADETTE VOLLMER (SEF)

The Chairperson (Dr David de Waal) welcomed all present. He emphasised that this concerned a sensitive subject. He promised that he would ensure that parties wishing to ask questions, raise issues or air their views would have the opportunity to do so.

The Chairperson gave a quick overview of the process:

The process started off with Eskom's planning department identifying a need, thereafter Eskom identified potential corridors that would be practical from a construction and operational point of view. The following step was to appoint an environmental consultant to conduct studies assess the environmental and social feasibility of the proposed corridors.

To date, the Chairperson stressed, no final alignment has been decided on – only a preferred corridor. The current process is aimed at engaging landowners in the planning process to provide input.

Once the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) was completed and a proposed alignment decided on, an EIA Report would be submitted to the National Department of Environmental Affairs and Tourism (DEAT) for decision-making.

The Chairperson emphasised the need to involve all affected parties in the current process. He noted that it was almost certain that a transmission line between the Mercury and Perseus substations would be constructed, but that it was not yet clear exactly where the line would go. From the studies conducted to date, it seemed that option 1 (as indicated on the map in the Background Information Document (BID)) was the most appropriate option, but it was still possible that studies conducted at present could indicate that another route had to be considered. Before handing over to Ms. Vollmer of Strategic Environmental Focus, the Chairperson reiterated that no detailed alignment had been decided on.

¹ Please note that this set of minutes is not a verbatim reflection of the meeting, but an attempt to reflect the presentations and discussion session in a clear and concise manner. The presentation section of the minutes is a summary of the information provided at both meetings (i.e. the meeting at Bultfontein on 06 August and the meeting at Bothaville on 07 August 2003.)

The Chairperson asked Ms Bernadette Vollmer of Strategic Environmental Focus (SEF) to introduce the various representatives from Eskom and the consultants. Ms. Vollmer introduced the following:

- From Eskom: Transmission:
 - Mr Levy Maduse – Project Leader;
 - Ms Carol Streaton – Public Participation Advisor; and
 - Mr Koos van der Merwe – Negotiator.
- From the Consultants:
 - Dr David de Waal – Public Participation Consultant (Team Leader);
 - Ms Marita Oosthuizen – Public Participation Consultant; and
 - Mr Jones Shongoane – Assistant.

2. PURPOSE OF THE MEETING

DR DAVID DE WAAL (AFROSEARCH)

The Chairperson explained that a need for a 400kV transmission line from the Mercury to Perseus substations was identified by Eskom's Transmission Department. In accordance with environmental legislation, an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) had to be conducted. Strategic Environmental Focus is conducting this study and has already completed the first phase, namely the Scoping Study. As part of this study, three potential corridors were assessed (as indicated on the 1:50 000 maps at the meeting). The aim of a Scoping Study in terms of the EIA Regulations was to assess the bio-physical and social environment in an effort to identify the preferred corridor as well as to identify aspects that may potentially have a significant impact on the environment. At the end of the Scoping Study, it was found that "alignment 1" (as indicated on the maps and in the Background Information Document (BID) proved to be the preferred corridor.

During the second phase (the EIA Phase) of the study, this corridor and the aspects identified would be investigated in more detail.

The Chairperson confirmed that this meeting formed part of the EIA Phase that had started very recently. In the light of this, the Chairperson stated that the purpose of the meeting was to:

- Provide feedback regarding the studies conducted to date;
- To indicate the preferred corridor;
- Give Eskom the opportunity to explain the rationale behind the project and to give an overview of their construction practices;
- Indicate the potential environmental impacts already identified; and
- Identify detailed issues and concerns from the affected landowners. The aim was to refine the alignment corridor by obtaining information from the landowners who were familiar with the conditions on the ground and who could provide the team with specific information.

3. AGENDA

DR DAVID DE WAAL (AFROSEARCH)

The Chairperson indicated that he would prefer to divert from the proposed agenda provided to the attendants. He suggested that items be handled in the following order:

- An explanation on the need for the project;
- An overview of the findings of the Scoping Study;
- An explanation of Eskom's construction practices;
- A discussion where all attendants could ask questions, raise issues etc. part of this discussion would take place around the map; and finally
- An indication of the way forward.

4. RULES OF THE GAME

DR DAVID DE WAAL (AFROSEARCH)

The Chairperson reconfirmed that this was not an easy subject to deal with and asked that the meeting be conducted in a structured way where everybody communicated via the Chairperson. He indicated that such an approach would also make minute taking easier.

5. PRESENTATIONS

DR DAVID DE WAAL (AFROSEARCH)

The Chairperson asked Messrs. Vollmer and Streaton to make their presentations. Ms. Vollmer's presentation was structured around the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) process with an emphasis on the proposed transmission line, while Ms. Streaton explained the rationale for the proposed project as well as Eskom's construction practices. She also outlined the basic negotiation process.

5.1 NEED FOR THE PROJECT

MS CAROL STREATON (ESKOM: TRANSMISSION)

From the outset, Ms. Streaton emphasised that transmission lines cost a great deal of money (in the region of R 1 to 2 million per kilometre depending on the receiving terrain) and that there had to be a very strong need for Eskom to decide that a new transmission line was required. Eskom only considers the construction of a transmission line after all other means of supplying power are exploited. Financing a 400kV transmission line like this one is a business decision. The finance, which is sought on the open market, and the return on investment plays an important role. Eskom aims to keep the cost of electricity as low as possible in an effort to support foreign investment and the creation of jobs. For this reason, Eskom did not construct new transmission lines unless it was absolutely necessary.

