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25 January 2010

Email: louise.corbett@af.aurecongroup.com

Dear Sir/ Madam

**PROPOSED BRINE AND GROUNDWATER TREATMENT WORKS AT TUTUKA POWER
STATION, MPUMALANGA: BACKGROUND INFORMATION DOCUMENT AND
OPPORTUNITY TO COMMENT**

This letter serves to notify you of the commencement of an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) process which is being undertaken for the above project and to invite you to raise comments or concerns on the proposed project through this process.

Background

Eskom is proposing to construct additional wastewater treatment facilities at the existing Tutuka Power Station, approximately 22 km north east of Standerton, Mpumalanga. The treatment facilities would consist of two components; namely a reject water concentrator plant and a groundwater wastewater treatment works (WWTW). Details of the proposed project are contained in the attached Background Information Document.

EIA process

The proposed project is listed in Regulation 386 and 387 of the National Environmental Management Act No. 107 of 1998 (NEMA) and in Category B of the National Environmental Management: Waste Act No. 59 of 2008. Environmental authorisation is therefore required from the Department of Environmental Affairs (DEA) in terms of the NEMA EIA Regulations (Government Notice No. R385 of 21 April 2006) prior to commencement of the proposed activities. Aurecon (Pty) Ltd (Aurecon) has been appointed to undertake the requisite environmental assessment process for the proposed project on behalf of Eskom Holdings (Pty) Ltd.

Opportunity to comment

You have been identified as a potential Interested and Affected Party (I&AP) for this proposed project, either because you represent a key stakeholder organization in the area or because of your proximity/location to the proposed project.

If you would like to register as an I&AP for this process, refer someone to be registered or submit any issues or concerns related to the proposed project, please contact Lindiwe Gaika or

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Karen Shippey of Aurecon on Tel: (021) 481 2501, Fax: (021) 424 5588,
Lindiwe.gaika@af.aurecongroup.com or PO Box 494, Cape Town, 8000 before 1 March 2010.

Yours sincerely
AURECON



LOUISE CORBETT
Practitioner: Environmental Services



ASHWIN WEST (*Pr. Sci. Nat.*)
Associate: Environmental Services

File Reference: I:\ENV\PROJECTS\105684~Tutuka Brine Project\R40 PPP\1st round\BID\Cov Let BID 150110.doc

25 Januarie 2010

E-pos: louise.corbett@af.aurecongroup.com

Geagte Heer / Dame

**BEOOGDE PEKEL- EN GRONDWATER-SUIWERINGSWERKE BY TUTUKA
KRAGSENTRALE, MPUMALANGA: AGTERGROND-INLIGTINGSDOKUMENT EN
GELEENTHEID VIR KOMMENTAAR**

Die doel van hierdie brief is om u in kennis te stel dat daar met 'n Omgewingsinvloedbepalingsproses (OIB) vir bogenoemde projek begin word, en om u uit te nooi om by wyse van hierdie proses op die beoogde projek kommentaar te lewer en enige kwessies te identifiseer.

Agtergrond

Eskom is van voorneme om 'n bykomende suiweringsaanleg by die bestaande Tutuka Kragentrale, ongeveer 22 km noord-oos van Standerton, Mpumalanga, op te rig. Die suiweringsaanleg sal uit twee dele bestaan; naamlik 'n pekel-konsentreeraanleg en 'n suiweringsaanleg vir grondwater. Besonderhede van die projek is vervat in die aangehegte Agtergrond-inligtingsdokument.

OIB-proses

In terme van Regulasies 386 en 387 van die Wet op Nasionale Omgewingsbestuur (NEMA) (Wet Nr. 107 van 1998) en Kategorie B van die Wet op die Omgewing: Afvalbestuur (NEMWA) (Wet Nr. 59 van 2008) word die beoogde projek as 'n gelyste aktiwiteit beskou. Dit verg dus 'n magtiging van die bevoegde omgewingsowerheid, naamlik die Departement van Omgewingsake, by wyse van die NEMA se OIB-regulasies (Goewermentskennisgewing Nr. R385 van 21 April 2006) voordat daar met enige bedrywighede begin mag word. Aurecon (Edms.) Bpk. (Aurecon) is aangestel om die vereiste omgewingsmagtigingsproses namens Eskom Holdings (Edms.) Bpk. te onderneem.

Geleentheid om kommentaar te lewer

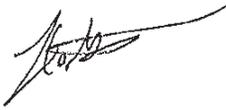
U is as 'n moontlike Belanghebbende en Geaffekteerde Party (B&GP) vir die beoogde projek geïdentifiseer, waarskynlik omdat u 'n belangrike organisasie in die gebied verteenwoordig of as gevolg van die feit dat u naby aan die beoogde projek geleë is.

