

**ESKOM TRANSMISSIE**  
**MMAMABULA & MATIMBA TRANSMISSION INTEGRATION**  
**PROJECTS**  
**PUBLIEKE VERGADERING / PUBLIC MEETING**  
**13 APRIL 2007: 16:00 – 18:00**  
**MOGOL KLUB - LEPHALALE**

Item No.	Bespreking / Discussion	Aksie / Action
1.	<p><b><i>WELCOME &amp; OPENING / WELKOM &amp; OPENING</i></b></p> <p>Dr Dawid de Waal het die vergadering ge-open en almal verwelkom. Hy het homself voorgestel as fasiliteerder wat ook as voorsitter sal optree. Hy het genoem dat die voorleggings in Engels gedoen sal word maar dat betrokkenes kan deelnaam in die taal van hulle keuse en hy dan sal vertaal indien nodig.</p> <p><i>Dr Dawid de Waal opened the meeting and welcomed everyone. He indicated that the presentations will be in English but that attendees can ask questions in the language of choice and he will translate as necessary.</i></p> <p>Dr de Waal het die studie span voorgestel. Daar is gewoonlik twee spanne met hierdie tipe projek – die applikant (aansoeker) en die aangestelde konsultant. <i>Dr de Waal introduced the study team. There are two teams on this type of project – the applicant and the appointed consultant.</i></p> <p>Applikant / Applicant:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Mamokete Mafumo: Eskom Transmissie – Projek Bestuurder / <i>Eskom Transmission – Project Manager</i></li> <li>▶ Mfundu Songo: Eskom Planning</li> <li>▶ Koos vd Merwe: Eskom Transmissie – Onderhandelaar / <i>Eskom Transmission - Negotiator</i></li> </ul> <p>Konsultant / Consultant:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Moses Mhlangu: Margen Industrial Services – Lead Consultant</li> <li>▶ Jonel Boonzaaijer: Margen Industrial Services – Publieke Deelname / <i>Public Participation</i></li> <li>▶ Solly Mohlala: Margen Industrial Services</li> <li>▶ Stuart Dunsmore: PBAI – Projek Bestuurder – OIS Proses / <i>Project Manager – EIA Process</i></li> <li>▶ Marti Moolman: Afrosearch – Publieke Vergadering Spesialis / <i>Public Meeting Specialist</i></li> <li>▶ Dawid de Waal: Afrosearch – Fasiliteerder / <i>Facilitator</i></li> </ul>	
2.	<b><i>INTRODUCTION, MEETING RULES AND PROPOSED AGENDA / INLEIDING,</i></b>	

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	<p><b>VERGADERING REELS EN VOORGESTELDE AGENDA</b></p> <p>Die Agenda is aanvaar en is aangeheg in Aanhangsel 1. <i>The Agenda was accepted and is attached in Annexure 1.</i></p> <p><i>Proposed that old-fashioned meeting be held – please work through the chairman when asking questions. If you ask something or make a comment, please say your name as well for the minutes. Please note that everyone will get a chance to ask their questions – this will be a structured meeting according the Agenda. Please keep questions till after the presentations have been completed.</i></p> <p>Daar word voorgestel dat 'n outydse vergadering gehou moet word – werk asseblief deur die voorsitter wanneer vrae gevra word. Indien u iets vra of kommentaar wil lewer, noem asseblief u naam vir die neem van notules. Neem kennis dat almal 'n kans sal kry om vrae te vra – hierdie is 'n gestruktureerde vergadering volgens die Agenda. Hou asseblief die vrae vir na afloop van die voorleggings.</p> <p>Die bywoningsregister is aangeheg as Aanhangsel 2. <i>The Attendance Register is attached as Annexure 2.</i></p>	
3.	<p><b>DESCRIPTION OF THE EIA PROCESS / BESKRYWING VAN DIE OIS PROSES</b></p> <p><i>The purpose of the Environmental Impact Process is that when someone wants to carry out certain activities (as defined by the legislation – list of activities) an assessment must be done to determine what the impact of this activity will be on the environment. An Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) must be done by an independent consultant. The Applicant cannot do the EIA, but will appoint the consultant and also pay for them. This is tricky, because if the applicant pays for the consultant, how can the consultant be independent. There are various ways to verify this. The consultant must complete a form stating their independence and the consultant also cannot have shares in the Applicant's business or obtain more than a certain % of work from the Applicant.</i></p> <p><i>There are two phases to any EIA – the Scoping Phase and the Environmental Impact Phase. During the Scoping Phase you find out who the people are that might be affected by this project and also then what issues you will investigate in the next phase. A Scoping Report will be drawn up and submitted to the public for comment – then this report will be finalised and submitted to the relevant authority for approval. Once this report has been approved, the following phase will start.</i></p> <p><i>During the EIR phase, the issues as identified in the previous phase will be investigated and further consultation will take place. An EIR will be drawn up and submitted to the public for comment. This report will then be finalised and submitted to the relevant authority.</i></p>	

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	<p><i>For these projects, the National Department of Environmental Affairs and Tourism (DEAT) will deliver and RoD (Record of Decision). This decision cannot be made by the applicant and/or the consultant – the department makes the final decision on this, based on the recommendations in the mentioned reports. Will deliver one of 3 types of RoD: a. No, the project cannot continue; b. Yes, the project can continue; c. Yes, the project can continue but with certain conditions.</i></p> <p><i>Once DEAT has taken a decision, stakeholders have 30 days to lodge their appeal. The consultants need to notify all I&amp;APs on the database of the RoD within 10 calendar days of receiving the RoD. The appeal must be substantial – you cannot lodge appeal just because you don't like the RoD – you must have facts. As DEAT delivers the RoD, the appeal will be heard by the Minister of Environmental Affairs and Tourism.</i></p> <p><i>The public have three ways to give insets to the projects: a. by attending meetings, b. by giving comments on the reports and c. by appealing the RoD.</i></p> <p><i>Please note that 4 projects will be discussed today and not all 4 are in the same phase of the EIA Process.</i></p> <p>Die doel van die Omgewings Impak Proses (OIS) is dat wanneer iemand 'n sekere aktiwiteit wil onderneem (lys van aktiwiteite, soos gedefinieer deur wetgewing) moet 'n ondersoek gedoen word om te bepaal wat die impak van hierdie aktiwiteit op die omgewing gaan wees. 'n OIS moet gedoen word deur 'n onafhanklike konsultant. Die applicant kan nie die OIS doen nie, maar sal 'n konsultant aanstel en ook betaal vir die konsultant. Hierdie kan problematies wees, want hoe kan die konsultant onafhanklik wees indien die applicant daarvoor betaal. Daar is verskeie maniere om hierdie te verifieer: die konsultant moet 'n vorm voltooi wat stel dat hulle onafhanklik is en verder mag die konsultant nie aandele he in die applicant se besigheid nie en ook nie meer as 'n sekere persentasie werk doen vanaf die applicant nie.</p> <p>Daar is twee fases vir 'n OIS – die Bestekopname Fase en die Omgewingsimpak Fase. Tydens die Bestekopname Fase word daar uitgevind wie die mense is wat potensieel deur hierdie projek geraak kan word en ook dan watter kwessies ondersoek moet word in die volgende fase. 'n Bestekopname Verslag word opgetrek en dan beskikbaar gestel aan die publieke vir kommentaar – hierdie verslag word dan gefinaliseer en ingedien by die betrokke departement vir goedkeuring. Wanneer hierdie verslag aanvaar word, kan daar met die volgende fase begin word.</p> <p>Tydens die Omgewingsimpak Fase word die kwessies ondersoek soos in die vorige fase geïdentifiseer en verdere konsultasie vind dan plaas. 'n</p>	

