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 PUBLIC MEETING

11 SEPTEMBER 2003 AT 14:00

COMMANDO HALL, BOTHAVILLE

DRAFT MINUTES FOR COMMENT[1]

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 stated that he would ensure that parties wishing to ask questions, raise issues or air their views would have the opportunity to do so. He said that the idea was to combine the different ideas on the subject and to come up with another alternative corridor that can be assessed by the EIA team.

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 Environmental Consultants:
  - Ms Bernadette Vollmer – Environmental Consultant;
- From the Public Participation Consultants:
  - Dr David de Waal – Public Particiaption Consultant (Team Leader);
  - Ms Marita Oosthuizen – Public Participation Consultant; and
  - Mr Jones Shongoane – Assistant.

[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.*

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 aspects that may potentially have a significant impact on the environment and to identify the the preferred corridor. 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, two meetings were held (August 2003) where it was found that there was widespread unhappiness with the preferred corridor.

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

- Provide feedback regarding the studies conducted to date; and
- To receive an alternative corridor from attendants for assessment by the EIA team.
- Give Eskom the opportunity to explain the rationale behind the project and to give an overview of their construction practices; and
- Indicate the potential environmental process followed to date as well as inform I&APs of the environmental impacts already identified.

The Chairperson said that it had to be remembered that, whatever the choice of corridor, not everybody was going to be happy with it. Therefore, happiness or unhappiness with the corridor had to be disregarded as a criterion. The decision should rather be based on logical arguments.

The Chairperson also reminded attendants that the line drawn on the map was a concept and represented a corridor and not an exact alignment. After the corridor was decided, Eskom would engage in a negotiation process to determine the alignment.

At the end of the meeting today, it was important to end with a corridor suggested by attendants. The team will have to investigate that alignment and will have to engage in discussion with the parties affected by the new corridor. It was emphasised that the proposed alignment would be investigated as another alternative for consideration.

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 said that the meeting the previous day in Bultfontein chose not to have the SEF and Eskom presentations repeated that set out the process, issues identified to date and Eskom's rationale for constructio of the 400kV transmission line and information regarding the process and construction for the project and construction practices. He noted that there were several

attendants that did not attend the previous meetings and asked if these attendants would like to hear the presentation.. A number of attendants wanted to hear the presentations and the Chairperson suggested that items be handled in the following order:

- An overview of the findings of the envrironmental impact assessment to date;
- An explanation on the need for the project; and
- An explanation of Eskom's construction practices.
- Thereafter the meeting would move to the identification of an alternative alignment.
- Finally, there would be 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 findings of the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) process to date, while Ms. Streaton explained the rationale for the proposed project as well as Eskom's construction practices, and outlined the basic negotiation process.

5.1 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:

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 corridor. 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).