Indien u as 'n B&GP tot die proses wil registreer, of iemand wil aanbeveel om deel van die

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proses te wees; of indien u enige geskilpunte of kwessies oor die projek onder ons aandag wil bring, word u versoek om voor 1 Maart 2010 in verbinding te tree met Lindiwe Gaika of Karen Shippey van Aurecon by Tel: (021) 481 2501, Faks: (021) 424 5588, E-pos Lindiwe.gaika@af.aurecongroup.com of Posbus 494, Kaapstad, 8000.

Die uwe
AURECON



LOUISE CORBETT
Praktisyn: Omgewingsdienste



ASHWIN WEST (*Pr. Sci. Nat.*)
Assosiaat: Omgewingsdienste

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ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT: PROPOSED BRINE AND GROUNDWATER TREATMENT WORKS AT TUTUKA POWER STATION, MPUMALANGA

JANUARY 2010



BACKGROUND INFORMATION DOCUMENT

Eskom is proposing to construct additional infrastructure at the existing Tutuka Power Station, approximately 22 km north east of Standerton, Mpumalanga for the treatment of wastewater. The treatment facilities would consist of two components; namely a brine concentrator plant and a groundwater wastewater treatment works (WWTW).

Current status

Underground mine water from the New Denmark Colliery, as a result of coal mining activities, has been sent to the Tutuka power station for treatment since 1989, as the power station had the facility to treat the mine water. The water is treated via a reverse osmosis (RO) treatment process at a rate of 22.4 megalitres (MI)/day (16.4 MI consists of mine water and 6 MI consists of cooling water from the power station). The treated water is split into two streams, namely a clean stream and a reject stream. The reject stream accounts for some 13.4 % of the water (3.0 MI of 22.4 MI per day). Of the 3 MI of reject produced per day, 1.07 MI is utilised on the ash dump for dust suppression, 0.54 MI is evaporated in boilers 1, 2 and 3 and the remaining 0.89 MI is returned to the mine.

The volume of reject used for dust suppression exceeds the optimal volume for dust suppression. When more wastewater is applied on the ash than what is evaporated, the field capacity is exceeded. This implies a flow through the ash which carries the pollutants towards the groundwater. It should be noted that the Tutuka Power Station is a dry ashing station. Consequently, continued disposal of reject on the ash dump is no longer considered to be a feasible solution, as it appears to result in the generation of leachate, causing groundwater pollution.

Some of the excess reject has, since October 2008, been evaporated in three of the six boilers (boilers 1, 2 and 3). During the evaporation process, reject is injected at the bottom of the boiler, below the level where the pulverised fuel is injected and ignited, where temperatures are cooler (about 650°C, compared to between 1 300 and 1 700°C higher in the boiler where combustion occurs) to prevent volatilisation of the salts. The reject is evaporated at a rate of 10 - 24 m³/hour per unit or 0.54 MI/day, up to a maximum volume of some 1 MI per day. Evaporation is conducted continuously when the unit is operating at a load of greater than 380 MW. Eskom is applying for an exemption from undertaking an Environmental Impact

Purpose of this document

The purpose of this Background Information Document (BID) is to provide stakeholders with the opportunity to register as interested and affected parties (I&APs) in the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) process and to obtain your initial comments on the proposed new infrastructure at the Tutuka power station, namely a brine concentration plant and groundwater treatment works.

The purpose of the EIA process is to identify and evaluate feasible alternatives and potential impacts, and to identify potential measures to avoid or reduce negative impacts and enhance positive impacts. The EIA decision-making authority is the national Department of Environmental Affairs (DEA) in accordance with the National Environmental Management Act (No. 107 of 1998) (NEMA).

You are invited to register as an I&AP and submit your initial comments. Please do so by 1 March 2010. Either complete a Response Form, write a letter, call or e-mail the Public Participation office. All EIA documents will be available on the Aurecon (Pty) Ltd (Aurecon) website (www.aurecongroup.com) follow the Africa-Middle East and public participation links)

Public Participation office: Aurecon

Lindiwe Gaika or Karen Shippey
P O Box 494, Cape Town, 8000
Tel: (021) 481 2501
Fax: (021) 424 5588
Email: lindiwe.gaika@af.aurecongroup.com

Technical queries about the EIA: Aurecon

Louise Corbett or Ashwin West
P O Box 494, Cape Town, 8000
Tel: (021) 481 2501
Fax: (021) 424 5588
Email: louise.corbett@af.aurecongroup.com

Assessment (EIA) for the proposed expansion of a reject evaporation process, which currently takes place, to boilers 4, 5 and 6.