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	<p>Omgewingsimpak Verslag word dan opgetrek en beskikbaar gemaak vir publieke kommentaar. Hierdie verslag word dan gefinaliseer en ingedien by die betrokke departement.</p> <p>Vir hierdie projekte, sal die Nasionale Departement van Omgewingsake en Toerisme (DEAT) die RoD (Rekord van Besluitneming) lewer. Hierdie besluit kan nie deur die konsultant en/of die applicant geneem word nie – die DEAT neem die finale besluit gebaseer op aanbevelings van die konsultant. Die departement sal een van drie besluite nie: a. nee die projek kan nie voortgaan nie, b. ja, die projek kan voortgaan; en c. ja, die projek kan voortgaan met sekere voorwaardes.</p> <p>Wanneer DEAT die besluit geneem het, het belanghebbendes 30 dae om appel aan te teken. Die konsultante moet alle geregistreeerde I&amp;APs op die databasis binne 10 kalender dae in kennis stel van die RoD vandat dit ontvang is. Die appel must “substance” he – jy kan appelleer omdat jy nie van die besluit hou nie – daar moet feite wees. Omdat die RoD uitgereik word deur DEAT, sal die Minister van Omgewingsake en Toerisme die appel aanhoor.</p> <p>Die publieke het drie maniere om deel te neem aan die proses: a. deur insette te gee by vergaderings, b. duer kommentaar te lewer op die verslae en c. deur die appel proses.</p> <p>Neem asseblief kennis dat 4 projekte vandag bespreek sal word en dat die projekte nie almal op dieselfde fase is in die OIS proses nie.</p>	
4.	<p><b>TECHNICAL PRESENTATIONS / TEGNIESE VOORLEGGINGS</b></p> <p><b>PRESENTATION OF PROPOSED PROJECTS / VOORLEGGING VAN VOORGESTELDE PROJEKTE – STUART DUNSMORE</b></p> <p>NOTA: Die aanbieding is in Engels vervat soos tydens die vergadering.</p> <p>There are 4 projects – many have heard quite a bit about two projects – other two projects need to be introduced to you and for us to get comments, and also to give an update on the first two projects.</p> <p>Complaints about not yet knowing where lines and substation will go – we need to keep I&amp;APs involved – for feedback – so your feedback is invaluable to us.</p> <p>5 projects:</p> <p>3 x 400kV transmission power lines from Matimba B PS (Medupi PS) – operational by 2010 – to Marang and Dinaledi SS near Rustenbrug and Brits. 4 x 400kV transmission power lines from Mmamabula PS to Delta ss. 4 x 400kV transmission power lines from Medupi PS to Delta ss and Delta ss 6 x 765kV transmission power lines from Delta ss to Epsilon ss (near</p>	

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	<p>Potchefstroom).</p> <p>Please see schematic presentation showing all projects and how they relate to each other, as well as slides showing where each project is in EIA Phase.</p> <p><b>1. Matimba – Marang and Dinaledi Project: 3 x 400kV transmission power lines from Medupi PS to Marang and Dinaledi Substations</b> Currently in EIA Phase – SR was submitted for public comments during last year – SR to authorities at the end of last year – have now given us feedback and as a result we have now moved into the EIA Phase. EIR is currently being compiled and should be made available by the end of April.</p> <p>It is intended that all the lines will run close to existing infrastructure. This appears to be the route with the least environmental impact, because all development is confined to one area.</p> <p>Once EIR is made available for comment, you will have chance to review the document. We will have meetings again with you to present this.</p> <p><b>2. Mmamabula-Delta Project: 4 x 400kV transmission power lines from Mmamabula PS to Delta SS</b> Still in the Scoping Phase for this project – at the end of public review and want to submit final SR to authorities by end of next week. Will then move into EIA Phase and specialists will be coming into the field for studies and will be seeing landowners.</p> <p>An Addendum Report was made available for public comment – various alternatives were considered and important to note is that all these alternatives contained in the Addendum Report will be investigated in the following phase. (In fact the entire study area, will be considered during the next phase).</p> <p><b>3. Matimba B – Delta SS Project: 4 x 400kV transmission power lines from Matimba B PS (Medupi) to Delta SS and Delta SS</b> This project has started and we are currently in the Scoping Phase. This is the first public meetings for this project in this area.</p> <p>The Scoping Report, indicating the proposed sites for the substation, will be released for public comment in the next couple of weeks.</p> <p>4 locations have now been identified for Delta SS – Kromdraai (Eskom property), Zandnek (strategic, as this property is at the bend of the existing infrastructure), Minnaarspan (if lines from Mmamabula will be in the northern area, close to the coal-field area) and property north of existing Grootegeluk mine (property belonging to the mine, if lines from Mmamabula will follow northern routes)</p> <p><b>4. Delta-Epsilon: 6 x 765kV transmission power lines from Delta SS to Epsilon SS</b> This project has started and we are currently in the Scoping Phase. The 765kV</p>	

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	<p>lines are biggest in the world and have a servitude of 80m per line. The towers are approximately 55m high. 765kV lines are for long-distance transmission of power.</p> <p>The report phase has not started and meetings will be held once the SR is made available for public comment.</p> <p>The Industrial Corridor is being considered to place all lines alongside each other without any separation distance. We are also considering Eskom's requirement of two lines next to each other, then 2km separation distance, then two lines, another 2km separation distance and then the final two lines. Please note that the 2km separation distance is a minimum distance and could be more.</p> <p><b>Way Forward:</b> Marang-Dinaledi – EIR for public comment by end of April</p> <p>Mmamabula-Delta – SR finalised to submit to DEAT by end of next week (20 April)</p> <p>Matimba-Delta and Delta SS – SR for public comment in next week or two</p> <p>Delta-Epsilon – SR for public comment in next couple of months (end May)</p> <p><b>PRESENTATION ON ESKOM SERVITUDE PROCESS / VOORLEGGING VAN ESKOM SERWITUUT PROSES – KOOS VAN DER MERWE</b></p> <p>Note: This presentation is in Afrikaans as done by Speaker</p> <p>Wie is Eskom en hoe verkry hulle eiendom en regte oor eiendom?</p> <p>Eskom Holdings Ltd bestaan ingevolge die Eskom Conversion Act 13 of 2001. Eskom het net een aandeelhouer en dit is die Staat (Dept of Public Enterprises). Eskom se verskillende groepe, Krag Ontwikkeling, Transmissie en Distribusie het elkeen sy eie lisensie wat deur die Nasionale Energie Reguleerder uitgereik is.</p> <p>Eskom Transmissie se lisensie verplig hom om te verseker dat elektrisiteit vanaf die kragstasie vervoer word na alle areas in Suid Afrika vanwaar dit versprei word deur Distribusie. Transmissie moet ook verseker dat die kraglyn netwerk onderhou word om te verseker dat die kwaliteit van voorsiening voldoen aan die voorgeskrewe standard. Transmissie is afhanklik van grondeienaars in Suid Afrika om die lyne oor hulle eiendom te bou ten einde elektrisiteit aan die verbruikers te voorsien.</p> <p>Eskom moet met elke grondeenaar onderhandel wat deur die kraglyn geraak word waarna regte by die Akte kantoor geregistreer moet word. Onderhandelings word gedoen sodat die grond eienaars se regte volgens die konstitusie respekteer word. Eskom is 'n regerings instelling en moet aan al die</p>	