Ms. Streaton explained why this specific transmission line was required. She indicated that part of the Eskom: Transmission system backbone that ran from the ALPHA sub-station (near

Standerton) to the BETA sub-station (near Bloemfontein) was under severe constraint. She expanded on all the additional lines, which would be built to supply the Coega development, and the resulting network strengthening would be necessary.

Currently the Port Elizabeth area was experiencing rapid growth due to the Coega development. There was 670MW of electricity currently available to the area, but it was anticipated that a further 1 500MW would be needed (1 000MW for the proposed smelter and a further 500MW due to expected new industrial developments) and the 1.5% natural load growth.

The construction of the 400kV transmission line from Mercury to Perseus was part of Eskom's network strengthening programme and was necessary in an effort to balance the grid (It was explained that the electricity grid was like the water system in a home. As soon as a tap was opened the pressure in the system became weaker.) It was therefore important to strengthen the network between the Mercury and Perseus sub-stations as an alternative supply to the planned supply to the Eastern Cape via Harding, Umtata, East London and Port Elizabeth.

Ms. Streaton showed a series of slides indicating the various networks strengthening options investigated and the 400kV lines that were to be built in the near future as well as those planned for the long term. She also indicated for which transmission lines Environmental Impact Assessment processes were underway.

Ms. Streaton concluded by stating that Eskom: Transmission had to start planning well in advance, since transmission lines had a very long lead time.

5.2 BACKGROUND TO THE STUDY AND THE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT PROCESS

MS BERNADETTE VOLLMER (STRATEGIC ENVIRONMENTAL FOCUS - SEF)

A summary of Ms. Vollmer's presentation follows:

OVERVIEW OF THE PRESENTATION

Ms. Vollmer thanked everybody for the opportunity to make her presentation. She began with an overview of her presentation:

- Meeting objectives
- Public Participation Process
- Background to the project;
- Study area;
- The Environmental Assessment Process
- Potential Impacts identified to date; and
- The way forward.

BACKGROUND TO THE PROJECT

Eskom investigated several options to provide the necessary electricity to the Port Elizabeth region. Figure 1 (on the following page) shows the proposed alternative transmission lines that were investigated during the Scoping Phase. Of these, alternative 1 was identified as being the

preferred alternative. This proposed transmission line would be 300 – 350km in length.

Ms. Vollmer showed a map depicting the study area (figure 1 – on the following page).