The remaining 0.89 MI of brine, not evaporated or used for dust suppression, is returned to the New Denmark Colliery where it is stored in mined caverns. The caverns used for the storage of reject are located in impermeable rock so that there is less risk of groundwater contamination.

The mine holds a Directive for the disposal of the reject however the current storage volume is diminishing. The mine will therefore be applying for a new licence, in terms of the National Environmental Management Waste Act (No. 59 of 2008), in due course.

Proposed project

Eskom, Tutuka power station, proposes to upgrade its reverse osmosis (RO) plant, and construct an additional reject concentrator plant, within its premises. Through the proposed project, Eskom will treat the underground mine water in its RO plant as per current practice, and then concentrate the resultant reject produced from 3 MI per day to 1 MI per day. All of the concentrated reject would then be returned to the mine, which will be responsible for disposal in an acceptable manner.

Furthermore, groundwater within Tutuka Power Station and more specifically, in the vicinity of the above-ground ash disposal facility and any other sources of groundwater pollution, has been contaminated by the activities at the site. Consequently, Eskom is proposing to construct a WWTW to treat this contaminated groundwater. This would involve the strategic placement of boreholes and pipelines to intercept the contaminated groundwater, the abstraction of such groundwater and its treatment at the proposed new WWTW and the brine concentration plant. The treated water would then be used on site, as with the clean water stream from the underground mine water treatment process. This would reduce the power station's consumption of raw water from the regional bulk supply.

Site description

The proposed additional wastewater treatment facilities would be constructed within the existing Tutuka Power Station premises, approximately 22 km north east of Standerton, Mpumalanga. The proposed brine concentrator plant would be situated within the power station precinct, adjacent to the existing RO plant (see **Figure 1**). The WWTW for the treatment of groundwater would be located on a rehabilitated portion of the ash dump (see **Figure 1**).

Legal requirements

EIA Regulations (Regulations 386 and 387) promulgated in terms of the National Environmental Management Act (NEMA) (No. 107 of 1998) (amended), identify certain activities, which "could have a substantial detrimental effect on the environment". These listed activities require environmental authorisation from the competent environmental authority, i.e. the Department of Environmental Affairs (DEA), prior to commencing.

Furthermore, the National Environmental Management: Waste Act (No. 59 of 2008) (NEMWA) provides various measures for the prevention of pollution and ecological degradation, as well as ecologically sustainable development in order to protect human health and the environment. In this regard, NEMWA lists certain activities which require environmental authorisation through the NEMA EIA process.

This proposed project triggers a number of listed activities in terms of NEMA and NEMWA and accordingly requires environmental authorisation from DEA. The activities listed in terms of NEMA, Government Notice (GN) No. R386, April 2006 are as follows:

- 1 The construction of facilities or infrastructure, including associated structures or infrastructure, for-
 - (k) the bulk transportation of sewage and water, including storm water, in pipelines with -
 - (i) an internal diameter of 0,36 metres or more; or
 - (ii) a peak throughput of 120 litres per second or more;