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	<p>wetgewing voldoen aangaande die verkryging van regte en die vergoeding daarvoor.</p> <p>Die Elektrisiteits Regulasie Wet, No, 4 van 2006 in afdeling 27 (1) bepaal: (indien GEEN ooreenkoms met die grondeienaar bereik kan word nie) Die Staat mag, om aan die vereistes van die Wet te voldoen, grond of enige reg in, oor of in belang van die eiendom, onteien namens die lisensie houer. Die Konstitusie van Suid Afrika, Wet 108 van 1996, afdeling 25: Eiendom mag onteien word: (2) a vir 'n publieke doelwit of in publieke belang B onderworpe aan vergoeding</p> <p>(3) vergoeding moet regverdig wees en 'n balans skep tussen publieke belang en die belang van die persoon wat geaffekteer word,...</p> <p>Met betrekking tot: Die huidige gebruik van die eiendom; Die geskiedenis van die aankoop en gebruik van die eiendom; Die markwaarde van die eiendom.</p> <p>Die Onteieningswet No. 63 van 1975 Afdeling 12: a. in die geval van enige eiendom, uitsluitend 'n reg, behalwe geregistreerde minerale regte, die som van – i. die bedrag wat die eiendom sou behaal indien dit op die datum van kennisgewing op die ope mark verkoop is aan 'n gewillige koper deur 'n gewillige verkoper; en ii. 'n bedrag om te vergoed vir enige werklike finansiële verlies veroorsaak deur die onteiening; b. in die geval van 'n reg, uitgesluit 'n geregistreerde minerala reg, 'n bedrag om te vergoed vir enige werklike finansiële verlies veroorsaak deur die onteiening of die verkryging van die reg.</p> <p>Opsomming:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Eskom word 100% deur die Staat besit en si verplig om 'n noodsaaklike diens te verskaf.</li> <li>• Eskom is verplig om eiendom en regte te bekom soos voorgeskryf deur die wet en dit behels eenmalige vergoeding en nie huur nie.</li> <li>• Waardaseis van die Voorgestelde serwituut word gedoen deur onafhanklike professionele waardeerders wat die gewillige koper en gewillige verkoper waarde bepaal.</li> <li>• 'n Tweede metode van bepaling van vergoeding is die voor- en na waardasie.</li> <li>• Indien 'n eiendom nie meer ekeonomies bedryf kan word as gevolg van die beoogde Eskom projek nie, sal die eiendom deur Eskom aangekoop word.</li> </ul> <p>Please note that the presentations are available on Eskom's website: <a href="http://www.eskom.co.za/eia">www.eskom.co.za/eia</a> - and also available on request.</p>	

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5.	<p><b>BESPREKING / DISCUSSION</b></p> <p>Verskeie kwessies is ge-opper na die aanbiedings en die is in table format vervat in Aanhangsel 3.</p> <p>Various issues were discussed after the presentation and these are in table format in Annexure 3.</p>	
8.	<p><b>WAY FORWARD AND CLOSURE / PAD VOORENTOE EN SLUITING</b></p> <p>Die notules van die vergadering sal beskikbaar wees oor 14 dae. Gaan asseblief die notules na. Indien geen veranderings aangebring word, sal die notules soos hierin vervat as finale notules aangedui word.</p> <p>The minutes of the meeting will be available in 14 days. Please read through the minutes – if no changes to the minutes are received the minutes as indicated above will be accepted as the final minutes of the meeting.</p> <p><b>Dates to remember / Datums om te onthou:</b></p> <p>Marang-Dinaledi – EIR for public comment by end of April / Omgewingsimpak Verslag beskikbaar vir publieke kommentaar einde April</p> <p>Mmamabula-Delta – SR finalised to submit to DEAT by end of next week (20 April) / Bestekopname Verslag word gefinaliseer vir inhandiging by DEAT einde volgende week (20 April)</p> <p>Matimba-Delta and Delta SS – SR for public comment in next week or two / Bestekopname Verslag vir publieke kommentaar in die volgende week of twee</p> <p>Delta-Epsilon – SR for public comment in next couple of months (end May) / Bestekopname Verslag vir publieke kommentaar in volgende paar maande (einde Mei).</p> <p>Dawid de Waal: Impact on eco-tourism and hunting is unknown – how will power lines influence and affect the value of the properties and the tourism – perhaps landowners should get together to find out what the impact will be.</p> <p>Koos van der Merwe: Help die konsultante om die roete met die minste impak te bepaal – die grondeienaars moet saamstaan.</p> <p>Gert Snyman: Met georganiseerde landbou het ons baie grond gewen waar Eskom betrokke is – moet deurtrek na ander areas toe. Het vergadering aangevra duer hoofkantoor (TLUSA) – gesamentlike vergadering te hou om hele projek (Delta-</p>	



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	<p>Epsilon) eenvormig te hanteer en seker te maak dat almal grondeienaars op dieselfde manier hanteer word. Wildsplase is ook landbou grond – ons moet kyk na beste voordeel vir grondeienaar.</p> <p>Jonel Boonzaaier: Reports will be made available at the Lephalale Municipality, Steenbokpan Kontant Winkel, on Eskom's website, AGRISA and TLUSA offices in Lephalale, CD's on request and executive summary to all registered I&amp;APs.</p> <p>Please ensure that you have received a Background Information Document – contact details of consultants in this document. Specialists will also be in the field next week for studies – please take note of this.</p>	

**AANHANGSEL 1 / ANNEXURE 1: AGENDA**

Eskom Matimba & Mmamabula TI Projects

Draft Agenda

DATE / DATUM: 13 April 2007  
VENUE / PLEK: MOGOL CLUB - LEPHALALE  
TIME / TYD: 16H00  
FACILITATOR / FASILITEERDER: DAWID DE WAAL

AGENDA

1. Welcome & Opening / Welkom & Opening
2. Introduction, Meeting Rules and Proposed Agenda / Inleiding, Vergadering Reels en Voorgestelde Agenda
3. Description of EIA Process / Beskrywing van OIS Proses
4. Technical Presentations / Tegniese Voorleggings
  - Presentation of Proposed Projects / Voorlegging van Voorgestelde Projekte
  - Presentation on Eskom Servitude Process / Voorlegging van Eskom Serwituut Proses
5. Discussion / Bespreking
6. Way Forward and Closure / Pad Voorentoe en Sluiting

**AANHANGSEL 2 / ANNEXURE 2: ATTENDANCE REGISTER / BYWONINGSREGISTER**

**AANHANGSEL 3 / ANNEXURE 3: KWESSIES GE-OPPER TYDENS BESPREKING / ISSUES RAISED DURING DISCUSSION**

NO	KWESSIE	KOMMENTATOR	ANTWOORD
1.	With all the uncertainty w.r.t the coal fields it is practical and cost efficient to construct power lines over the "mining area", in an area which could be opencast mined in future?	Andre Uys	Stuart Dunsmore: The idea was that because it will take so long to mine this area to put lines over an area where mining could take place. With the amount of coal there – 100 to 200 years – this is past the design life of most linear infrastructure. So the idea was to put the lines over one area of the mining section and once the design life lapses for the linear infrastructure, to move the lines to an area already mined and then mine where the lines were. This way no coal would be sterilised.
2.	If you look at the length of the power lines on the map – going from Delta to Mmamabula through the middle of the coal fields, it is exactly the same length as the power lines running to the south of the Eenzaamheids line. What is the advantage of putting the power lines through the central area of the coal fields. Not against any development in the coal fields if we can prove that there is an area of no coal to be used for development by the mining companies for associated infrastructure. One of the big problems is where to put the discards, plants, etc. Why don't you stay south, spend the capital once, and deforest once? Given the limited geological information and the timelines for this projects, you will end up having a line which is more expensive and if the power	Claris Dreyer	Stuart Dunsmore: That is a valid argument – this was one of the original arguments used in the SR. The sense that we are getting from the mining sector and geologists is that there is a lot of coal in that area. And that this will be mined beyond the lifespan of design life of linear infrastructure. It is a problem that mining companies cannot give us plans at this stage and will only be able to give us plans in the next couple of years – so there will either have to be a commitment for servitude or to put the lines south or north of the mining area.