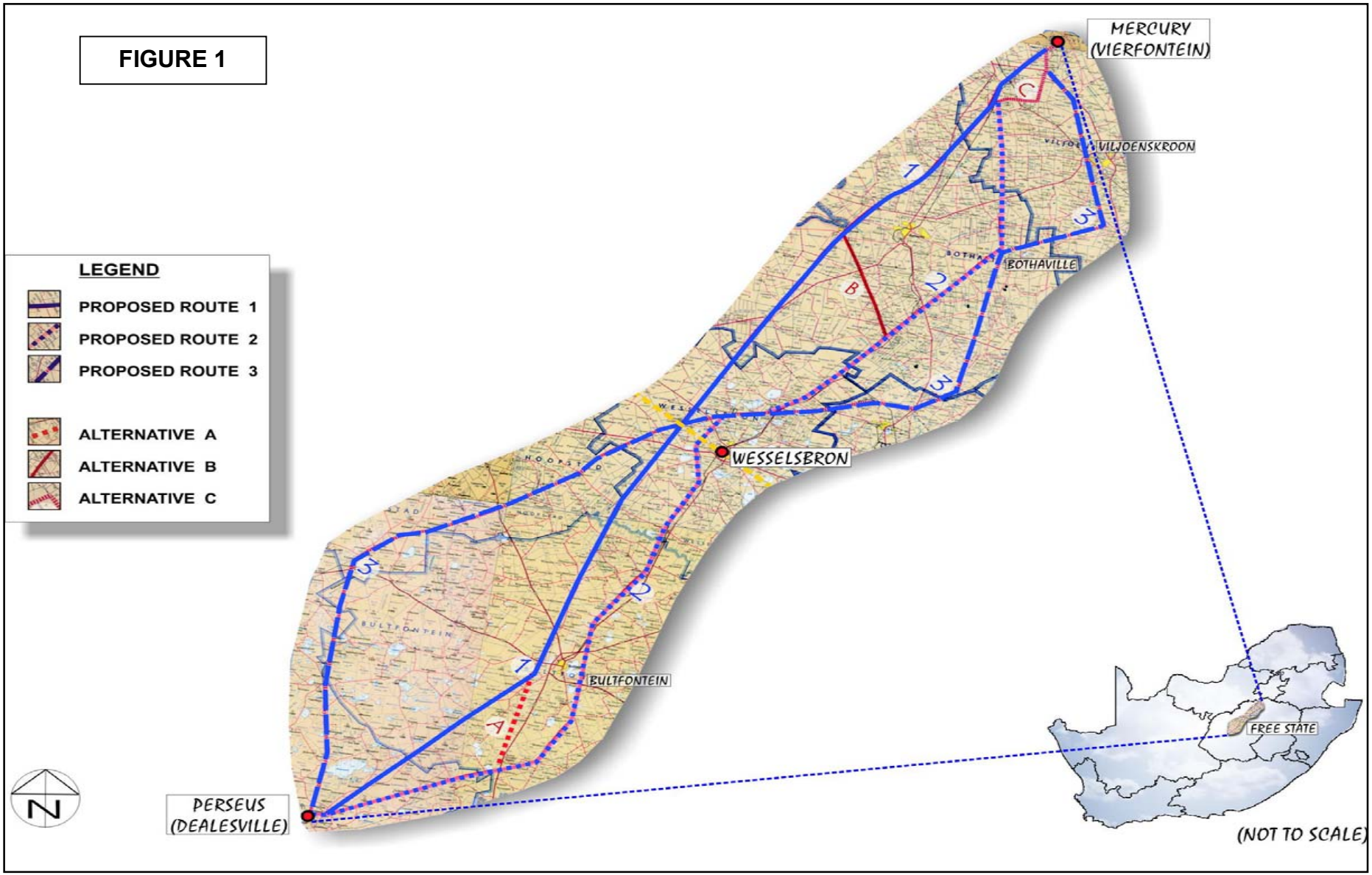

FIGURE 1: THE STUDY AREA WITH THE ALINGMENTS INVESTIGATED DURING THE SCOPING PHASE – OPTION 1 WAS CHOSEN AS THE PREFERRED ALIGNMENT AND IS UNDER INVESTIGATION IN THE EIA PHASE

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 entails the identification of the possible impacts that the development might have on the environment and make a recommendation as to the preferred corridor. This phase has been completed, and approved by the national Department of Environmental Affairs and Tourism (DEAT) and the Free State Provincial Department of Tourism, Environmental and Economic Affairs (DTEEA).

The EIA Phase investigates, in greater depth, the environmental impact that the preferred alignment corridor would have on the environment and proposes 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.