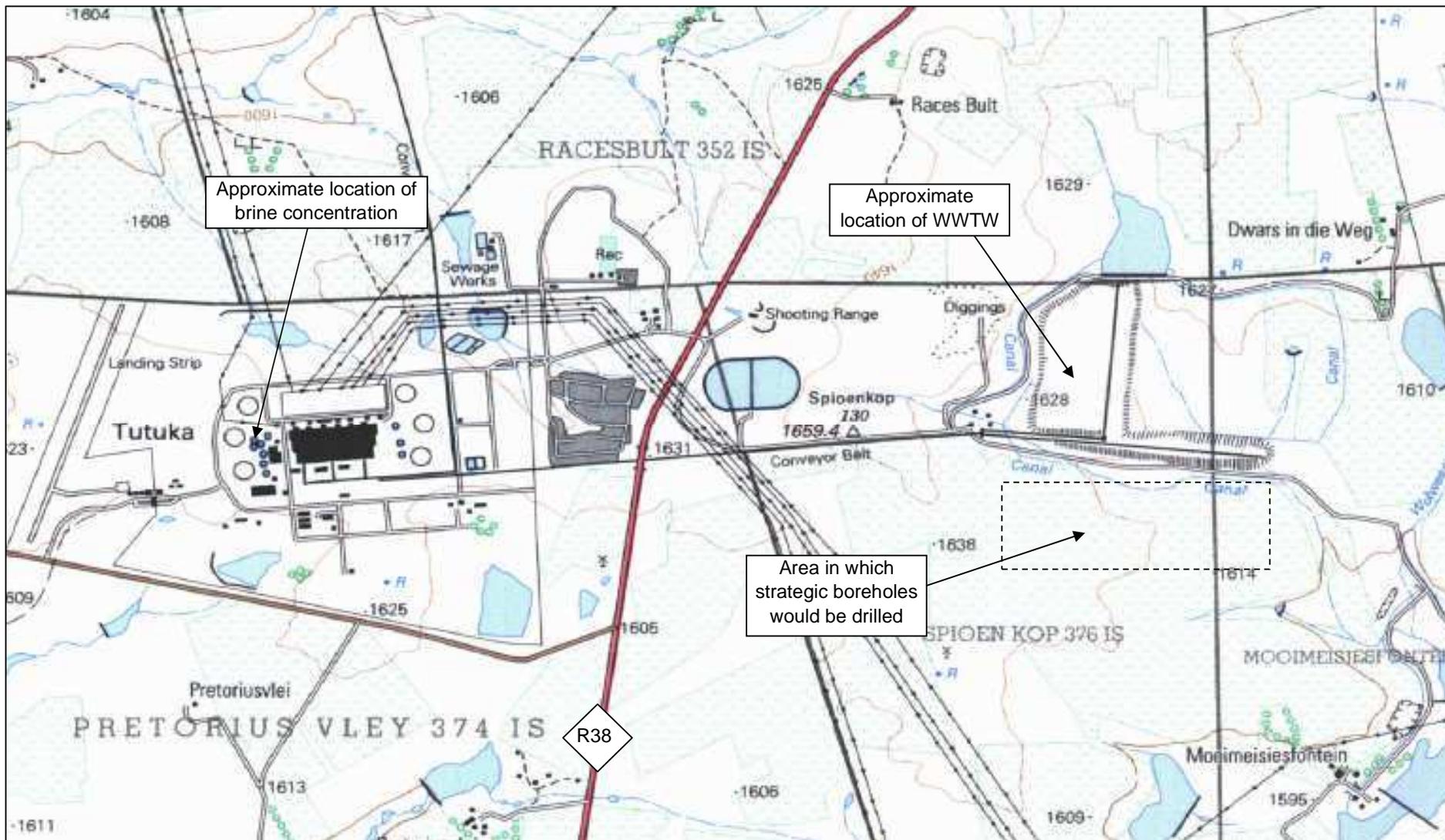


Figure 1: Location of the Tutuka Power Station and proposed wastewater treatment facilities

(m) any purpose in the one in ten year flood line of a river or stream, or within 32 metres from the bank of a river or stream where the flood line is unknown, excluding purposes associated with existing residential use, but including –

- (i) canals;
- (ii) channels;
- (iii) bridges;
- (iv) dams; and
- (v) weirs;

- 13 The abstraction of groundwater at a volume where any general authorisation issued in terms of the National Water Act, 1998 (Act No. 36 of 1998) will be exceeded.

The activities listed in terms of NEMA, GN No, R387, April 2006 are as follows:

- 1(e) The construction of facilities or infrastructure, including associated structures or infrastructure, for any process or activity which requires a permit or license in terms of legislation governing the generation or release of emissions, pollution, effluent or waste and which is not identified in Government Notice No. R. 386 of 2006;

The activities listed in terms of NEMWA, GN No. 718, 3 July 2009 Category B are as follows:

- 4 The biological, physical or physico-chemical treatment of hazardous waste at a facility that has the capacity to receive in excess of 500 kg of hazardous waste per day.
- 5 The treatment of hazardous waste using any form of treatment regardless of the size or capacity of such a facility to treat such waste.
- 7 The treatment of effluent, wastewater or sewage with an annual throughput capacity of 15 000 cubic metres or more.
- 9 The disposal of any quantity of hazardous waste to land.
- 11 The construction of facilities for activities listed in Category B of this Schedule (not in isolation to associated activity).

Aurecon has been appointed to undertake the required environmental authorisation and licencing processes on Eskom's behalf.

EIA Process

The EIA process will integrate the requirements for both the environmental authorisation and waste management license. The EIA process consists of an Initial Application Phase, a Scoping Report Phase and an Environmental Impact Assessment Report (EIAR) Phase. The purpose of the Scoping Report Phase is to identify and describe potential positive and negative environmental impacts, (both social and biophysical), associated with the proposed project and to screen feasible alternatives to consider in further detail.

The purpose of the EIAR Phase is to comprehensively investigate and assess those alternatives and impacts identified in the Scoping Report and propose mitigation to minimise negative impacts.

The approval of the Scoping Report and the Plan of Study for EIAR by DEA would allow the process to continue to the EIAR phase.

How you can get involved

Public participation is a key component of the EIA process and will take place at various stages throughout this project. There will be three opportunities for public engagement during this EIA process.

The first opportunity is at the initiation of the project, the second opportunity after the Draft Scoping Report has been compiled, and the third opportunity after the Draft EIAR has been compiled.