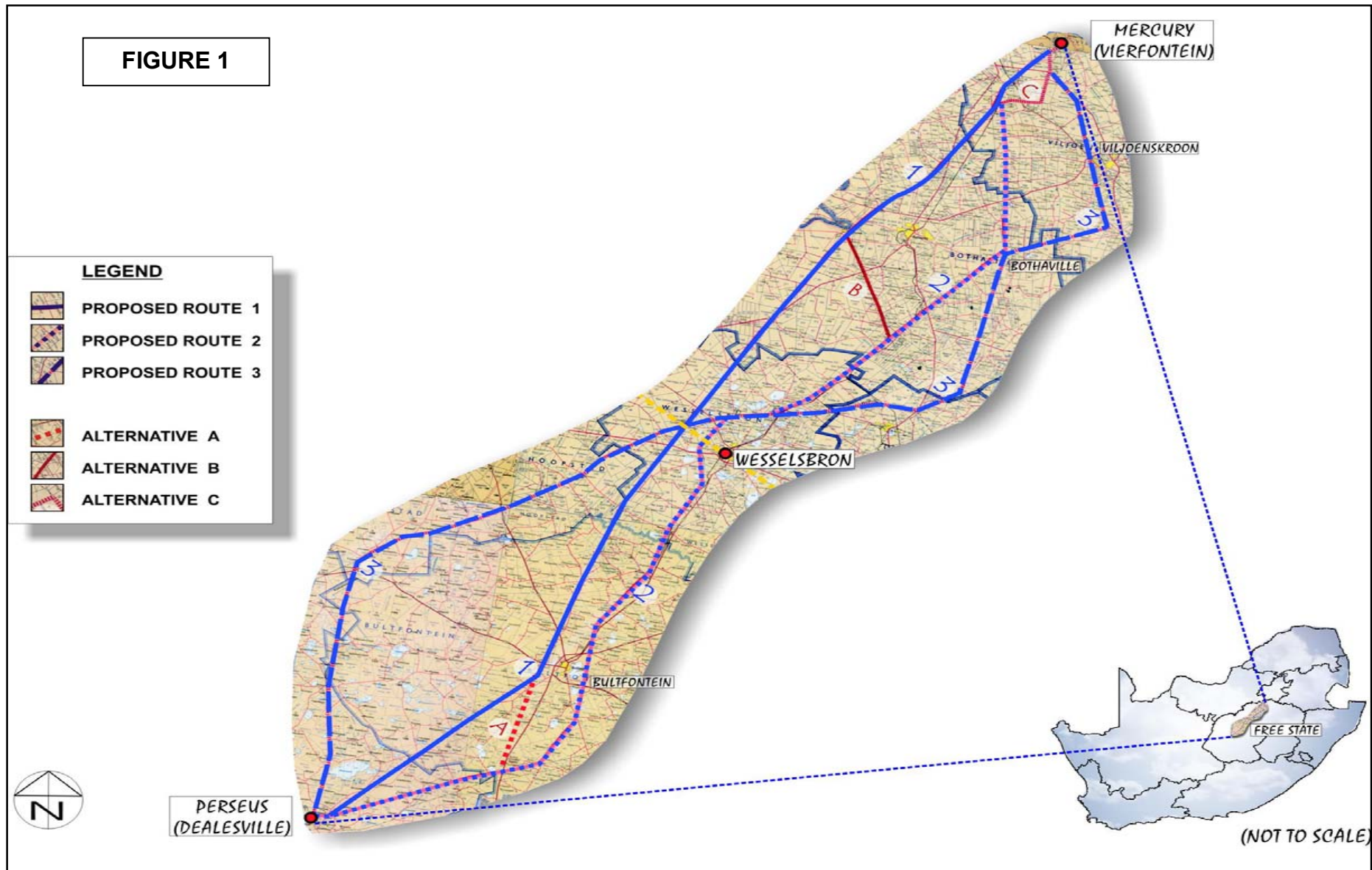


FIGURE 1: THE STUDY AREA WITH THE ALIGNMENTS INVESTIGATED DURING THE SCOPING PHASE – OPTION 1 WAS CHOSEN AS THE PREFERRED ALIGNMENT AND IS UNDER INVESTIGATION IN THE EIA PHASE

NEED FOR THE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (EIA)

Ms. Vollmer explained that in terms of Section 26 of the Environment Conservation Act (Act 73 of 1989), the development falls within the ambit of listed activities (Section 1 of Government Notice R. 1183 of 05 September 1997) and is therefore subject to an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA).

Government Notice R 1183, Schedule 1 clause 1a, states that EIAs need to be conducted for *“the construction or upgrading of facilities for commercial electricity generation and supply.”*

THE LEGAL ENVIRONMENTAL PROCESS

Ms. Vollmer showed a slide depicting the EIA process (figure 2- following page). She noted that it was a two-tiered process that entails a Scoping Phase (Phase I), followed by an Environmental Impact Assessment Phase (EIA Phase or Phase II). The Scoping Phase entailed the identification of the possible impacts that the development might have on the environment and made a recommendation as to the preferred alignment. This phase has been completed.

The EIA Phase investigated, in greater depth, the environmental impact that the preferred alignment corridor would have on the environment and proposed a series of mitigation measures. During the EIA Phase, the preferred corridor would be further refined in an effort to ensure the best possible routing.

In order to achieve these objectives, Ms. Vollmer explained, public involvement was of paramount importance.

