

EIA and WMLA for the Proposed Camden Ash Disposal Facility

EIA Phase Public Meeting

Minutes

Wednesday, 17 April 2013, 10:00 at Indawo Game Lodge, Ermelo

1. Present

Jan-Dirk Brak (**JB**)
Warren Kok (**WK**)
Tshilidzi Masalesa (**TM**)
Bronwyn Noëth (**BN**)
Danie Du Plessis (**DDP**)
Gerald Young (**GY**)
Johan Celliers (**JC**)
Buyisille Sithole (**BS**)
Mary Mogale (**MM**)
Phiwo Nkosi (**PN**)
Tobile Bokwe (**TB**)
Thabiso Mpongo (**TM2**)

2. Apologies

Jacques van der Linde
Annelize van der Linde

3. Welcome

Warren Kok (**WK**) welcomed everyone to the meeting. And asked if the meeting can start 10 min later than scheduled to allow for other people that RSVP'd to come as well. Everyone present agreed.

4. Agenda

WK went through the Agenda and explained what will be discussed under each point.

5. Presentation

(A summarised outline of the presentation)

- Overview of the Proposed Project and Camden power station
- Purpose of the EIA process
- Purpose of the Impact Assessment phase
- Who conducts the IA phase
- Public Participation process
- Environmental Impact Assessment components
 - Project Description
 - Specialist Studies
 - Baseline, Impact and Mitigation Measures

- EAP recommended alternatives
- Alternatives
 - Alternative fatal flaw analysis
 - Screening analysis
 - Alternative Selection
 - Design Alternatives
- Activities causing impacts
- Specialist Studies
- Selecting Preferred Alternative
- EAP Opinion

(Please find attached the full presentation)

6. Comments during Presentation

Project Introduction

Question:

Mr Danie Du Plessis (**DDP**) asked about the quality of coal used and how Eskom justifies the quality of coal used in the power station and power stations in general. **DDP** also asked how Eskom plans to address the matter.

Mr Johan Celliers (**JC**) added to the question and emphasised the use of cheap lower grade coal as a major problem. He added that if it was not that Eskom used the lower grade coal, the need for new facilities would not arise. **JC** also asked why the quality of coal used is not part of the EIA study. **JC** added that the fact that Eskom brings in coal from 9 different locations proves that Camden power station is a waste. The fact that Eskom exports electricity to other African countries forces Eskom to build more power stations and extend the life of current power stations, which negatively impacts on South Africans.

WK asked permission to translate **JC** comments into English as a big part of the people present does not understand Afrikaans well enough to understand and respond to the comments made by **JC** sufficiently. **WK** translated the comments into English.

Response:

*Mr Tobile Bokwe (**TB**) responded to the comments and said that the grade of coal used and where coal is to be sourced from is not taken on power station level, and does not form part of the study. **TB** added that these decisions are taken at top Eskom management level. However, Eskom strives to work within their policies of “Zero Harm” and strongly follows their duty of care to the environment and communities surrounding their power stations. **TB** said that he will take all the comments and concerns raised during today’s meeting to the appropriate level of management.*

*To this **DDP** responded that Eskom Management base their decisions on information provided by Power Station Management, and that new ash facilities are only a short term solution to the problem. What about the long term consequences?*

Question:

Mr Gerald Young (**GY**) asked about the actual footprint of the two alternatives.

Response:

WK responded by explaining the exact extend of the footprints. Site 1 is 217ha, and Site 3 is 267ha.

Location Alternatives:Question:

Mrs Masalesa (**TM**) asked whether Zitholele and Eskom has taken into account the existing Transnet Richards bay railway line that runs through the area. And how the alternative selection process was approached to incorporate existing infrastructure. And how the ash disposal facility will impact on the operation and use of the Richards Bay line.

Response:

WK responded to **TM** that the technical team considered fatally flawed site 3 because of the railway line, however the engineers said that it could be crossed and incorporated without having an impact on the use of the line. It is an expensive and difficult exercise, but could be done if needed.

TM responded that based on the proximity of the railway line and the importance of the Richards bay line she feels that Site 3 should be fatally flawed. The Richards bay railway line is deemed to be national keystone infrastructure.

Question:

TB asked for clarity that Eskom must then assume that Site 3 is fatally flawed based on the proximity of the Richards Bay line.

Response:

TM responded that she is not from the Infrastructure department at Transnet but from the Environmental department, however she will communicate with Transnet Infrastructure management and will send through all the relevant information to Zitholele and Eskom on the buffer and servitude information required when working around railway lines.

WK responded and thanked **TM** for offering to get the information. Zitholele studied all available information, and could not find anything on how to handle Transnet infrastructure.

TM2 stated that there is an existing Camden service road that crosses the Transnet line. And that the new facility will be a wet disposal facility, meaning that only pipelines will have to cross the railway.

Question:

TB asked that all past and future communication between Transnet and Zitholele regarding the railway line please be forwarded to him.

DDP excused himself, but commented that Site 3 is located on high quality agricultural land. He said that he understands that these type of decisions are taking at a very high political level. And that the decisions are actually already taken. He wanted it on record that the amount of food that could be produced on the land in question will be severely missed, if the land is taken out of production. It is important to always keep the agricultural benefit in mind with all decisions made.

Mr Phiwo Nkosi (**PN**) added that the Gert Sibande Municipality always encourage developments to look at the lowest quality agricultural land in the study area when deciding where to place new infrastructure.

DDP added that the land in question will be very expensive to purchase, and that Eskom indicated that money is not a problem for them. However, that should not be the case. The agricultural value cannot be measured in monetary values.

MM commented that DAFF's concern is whether Zitholele and Eskom considered the Conservation of Agricultural Resource Act (CARA) during the site selection process.