At each stage, registered I&APs will receive relevant information, such as the executive summary of the various reports, and will be invited to attend Open Days and Public Meetings, where relevant, where they will have the opportunity to raise any issues or concerns.

You will also be able to submit your comments in writing and will have 30 days within which to do this, at each stage of the public participation process. The final reports will also be made available to the public.

Should you wish to raise any initial issues or concerns regarding the proposed project, or if you wish to register as an I&AP, please contact the Public Participation Office at the details below by 1 March 2010.

Public Participation Office

Lindiwe Gaika / Karen Shippey

Tel: (021) 481 2501

Fax: (021) 424 5588

Email: lindiwe.gaika@af.aurecongroup.com

Aurecon

PO Box 494 Cape Town 8000

List of Acronyms

BID	Background Information Document
DEA	Department of Environmental Affairs
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EIAR	Environmental Impact Assessment Report
EMP	Environmental Management Plan
I&AP	Interested and Affected Party
MI	Megalitres
NEMA	National Environmental Management Act
NEMWA	National Environmental Management: Waste Act

OMGEWINGSINVLOEDBEPALING: BEOOGDE PEKEL- EN GRONDWATER-SUIWERINGSWERKE BY TUTUKA KRAGSENTRALE, MPUMALANGA



JANUARIE 2010



AGTERGROND-INLIGTINGSDOKUMENT

Eskom is van voorneme om 'n bykomende suiweringsaanleg by die bestaande Tutuka Kragssentrale, ongeveer 22 km noord-oos van Standerton, Mpumalanga, op te rig. Die suiweringsaanleg sal uit twee dele bestaan; naamlik 'n pekel-konsentreeraanleg en 'n suiweringsaanleg vir grondwater.

Huidige status

As gevolg van steenkool-mynbedrywighede en aangesien die Tutuka kragssentrale die vermoë het om mynwater te behandel, word ondergrondse mynwater vanaf die New Denmark-steenkoolmyn sedert 1989 vir suiwing na die kragssentrale geneem. Die water word by wyse van 'n tru-osmose-behandelingsproses (TO) teen 22.4 megaliter (MI)/dag gesuiwer (16.4 MI is mynwater en 6 MI is afkomstig van die kragssentrale se verkoelingswater). Die behandelde water word in twee strome verdeel, naamlik 'n stroom skoon water en 'n stroom pekel. Ongeveer 13.4 % van die water is pekel (3.0 MI of 22.4 MI per dag). 1.07 MI van hierdie daaglikse 3 MI pekel word vir stofbekamping by die ashoop gebruik; 0.54 MI word in stoomketels 1, 2 en 3 verdamp; en die oorblywende 0.89 MI word na die myn teruggeneem.

Die volume pekel wat vir stofbekamping gebruik word, is meer as die optimale hoeveelheid wat hiervoor benodig word. Sodra meer pekel op die as gespuit word as wat kan verdamp, word die veld se kapasiteit oorskry. Dit beteken dat die water deur die as vloei en besoedelende stowwe na die grondwater vervoer. Daar moet kennis geneem word dat die Tutuka kragssentrale 'n droë-as kragssentrale is. Die voortgesette besproeiing van die ashoop met pekel word dus nie meer as haalbaar beskou nie omdat dit loogstowwe voortbring wat die grondwater besoedel.

Sommige van die oortollige pekel word sedert Oktober 2008 in drie van die ses stoomketels (stoomketels 1, 2 en 3) verdamp. Vir die verdampingsproses word pekel by die onderkant van die stoomketel, onder die vlak waar poeierbrandstof ingespuut en aan die brand gestee word, ingepers. In hierdie gebied is die temperatuur koeler (ongeveer 650°C, in vergelyking met temperature tussen 1 300 en 1 700°C hoër in die gebied waar verbranding in die stoomketel plaasvind); wat voorkom dat die soute verdamp. Die pekel verdamp dan teen 'n tempo van 10 – 24 m³/uur per eenheid, oftewel 0.54 MI/dag, tot 'n maksimum volume van ongeveer 1 MI per dag. Sodra die eenheid teen 'n lading van meer as 380 MW bedryf word, vind verdamping deurlopend plaas. Eskom doen aansoek om vrystelling van 'n Omgewingsinvloedbepaling (OIB) vir die beoogde uitbreiding van hierdie verdampingsproses wat tans in stoomketels 4, 5 en 6 plaasvind.

Doel van hierdie dokument

Die doel van hierdie Agtergrond-inligtingsdokument (AID) is om belanghebbende partye (B&GPe) in die Omgewingsinvloedbepalingsproses (OIB) te registreer en om u aanvanklike kommentaar oor die beoogde infrastruktuur by die Tutuka kragssentrale, naamlik 'n pekel-konsentreeraanleg en 'n grondwater-suiweringswerke.