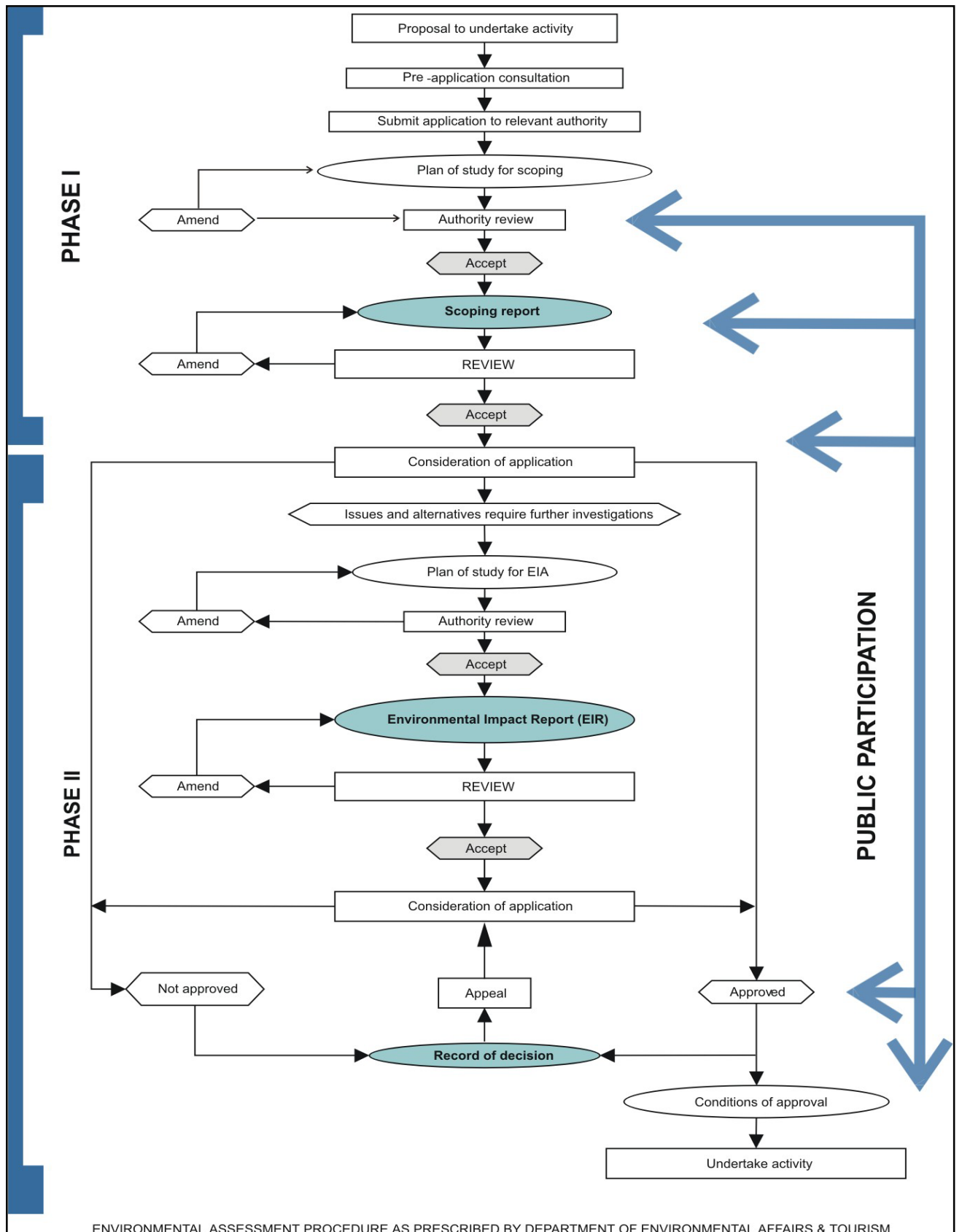


FIGURE 2: THE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT PROCESS

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

Not much time was spent on the Public Participation process at the meeting. The following section is included to provide Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs) with background to the Public Participation Process.

In order to actively participate, I&APs need to understand the nature and objectives of Public Participation. Ms. Vollmer touched on the following:

WHAT IS PUBLIC PARTICIPATION?

A process leading to informed decision-making through the joint effort of:

- Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs);
- The proponent;
- Technical experts; and
- Authorities.

...who work together to produce better decisions than if they had acted independently (Greyling, 1999).

OBJECTIVES OF PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

To provide stakeholders with information on:

- The background and purpose of the proposed project;
- The technical and participatory processes to be followed;
- The way in which the contributions of the I&APs will be incorporated; and
- The anticipated environmental impacts of the proposed project.

Allow I&APs the opportunity to provide their inputs (issues, concerns, questions and suggestions) into the EIA and to provide stakeholders with an opportunity to assist in determining issues that should receive attention in the report.

THE PROJECT SPECIFIC PROCESS

THE ESKOM PROCESS

Ms. Vollmer indicated that Eskom had taken the following actions prior to appointing an independent EIA Consultant:

1. The first step in the process was to identify various alternatives to accomplish the said objective.
2. This led to the creation of a study area.

Thereafter an independent Environmental Consultant was appointed. It was the task of this Consultant to conduct an EIA in terms of current environmental legislation. (The company PD Naidoo (consultants), in association with Strategic Environmental Focus (SEF) won the tender to conduct the EIA and appointed Afrosearch (Pty) Ltd. to conduct the Public Participation Process for the EIA). The following activities have been undertaken to date:

1. Project registration with Department of Environmental Affairs and Tourism (DEAT) and the Free State Department of Tourism, Environment and Economic Affairs (DTEEA):
 - 27 February 2003.
2. Approval of Plan of Study for Scoping:
 - 12 March 2003.
3. Public participation process:
 - April 2003
 - Newspaper advertisements were placed in relevant newspapers between 07 and 11 April 2003;
 - Focus Group Meetings – 15 and 16 April 2003 (*as well as 14 May 2003 and 07 August 2003*);
 - Open Days and Public Meetings – 23 and 24 April 2003; and
 - Availability of Draft Scoping Reports for public comment – May 2003.
 - BID, newspaper advertisement and letters to I&APs:
 - Continuous.
 - May to June 2003:
 - The Draft Scoping Report was available for review between 26 May 2003 and 12 June 2003.
4. The Final Scoping Report was submitted to the authorities on 25 June 2003. This report carried the recommendation that “alternative 1” be investigated as the preferred alternative.
5. The Landowner Workshops (this workshop) - 06 and 07 August 2003.

The following activities are to be carried out prior to the submission of the Environmental Impact Assessment Report (EIR) to the authorities:

1. Public Meetings for the EIA Phase - 10 and 11 September 2003.
2. The Draft EIA Report would be made available for public review and comment and the final EIA report would be submitted to the DEAT and DTEEA for decision-making.
3. Upon receipt of the Record of Decision (RoD) from the DEAT an advertisement would be placed in local newspapers and all registered Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs) will receive a notification. This will afford I&APs the opportunity to lodge an appeal against the decision. After the DEAT addressed the appeals, Eskom would start with the negotiation process and secure a servitude for the transmission line.

THE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (EIA)

Ms. Vollmer informed attendants that a team of specialists were appointed to assist the environmental consultants in conducting the EIA. For this project, the following specialists have been appointed:

- Geo-Technical;
- Soils (Pedologist);
- Bird Specialist (Ornithologist);
- Aquatic;
- Fauna and flora investigations;
- Visual Impact;

- Heritage (including history and archaeology);
- Tourism; and
- Social Impact.

The following issues were to be investigated by the specialists:

- Physical & biological environment:
 - Soils, Geo-Technical Aspects, Topography etc.;
 - Hydrology; and
 - Fauna & Flora.
- Social environment:
 - Social assessment;
 - Tourism; and
 - Heritage Resources.

Ms. Vollmer noted that the following potential impacts have already been identified:

- Contamination of surface water;
- Disturbance of riverine habitats;
- Impacts on bird life;
- Increased surface water run-off;
- Increased erosion along river banks;
- Floral disturbance;
- Faunal displacement and disturbance;
- Visual intrusion;
- Health, safety and security risks;
- Impact on land with historical value, and heritage resources; and
- Increased ambient noise levels (during construction only).

She said that the natural pans were highlighted as being particularly sensitive. The pans were unique and had an ecological integrity that needed to be maintained due to:

- Their unique biodiversity brought about by the physical environmental conditions;
- Habitat for a variety of fauna and flora (important for breeding and feeding); and
- The fact that pans are sensitive ecological systems (symbiotic relationships).