Response:

***WK** responded that it was considered and used during the impact assessment phase of the project; all applicable legislation was taken into account when deciding that Site 1 is the preferred site.*

Surface Water and Wetland impact Assessment:Question:

TM2 asked about the location of the return dam for Site 1.

JC commented that according to the map, the return water dam is very close to a wetland. It is basically in the wetland.

TM2 asked whether the site 3 return dam will be linked to the De Jagers Pan. **TM2** also commented that he wants the wetland that is located close to site 1, to be buffered with a 50m buffer, he is worried that in an emergency situation the wetland will be destroyed if not buffered properly.

Response:

***WK** responded that there is no legal requirement and/or guidelines on the buffer size for wetlands, and that the wetlands have already been buffered by 50m. Both alternatives are located near wetlands. Site 3 if developed will have a direct impact on a wetlands, whereas Site 1 will be outside a 50m buffer zone. Therefore Site 1 is preferred.*

TM2 commented about the topography of site 1, and asked if the current pump infrastructure will be able to handle the added load.

7. General Project Discussion

Question:

PN asked about the rehabilitation of the new ash dump after the 20yr lifespan has been reached. How will it be done and implemented.

JC commented that the existing dam's rehabilitation is not done properly, and that erosion is occurring.

Response:

***WK** responded and explained how the slope of the disposal facility impacts on the erosion factor and the final completed wall. And that the 1:5 gradient is the best to use to reduce erosion. Once the dam has been allowed to dry out a 300mm cap will be placed over the facility, and revegetated.*

Question:

JC asked how Zitholele and Eskom can be sure that the 1:5 slope gradient will not erode?

Response:

***WK** explained how the slope calculations were done, and the soil used is an indication of the erodability of the capping layer.*

***TM2** added that it is not advised to use the rehabilitated ash facility for grazing. The top layer of the rehabilitated structure is not thick enough to carry the weight of cattle, and if it is used for grazing large scale erosion will occur.*

Question:

JC asked how the grass will be managed, because unmanaged grass poses a fire hazard in winter.

Response:

***TM2** responded that the solution trenches, which is 6 metres wide and carrying water, will serve as fire breaks.*

Question:

JC also asked, about the potential impact of wild animals on the facility.

Response:

***WK** responded that the facility will have to be managed, and that the*

*management will form part of the closure and rehabilitation EIA and plan. **WK** also added that the time period allowed for the ash to dry out, the type of seed used, and the management of the facility after closure plays a big role in the success of the rehabilitation.*

Question:

JC asked where the soil that will be used to rehabilitate the current ash facility will come from and how thick it will be.

Response:

***TM2** replied that the rehabilitation process has not started yet, primarily because a EIA has to be conducted before rehabilitation can occur. The type of soil needed and the thickness of the capping layer, as well as where this soil will come from will be decided and studied during the rehabilitation EIA.*

Question:

JC asked how dust suppression takes place, and where the water used comes from.

Response:

***WK** responded and said that Eskom will have to apply for a Water Use Licence (WUL), or if there is one in place an amended WUL, before water can be used for dust suppression. **WK** added that Camden currently has surplus water in their cycle. The rising water level in De Jagers Pan is directly caused by the excess water in the system. The Reverse osmosis (RO) plant was constructed to help Eskom recycle the water and to enable them to release clean water back into the system.*

***TB** responded that the RO plant was established to handle 5 mega litres of water a day. It has a three year planned lifespan, but it can be extended.*

***TM2** commented that the De Jagers pan water level is of major concern. As it is filling up it is pushing against the existing ash facility and the Richards Bay railway line. It can cause permanent costly damage.*

Question:

PN asked where the return water dam for Site 1 will be located.

Response:

***WK** showed a slide of where it will be and explained how it will be functioning. He also explained how the nearby wetland will be protected under normal circumstances and under flood conditions.*

***JC** added that the De Jagers Pan only became a problem in recent years and that people caught fish in it in the old days. In other words*

it is safe to assume that it was better managed than it is being managed now.

TM2 responds that due to the demand on the grid that filters through to the power stations, it became difficult to manage the water cycle within the power station.

Question:

JC queried the dust problem farmers are experiencing around the existing ash facility. He added that the current management and monitoring is not working and needs attention.

Response:

TM2 replied that the power station manages their own air monitoring, and uses the information gathered from it to manage their ashing routines.

Comment:

MM commented that the EMPr needs to be extensive and incorporate all possible issues. She also asked why other departments are not present. As it is a community concern.

Response:

WK responded that all departments were invited to the meeting. And added that most departments prefer not to be present at public meetings because of the public scrutiny. WK added that all departments are encouraged to comment on the proposed development, and that MTPA already submitted their comments through the public participation office.

8. Meeting Closure

WK thanked everyone for coming and for their valued comments and concerns raised. All comments and concerns will be included in the Comments and Response Report (CRR) that will be submitted with the Final Environmental Impact Report that will be going to DEA. **WK** asked everyone to please stay and enjoy a cup of coffee or tea and a sandwich.

DATE: 1 May 2013

SIGNATURE:

ZITHOLELE CONSULTING

EIA and WMLA for the Proposed Camden Ash Disposal Facility

EIA Phase Public Meeting

Wednesday, 17 April 2013, 18:00 at Indawo Game Lodge, Ermelo

1. Present

Jan-Dirk Brak (**JB**)
Warren Kok (**WK**)
Tobile Bokwe (**TB**)
Paul Jordaan (**PJ**)
Lood De Jager Snr (**LJS**)
Lood De Jager Jnr (**LJJ**)
Sam Hallot (**SH**)
Kenneth Venter (**KV**)

2. Apologies

Leon Strydom

3. Welcome

Warren Kok (**WK**) welcomed everyone to the meeting. And gave all attendees the option to either work through the presentation, that takes approximately 2 hours, or to have a group based discussion around each of the maps where important information will be portrayed

4. Agenda

The Agenda was not followed, because the attendees opted for the group based discussion around each of the maps in the venue.