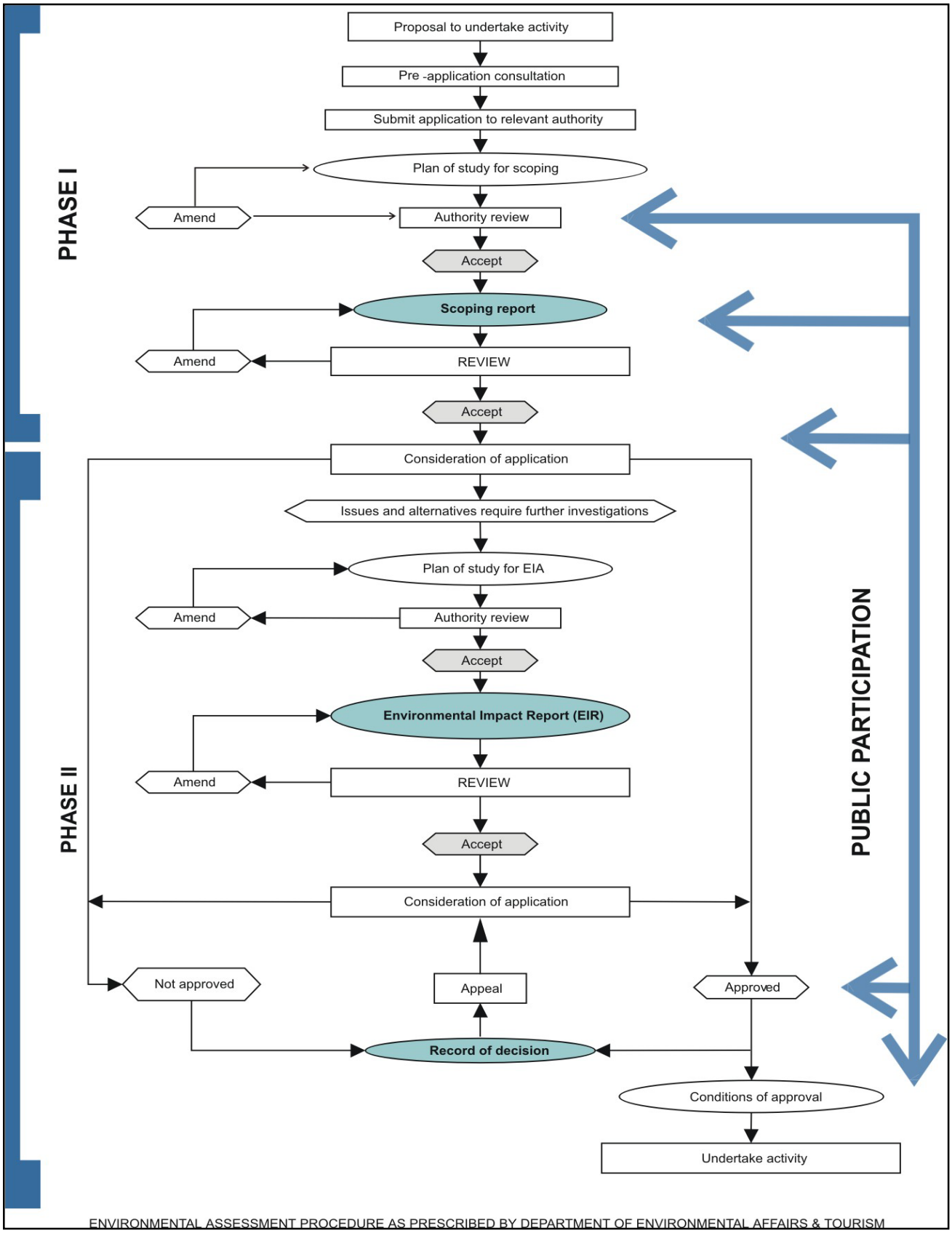

FIGURE 2: THE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT PROCESS

THE PROJECT SPECIFIC 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 lead 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 EIA process is a two-tiered process consisting of a Scoping Phase and an Environmental Impact Report Phase or EIR Phase (also called an Environmental Impact Assessment Phase or EIA Phase). During the Scoping Phase, the study area was assessed with the aim of identifying pertinent issues and concerns and also to determine the most feasible corridor. The aim of the EIA Phase was to focus investigations on the preferred corridor so that issues and concerns could be studied in detail and mitigatory measures established. For this project, 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); and
        - Open Days and Public Meetings – 23 and 24 April 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.
    - August to September 2003:
        - Focus Group Meetings – 07 August 2003 and 09 September 2003;
        - Landowner Workshops – 06 and 07 August 2003; and
        - This is the last of the two Public meetings (10 and 11 September 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 corridor.