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	lines need to be move a second time – who is going to pay the costs of that – will it be the end-user of electricity.		
3.	Do you know where the power station is going to be? How can you plan the lines when you don't even know where the power lines are going to be?	Bekker Pelser	Stuart Dunsmore: The power station is south of the existing mine – on the farm Naauw Ontkomen.
4.	<p>Ons moet vir hierdie projek 'n voorbehoed-middel gee - by elke vergadering is daar meer lyne!!! Die hele Bosveld word opgeneuk. Landbou trek altyd aan die kortste ent. Landbou soek 20 jaar plan van Eskom. Landbou grond moet nie onnodig opgeneuk word nie. Die plase waar daar gemynn gaan word gaan in elk geval in die toekoms opgeneuk word. Die lyne het 'n lewens tydperk en daar moet volgens dit beplan word. Eskom wil nie die bestaande lyne opgradeer nie. Wil ook serwitute verhuur en nie verkoop nie. Los die landbou grond wat nie gemynn word nie vir die toekoms en moet dit nie ook versteur nie.</p> <p>Die koste implikasies is nie my problem nie – Eskom maak miljarde rande wins per jaar en hulle moet verliese inwerk by hulle beplanning.</p>	Gert Snyman	Stuart Dunsmore: Die 20-jaar plan het nie verander nie – dit is nie verlede jaar op Ellisras aangebied nie – die ou Van Eskom was nie hier nie – maar niks het verander nie. Die 20-jaar plan is ook in die Scoping Report van Mmamabula-Delta en is uitgegee aan I&APs.
5.	Die wilddryf in hierdie area is die bedryf wat die meeste geraak gaan word. Beperk die impak tot die area wat die minste geraak gaan word. Is dit werklik noodsaaklik dat hierdie lyne aëbou moet word? Hoekom moet die lyne van Botswana	Neels Troskie	Mfundi Songo: Mmamabula PS will be supplying us to help Eskom meet the power needs in the country. Delta SS is a common point to join all the power from Mmamabula and Medupi into the

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NO	KWESSIE	KOMMENTATOR	ANTWOORD
	<p>af kom. As hier so baie steenkool reserwes hier is, hoekom kan daar nie nog 'n kragstasie hier gebou word nie en los dan die lyne van Botswana.</p>		<p>network to ensure stability and that there is not customer load shedding. If you have Mmamabula and Medupi without Delta you will have many more lines coming from the power stations through the country. Currently the need to power is increasing by 1000-1500mw per year. With only Medupi(Matimba B PS) there is no way that SA can deliver all the power required. There are already issues with load shedding –if one machine at Keoberg is out, load shedding will have to take place. Medupi will only add 4200mw – hence we need another 4200mw. Eskom needs Mmamabula. Other PS are also being planned – at Kendall, Sasolburg and Nuclear PS in Cape.</p>
6.	<p>Indien die lyne oor die steenkool velde gaan en daar dan ontbosting plaasvind vir die lyne, gaan hardekoolbome wat 1000 jaar oud is uitgehaal word. Kan mens ooit so boom vervang? Kan 'n mens nie van die begin af kyk om die lyne op een plek te sit vir eens en altyd en dan daardie bome uit te haal nie, dan word dit nie weer gedoen nie.en ander bome wat baie oud is uitgehaal word. Wanneer die lyne dan geskuif moet word, aan die einde van 20 jaar – dan moet volgende area weer skoongemaak word en vind daar weer ontbosting plaas en gaan nog ou waardevolle bome verloor word. Doen belyning een keer sodat net een stel bome verloor word.</p> <p>Die myn mors nie so baie soos die kraglyne nie – as jy ha vir ha gaan kyk – mors die kraglyne baie meer as die myne.</p>	Gideon Erasmus	<p>Stuart Dunsmore: The intention would be to select alignment that misses as much as the trees as possible. There is no plan to select an alignment that will shift in 20 years. The consideration is to keep linear development with other infrastructure such as mining. The design life of the power lines are 50 years and the plan will be to shift the lines once the design life has expired. This is a unique scenario – keep linear developments to one area, which will include linear developments associated with mining. The lines will then be placed in the areas where mining has already taken place and therefore where trees have been taken out.</p> <p>As mens kyk na die groen area op die kaart en dat daardie area aemvn word in die toekoms (inliatina van die mvn</p>

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			<p>maatskappye) sal dit sin maak om die lyne daar te hou. Wat dit moeilik maak is omdat al die inligting nie beskikbaar is nie.</p> <p>Dawid de Waal: Kraglyne word nie gebou met die doelwit om oor 20 jaar te skuif nie – word gebou om altyd daar te wees. Maar dit mag gebeur dat jy wel dat lyn kan skuif agv ander redes.</p> <p>Claris Dreyer: Dit is juis my argument – bou een keer die lyne suid en nie oor die steenkoolvelde.</p>
7.	<p>It seems there is a lot of uncertainty involved in the mining industry north of the Eenzaamheids fault – the whole area has the same eco-tourism for both north and south – difference is that south there is no uncertainty and north there is. Also south of the fault, no mining will take place whereas north of the fault mining will take place in future.</p>	Andre Uys	<p>Stuart Dunsmore: This is definitely true – we don't have all information to date from mining companies to know where they will be mining in future.</p>
8.	<p>Is daar gekyk om Delta SS in Botswana te bou? Die lyne kan dan in Botswana afbeweeg langs die hoofpad – sluit in 4 lyne, sowel as 6 lyne. Nie so sensitiewe area in Botswana nie. Botswana gaan tog geld kry vir die krag wat SA by hulle koop – so hulle kan ook opofferings maak. Wee took dit kos Eskom geld indien die lyne nie reguit loop nie, so hoekom nie die lyne laat loop langs bestaande reguit paaie nie, soos die Steenbokpan pad of die Stockpoort pad.</p>	Hennie Hills	<p>Mfundi Songo: Delta SS was located without the knowledge of Mmamabula to step up electricity from 400kV to 765kV to decrease the number of lines that will run south, as well as the number of substations. If Delta SS is to be located in Botswana, the power lines from Medupi (Matimba B PS) will also have to run through the Bushveld. SA will have no control over Delta SS in Botswana, because it's in Botswana. Delta SS is a national asset and Eskom needs to have control over it to</p>

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	There is no co-ordination in SA either – gates are left open, no maintenance, etc.		manage it. Also if Delta SS is in Botswana there will be lines out of Delta running through Botswana and SA has no agreement with Botswana with regards to maintenance, servitude agreements and SA will have no control over lines in Botswana. There will be no co-ordination in Botswana with regards to servitude maintenance and other issues.
9.	Wie betaal vir die kragstasie in Botswana?	Gideon Erasmus	Mfundu Songo: An Independent Power Producer – a multinational company called CIC Energy. They are selling power to Eskom who is the customer as Eskom has a deficit for power.  Dawid de Waal: Internasionale kragverskaffer wat die kragstasie bou en die krag dan aan Eskom verkoop.
10.	As internasionala maatskappy die kragstasie in Botswana bou, hoekom kan hierdie maatskappy (of iemand anders) nie 'n kragstasie dan in SA bou nie waar die steenkoolvelde is nie? Dan hoef die lyne deur die Bosveld te gaan nie.	Chris Erasmus	Mfundu Songo: Mmamabula coalfields is the closest to the border with SA – CIC Energy has rights to mine the coal in Botswana – they do not have the mining rights to coal in South Africa.
11.	Hier is 'n klomp mense van die mynbou hier vandag. Kan hulle miskien vir ons aandui in watter gaan hulle begin myn en waar gaan hulle begin myn?	Bekker Pelser	Claris Dreyer: Hier is 'n paar probleme met die steenkoolvelde in hierdie area. There are a number of products to make from coal but in this area the coal for other products is beneath the coal used for power stations. So if you want to mine in this area