5. Presentation

No formal presentation was given. During the discussion where specific slides were referred to, these slides were then looked at as snapshots out of the presentation.

(Please find attached the full presentation)

6. General Project Discussion

Discussion:

Mr Lood De Jager Snr (LJS) apologised for not attending the morning meeting, and why he was a few minutes late for the evening meeting.

WK explained how all the team members fit into the bigger process. And gave a basic project run down, starting on why Eskom are expanding and reviving some of the power stations. The Camden process started in 2011 when the power station management realised that their current ash disposal facility will not be able to handle the extended lifespan of the power station. Warren explained that the revived Camden power station uses lower quality coal, than earlier in its life. Coal consumption went from 2.1 million tonnes to 4.6 million tonnes. The new ash disposal facility will have to handle and has been designed to handle 19 years' worth of ash at 4.6 million tonnes a year. Warren explained where all the different alternative sites are located, and how the technical team drilled down to end up with 2 possible alternatives, i.e. Site 1 and Site 3a and 3 b. He explained which factors led to the other alternatives sites being fatally flawed.

Mr Kenneth Venter (KV) gave insight on the undermined areas, and how it also impacts on the alternative selection process. And explained how certain mines in the past illegally exceeded their mine boundaries.

Question:

Mr Sam Hallot (SH) asked where the water will come from and how the wet ash process works.

Response:

WK explained the process briefly, and how the water ends up in the solution trenches and water holding facilities from where it is pumped back to the power station and reused.

Discussion:

WK carried on the discussion on how the sites where selected and why the preferred site were selected.

LJS explained the actual topography of site 3. Site 3 falls on his farms, and he has hands on experience of the area. He also has experience on the topography of site 1, and explained that the topography on site 1 actually lends itself to be a better alternative, as less construction will be required to construct the dam.

WK moved the party to the detailed map of site 1, he preceded to explain why site 1 was selected as the preferred site.

Question:

LJS asked about the Reverse Osmosis (RO) plant on the power station and whether its proposed purpose of reducing the water level in De Jager's pan is being achieved.

Response:

WK explained that due to the lower quality coal being used, more ash is

produced in the power station. The increased amount of ash requires more water to be pumped to the ash facility. The initial planned lifespan of the RO plant is three years, from August 2012. However, Eskom might consider to extend the lifespan and reach of the plant to ensure that the water-level in De Jager's pan reduces to so-called "natural" and safe levels. Eskom works with their "No Harm" policy and will do everything possible to reduce the footprint and impacts of their power stations where possible.

Discussion:

WK carried on by explaining that the rehabilitation and closure of the existing ash dam will be done with the guidance and management of a closure EIA study.

Question:

SH asked about the severe air pollution occurring currently due to exposed ash. He has photographic and video evidence that the air pollution has reached dangerously high levels, and is so bad sometimes that you cannot even see more than a metre or two straight in front of you.

Response:

WK responded that the current management of the existing ash facility is a problem. However, it is important to remember that due to the fact that the power station is so old, no proper environmental procedures were followed when the facility was designed. The station is working with what they have. The new facility will have an OEMPr in place and the Department of Environmental Affairs will request monitoring and strict management of the facility. The air quality specialist has indicated, after studying the quality and composition of the ash, that the air quality hazard caused by the ash can be remarkably reduced if the outer 500mm of ash has a 5% moisture content. The new facility will comply to all emission standards and will be managed according to national regulations and standards. **TB** added that the Camden power station has ISO accreditation, and that the power station also has a complaint logging system in-place. All stakeholders and community members can log complaints and request follow-up and answers to their issues and or problems. **WK** emphasised that the new facility will be designed to prevent most of the problems experienced with the current problem.

Question:

KV commented that in the past the dust was not a problem.

Response:

WK responded that it is important to remember that the power station was decommissioned in the late 80's and re-commissioned in the 2006. In the 20 years the dust had time to form a conglomerate in a sense and compact. Since re-commissioning the ash is of a lower quality, and the ash dump is a

lot higher than it was in the past. The wind thus blows over the ridge and straight into the ash facility, causing the air pollution problem. WK added that the water in De Jager's pan is a problem now, because the power station uses more water now to transport the ash than with the previous operational phase. The new facility will be designed to prevent all these problems before it occurs.

Discussion:

WK carried on to explain the footprint and extend of infrastructure on the new facility. **WK** explained the concept of piggy-backing and that Eskom is busy investigating the possibility on some of its ash facilities. However, at this point and time the possibility of piggy-backing is not being considered for wet ash disposal facilities.

WK continued the discussion by explaining which kinds of specialist studies were done and to which level. The studies looked at all aspects and did an impact analysis. The detailed studies were done for both sites, from this it can safely be said that site 1 is the preferred site.

Question:

LJS asked by when will the landowners and community know which site will be selected. The landowners run farms like businesses and they want to invest in their businesses, but do not want to do this, if the land will be bought by Eskom for an ash facility. Investments made by the landowners is not on a monthly basis, it occurs over a couple of years. Their entire livelihood is on the land. We cannot just up and move overnight. It takes time to build-up new infrastructure to run a successful farm. **LJS** emphasised that the landowners need clarity as soon as possible.