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 (Current meetings).
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 within 30 days as indicated in the advertisement. Eskom would start with the negotiation process and secure a servitude for the transmission line, once the RoD has been obtained.

Ms. Vollmer noted that the Public Participation process spanned the entire process and only stopped once the Record of Decision was received.

Ms. Vollmer stated that there were a number of checkpoints imposed by government. These were put in place so that government could ensure that due process was followed and that the studies undertaken took all relevant environmental factors into account. These checkpoints were the following:

- The Plan of Study for Scoping has to be approved;
- The Scoping Report has to be approved;
- The Plan of Study for EIA has to be approved;
- The Environmental Impact Report (EIR) and Environmental Management Plan (EMP) has to be approved; finally
- There is a 30-day appeal period where I&APs can appeal the decision made by DEAT with regard to the EIR. The appeals will be investigated by DEAT and a final decision made.

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.

The following aspects would be investigated:

- Construction and Operation - Geo-technical aspects:
    - Soil erosion;
    - Soil heave;
    - Foundation collapse;
    - Aggressive surface water; and
    - Subsidence: dolomitic and undermined areas;
- Construction and Operation - Soil aspects:
    - Wind erosion;
    - Soil compaction;
    - Water erosion; and
    - Arable potential.
- Construction and Operation - Fauna and flora aspects:
    - Erosion;
    - Habitat destruction;
    - Veld fires; and
    - Bird collisions (operational phase)
- Construction and Operation - Bird study:
    - Destruction of habitat;
    - Disturbance of sensitive species; and
    - Mortality of birds.
- Construction and Operation - Aspects regarding surface water resources and wetlands:
    - Erosion of stream banks, floodplains and pans;
    - Sedimentation of streams, rivers and pans;
    - Faunal disturbance;
    - Floral disturbance;
    - Surface water pollution; and
    - Disturbance of the hydrological regime in floodplains, riparian zones and pans.
- Construction and Operation - Visual aspects:
    - Negative impact on sense of place;
    - High visibility;

    - High visual impact due to low absorption capacity; and
    - Negative impact in areas with critical views.
- Construction and Operation - Heritage aspects:
    - Looting; and
    - Damage to sites.
- Construction and Operation - Tourism aspects:
    - Impact on game farms.
- Construction and Operation - Social impact:
    - Sanitation (construction camps);
    - Prevention of disease (construction camps);
    - Interaction with landowners (construction camps); and
    - Litter control (construction camps).

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).

Ms. Vollmer informed the meeting that since the previous meeting in August 2003, an agricultural economist has been appointed and the findings of his study will be incorporated into the Environmental Impact Report.

Ms. Vollmer also explained that the Environmental Management Plan (EMP) would be drafted for the construction and operational phases of the project. The aim of an EMP is to ensure that the impact of the construction and operation of the transmission line is minimized. The EMP includes conditions that are captured in the signed option (the option to establish a servitude that each landowner will sign with the Eskom negotiator). This EMP becomes part of the contractor's contract and it is monitored by the environmental officer. The EMP addresses items such as:

- Physical issues and their control;
- Biological issues and their control; and
- Social issues and their control.

As an example, Ms. Vollmer noted that the EMP would typically indicate how the contractor should deal with water ways and to which specifications and standards they should be rehabilitated if they should be damaged in any way.

5.2 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.

5.3 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 covers 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.

During the previous round of meetings, it was noted that the cross-rope suspension towers would have a significant negative impact on agricultural activities. It has since been established that it would be possible to use a self-supporting tower instead of the cross-rope suspension towers in the straight stretches where the line crosses agricultural land. The footprint of the self-supporting tower is approximately 8m x 8m, while the cross-rope suspension tower may span an area of between 70m and 84m.

CONSTRUCTION

It is anticipated that construction would 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 are 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 are covered to prevent humans and animals from falling into the holes.