5.3 ESKOM'S CONSTRUCTION PRACTICES

MS CAROL STREATON (ESKOM: TRANSMISSION)

A summary of Ms. Streaton's presentation follows:

OVERHEAD VS. UNDERGROUND

To construct a 400kV transmission line underground, would require a 60m wide piece of land. Within this servitude, all trees, bushes, buildings and structures would have to be removed and remain so even after construction. This would mean that the land would be sterile as no

developments can be undertaken in the servitude.

One of the main problems of an underground power line is cooling. Conductors would have to be either air cooled (with air conditioners) or oil cooled. Cooling of the conductors does not present a problem when power lines are constructed overhead, as they are cooled by the natural flow of air.

An underground power line costs in the region of 20 times more than an overhead power line (R 20 million as opposed to R 1 million per kilometer.)

SERVITUDE RESTRICTIONS

Eskom does not allow people to live within the servitude and tall trees would be removed. (*Eskom prefer not to have centre pivot irrigation systems within the servitude, although a strategy could be established to accommodate this type of irrigation.*)

Activities such as grazing and crop planting can continue normally.

GATES

Eskom would identify all places where gates were needed in terms of accessing the servitude. A-grade gates would be erected. Eskom does take cognisance of the type of gate required, for instance, if there is a jackal proof fence, a jackal proof gate would be erected.

ACCESS ROADS

Construction activities do not require that an actual road be built adjacent to the power line. The road 'develops' as a result of the construction vehicles moving up and down this strip over the construction period.

Access roads are only erected under special circumstances to gain access to the servitude for construction and maintenance purposes. Such instances would be discussed with the landowner.

BUSH CLEARING

The whole servitude area (55m) will not be cleared of vegetation. Construction activities require that a 4m wide strip be cleared in the middle of the servitude for stringing purposes and the area where the foundation for the tower needs to be constructed will be cleared.

In sensitive areas such as valleys, endemic vegetation or by special agreement between a landowner and Eskom vegetation would not be removed. Alien plants such as Sekelbos, Lantana and Port Jacksons are removed and treated with herbicide.

CAMPS

For a power line of this length (300 – 350 km) it is anticipated that two construction camps would be necessary. Each camp could house about 300 or more construction workers at any given time.

The camps are controlled and monitored by the Environmental Officer according to the requirements set out in the Environmental Management Plan (EMP). The EMP typically makes the following recommendations: construction camps have to be fenced, no live animals may be

kept, and fires are only allowed in designated areas. Rehabilitation measures that need to be carried out once construction is complete are stated.

ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PLANS (EMP) AND THE ENVIRONMENTAL OFFICER

The EMP covered a number of generic aspects with regard to the general conditions relating to the protection of the environment during the construction phase. It may include specific stipulations as requested by each landowner during the negotiation phase. The EMP forms part of the legal contract that Eskom has with the contractor and is therefore enforceable.

An environmental officer would be available throughout the construction phase and all affected landowners would have his/her contact details. In the case of any irregularities, the environmental officer should be contacted to resolve the matter.

TOWER TYPES

Eskom uses a variety of tower types for the construction of transmission lines. On this line, cross-rope suspension towers would be used for the straight stretches, while self-supporting towers (so-called bend or strain towers) would be used on bends. Eskom tries to keep bends to a minimum. Because the strain towers use more steel, they are far more expensive and are visually more intrusive.

CONSTRUCTION

It is anticipated that construction could take approximately 2 years. Construction is a cyclical process, all the gates are erected first, followed by bush clearing, the digging of foundations, the erection of the towers and finally stringing. The implication of this is that over the two-year construction period landowners would have construction workers on their property intermittently.

Construction equipment is very large. Towers were assembled on site, except in cases where there was not enough space. In sensitive areas construction activities are undertaken mostly by hand (digging of foundations) and helicopters are used to place the towers.

Foundation holes were covered to prevent humans and animals from falling into the holes.

Crop planting can go on as normal. If crops were destroyed during construction, Eskom compensates the farmer according to the market value of the crop.

Vegetation usually re-establishes itself once construction has been completed, however, additional rehabilitation will be done where necessary.

STRINGING

Stringing is a specialised activity. The conductors need to be kept under tension during the stringing process because they get damaged when they touch the ground. Stringing is usually done by a machine, but could also be done by hand or helicopter.

Camps would be established in areas negotiated with the landowner where various materials such as cable drums etc. could be stored. All construction waste would be removed once the construction of the transmission line is complete.

LABOUR

The construction activities relating to the construction of transmission lines are specialised and therefore skilled labour is required. For this reason very few local labour opportunities exist.

Ms. Streaton noted that Eskom does not construct their own transmission lines, but made use of a contractor.

IMPACTS GO BOTH WAYS

The environment also has an impact on the transmission lines. Examples are veld fires, lightning, bird streamers (excretion) and birds flying into the earth wires.

Eskom has done a lot of work on managing the impact of birds on power lines. Bird guards are erected in areas where there are insulator strings and conductors. "Bird flappers" are placed on the line where the ornithologist anticipate that the power lines cross flight paths.

INDICATORS ON POWER LINES

Ms. Streaton explained that, where required, the line is marked. Instances where markers would be used are:

- Places where there is aircraft activity;
- In bird flight paths (as indicated above); and
- Stays are marked upon request from a landowners, e.g. in cash crop farming areas.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL SITES

Once the final alignment for the transmission line has been decided on, the archaeologist and botanist walk the entire line to identify sites of historical importance or ecological sensitivity.