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			<p>you have to be in bed with Eskom because of coal for the power station. In Botswana the top layer of coal is not power station coal – the Mmamabula coal fields is deeper coal and will be underground mining. The big question is where are we going to mine in future? In the opencastable areas – the area with the lowers stripping ratio and with the least amount of overburden and the thickest part of the coal. Anglo might be interested in one area, Exxaro might be interested in antoher area – depends on where the coal is that they will mine.</p>
12.	<p>When will the next power station be built by Eskom in this area and where as this will give a good indication of which area will be mined.</p>	Herman Dorland	<p>Mfundi Songo: At this stage, Medupi PS is going to be 4200mw – was going to be 2100mw and then increased to 4200mw with a six pack. The location of the new PS and the coal fields that are there and your question of another PS – if another PS is to be built in future no more lines will be necessary even if another PS is built in future – no plans for another PS from Eskom.</p>
13.	<p>Wat van na 20 jaar – plaaslike koerant het berig dat daar nog 3 kragstasies beplan word.</p>	Gert Snyman	<p>Dawid de Waal: Of die koerant lieg, of Eskom lieg, of albei lieg.</p>
14.	<p>Where is the power going to come from if you don't build more power stations? The one's you have mentioned are not enough to meet the demand.</p>	Herman Dorland	<p>Mfundi Songo: Nuclear PS in Cape – 3200mw Sasolburg PS – 5400mw Witbank PS – 5400mw</p>

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			<p>Pump storage Steelpoort – 1200mw            Pump storage Braamhoek – 1200mw            OCGT – Mosselbay – 1500mw            OCGT – Atlantis – 1500mw            OCGT – Durban – 1500mw            Welkom ?? – 5400mw            Mmamabula PS – 2400 – 5400mw            Medupi PS – 4800mw            Apollo – 1500mw</p>
15.	<p>Is Jy (Koos) betrokke tussen Pietersburg en Louis Trichardt. Ons het volgende week vergadering met Eskom spesifiek oor die lyne en die huur van die grond – indien moontlik miskien die vergadering bywoon?</p> <p>Hoe gaan Eskom verhoed date en individu meer bevoordeel word as 'n ander as die eerste persoon meer hardekwas is as die tweede ou? Wil nie waarde aanvaar wat Eskom hom gee nie en onderhandel dus meer. Persone moet nie benadeel word nie.</p> <p>Wat van die waardevermindering op mense se plase – wel aangespreek in voorleggings en ook kyk na waardervermindering op buurman se plaas – hoe gaan daardie persoon verged word.</p> <p>Daar was ook 'n hofsaak in Durban waar die buurman sy huis gebou het wat te hoog was en sy buurman se sig belemmer het – uitslag van hofsaak was dat persoon sv huis moes</p>	Gert Snyman	<p>Koos van der Merwe:            Nee, nie hiervan bewus nie. Ja, kan plan maak om vergadering by te woon – sal na hierdie vergadering bespreek.</p> <p>Onderhandelaar van Eskom werk volgens waardasie lys wat waardeerder bepaal – spesifieke bedrae vir spesifieke aktiwiteite op plase. Wanneer daar met die grondeienaar gepraat word, moet hy die onderhandelaar oortuig om die beste bedrag moontlik te betaal. Daar gaan grense wees – moet oortuig dat meeste geld betaal word aan grondeienaar – maar plase verskil.</p> <p>Daar is nog nie visuele impak waardasie gedoen nie – nie hofsaal wat bepaal wat is die waarde van visuele impak op buurman se grond nie.</p>

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	verlaag.		<p>Dawid de Waal: Currently court case that is being registered for visual impact. The lines is on boundary of farm – owner gets paid – neighbour does not get paid but has the same visual impact – will have to wait and see what happens.</p>
16.	<p>Hoe gaan Eskom my vergoed in rand en sent vir die verlies aan my jagbedryf indien daar kraglyne kom oor my grond? Trofee jag en buitelandse besoekers, wat nie kraglyne wil sien nie. Die hele bedryf gaan in duie stort. Inkomste van jag gaan geskrap word agv die lyne. Sal dit wat ek jaarliks maak en gaan verloor agv kraglyne op plaas deur Eskom aan my verged word – sal Eskom my dan subsidieer? Die grond wat draad op loop gaan dit in hektaar meet en my daarvoor betaal – die geld sal nie genoeg wees nie, want die waarde van daardie lyn gaan nie baie wees nie, maar my besigheid gaan tot niet gaan indien daar drade oor wees want gaan nie meer besoekers he nie – hoe gaan dit ekonomies wees vir die grondeienaar – lewe is afhanklik van ons plaas.</p>	Bekker Pelser	<p>Koos van der Merwe: Kan jy dit bewys? Indien jy dit kan bewys, sal Eskom jou vergoed. Stuart Dunsmore: Anita Bron, who does the Social Impact Studies, has also done a study showing that there are definitely landowners who do not know how to negotiate and receive limited amounts of compensation. In previous presentations, attention has been given to environmental issues that need to be taken into consideration when a servitude is registered on your property for the power lines. It is also common knowledge that if the same landowner gets a second power line of his property, the terms and compensation of the negotiation are stricter and more compensation is paid the second time around.</p>
17.	<p>Can an individual get an interdict against Eskom from putting the power line across his property? How would this delay the construction of the power lines.</p>	Andre Uys	<p>Dawid de Waal: Yes, any person can get an interdict – but must have sufficient substance in this regard.</p>

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18.	Are there any limitations as to how many power lines can cross a property?	Abrie van Vuuren	<p>Stuart Dunsmore: Never been told by Eskom that there is a limit. If you have information from an EIA perspective to put lines together or spread them out – please give this information to us.</p> <p>Koos van der Merwe: If more than 50% of the property is taken up by power lines, then Eskom will buy the property.</p>
19.	Wat bepaal waar die lyne gaan loop? Is dit geld, die wildsplase, die myne? Hoe werk dit?	Gideon Erasmus	<p>Stuart Dunsmore: EIA process identifies issues – some areas have less sensitive issues than other areas. This will determine the route of least impact. Economic, social and environment (bio-physical) issues are considered but not only one of these make the decisions as to where the lines will go. A sensitivity map is drawn up with layers over each other from the reports of different specialists and this determines the route of least impact.</p>
20.	Wat is die gesondheid's risiko vir beide mens en dier agv EMF's?	Gideon Erasmus	<p>Stuart Dunsmore: A lot of research has been done in the last 40 – 50 years on the effects of EMF's on humans and animals. The studies are very conflicting, as some studies indicate there is an effect and others say there isn't. Eskom has appointed a specialist to review these studies to determine a conclusion. There is also an international body with guidelines on width of power lines and requirements and Eskom adheres to these standards. This report can be sent to you.</p>

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			<p>Dawid de Waal: Can this report please be included in the minutes of the meeting and also be sent to everybody who attended the meeting.</p>
21.	<p>Volgens die konstitusie het geaffekteerde partye 30 dae om kommentaar te lewer op dokumente – ons het eers in hierdie week – ‘n paar dae voor die vergadering – kennis gekry van die vergadering en die projek – is dit regverdig?</p> <p>Sal ons dan ook ingelig word waar die lyne finaal gaan loop?</p>	Callie Cornelis	<p>Dawid de Waal: As jy dokument ontvang drie weke na die tyd en dis nie jou problem nie, is dit redelik om te vra vir addisionele tyd. Stel voor dat Mnr Cornelis en Jonel Boonzaaier na die vergadering bymekaar kom om te bespreek. Ja, jy moet kennis ontvang van die finale roetes wat gekies word. Koos van der Merwe: Wanneer die RoD (record of decision) gelewer word, word alle geregistreeerde partye op die databasis in kennis gestel – stel voor dat ‘n kaart hierby aangeheg word wat die finale roete, soos deur die department aanvaar, saamgestuur word. Jonel Boonzaaier: Na afloop van die vergadering het Mnr Cornelis en Jonel Boonzaaier gepraat – daar is nie ‘n formele versoek gerig vir uitstel van die kommentaar nie. Mnr Cornelis sal kommentaar gee op die Voorgestelde projek wat ook tydens die Omgewingsimpak Fase gebruik kan word.</p>
22.	Wanneer sal ons weet waar die lyne gaan?	Bekker Pelser	<p>Stuart Dunsmore: Expect EIA phase to be completed in May – showing final</p>