Crop planting can continue as normal. If crops are 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 can 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. would 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 transmission lines, but make 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 anticipates that the power lines will 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 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. These sites are marked and protected during construction.

SUB-STATION CONSTRUCTION

Both sub-stations would be upgraded. It should be noted that the property on which the substation occurs is large 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 requirments, 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 part, 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 decides to exercise the option, the servitude is registered against the title deed 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 attached sheet 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 they may be included.**

No.	SURNAME AND INITIALS	ORGANI-SATION	DATE	TYPE OF COMMUNI-CATION	ISSUE / COMMENT / QUESTION	CROSS-REFERENCE TO REPORT / RESPONSE
11/09-2	Nel, Lionel (Mr)	Landowner	11-Sep-03	Public Meeting: Bothaville (Sept '03)	Why can the proposed line not follow the exsting line?	The existing alingment does not connect the Mercury and Perseus substations. That is why it would not be possible. As far as possible, Eskom tries to run parallel to existing lines.
11/09-3	Grobler, JE (Mr)	Landowner	11-Sep-03	Public Meeting: Bothaville (Sept '03)	It should be noted that none of the positive feedback received should be construed to indicate agreement with the current proposal.	Comment noted, thank you.
11/09-4	Magelane, S (Mr)	Attendant	11-Sep-03	Public Meeting: Bothaville (Sept '03)	Will new specialist studies be conducted for the altermative corridor suggested by the landowners?	Some of the specialist studies already cover the area, while in some cases, new studies will be commissioned.

7. THE WAY FORWARD

NOT DISCUSSED DURING THE MEETING – INCLUDED FOR YOUR INFORMATION

The Chairperson stated that this meeting and the meeting the previous day (10 September 2003) focussed on obtaining an alternative alignment from the attendants. Now, the team would go back and investigate the new proposed alternative. The Chairperson promised that written feedback would be given to attendants before the draft Environmental Impact Report is put in the public domain for comment.

The following actions will be undertaken:

- This meeting will be minuted and questions, issues and concerns taken up in an Issues Register;
- Technical studies by the various specialists are underway and further studies would be commissioned as needed;
- Written feedback will be given to attendants regarding the final preferred corridor;
- A Draft Environmental Impact Report will be made available for public comment for a period of 14 days. (Copies will 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 will be incorporated into the EIA Report and a final report submitted to the national and provincial environmental departments;
- A final record of decision will be obtained from DEAT (national). and
- The record of decision will be advertised.

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 Chairperson thanked the attendants for their participation and bid everybody a safe journey.

9. ATTENDANCE REGISTER

The attendance register for the meeting at Bultfontein is attached.

ATTENDANTS (11 SEPTEMBER 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: Transmission (Land and Rights)	082 805 7605 (C)	(011) 800-3917	PO Box 1091 JOHANNESBURG, 2000	jjvdm@eskom.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) 349-13078 (W)	(012) 349-1229	PO Box 74785 LYNNWOOD RIDGE, 0400	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) 083 227 8681 (C)	(012) 362-2463	PO Box 13540 HATFIELD, 0028	ddw@afrosearch.co.za
Foulds, IGM (Mr)	Landowner	(057) 899-2505 (W) 082 361 0360 (C)	(057) 899-2505	PO Box 101 WESSELSBRON, 9680	
Grobler, Japie (Mr.)	Landowner	(018) 441-1103 (H) (018) 441-1104 (W) 082 825 8018 (C)	(018) 441-1105	P. O. Box 1104 BOTHAVILLE, 9660	kkomplaas@intekom.co.za
Malan, Thabo (Mr.)	Department of Health	(057) 352-1454 X 2275	(057) 352-1454 X 2275	Private Bag X15 WELKOM, 9460	malant@doh.ofs.gov.za
Grobbelaar, JJ (Mr)	Landowner	083 458 1308 (C - H) 083 306 1381 (C)	083 400 3561	PO Box 173 BOTAVILLE, 9660	