SUB-STATION CONSTRUCTION

Both sub-stations would be upgraded. It should be noted that the property on which the substation occurs is big enough and would not need to be extended.

MAINTENANCE

Maintenance is usually done bi-annually and can be done by helicopter, on foot or by means of a 4X4 vehicle depending on the type of maintenance required.

In the contract that Eskom negotiates with the landowner, the landowner can specify his/her requirements, e.g. that the landowner should be contacted prior to maintenance teams entering the property.

It is not necessary for the maintenance road to run alongside or underneath the power line, for the most, existing routes are used.

NEGOTIATION

Eskom does not buy the land, only the rights to convey electricity across the land within the agreed servitude.

An individual contract is negotiated between Eskom and each affected landowner and this results in the signing of an option. Eskom has one year to exercise the option.

An independent valuator assists in the valuation process to ensure that a fair price is obtained by the landowner.

Once Eskom decided to exercise the option, the servitude is registered against the title deed attached to the property at the deeds office. At that stage the compensation is paid out with interest (the interest will be paid from the time the option contract was entered into, until the servitude is registered.)

6. DISCUSSION

ALL

The sheet hereunder indicates the issues raised during the day. **Please note that it proved very difficult to note down issues, questions and concerns raised around the map. If there are any pertinent issues that you would like to have noted, kindly contact Ms Marita Oosthuizen of Afrosearch (Fax: (012) 362-2463, Tel: (012) 362-2908 or marita@afrosearch.co.za) so that it may be included.**

No.	SURNAME AND INITIALS	ORGANI- SATION	DATE	TYPE OF COMMUNI- CATION	ISSUE / COMMENT / QUESTION	CROSS-REFERENCE TO REPORT / RESPONSE
06/08-1	Naudé, PJE (Mr)	Landowner	6-Aug-03	Landowner Workshop	Will there be compensation for the servitude registered by Eskom and will cognisance be taken of different types of land e.g. crop and grazing land?	Yes, Eskom pays 100% of the land value. An independent registered valuator is appointed. He gives Eskom a range for negotiations. If Eskom and the landowner cannot agree on the price, the landowner appoints his own valuator. If the valuation by the second valuator falls within 10% of the original valuation, Eskom pays out the highest of the two prices. If the difference is more than 10%, a third valuator is appointed to determine the value. (The total price for the servitude will be the length of the line through the land x 55 metres.) Occasionally a valuation before and after construction is done. This is usually done in the case of game farms and guest houses.
06/08-2	Naudé, PJE (Mr)	Landowner	6-Aug-03	Landowner Workshop	What about the after-effect of the line, e.g. sand problems, increased difficulty to work the land and the associated monetary losses?	This will be investigated.
06/08-3	Naudé, PJE (Mr)	Landowner	6-Aug-03	Landowner Workshop	How deep do the foundations of the pylons go. In this area there is an impervious layer (keerlaag) that prevents the water from draining to deeper levels. If a hole was made in this layer, water will drain and it will be lost for agricultural purposes.	Comment noted, thank you.
06/08-4	Foulds, IGM (Mr)	Landowner	6-Aug-03	Landowner Workshop	When can landowners give inputs regarding the detail alignment?	This process commenced with this series of landowner workshops.
06/08-5	Foulds, IGM (Mr)	Landowner	6-Aug-03	Landowner Workshop	What is done in case of the damage of crops?	The landowner can claim the losses back from Eskom.
06/08-6	Naudé, P (Mr)	Landowner	6-Aug-03	Landowner Workshop	Would prefer if the line is built on the other side of his farm.	Suggestion noted, thank you.
06/08-7	Naudé, PJE (Mr)	Landowner	6-Aug-03	Landowner Workshop	As can be seen where the existing power line cross the Bultfontein area, this area has an immense problem with sand. Farmers need to replace fences every 5 years, since the sand forms aeolic sand depositions (knolls) around them. The same occurs with the pylons. Besides the nuisance, valuable topsoil is lost.	This will be investigated.
06/08-8	Joubert, H (Mr)	Landowner	6-Aug-03	Landowner Workshop	This area has some of the best conditions for crop farming outside the Western Cape. Land here reach prices of R 8 000-00 per hectare. In addition, farmers have problems with the water table and sand. This makes a new power line particularly undesirable in this area.	Comment noted, thank you.
06/08-9	Joubert, H (Mr)	Landowner	6-Aug-03	Landowner Workshop	Would it be possible to harvest in the year(s) that construction takes place?	Yes, if crops are damaged or destroyed, the landowner can claim the losses from Eskom.