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			<p>alignment of routes – will have meetings again to present final alignments. This will go to DEAT.</p> <p>Jonel Boonzaaier Volgens voorlopige beplanning verwag ons om uitslag te kry vanaf dept vir die projek middle September – hetsy positief of negatief en konsultante moet dan binne 10 kalender dae kennis gee aan alle geregistreerde I&amp;APs van die RoD. Sal dan ook 'n kaart bysit wat die finale roetes aandui.</p> <p>Dawid de Waal: The information that goes to the decision maker msut be the exact same information that the public has seen. When the final report goes to DEAT the same document will be sent to all registered I&amp;APs – you can give comments on this – the difference is, you will submit your comments directly to DEAT and not to the consultants.</p>

**ESKOM TRANSMISSIE**  
**MMAMABULA & MATIMBA TRANSMISSION INTEGRATION**  
**PROJECTS**  
**PUBLIEKE VERGADERING / PUBLIC MEETING**  
**14 APRIL 2007: 12:00 – 14:00**  
**KOSHUISSAAL - STEENBOKPAN**

Item No.	Bespreking / Discussion	Aksie / Action
1.	<p><b><i>WELCOME &amp; OPENING / WELKOM &amp; OPENING</i></b></p> <p>Dr Dawid de Waal het die vergadering ge-open en almal verwelkom. Hy het homself voorgestel as fasiliteerder wat ook as voorsitter sal optree. Hy het genoem dat die voorleggings in Engels gedoen sal word maar dat betrokkenes kan deelnaam in die taal van hulle keuse en hy dan sal vertaal indien nodig.</p> <p><i>Dr Dawid de Waal opened the meeting and welcomed everyone. He indicated that the presentations will be in English but that attendees can ask questions in the language of choice and he will translate as necessary.</i></p> <p>Dr de Waal het die studie span voorgestel. Daar is gewoonlik twee spanne met hierdie tipe projek – die applikant (aansoeker) en die aangestelde konsultant. <i>Dr de Waal introduced the study team. There are two teams on this type of project – the applicant and the appointed consultant.</i></p> <p>Applikant / Applicant:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Mamokete Mafumo: Eskom Transmissie – Projek Bestuurder / <i>Eskom Transmission – Project Manager</i></li> <li>▶ Mfundi Songo: Eskom Planning</li> <li>▶ Koos vd Merwe: Eskom Transmissie – Onderhandelaar / <i>Eskom Transmission – Negotiator</i></li> <li>▶ Richard Chinzvende: Eskom Distribution</li> </ul> <p>Konsultant / Consultant:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Moses Mhlangu: Margen Industrial Services – Lead Consultant</li> <li>▶ Jonel Boonzaaier: Margen Industrial Services – Publieke Deelname / <i>Public Participation</i></li> <li>▶ Solly Mohlala: Margen Industrial Services</li> <li>▶ Stuart Dunsmore: PBAI – Projek Bestuurder – OIS Proses / <i>Project Manager – EIA Process</i></li> <li>▶ Marti Moolman: Afrosearch – Publieke Vergadering Spesialis / <i>Public Meeting Specialist</i></li> <li>▶ Dawid de Waal: Afrosearch – Fasiliteerder / <i>Facilitator</i></li> </ul>	

STEENBOKPAN PUBLIEKE VERGADERING NOTULES / PUBLIC MEETING MINUTES (FIRST MEETING)

Item No.	Bespreking / Discussion	Aksie / Action
2.	<p><b>INTRODUCTION, MEETING RULES AND PROPOSED AGENDA / INLEIDING, VERGADERING REELS EN VOORGESTELDE AGENDA</b></p> <p>Die Agenda is aanvaar en is aangeheg in Aanhangsel 1. <i>The Agenda was accepted and is attached in Annexure 1.</i></p> <p><i>Proposed that old-fashioned meeting be held – please work through the chairman when asking questions. If you ask something or make a comment, please say your name as well for the minutes. Please note that everyone will get a chance to ask their questions – this will be a structured meeting according the Agenda. Please keep questions till after the presentations have been completed.</i></p> <p>Daar word voorgestel dat 'n outydse vergadering gehou moet word – werk asseblief deur die voorsitter wanneer vrae gevra word. Indien u iets vra of kommentaar wil lewer, noem asseblief u naam vir die neem van notules. Neem kennis dat almal 'n kans sal kry om vrae te vra – hierdie is 'n gestruktureerde vergadering volgens die Agenda. Hou asseblief die vrae vir na afloop van die voorleggings.</p> <p>Die bywoningsregister is aangeheg as Aanhangsel 2. <i>The Attendance Register is attached as Annexure 2.</i></p>	
3.	<p><b>DESCRIPTION OF THE EIA PROCESS / BESKRYWING VAN DIE OIS PROSES</b></p> <p><i>The purpose of the Environmental Impact Process is that when someone wants to carry out certain activities (as defined by the legislation – list of activities) an assessment must be done to determine what the impact of this activity will be on the environment. An Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) must be done by an independent consultant. The Applicant cannot do the EIA, but will appoint the consultant and also pay for them. This is tricky, because if the applicant pays for the consultant, how can the consultant be independent. There are various ways to verify this. The consultant must complete a form stating their independence and the consultant also cannot have shares in the Applicant's business or obtain more than a certain % of work from the Applicant.</i></p> <p><i>There are two phases to any EIA – the Scoping Phase and the Environmental Impact Phase. During the Scoping Phase you find out who the people are that might be affected by this project and also then what issues you will investigate in the next phase. A Scoping Report will be drawn up and submitted to the public for comment – then this report will be finalised and submitted to the relevant authority for approval. Once this report has been approved, the following phase will start.</i></p>	



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	<p><i>During the EIR phase, the issues as identified in the previous phase will be investigated and further consultation will take place. An EIR will be drawn up and submitted to the public for comment. This report will then be finalised and submitted to the relevant authority.</i></p> <p><i>For these projects, the National Department of Environmental Affairs and Tourism (DEAT) will deliver and RoD (Record of Decision). This decision cannot be made by the applicant and/or the consultant – the department makes the final decision on this, based on the recommendations in the mentioned reports. Will deliver one of 3 types of RoD: a. No, the project cannot continue.; b. Yes, the project can continue; c. Yes, the project can continue but with certain conditions.</i></p> <p><i>Once DEAT has taken a decision, stakeholders have 30 days to lodge their appeal. The consultants need to notify all I&amp;APs on the database of the RoD within 10 calendar days of receiving the RoD. The appeal must be substantial – you cannot lodge appeal just because you don't like the RoD – you must have facts. As DEAT delivers the RoD, the appeal will be heard by the Minister of Environmental Affairs and Tourism.</i></p> <p><i>The public have three ways to give insets to the projects: a. by attending meetings, b. by giving comments on the reports and c. by appealing the RoD.</i></p> <p><i>Please note that 4 projects will be discussed today and not all 4 are in the same phase of the EIA Process.</i></p> <p><i>The consultants also take note of the fact that there are various rumours doing the rounds that Eskom has bought the property for the substation and has therefore decided where the substation should be. This is not the case. No activity is allowed to start unless a positive RoD has been received from the relevant authority.</i></p> <p><i>Die doel van die Omgewings Impak Proses (OIS) is dat wanneer iemand 'n sekere aktiwiteit wil onderneem (lys van aktiwiteite, soos gedefinieer deur wetgewing) moet 'n ondersoek gedoen word om te bepaal wat die impak van hierdie aktiwiteit op die omgewing gaan wees. 'n OIS moet gedoen word deur 'n onafhanklike konsultant. Die applicant kan nie die OIS doen nie, maar sal 'n konsultant aanstel en ook betaal vir die konsultant. Hierdie kan problematies wees, want hoe kan die konsultant onafhanklik wees indien die applicant daarvoor betaal. Daar is verskeie maniere om hierdie te verifieer: die konsultant moet 'n vorm voltooi wat stel dat hulle onafhanklik is en verder mag die konsultant nie aandeel he in die applicant se besigheid nie en ook nie meer as 'n sekere persentasie werk doen vanaf die applicant nie.</i></p>	