Response:

WK responded that the process is nearing its end. After the public meetings, the draft report will be finalised into the final report. And then submitted. The authorities then have a couple of months to study the reports, and come to a decision, only once they have issued the Environmental Authorisation, can the procurement of the land be finalised. Hopefully the final decision will be able to be announced by end August to early September. The livelihood of the farmers is definitely a primary deciding factor. At the end the final decision is primarily influenced by the livelihood of the farming community and the country.

Question:

LJS asked whether Mr Johan Cilliers commented on which site he prefers and recommends.

Response:

WK responded that Mr Cilliers did not indicate which site he prefers. He

**Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) for the proposed Continuous Ash Disposal Facility
(ADF) for Camden Power Station**

Focus Group Meeting: Land owner - Site Alternative 1

Tuesday, 4 June 2013

Office of Smit and Van Wyk Attorneys, Hendrina, Mpumalanga

09:00 to 12:00

Project No : 12670

Action

1. Present

Chris du Toit – Landowner (**CdT**)
Karel Smit – Attorney representing Landowner (**KS**)
Warren Kok – Project Manager, Zitholele Consulting (**WK**)
Jan-Dirk Brak – Project Assistant, Zitholele Consulting (**JB**)
Goody Ntuli – Land and Rights, Eskom Holdings SOC Limited (**GN**)
Edwin Seitei – Project Development Manager, Eskom Holdings SOC Limited
(**ES**)

2. Apologies

Tobile Bokwe, Manager: SEA/EIA Centre of Excellence, Eskom Holdings
SOC Limited (**TB**)

3. Welcome and Opening

WK welcomed all the attendees and requested that the attendees
introduces themselves. All were thanked for making time available for the
meeting.

Apology was submitted on behalf of Mr Tobile Bokwe, Manager: SEA/EIA
Centre of Excellence.

4. Project Summary

WK gave a brief overview regarding the proposed project by saying that
during the scoping phase of the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA)
the project started with a site selection process for suitable site
alternatives within a 10km radius of the Camden Power Station. Three
feasible alternative sites were identified and taken forward into the impact
phase for detailed assessment.

During the impact phase (Draft Environmental Impact Assessment Report –
DEIR) site Alternative 1 (Farm Uitkomst 292IT) was identified as the most
environmentally suitable and technically feasible site. It is on this site that

Mr Du Toit's farm portion of Uitkomst is located.

A brief overview of the comparative assessment of the site alternatives were presented as well as the reasoning as to why site Alternative 1 has been identified as the most environmentally suitable and technical feasible site Alternative.

4. Discussion / Questions

- 4.1 **WK** asked whether there are any other environmental aspects that the attendees believed should have been assessed other than what was presented.

***CdT and KS** confirmed that all associated environmental impacts in terms of the Ash Disposal Facility (ADF) have been identified and assessed.*

- 4.2 **KS** commented that it is an advantage that the Environmental Assessment Practitioner (EAP) is independent as the Department of Environmental Affairs (DEA) will be able to make an informed decision.

CdT added that it is notable that Zitholele Consulting had done their homework regarding the environmental impacts associated with the ADF.

- 4.3 **KS** commented that there could be a legal risk which is more associated with the negotiations than the EIA.

A cadastral map was requested indicating Mr Du Toit's property and how the proposed ADF will fit onto portion 18 of the farm.

WK referred the attendees to the cadastral map that is included in the Draft Environmental Impact Assessment Report (DEIR) as Figure 7-3 (Landowner map)

- 4.4 **KS** informed the project team that there are some construction activities taking place in the area, but seems to be quite a distance away from Site 1. He said that it is important for the team to note that a mining group is utilising a portion of the farm to park vehicles and a site office has been established. He enquired whether this could impact the footprint of the ADFWK.

WK replied that the mining group's activity and infrastructure as mentioned, would not be a concern.

- 4.5 **KS** informed the project team that when he and Mr Van Staden (tenant of the property) visited the farm they were met by the mining group's legal representatives and commented that it is interesting that the farm Uitkomst has no registered mining rights or being undermined.

WK responded that the project went through an extensive due diligence process i.e. looking at conditions on Site 1 and from an environmental point of view the team will be going forward with a strong case recommending Site 1 to the DEA.

The process forward after the discussions held with Mr Du Toit and Mr Smit is to:

- The review period for the DEIR ends on Friday 07 June 2013;
- Update the Final Environmental Impact Assessment Report (FEIR) with comments received on the DEIR from interested and/or affected parties, including that minuted at the meeting;
- It is envisaged that the FEIR will be updated and submitted to the DEA by Friday 14 June 2013;
- The FEIR will be made available for public review for a 20 day review and comment period;
- After approximately 105 days (from Friday 14 June 2013) the DEA will make a decision regarding the EIA and the Waste Management License Application;
- The Environmental Authorisation will then be put out for the Appeal Process.

- 4.6 **KS** informed the project team that, as discussed with Mr Du Toit, that they fully understand Zitholele's independency, the compilation of the environmental report and that in the end the Department will make a decision. KS said that he and CdT are not experts in this field, and it would be after the Environmental Authorisation has been granted, that they and Eskom will start their discussions and negotiations.

The timelines as provided by WK above can be summarised that by the end of October / November 2013 the Environmental Authorisation would be issued by the DEA.

WK confirmed that the assumption regarding the date of the Environmental Authorisation is correct.

- 4.7 **KS** informed the project team that from an environmental point of view he and CdT does not have any noteworthy comments to submit on the DEIR and the environmental studies.

They will await the DEA's decision and believe that at that stage Eskom will approach them regarding negotiations and compensation for Portion 18 of the farm for the ADF.

WK responded that Zitholele value local knowledge i.e. mining rights, mining activities in the area, etc.