Die doel van die OIB-proses is om haalbare alternatiewe en moontlike impakte te identifiseer en te beoordeel, en om moontlike maatreëls te identifiseer wat negatiewe impakte kan vermy en/of verlaag en positiewe impakte kan verhoog. In ooreenstemming met die Wet op Nasionale Omgewingsbestuur Wet Nr. 107 van 1998) (NEMA) is die Departement van Omgewingsake (DOS) die besluitnemende owerheid

U word uitgenooi om as 'n B&G te registreer en u aanvanklike kommentaar voor 1 Maart 2010 in te dien. U kan die antwoordblad invul, 'n brief skryf, bel of 'n e-pos stuur aan die Kantoor vir Openbare Deelname. Alle OIB-dokumente sal beskikbaar wees op die webtuiste van Aurecon (Edms.) Bpk. (Aurecon) (www.aurecongroup.com – volg die "Africa-Middle East" en "public participation"-skakels)

Kantoor vir Openbare Deelname: Aurecon

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Tegniese navrae oor die OIB: Aurecon

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Die oorblywende 0.89 MI pekel wat nie verdamp word of vir stofbekamping aangewend word nie, word na die New Denmark-steenkoolmyn teruggeneem waar dit in gemynde spelonke geberg word. Hierdie spelonke wat vir die berging van pekel gebruik word, is in ondeurlaatbare rots geleë om die risiko van grondwaterbesoedeling te verlaag.

Die myn beskik oor 'n Direktief vir die wegdoen van die pekel, maar bestaande bergingsplek is besig om af te neem. Die myn sal dus mettertyd vir 'n nuwe lisensie in terme van die Wet op die Omgewing: Afvalbestuur (Wet Nr. 59 van 2008) aansoek moet doen.

Beoogde projek

Eskom, Tutuka kragentrale, beoog om sy tru-osmose-aanleg (TO) op te gradeer en 'n bykomende pekel-konsentreeraanleg op terrein te bou. Dit sal Eskom in staat stel om die ondergrondse mynwater – soos tans die geval – in sy TO-aanleg te behandel en die pekel gevolglik vanaf 3 MI per dag na 1 MI per dag te konsentreer. Al die gekonsentreerde pekel sal dan na die myn teruggeneem word, waar dit op 'n aanvaarbare manier weggedoen sal word.

Die grondwater by Tutuka Kragentrale, en meer spesifiek in die omgewing van die bogrondse ashoop, deur die bedrywighede op terrein besoedel. Eskom beoog daarom om 'n nuwe suiweringsaanleg te bou wat die besoedelde grondwater kan behandel. Dit behels die strategiese plasing van boorgate en pyplyne om die besoedelde grondwater te ondervang, daardie grondwater te onttrek en dan in die nuwe suiweringswerke en die pekel-konsentreeraanleg te behandel. Die behandelde water sal dan op terrein aangewend word, net soos die stroom skoon water vanaf die behandelingsproses vir die ondergrondse mynwater. Dit sal die ook kragentrale se verbruik van rouwater vanuit die streek se grootmaatvoorsiening verlaag.

Beskrywing van terrein

Die beoogde bykomende aanlegte sal op die perseel van die bestaande Tutuka Kragentrale, ongeveer 22 km noord-oos van Standerton, Mpumalanga, opgerig word. Die beoogde pekel-konsentreeraanleg sal naby die kragentrale, langs die bestaande TO-aanleg (verwys na **Figuur 1**) gebou word. Die suiweringswerke vir die behandeling van grondwater sal op die gerehabiliteerde gedeelte van die ashoop geplaas word (verwys na **Figuur 1**).