Steenkamp, GAP (Mr)	Landowner	(056) 515-3094 (H) 073 156 6127 (C)	(056) 515-3094	PO Box 717 BOTAVILLE, 9660	gerhardus.steenkamp@absamail.co.za
Labuschagne, GP (Mr)	Landowner	(056) 515-4166 (H) 083 305 8702 (C)		PO Box 234 BOTHAVILLE, 9660	
Koekemoer, L (Mr)	SenWes Ltd. Manager: Services	(018) 464-7357 (W) 082 800 22220 (C)	(018) 462-4825	P. O. Box 31 KLERKSDORP, 2570	leon.koekemoer!senwes.co.za
Nel, WA (Mr)	Landowner	(018) 441 0010 (W) 082 651 4061 (C)	(018) 441 0010	PO Box 3 VIERFONTEIN, 2615	
Magelane, S (Mr)	Interested Party	083 351 4899 (C)		4952 Mpumalanga KGOTSONG BOTAVILLE, 9660	
Venter, PS (Mr)	Attourney	(056) 575-2855 (W)		PO Box 827 BOTHAVILLE, 9660	venter@intekom.co.za
Nel, SJ (Mr)	Landowner	(056) 515-2824 (H) 083 255 3660 (C)			
Joubert, SJ (Mr)	Landowner	(056) 515-1128 (H) 082 449 8754 (C)	(056) 515-1128	PO Box 477 BOTHAVILLE, 9660	salo@act.co.za
Naudé, PJ (Mr)	Landowner	(057) 899-2955 (H) (057) 899 1200 (W) 082 411 1115 (C)	(057) 899 1049	PO Box 114 WESSELSBRON, 9680	
Botma, IG (Mr)	Landowner	(056) 515-4662 (H) 083 274 9243 (C)	(056) 515-4662	PO Box 248 BOTHAVILLE, 9660	gbotma@cybertrade.co.za
Botma, JB (Mr)	Landowner (Mooidam & Klipfontein)	(056) 515-2631 (H) 083 449 0975 (C)	(056) 515-2631	PO Box 169 BOTHAVILLE, 9660	

Mahlatsi, MH (Mr)	Interested Party	073 279 6771 (C)		4694 Mpoma BOTHAVILLE, 9660	
Steenkamp, C (Mr)	Landowner	(056) 515-53153 (H)		P. O. Box 507 BOTHAVILLE, 9660	
Du Toit, A (Ms)	Landowner	(057) 899-2334 (H) 082 554 7481 (C)	(057) 899-2334	P. O. Box 191 BOTHAVILLE, 9660	
Dippenaar, K (Mr)	Landowner	(056) 515-3662 (H) 082 950 8842 (C)	(056) 515-3662	P. O. Box 202 BOTHAVILLE, 9660	
Khomo, TP (Mr)	Department of Health	(057) 352-1453 x 2273 (W) 072 390 4061 (C)	(057) 352-9155	Private Bag X15 WELKOM, 9460	
Wessels, PAL (Mr)	Landowner	(057) 899-1032 (H) 082 494 0500 (C)	(057) 899-1032	P. O. Box 152 WESSELSBRON, 9680	
Breytenbach, JA (Mr)	Landowner	(057) 899-2444 (H) 082 338 3349 (C)	(057) 899-2444	P. O. Box 429 WESSELSBRON, 9680	
Meiring, PH (Mr)	Landowner	(051) 853-2669 (H) 083 292 3427 (C)		P. O. Box 86 BULTFONTEIN, 9670	geluk@absamail.co.za
De Bruyn, W (Mr)	Landowner	083 566 1457 (C)		P. O. Box 117 WESSELSBRON, 9680	
Bruwer, DJ (Mr)	Landowner	(018) 441-0128 (H) 083 273 4105 (C)		P. O. Box 40 VIERFONTEIN, 2615	
De Bruyn, PJ (Mr)	Landowner	(057) 899-2730 (H) 072 117 7266 (C)		P. O. Box 117 WESSELSBRON, 9680	
De Bruyn, PJ (Mr)	Landowner	083 293 0680(C)			