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	<p>Daar is twee fases vir 'n OIS – die Bestekopname Fase en die Omgewingsimpak Fase. Tydens die Bestekopname Fase word daar uitgevind wie die mense is wat potensieel deur hierdie projek geraak kan word en ook dan watter kwessies ondersoek moet word in die volgende fase. 'n Bestekopname Verslag word opgetrek en dan beskikbaar gestel aan die publieke vir kommentaar – hierdie verslag word dan gefinaliseer en ingedien by die betrokke department vir goedkeuring. Wanneer hierdie verslag aanvaar word, kan daar met die volgende fase begin word.</p> <p>Tydens die Omgewingsimpak Fase word die kwessies ondersoek soos in die vorige fase geïdentifiseer en verdere konsultasie vind dan plaas. 'n Omgewingsimpak Verslag word dan opgetrek en beskikbaar gemaak vir publieke kommentaar. Hierdie verslag word dan gefinaliseer en ingedien by die betrokke department.</p> <p>Vir hierdie projekte, sal die Nasionale Departement van Omgewingsake en Toerisme (DEAT) die RoD (Rekord van Besluitneming) lewer. Hierdie besluit kan nie deur die konsultant en/of die applicant geneem word nie – die DEAT neem die finale besluit gebaseer op aanbevelings van die konsultant. Die department sal een van drie besluite nie: a. nee die projek kan nie voortgaan nie, b. ja, die projek kan voortgaan; en c. ja, die projek kan voortgaan met sekere voorwaardes.</p> <p>Wanneer DEAT die besluit geneem het, het belanghebbendes 30 dae om appel aan te teken. Die konsultante moet alle geregistreeerde I&amp;APs op die databasis binne 10 kalender dae in kennis stel van die RoD vandat dit ontvang is. Die appel must “substance” he – jy kan appelleer omdat jy nie van die besluit hou nie – daar moet feite wees. Omdat die RoD uitgereik word deur DEAT, sal die Minister van Omgewingsake en Toerisme die appel aanhoor.</p> <p>Die publieke het drie maniere om deel te neem aan die proses: a. deur insette te gee by vergaderings, b. duer kommentaar te lewer op die verslae en c. deur die appel proses.</p> <p>Neem asseblief kennis dat 4 projekte vandag bespreek sal word en dat die projekte nie almal op dieselfde fase is in die OIS proses nie.</p> <p>Die konsultante neem ook kennis van die feit dat daar verskeie “rumours” die rondte doen dat Eskom reeds die grond gekoop het vir Delta substasie en dus besluit het waar die substasie gaan wees. Dit is nie die geval nie. Alvorens n positiewe RoD ontvang is vanaf die betrokke regeringsdepartement mag daar nie begin word met die aktiwiteit nie.</p>	

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Item No.	Bespreking / Discussion	Aksie / Action
4.	<p><b>TECHNICAL PRESENTATIONS / TEGNIESE VOORLEGGINGS</b></p> <p><b>PRESENTATION OF PROPOSED PROJECTS / VOORLEGGING VAN VOORGESTELDE PROJEKTE – STUART DUNSMORE</b></p> <p>NOTA: Die aanbieding is in Engels vervat soos tydens die vergadering.</p> <p>There are 4 projects – many have heard quite a bit about two projects – other two projects need to be introduced to you and for us to get comments, and also to give an update on the first two projects.</p> <p>Complaints about not yet knowing where lines and substation will go – we need to keep I&amp;APs involved – for feedback – so your feedback is invaluable to us.</p> <p>5 projects:</p> <p>3 x 400kV transmission power lines from Matimba B PS (Medupi PS) – operational by 2010 – to Marang and Dinaledi SS near Rustenbrug and Brits. 4 x 400kV transmission power lines from Mmamabula PS to Delta ss. 4 x 400kV transmission power lines from Medupi PS to Delta ss and Delta ss 6 x 765kV transmission power lines from Delta ss to Epsilon ss (near Potchefstroom).</p> <p>Please see schematic presentation showing all projects and how they relate to each other, as well as slides showing where each project is in EIA Phase.</p> <p><b>1. Matimba – Marang and Dinaledi Project: 3 x 400kV transmission power lines from Medupi PS to Marang and Dinaledi Substations</b> Currently in EIA Phase – SR was submitted for public comments during last year – SR to authorities at the end of last year – have now given us feedback and as a result we have now moved into the EIA Phase. EIR is currently being compiled and should be made available by the end of April.</p> <p>It is intended that all the lines will run close to existing infrastructure. This appears to be the route with the least environmental impact, because all development is confined to one area.</p> <p>Once EIR is made available for comment, you will have chance to review the document. We will have meetings again with you to present this.</p> <p><b>2. Mmamabula-Delta Project: 4 x 400kV transmission power lines from Mmamabula PS to Delta SS</b> Still in the Scoping Phase for this project – at the end of public review and want to submit final SR to authorities by end of next week. Will then move into EIA Phase and specialists will be coming into the field for studies and will be seeing landowners.</p> <p>An Addendum Report was made available for public comment – various</p>	

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	<p>alternatives were considered and important to note is that all these alternatives contained in the Addendum Report will be investigated in the following phase. (In fact the entire study area, will be considered during the next phase).</p> <p><b>3. Matimba B – Delta SS Project: 4 x 400kV transmission power lines from Matimba B PS (Medupi) to Delta SS and Delta SS</b> This project has started and we are currently in the Scoping Phase. This is the first public meetings for this project in this area.</p> <p>The Scoping Report, indicating the proposed sites for the substation, will be released for public comment in the next couple of weeks.</p> <p>4 locations have now been identified for Delta SS – Kromdraai (Eskom property), Zandnek (strategic, as this property is at the bend of the existing infrastructure), Minnaarspan (if lines from Mmamabula will be in the northern area, close to the coal-field area) and property north of existing Grootegeluk mine (property belonging to the mine, if lines from Mmamabula will follow northern routes)</p> <p><b>4. Delta-Epsilon: 6 x 765kV transmission power lines from Delta SS to Epsilon SS</b> This project has started and we are currently in the Scoping Phase. The 765kV lines are biggest in the world and have a servitude of 80m per line. The towers are approximately 55m high. 765kV lines are for long-distance transmission of power.</p> <p>The report phase has not started and meetings will be held once the SR is made available for public comment.</p> <p>The Industrial Corridor is being considered to place all lines alongside each other without any separation distance. We are also considering Eskom's requirement of two lines next to each other, then 2km separation distance, then two lines, another 2km separation distance and then the final two lines. Please note that the 2km separation distance is a minimum distance and could be more.</p> <p><b>Way Forward:</b> Marang-Dinaledi – EIR for public comment by end of April</p> <p>Mmamabula-Delta – SR finalised to submit to DEAT by end of next week (20 April)</p> <p>Matimba-Delta and Delta SS – SR for public comment in next week or two</p> <p>Delta-Epsilon – SR for public comment in next couple of months (end May)</p> <p><b>PRESENTATION ON ESKOM SERVITUDE PROCESS / VOORLEGGING VAN ESKOM SERWITUUT PROSES – KOOS VAN DER MERWE</b></p>	