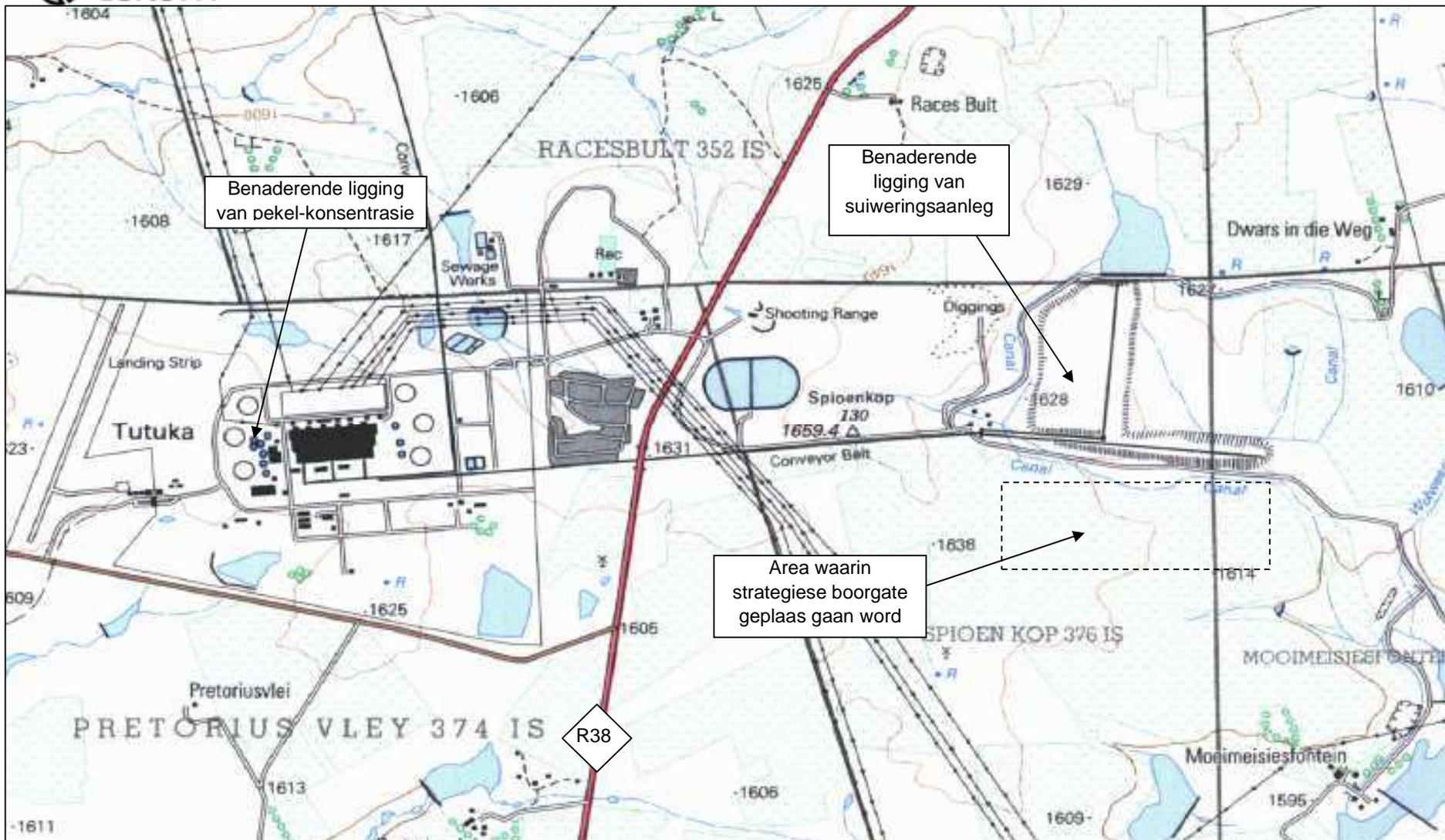
Regsverpligtinge

Die OIB-regulasies (Regulasies 386 en 387) wat kragtens die Wet op Nasionale Omgewingsbestuur (NEMA) (Wet Nr. 107 van 1998) (soos gewysig) afgekondig is, identifiseer sekere bedrywighede wat 'n "beduidende nadelige invloed op die omgewing" kan hê. Hierdie gelyste bedrywighede moet deur die bevoegde omgewingsowerheid, naamlik die Departement van Omgewingsake (DOS), gemagtig word voordat daarmee begin kan word.

Die Wet op die Omgewing: Afvalbestuur (Wet Nr. 59 van 2008) (NEMWA) skryf ook verskeie maatreëls voor vir die voorkoming van besoedeling en ekologiese agteruitgang, sowel as vir ekologies-volhoubare ontwikkeling wat die mens se gesondheid en die omgewing beskerm. In hierdie opsig lys NEMWA sekere bedrywighede wat 'n omgewingsmagtiging by wyse van 'n NEMA OIB-proses moet verkry.

Die voorgestelde projek het 'n aantal gelyste bedrywighede in terme van NEMA en NEMWA tot gevolg, en verg dus 'n omgewingsmagtiging van die DOS. Die volgende is gelyste bedrywighede in terme van NEMA, Goewermentskennisgewing (GK) Nr. R386, April 2006:

- 1 *Die bou van fasiliteite of infrastruktuur, met inbegrip van verwante strukture of infrastruktuur, vir -*
 - (k) die grootmaatvervoer van rioolvuil en water, met inbegrip van stormwater, in pyplyne met –
 - (i) 'n interne deursnee van 0,36 meter of meer; of
 - (ii) 'n spitsstoevoer van 120 liter per sekonde of meer;



Figuur 1: Ligging van die Tutuka Kragentrale en die voorgestelde watersuiweringsaanlegte

- 13 Die onttrekking van grondwater teen 'n volume waar enige algemene magtiging uitgereik ingevolge die Nasionale Waterwet, 1998 (Wet Nr. 36 van 1998) oorskry word.