06/08-10	Joubert, H (Mr)	Landowner	6-Aug-03	Landowner Workshop	In the cell phone industry, a landowner gets a free cell phone, and a contract on top of the rental contract in return for the use of the land. Would landowners get power for free if the line crosses a landowner's land?	No, unfortunately that cannot be done.
06/08-11	Naudé, PJE (Mr)	Landowner	6-Aug-03	Landowner Workshop	It must be remembered that there was a big difference between grazing and agricultural land. The impact on grazing land would, for the most, be once off, while the impact on agricultural land is continuous.	The possibility of moving the line to grazing land will be investigated.
06/08-12	Van der Watt, DDH (Mr)	Landowner	6-Aug-03	Landowner Workshop	What would happen if a pylon falls over and a worker is killed?	<p>A person who suffers injury or death as a result of damage caused by electrolysis or induction, or from any means in which electricity is generated or transmitted will have a delictual claim against Eskom. Eskom acted wrongfully and negligently and caused the harm to the deceased.</p> <p>How must this be proved?</p> <p>1. With regard to the element of wrongfulness, the claimant will have to prove that there was a legal duty on Eskom to act positively to prevent the harm from occurring ie. that Eskom regularly maintain its pylons, and that Eskom's failed to comply with the duty.</p> <p>2. With regard to the element of negligence, it can be argued that Eskom's failure to take reasonable steps (maintenance) to prevent the foreseeable harm was negligent.</p> <p>It should be noted that, as far as possible, Eskom endeavours to stay out of agricultural land.</p>
06/08-13	Naudé, PJE (Mr)	Landowner	6-Aug-03	Landowner Workshop	Would prefer it if the line were to be moved 3 -4 km east. This meant that the line would still cross Mr Naudé's land, but it would have less of an impact.	Suggestion noted, thank you.
06/08-14	Naudé, PJE (Mr)	Landowner	6-Aug-03	Landowner Workshop	There is a visible line dividing agricultural land from grazing land.	Comment noted, thank you.
06/08-15	Ferreira, DW (Mr)	Landowner	6-Aug-03	Landowner Workshop	Which of the three lines indicated on the map is the one being investigated at the moment?	The line marked "1".
06/08-16	Ferreira, DW (Mr)	Landowner	6-Aug-03	Landowner Workshop	Are there any further opportunities to participate?	Yes, in September 2003 further meetings will be held. These meetings will, however be focussed on feedback.
06/08-17	Foulds, IGM (Mr)	Landowner	6-Aug-03	Landowner Workshop	Is this process geared at telling landowners what is going to happen, or is this a mutual discussion?	This is a mutual discussion. The alignment under investigation came out as being the one with the least cumulative negative environmental impacts. It is, however, still possible that the alignment will change depending on the findings of this phase of the investigation.

06/08-18	Otto, N (Mr)	Landowner	6-Aug-03	Landowner Workshop	What would happen if a pylon falls over and a cow is shocked to death (This has happened to six cows from Mr. Otto's brother).	Ms. Streaton undertook to follow up on the matter with Eskom: Distribution.
06/08-19	Foulds, IGM (Mr)	Landowner	6-Aug-03	Landowner Workshop	What would happen if a tractor pulls out one of the stays? Who would be responsible for the cost?	The farmer would be liable for damages.
06/08-20	Van der Watt, DDH (Mr)	Landowner	6-Aug-03	Landowner Workshop	If the line is moved to grazing areas there are just as many problems. Gates are left open, etc.	Comment noted, thank you.
06/08-21	Basson, MEM (Ms)	Landowner	6-Aug-03	Landowner Workshop	The farm Smalwerkersdaal belongs to Ms. Basson. This farm is already sub-economical and if a power line had to cross the farm, it would have dire consequences for Ms. Basson. (Currently the farm is not affected. It is just important that it does not become affected as the line moves.)	Comment noted, thank you.
06/08-22	Young, JW (Mr)	Landowner	6-Aug-03	Landowner Workshop	There is a process underway to declare the farms Plessisrust and Cherubé as private nature reserves.	Comment noted, thank you.
06/08-23	Ferreira, SL (Mr)	Landowner	6-Aug-03	Landowner Workshop	The farm Steenbokpootjie has a very high agricultural potential and it would be preferable if the line did not cross through the middle of the land.	Suggestion noted, thank you.
06/08-24	Ferreira, SL (Mr)	Landowner	6-Aug-03	Landowner Workshop	There are many pivot points in this region.	Comment noted, thank you.
06/08-25	Müller, JV (Mr)	Landowner	6-Aug-03	Landowner Workshop	The farm is currently being rented out. Contact must be made with the owner and not with the tenants.	Comment noted, thank you.

7. THE WAY FORWARD

NOT DISCUSSED DURING THE MEETING – INCLUDED FOR YOUR INFORMATION

The discussion never reached this stage as the meeting adjourned after the session around the map. Listed below, please find a summary of the way forward:

- The meeting would be minuted and questions, issues and concerns taken up in an Issues Register;
- Technical studies by the various specialists are underway;
- Further public meetings would be held on 10 – 11 September 2003 to give feedback to I&APs (see details below);
- Meetings would be minuted and concerns raised addressed in the EIR;
- A Draft EIA Report would be made available for public comment for a period of 14 days. (Copies would be available at the following places:
 - libraries / public places:
 - Dealesville Public Library;
 - Bultfontein Public Library;
 - Hertzogville Public Library;
 - Hoopstad Public Library;
 - Wesselsbron Public Library;
 - Allanridge Public Library;
 - Bothaville Public Library;
 - Viljoenskroon Public Library; and
 - Vierfontein Police Station.
 - on the internet at <http://www.eskom.co.za/eia> and
 - on CD-Rom (CD-Roms would only be available from Afrosearch by arrangement).
- At the end of the comment period, responses would be incorporated into the EIA Report and a final report will be submitted to the national and provincial environmental departments;
- A final record of decision would be obtained from DEAT (national). and
- The record of decision would be advertised (anticipated to be in January 2004).