- 4.8 **CdT** informed the project team that extensive prospecting had taken place over the past few years but the results had shown that the coal quality is very low and not worth mining.

WK confirmed that in terms of the Geology Report that the area identified for the ADF is not ideal for mining.

GN informed the attendees that although the Geology Report indicate the coal reserve as such, that the Department of Mineral Resources (DMR) might differ. She reiterated that the team needs to obtain confirmation from the DMR regarding mining rights.

WK confirmed that Eskom will obtain the requested information from the DMR.

- 4.9 **GN** enquired from **KS** & **CdT** whether they are aware of any land claims against the property, and confirm that Eskom will confirm the information as well.

KS replied that as far as they are aware, there are no formal land claims lodged against the property.

- 4.10 **KS** informed the project team that there are three families living on the farm who they know and accept their right in terms of the Extension of Security of Tenure Act (ESTA). They do not stay on Portion 18 and believe this would not be a concern regarding the EIA preferred site.

CdT added that the families have been living on the farm for the last 13 years and they are all pensioners.

WK confirmed that should these families live within 500m of the proposed ADF, it is important to note as they could be impacted by the dust fall out from ADF. He confirmed that these families will have to be consulted with and that Eskom will undertake the consultation process.

- 4.11 **GN** enquired whether there are any workers working for **CdT** on the farm.

KS confirmed that this information will be provided to Eskom after the EIA consultation meeting.

5. Closure

WK drew the EIA consultation meeting to a close.

Eskom proceeded with the meeting and as negotiation is not part of the EIA process the comments / discussion was not noted. Eskom took notes and will draft their own minutes.

DATE:

SIGNATURE:

ZITHOLELE CONSULTING

INTEGRATED ENVIRONMENTAL AUTHORISATION

Environmental Impact Assessment and Waste Management License Applications for the Proposed Camden Power Station Ash Disposal Facility Project

(DEA Ref No 12/12/20/2300 and NEAS Reference: DEA/EIA/0000399/2011)

**MINUTES OF THE PRE-PLANNING MEETING HELD WITH THE
DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE (Camden Village)**

Monday, 25 August 2014, at 14h00, Zitholele Consulting Offices, Waterfall City, Midrand

ACTION

1. WELCOME, INTRODUCTIONS, SAFETY AND OBJECTIVES OF THE MEETING

Mrs Tania Oosthuizen (Zitholele Consulting) welcomed all present to the meeting. A round of introductions was done by the project team and the Department of Defence (DOD) Officials present at the meeting.

Mr Nevin Rajasakran (Zitholele Consulting) informed all present regarding the safety procedures should there be a need for evacuation.

The objectives of the meeting were presented as:

- providing a brief overview of the EIA process followed to date;
- present a summary of the public participation process followed to date; and
- obtain guidance from the (DOD) regarding consultation with Camden Village Residents regarding the Integrated Environmental process for the Ash Disposal Facility (ADF) for Camden Power Station.

(Refer to Appendix A for the attendance record)

(Refer to Appendix B for the presentation)

2. DISCUSSION / DECISIONS

2.1 Zitholele Consulting was informed that all future correspondence regarding the EIA for the proposed continuous ADF for Camden Power Station must be addressed and submitted to Brig. Genl. Mbuli

The information was noted and agreed that all correspondence regarding the Integrated Environmental process will be communicated as requested.

2.2 In response to Zitholele's enquiry regarding communication and consultation with the Department of Public Works, it was confirmed by the DOD that the staff from the Department of Public Works are illegal occupants in the Camden Village and therefore no communication and/or consultation with them would be required.

Zitholele Consulting take note of the information provided regarding the illegal occupants, however, the Department of Public Works are on the project database and will therefore receive all public notifications.

ACTION**2.3** Brig. Genl. Mngadi asked what caused the delay in the EIA process

Mr Nevin Rajasakran replied that some of the key aspects of the project scope had changed since the Draft Environmental Impact Report (DEIR) went out for public review. These changes needed to be finalised before the Final Environmental Impact Assessment Report (FEIR) can be updated and they are:

- the shape of the ADF needed to be amended to avoid the need to deviate existing power lines; and
- the lifespan of the ADF as well as the decision to construct it in a phased approach has altered the original conceptual design.

2.4 Brig. Genl. Mngadi raised the concern that the new ADF will increase the existing air pollution currently experienced by the residents of Camden Village, especially on a very windy day.

Messrs Edwin Seitei and Nevin Rajasakran alluded the attendees to the fact that the design team for the ADF incorporated the 700m buffer zone, as prescribed by the Air Quality Specialist Study, which will ensure that the residents at Camden Village will not be impacted negatively by any fly ash.

It was further confirmed that the ADF has been positioned as recommended by the Air Quality Specialist to avoid any possible impact on Camden Village.

2.5 Maj. Joel Mashike enquires whether the Air Quality Study is in line with the requirements as outlined by the Occupational Health & Safety Advisory Services (OSHAS).

Mr Nevin Rajasakran confirmed that Eskom will adhere to the requirements of OSHAS.

2.6 Brig. Genl. Mngadi enquired as to who are the stakeholders on this proposed project's database.

Ms Nicolene Venter (Zitholele Consulting) replied that there are a number of Government Departments / Officials on the project database as well as interested and affected parties, and referenced a few.

It was agreed that the project database will be forwarded to the DOD.

**Zitholele
Consulting**

2.7 Maj. Joel Mashike enquires what the lifespan of the Camden Power Station is.

Mr Eddie Seitei replied that the Camden Power Station was mothballed in 1990 and was re-instated in 2001. The Power Station is designed to be operational until 2033.

2.8 Capt. Liebenberg enquired, for clarification purposes, whether the large stockpile of soil adjacent to the Camden Village is part of Camden Power Station's existing ash dump.