Die volgende is gelyste bedrywighede in terme van NEMA, Goewermentskennisgewing (GK) Nr. R387, April 2006:

Die bou van fasiliteite of infrastruktuur, met inbegrip van verwante strukture of infrastruktuur, vir -

- 1(e) elke proses of bedrywigheid wat 'n permit of lisensie vereis ingevolge wetgewing wat die generering of vrylating van uitlating, besoedeling, afvloeï of afval beheer en wat nie in Goewermentskennisgewing Nr. R. 386 van 2006 geïdentifiseer word nie;

Die volgende is gelyste bedrywighede in terme van NEMWA, GK Nr. 718, 3 Julie 2009, Kategorie B:

- 4 Die biologiese, fisiese of fisies-chemiese behandeling van gevaarlike afval by 'n fasiliteit met die kapasiteit om meer as 500kg gevaarlike afval per dag te ontvang.
- 5 Die behandeling van gevaarlike afval by wyse van enige tipe behandeling ongeag die grootte of kapasiteit van die fasiliteit om sulke afval te behandel.
- 7 Die behandeling van uitvloeisel, afvalwater of rioolvuil met 'n jaarlikse toevoerkapasiteit van meer as 15 000 kubieke meter.
- 9 Die wegdoening van enige hoeveelheid gevaarlike afval op grond.
- 11 Die bou van fasiliteite vir die bedrywighede gelys in Kategorie B van hierdie Bylae (nie in isolasie van die verwante bedrywigheid nie).

Aurecon is aangestel om die vereiste omgewingsmagtiging en die lisensiëringsproses namens Eskom te hanteer.

OIB-proses

Die vereistes van beide die omgewingsmagtiging en die afvalbestuurslisensie sal as deel van die OIB-proses hanteer word. Die OIB-proses bestaan uit 'n aanvanklike Aansoekfase, gevolg deur 'n Omvangbepalingsfase en 'n Omgewingsinvloedbepalingsfase waartydens 'n OIB-verslag saamgestel word. Die doel van die Omvangbepalingsfase is om moontlike positiewe en negatiewe omgewingsimpakte (beide maatskaplik en biosies) wat die beoogde projek tot gevolg sal hê, te identifiseer en te beskryf, en die haalbare alternatiewe te identifiseer wat in meer detail ondersoek moet word.

Die doel van die OIB-verslagfase is om daardie alternatiewe en impakte wat in die Omvangbepalingsverslag geïdentifiseer is, meer omvattend te ondersoek en mitigasiemaatreëls aan te beveel wat die negatiewe impakte sal verlaag.

Daar sal eers met die OIB-verslagfase begin word nadat die Omvangbepalingsverslag en die Studieplan vir die OIB-verslag deur die DOS goedgekeur is.

Hoe u betrokke kan raak

Die proses van openbare deelname is 'n sleutelkomponent van die OIB-proses en sal op verskillende stadiums van die proses geskied. Daar is drie geleenthede vir openbare deelname tydens hierdie OIB-proses.

Die eerste geleentheid is met die aanvang van die projek; die tweede nadat die Konsep Omvangbepalingsverslag opgestel is; en die derde geleentheid nadat die Konsep OIB-verslag voltooi is. Geregistreerde B&GPe sal op elke stadium toepaslike inligting ontvang, soos die uitvoerende opsomming van verskeie verslae, en sal, waar toepaslik, uitgenooi word om Ope Dae en Openbare Vergaderings by te woon waar hulle die geleentheid sal hê om geskilpunte en kwessies te opper.

In elke stadium van die proses van openbare deelname sal u ook die geleentheid hê om skriftelike kommentaar op die beoogde projek binne 30 dae in te dien. Die finale verslae sal ook aan die publiek beskikbaar gestel word.

Indien u enige aanvanklike geskilpunte of kwessies oor die beoogde projek wil opper, of indien u as 'n B&GP wil registreer, word u versoek om voor 1 Maart 2010 met die Kantoor vir Openbare Deelname in verbinding te tree.

Kantoor vir Openbare Deelname

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Aurecon

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Lys van Afkortings

AID	Agtergrond-inligtingsdokument
B&GP	Belanghebbende en Geaffekteerde Party
DOS	Departement van Omgewingsake
MI	Megaliter
NEMA	Wet op Nasionale Omgewingsbestuur
NEMWA	Wet op die Omgewing: Afvalbestuur
OBP	Omgewingsbestuursplan
OIB	Omgewingsinvloedbepaling