Please take note of the dates of the Public Meetings during the EIA Phase:

- BULTFONTEIN: 10 September 2003 at 14:00 at the Bultfontein Town Hall (3 Bosman Street); and
- BOTHAVILLE: 11 September 2003 at 14:00 at the Bothaville Commando Hall

AFROSEARCH

Marita Oosthuisen

Tel: (+27 12) 362 2908

Fax: (+27 12) 362 2463

E-mail: marita@afrosearch.co.za

Web site: <http://www.eskom.co.za/eia>

8. CLOSURE

DR DAVID DE WAAL (AFROSEARCH)

The formal meeting adjourned at approximately 15:30 at Bultfontein and 15:45 at Bothaville. Thereafter the meeting moved to the series of 1:50 000 maps for further discussion. In both instances, this part of the meeting adjourned at approximately 16:30.

9. ATTENDANCE REGISTER

The attendance register for the meeting at Bultfontein is attached.

ATTENDANTS (06 AUGUST 2003)					
NAAM EN VAN NAME AND SURNAME	ORGANISASIE EN POSISIE ORGANISATION AND POSITION	TELEFOONNOMMER TELEPHONE NO.	FAKSIMILE FAXIMILEE	POSADRES POSTAL ADDRESS	E-POS E-MAIL
Streaton, Carol (Ms)	Eskom: Transmission (Public Participation Advisor)	(011) 800-5411 (W) 083 633 1545 (C)	(011) 800-3917	PO Box 1091 JOHANNESBURG, 2000	carol.streaton@eskom.co.za
Van der Merwe, Koos (Mr)	Eskom: Transmiosision (Land and Rights)	082 805 7605 (C)	(011) 800-3917	PO Box 1091 JOHANNESBURG, 2000	jjvdm@reskom.co.za
Maduse, Levy (Mr)	Eskom: Transmission (Project Leader)	(011) 800-2630 (W) 082 805 7367 (C)	(011) 800-3917	P. O. Box 1091 JOHANNESBURG, 2000	levy.maduse@eskom.co.za
Vollmer, Bernadette (Ms)	Strategic Environmental Focus	(012) 349-1307 (W)	(012) 349-1229		bernadette@sefsa.co.za
Oosthuizen, Marita (Ms)	Afrosearch	(012) 362-2908 (W) 082 378 4903 (C)	(012) 362-2463	PO Box 13540 HATFIELD, 0028	marita@afrosearch.co.za
De Waal, David (Dr)	Afrosearch	(012) 362-2908 (W)	(012) 362-2463	PO Box 13540 HATFIELD, 0028	ddw@afrosearch.co.za
Nkoi, PJ (Mr)	Bultfontein Municipality: Local Economic Officer	(051) 853-2167 (H) (051) 853-1111 (W) 073 234 4048 (C)		PO Box 2809 PHAHAMENG, BULTFONTEIN, 9670	
Koekemoer, L (Mr)	SenWes Ltd. Manager: Services	(018) 464-7357 (W) 082 800 22220 (C)	(018) 462-4825	PO Box 31 KLERKSDORP, 2570	leon.koekemoer@senwes.co.za
Basson, MEM (Ms)		(051) 853 2543 (H)	(051) 853 2543	PO Box 547 BULTFONTEIN, 9670	
Müller, E (Mr)	Landowner (Werola)	072 567 45 74 (C)		PO Boc 278 ODENDAALSRUS, 9480	
Young, JW (Mr)	Landowner (Plesis Rust)	(053) 444 1387 (H) 082 964 4387 (C)		PO Box 39 HOOPSTAD, 9479	youngj@tswelopele.org.za

Pretorius, JJO (Mr)	Landowner (Uverna)			PO Box 634 BULTFONTEIN, 9670	
Joubert, HP (Mr)	Landowner	(051) 853 2615 (H) 083 37 77???		PO Box 110 BULTFONTEIN, 9670	
Beukes, R (Mr)	Landowner	(051) 853 2584 (H)	(051) 853 2584		
Pretorius, G (Mr)	Landowner	(051) 853 2603 (H)	(051) 853 2603	PO Box 232 BULTFONTEIN, 9670	
Van Rensburg, A (Mr)	Landowner	083 379 8740 (C)		PO Box 214 BULTFONTEIN, 9670	
Xhalabile, A (Mr)	Landowner			PO Box 29 BULTFONTEIN, 9670	
Xhalabile, S (Mr)	Landowner			PO Box 29 BULTFONTEIN, 9670	
Van der Walt, DD (Mr)	Landowner	05292 - 1140 (W)		PO Box 61 DEALSVILLE, 9348	
Ferreira, SL (Mr)	Landowner	083 407 5930 (C)		PO Box 394 BULTFONTEIN, 9670	
Ferreira, D (Mr)	Landowner	083 262 4474 (C)		PO Box 181 BULTFONTEIN, 9670	
Naudé, PJE (Mr)	Landowner	(057) 899 1200 (W) 083 325 2524 (C)	(057) 899 1049	PO Box 114 WESSELSBRON, 9680	
Otto, AJ (Mr)	Landowner (Oranjehoek, St Davies and Denlora)	(057) 853 2158 (H) 083 264 7427 (C)	(057) 853 2158	PO Box 472 BULTFONTEIN, 9670	
Otto, CJ (Mr)	Landowner	(051) 853 1725 (H) 082 857 5831 (C)		PO Box 235 BULTFONTEIN, 9670	

Foulds, IGM (Mr)	Landowner	(057) 899 2505 (H) (057) 899 2505 (W) 082 361 0360 (C)		PO Box 101 WESSELSBRON, 9680	
Gouws, H (Mr)	Landowner	(051) 853-2191 (H) 082 375 3975 (C)	(051) 853-2191	P. O. Box 494 BULTFONTEIN, 9670	