Mr Nevin Rajasakran confirmed that the stockpile is not part of Camden Power Station's ash facility but is that of Usutu Mine's soil from their open cast mine.

Brig. Genl. Mbuli confirmed that the stock pile has been attended to and has been rehabilitated.

2.9 Brig. Genl. Mngadi informed the project team that the DOD initiated a project whereby the DOD Kimberley school will be relocated to the Camden Village.

ACTION

The project team take note of the information provided.

- 2.10** Brig. Genl. Mngadi requested that the presentation be e-mailed to the attendees.

Ms Nicolene Venter confirmed that the presentation as presented at the meeting will be forwarded to the attendees as well as the presentations that were presented at the two public meetings (Draft Scoping Report review period and the Draft Environmental Impact Assessment review period).

**Zitholele
Consulting**

- 2.11** Ms Nicolene Venter raised the question as to whether a meeting with the residents of Camden Village is required and if so, what is the correct protocol to follow.

A discussion took place in which it was identified that there is a slight misunderstanding between Zitholele Consulting and the DOD. Regarding the proposal to move the Camden Village does not form part of EIA process for the ADF Site Alternatives that were presented.

Ms Goody Ntuli clarified that at the onset of the project the option of relocating the Village was investigated where this was mentioned in a meeting between DOD and Eskom. However, this option was not pursued further for inclusion in the EIA assessment for the ADF, as the environmental impacts on the Camden Village was considered to be acceptable,

The DOD responded that a meeting with the residents of Camden Village would not be necessary as the DOD leaders present will ensure that the Camden Village residents are informed through their internal communication processes

The decision was taken that a public meeting during the review period of the Revised DEIR will not be required.

- 2.12** Brig. Genl. Mngadi requested that representatives from the DOD be taken on a site visit to Camden Power Station's existing ADF to familiarise themselves with the operations of such a facility.

Eskom and Zitholele agreed to the request and the date for the site visit was discussed and confirmed for **Friday 03 October 2014**.

Ms Nicolene Venter will send out a meeting request and Zitholele will attend to the logistics, in association with a representative from Camden Power Station.

**Zitholele
Consulting**

- 2.13** Ms Nicolene Venter enquired whether one hard copy of the Revised DEIR with a CD can be submitted to the Department of Defence, once available for comment.

**Zitholele
Consulting**

Brig. Genl. Mngadi confirmed that one hard copy and a CD will suffice and reconfirmed that it needs to be addressed and delivered to Brig. Gen. Mbuli at the headquarters in Pretoria..

- 2.14** CDs were handed over to the DOD Leaders that contain the DEIR that was distributed in April 2014, and that it would provide the DOD Leaders with more detailed information regarding the proposed project until the Revised DEIR is made available for review.

7. CLOSURE

Without further discussions the attendees were again thanked for their attendance at the meeting and the valuable information received.

ACTION

The meeting was adjourned at 15h30.

DATE:

SIGNATURE:

ZITHOLELE CONSULTING

Z:\Projects\12670 - EIA for ash disposal facilities at Camden Power Station\Public Participation\3. Impact Phase\Meetings\Dept of Defence - 25 Aug 2014\Minutes\12670-85-04-Min-001-DOD-Rev2.docx

**ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT AND WASTE MANAGEMENT LICENSE APPLICATION FOR A
PROPOSED EXPANSION OF ASH DISPOSAL FACILITIES AT CAMDEN POWER STATION**

DEA REF NO: 12/12/20/2300

Pre-Planning Meeting with the Camden Village Officials (Department of Defence)

Monday, 25 August 2014, 14h00

Zitholele Consulting Offices, Golder Boardroom no 5

Record of Attendance

Mr/Ms	First Name	Last Name	Company/ Organisation
Capt	Suzan	Johannes	South African National Defence Force - S A Army
Lt Col	Elanie	Kleinjon	South African National Defence Force - SA Army
Capt (SAN)	A	Liebenberg	Department of Defence
Maj	Joel	Mashike	South African National Defence Force - SA Army
Brig Gen	JS	Mbuli	South African National Defence Force - SA Army
Brig Gen	G	Mngadi	Department od Defence
Mrs	Goody	Ntuli	Eskom Holdings SOC Limited
Ms	Tania	Oosthuizen	Zitholele Consulting (Pty) Ltd
Mr	Nevin	Rajasakran	Zitholele Consulting (Pty) Ltd
Mr	Eddie	Seitei	Eskom Holdings SOC Limited
Ms	Nicolene	Venter	Zitholele Consulting (Pty) Ltd

INTEGRATED ENVIRONMENTAL AUTHORISATION

Environmental Impact Assessment and Waste Management License Application for the Proposed Camden Power Station Ash Disposal Facility Project

(DEA Ref No 12/12/20/2300 and NEAS Reference: DEA/EIA/0000399/2011)

MINUTES OF THE SITE VISIT UNDERTAKEN WITH THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE (Camden Village)

Friday, 03 October 2014, at 09h00, Camden Power Station, Ermelo

ACTION

1. WELCOME, INTRODUCTIONS, SAFETY INDUCTION AND OBJECTIVES OF THE MEETING

Mr Christo Spammer, Manager: Camden Power Station Manager, welcomed all present to the site visit/meeting. A round of introductions was done by the project team and the Department of Defence (DOD) Officials present.

Camden Power Station's safety, evacuation and security induction video was shown to ensure that all present are informed of the safety, evacuation and security procedures to follow in case of an emergency.

The objectives of the site visit were presented as:

- Present a brief overview of Camden Power Station's existing Ash Disposal Facility (ADF) operations;
- Location of the EIA preferred site for the extension of Camden Power Station's ADF; and
- Respond to questions raised by the DOD Officials regarding the proposed new ADF.

(Refer to Appendix A for the attendance record)

2. DISCUSSION AND RESPONSES

- 2.1** Col. SG Hlongwa: As it was confirmed that the existing ADF was established in 1962, it is believed that a study and/or tests have been done to confirm whether the existing ADF has a health impact on humans in close proximity to the ADF.

Harvey Jairaj: Taking out the environmental point of view and focussing on the social economic viewpoint, Camden Power Station (CPS) does have air quality sampling points around CPS and some are closer to Camden Village and CPS submit quarterly fugitive emissions reports to the Gert Sibande district municipality (Municipal health services).

ACTION

A forum has been established between the CPS and stakeholders where issues and/or concerns raised regarding dust fall-out or health matters are discussed. It is through this forum that CPS addresses issues of concern raised by community members.

Mr Thabiso Mpongo, Environmental Manager, CPS: The current monitoring being undertaken by CPS has not been expanded to the point / level as requested by Col Hlongwa i.e. specific health impacts on people in the surrounding area. It can be confirmed that to date, no health issues have been reported during CPS' stakeholder engagement forum.

- 2.2** Col. Hlongwa: The reason why the question and concern is going back to the current ADF is due to the fact that one cannot discuss the new ADF if one is not informed about the existing ADF's impacts. It is believed that by now Eskom should have done studies/research of the possible negative health impact the ADF has on humans.

It was further reiterated that, as mentioned by the consultants, the location of the new ADF has been moved back to 750m for safety reasons, and it is this shifting that is prompting the questions regarding health impacts on humans.

Harvey Jairaj: The purpose of the site visit is to focus and discuss the EIA process and impact associated with the proposed new ADF at CPS and not the existing ADF infrastructure. It is recommended that the discussions move forward to the proposed new ADF.

- 2.3** Col. Hlongwa: As the DOD is responsible for the training of between 500 to 700 soldiers, the DOD must be aware and informed of any possible health impacts that the soldiers could experience. It is the people on the ground that ask the questions about air pollution in the area, what effect will the ash in the area have on them, etc. and it is the DOD's responsibility to provide answers.

If impacts of the existing ADF is not addressed then problems will escalate with the new ADF.

Capt. Liebenberg: In 1962 there was no environmental legislation and the information provided by CPS is that they do monitoring to establish whether there are any negative impacts. The legislation promulgated is very strict and the EIA being undertaken for the proposed new ADF will inform whether there are issues of concern, and if so how it needs to be addressed and/or mitigated.

The DOD will review the Report and specialist studies and determine whether the mitigation measures recommended complies with the various legislations and/or minimum standards i.e. monitoring, ADF distance from residential areas, etc.

ACTION

- 2.4** Brig.Gen. Mngadi: To summarise the concerns raised by the DOD is:
- what impact will the ADF have on human health:
 - was there any studies done to determine / confirm the health impact on humans? and
 - Has studies been done to determine the kind of illnesses (short of long term) that are associated with an ADF, especially living near an ADF.

Mr Tobile Bokwe, Environmental Advisor, Sustainability Division, Eskom: Responses provided by the team are all correct and one needs to also take into consideration the design of the existing ADF and that of the proposed new ADF as the design also address mitigation measure of any possible negative impact.

The question, as Eskom understands it, is the level of exposure that Camden Village might experience and what associated risk has been identified. It is believed that Zitholele Consulting's air quality specialist report identified and addressed these impacts

Mrs Tania Oosthuizen, Zitholele Consulting: The air quality specialists have reported that the proposed new ADF impact on air quality will be minimal after mitigation. The impact has been rated as "very low", but did point out that there are cumulative impacts that are not only associated with the ADF but also the various coal mining activities in the area. They therefore believe that people in the surrounding area be negatively impacted from an air quality point of view.

Various mitigation measures are recommended to avoid and/or reduce any possible air quality impacts associated with the proposed new ADF.

It was recommended, and confirmed by Mr Mpongo, that CPS' monitoring results as tested against the national air quality standards set, be shared with the DOD.

Mr Thabiso Mpongo: Gert Sibande District Municipality initiated a study regarding the impact of ash and coal mining activities on air quality and the outcome of this study is available on their website.

- 2.5** Harvey Jairaj: Although the existing ADF was designed in 1962, CPS ensure that they comply and manage its facility in terms of current and new legislations.

Col. Hlongwa: Recommend that proper studies/test are done to determine how many people got sick over the years due to the existing ADF. The DOD has the responsibility to protect its soldiers in the same manner that Eskom protect their infrastructure which is classified as a National Key Point.

- 2.6** Lt Col E Kleinjan: Mrs Tania Oosthuizen mentioned studies were done to determine the possible health impact and asked whether the study was based on someone that is a natural healthy person or someone who is asthmatic. As the soldiers need a clean bill of health, the DOD will need to have their paper work in order to prove that the soldiers, when arriving at Camden Village, were healthy.

Mrs Tania Oosthuizen: An Air Quality study was conducted and not a health impact study. There is a difference between these studies as the air quality specialist will indicate whether a health impact study is required or not if there is a risk of a health impact. Based on the proposed ADF being moved a safe distance away from the Camden Village, as recommended by the Air

ACTION

Quality Specialists, there are no health risks foreseen.

3. CLOSURE

Harvey Jairaj: Before CPS returned to service, the property (Camden Village) which is now utilised by the DOD, was sold to the Department of Public Works and they have been a key stakeholder of CPS and three-monthly meetings have been held with them to discuss any issues of concern. CPS now sees the DOD, who is utilising the Village as a military base also as their stakeholder and the DOD will have to be included in all future discussion.

Brig.Genl. JS Mbuli: CPS needs to take note that he is expected to provide feedback to the Minister of Defence on a regular basis, and on occasion in Parliament.

Harvey Jairaj: Thanked all present and closed the discussion to proceed to the scheduled site visit to the existing ADF where the DOD Officials will familiarise themselves with the operations of an ADF. He indicated that they will also visit the area where the preferred site is proposed.

4. POST MEETING NOTES

- 4.1 Following the site visit and meeting of the DOD, the air quality specialist was asked to further elaborate on the potential health risk of the project on the Camden Village. The following information is extracted from the Air Quality Report.
- 4.2 Based on the US.EPA screening model (TScreen), which is used to “flag” the “worst case” concentration that might occur, the health (cancer) risk due to windblown element ~700 m from the ADF due to mitigated or unmitigated operations is predicted to be very low.


It is recommended that single dust fallout buckets be installed downwind of the ADF in order to monitor the impacts from this source.

DATE: 21 November 2014

SIGNATURE: 

ZITHOLELE CONSULTING

APPENDIX A

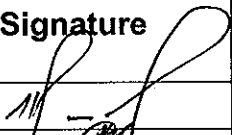
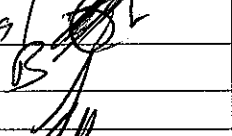
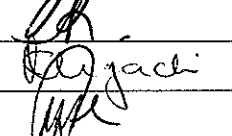
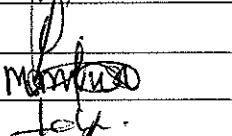
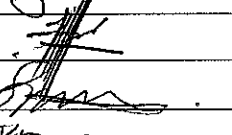
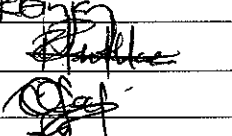
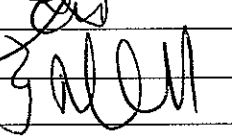




	Camden Power Station	Doc No: 240 - 65911386	Rev: 0
	Attendance Register	Page 1 of 2	Date 26/06/2013

Title : ADF EIA Dept. of Defence Site Visit to Camden	Document Type: Register
---	-------------------------

Date : 03 October 2014

Venue : Executive Boardroom – Camden Power Station

Time : 08:30 – 12:00

Initials & Surname	Email Address	Designation	Cellphone Number	Signature
H. JARRAJ	Jarrajh@eskom.co.za	ENGINEERING MANAGER	082 899 0838	
Z. Mpongo	Mpongoz@eskom.co.za	Env. Mng	082 322 2779	
T. BOKWÉ	Bokwétt@eskom.co.za	SD: ENV. MNGT	082 828 1777	
H. J. Davel	rwulimpo@gmail.com	SO, Reg Env	082 809 4810	
Capt A. Liebenberg	al@live.co.za	SO M/ Env Mng	083 297 7275	
Brig Gen G. Mngadi	aaktreegee@yahoo.com	Director Facilities	076 786 5877	
P.H. Labuschagne	lappieslabuschagne@eskom.co.za	Asst CMB SAND	082 379 0025	
Vigen Paudarum	paudaruv@eskom.co.za	GM 2(1)	082 805 4495	
MAMBLA MUVSI	mvusiml@eskom.co.za	Srv Technician	071 973 5786	
Suzan Johannes	suzanjohnas.m@gmail.com	PA. ADA FM	073 422 4314	
Brig Gen J.S. Mbuli	jmbuli@yahoo.com	COO ADA FM	082 765 3077	
Col S.C. HLOKAWA	sc.hloka@eskom.co.za	OLABAS	071 876 7142	
Col E. Klenjan	elaine.klenjan@eskom.co.za	SO1 Force Structure	084 082 0895	
PHATHA MTHUME	Mthumep@eskom.co.za	ENV OFFICER	076 741 1237	
Malekgaa Sejate	SejateM@eskom.co.za	Env. Officer	060 689 9583	
Tania Oosthuizen	taniao@zitholele.co.za	Zitholele	083 504 9881	
Nicodene Venter	nicodenev@zitholele.co.za	Public Participa tion Practitioner	083 377 9112	

Environmental Impact Assessment and Waste Management License Application for the Proposed Extension of Ash Disposal Facilities at Camden Power Station

Site Meeting

Camden Power Station

3 October 2014, 08h30 - 12h00

RECORD OF ATTENDANCE

Mr/Ms	First Name	Last Name	Company/ Organisation
Mr	Tobile	Bokwe	Eskom Holdings SOC Limited
Mr	HJ	Davel	
Col	SG	Hlongwa	Department of Defence - SA Army
Mr	H	Jairaj	Eskom Holdings SOC Limited
Capt	Suzan	Johannes	South African National Defence Force - SA Army
Lt Col	Elanie	Kleinjan	South African National Defence Force - SA Army
Lt Col	PH	Labuschagne	Department of Defence - SA Army
Capt (SAN)	A	Liebenberg	Department of Defence
Brig Gen	JS	Mbuli	South African National Defence Force - SA Army
Brig Gen	G	Mngadi	Department of Defence
Mr	Thabiso	Mpongo	Eskom Holdings SOC Limited
Mr	Mandla	Mvusi	Eskom Holdings SOC Limited
Mr	Phahla	Nthlane	Eskom Holdings SOC Limited
Ms	Tania	Oosthuizen	Zitholele Consulting (Pty) Ltd
Mr	Vigen	Paudaram	Eskom Holdings SOC Limited
Ms	Malekgoa	Sejake	Eskom Holdings SOC Limited
Ms	Nicolene	Venter	Zitholele Consulting (Pty) Ltd