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	<p>Note: This presentation is in Afrikaans as done by Speaker</p> <p>Wie is Eskom en hoe verkry hulle eiendom en regte oor eiendom?</p> <p>Eskom Holdings Ltd bestaan ingevolge die Eskom Conversion Act 13 of 2001. Eskom het net een aandeelhouer en dit is die Staat (Dept of Public Enterprises). Eskom se verskillende groepe, Krag Ontwikkeling, Transmissie en Distribusie het elkeen sy eie lisensie wat deur die Nasionale Energie Reguleerder uitgereik is.</p> <p>Eskom Transmissie se lisensie verplig hom om te verseker dat elektrisiteit vanaf die kragstasie vervoer word na alle areas in Suid Afrika vanwaar dit versprei word deur Distribusie. Transmissie moet ook verseker dat die kraglyn netwerk onderhou word om te verseker dat die kwaliteit van voorsiening voldoen aan die voorgeskrewe standard. Transmissie is afhanklik van grondeienaars in Suid Afrika om die lyne oor hulle eiendom te bou ten einde elektrisiteit aan die verbruikers te voorsien.</p> <p>Eskom moet met elke grondeenaar onderhandel wat deur die kraglyn geraak word waarna regte by die Akte kantoor geregistreer moet word. Onderhandelings word gedoen sodat die grond eienaars se regte volgens die konstitusie respekteer word. Eskom is 'n regerings instelling en moet aan al die wetgewing voldoen aangaande die verkryging van regte en die vergoeding daarvoor.</p> <p>Die Elektrisiteits Regulasie Wet, No, 4 van 2006 in afdeling 27 (1) bepaal: (indien GEEN ooreenkoms met die grondeenaar bereik kan word nie) Die Staat mag, om aan die vereistes van die Wet te voldoen, grond of enige reg in, oor of in belang van die eiendom, onteien namens die lisensie houer. Die Konstitusie van Suid Afrika, Wet 108 van 1996, afdeling 25: Eiendom mag onteien word: (2) a vir 'n publieke doelwit of in publieke belang B onderworpe aan vergoeding  (3) vergoeding moet regverdig wees en 'n balans skep tussen publieke belang en die belang van die persoon wat geaffekteer word,...</p> <p>Met betrekking tot: Die huidige gebruik van die eiendom; Die geskiedenis van die aankoop en gebruik van die eiendom; Die markwaarde van die eiendom.</p> <p>Die Onteieningswet No. 63 van 1975 Afdeling 12: a. in die geval van enige eiendom, uitsluitend 'n reg, behalwe geregistreerde minerale regte, die som van – i. die bedrag wat die eiendom sou behaal indien dit op die datum van kennisgewing op die ope mark verkoop is aan 'n gewillige koper deur 'n</p>	

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	<p>gewillige verkoper; en</p> <p>ii. 'n bedrag om te vergoed vir enige werklike finansiële verlies veroorsaak deur die onteining;</p> <p>b. in die geval van 'n reg, uitgesluit 'n geregistreerde minerala reg, 'n bedrag om te verged vir enige werklike finansiële verlies veroorsaak deur die onteining of die verkryging van die reg.</p> <p>Opsomming:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Eskom word 100% deur die Staat besit en si verplig om 'n noodsaaklike diens te verskaf.</li> <li>• Eskom is verplig om eiendom en regte te bekom soos voorgeskryf deur die wet en dit behels eenmalige vergoeding en nie huur nie.</li> <li>• Waardaseis van die Voorgestelde serwituut word gedoen deur onafhanklike professionele waardeerders wat die gewillige koper en gewillige verkoper waarde bepaal.</li> <li>• 'n Tweede metode van bepaling van vergoeding is die voor- en na waardasie.</li> <li>• Indien 'n eiendom nie meer ekeonomies bedryf kan word as gevolg van die beoogde Eskom projek nie, sal die eiendom deur Eskom aangekoop word.</li> </ul> <p>Please note that the presentations are available on Eskom's website: <a href="http://www.eskom.co.za/eia">www.eskom.co.za/eia</a> - and also available on request.</p>	
5.	<p><b>BESPREKING / DISCUSSION</b></p> <p>Verskeie kwessies is ge-opper na die aanbiedings en die is in table format vervat in Aanhangsel 3.</p> <p>Various issues were discussed after the presentation and these are in table format in Annexure 3.</p>	
8.	<p><b>WAY FORWARD AND CLOSURE / PAD VOORENTOE EN SLUITING</b></p> <p>Die notules van die vergadering sal beskikbaar wees oor 14 dae. Gaan asseblief die notules na. Indien geen veranderings aangebring word, sal die notules soos hierin vervat as finale notules aangedui word.</p> <p>The minutes of the meeting will be available in 14 days. Please read through the minutes – if no changes to the minutes are received the minutes as indicated above will be accepted as the final minutes of the meeting.</p> <p><b>Dates to remember / Datums om te onthou:</b></p> <p>Marang-Dinaledi – EIR for public comment by end of April / Omgewingsimpak Verslag beskikbaar vir publieke kommentaar einde April</p>	

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<b>Item No.</b>	<b>Bespreking / Discussion</b>	<b>Aksie / Action</b>
	<p>Mmamabula-Delta – SR finalised to submit to DEAT by end of next week (20 April) / Bestekopname Verslag word gefinaliseer vir inhandiging by DEAT einde volgende week (20 April)</p> <p>Matimba-Delta and Delta SS – SR for public comment in next week or two / Bestekopname Verslag vir publieke kommentaar in die volgende week of twee</p> <p>Delta-Epsilon – SR for public comment in next couple of months (end May) / Bestekopname Verslag vir publieke kommentaar in volgende paar maande (einde Mei).</p>	

**AANHANGSEL 1 / ANNEXURE 1: AGENDA**

Eskom Matimba & Mmamabula TI Projects

Draft Agenda

DATE / DATUM: 14 April 2007  
VENUE / PLEK: Koshuissaal - Steenbokpan  
TIME / TYD: 12H00  
FACILITATOR / FASILITEERDER: DAWID DE WAAL

AGENDA

1. Welcome & Opening / Welkom & Opening
2. Introduction, Meeting Rules and Proposed Agenda / Inleiding, Vergadering Reels en Voorgestelde Agenda
3. Description of EIA Process / Beskrywing van OIS Proses
4. Technical Presentations / Tegniese Voorleggings
  - Presentation of Proposed Projects / Voorlegging van Voorgestelde Projekte
  - Presentation on Eskom Servitude Process / Voorlegging van Eskom Serwituut Proses
5. Discussion / Bespreking
6. Way Forward and Closure / Pad Voorentoe en Sluiting



**AANHANGSEL 2 / ANNEXURE 2: ATTENDANCE REGISTER / BYWONINGSREGISTER**

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**AANHANGSEL 3 / ANNEXURE 3: KWESSIES GE-OPPER TYDENS BESPREKING / ISSUES RAISED DURING DISCUSSION**

NO	KWESSIE	KOMMENTATOR	ANTWOORD
1.	Daar sal glad nie toegelaat word dat daar afsonderlik met boere onderhandel word nie, alle grond eienaars sal op dieselfde kriteria vergoed moet word.	Tienie Steenkamp	Dawid de Waal: Ons neem kennis daarvan en dit word ook so aangeteken.
2.	<p>Wil net uitvind van die karate – volgens die een stel karate loop die lyne oor my huis en volgens die ander stel karate loop die lyne nie naby my plaas nie.</p> <p>Wil nie my huis skuif nie.</p> <p>Die lyne wat Brits toe gaan – is hierdie belvning al aefinaliseer</p>	Hennie Kemp	<p>Stuart Dunsmore: Die lyne waarvan u praat is Marang/Dinaledi lyne – 400kV lyne – Jonel Boonzaaiers sal na die vergadering saam met hom na die karate kyk.</p> <p>Dawid de Waal: Daar is nie sprake van huis skuif of bestaande strukture skuif nie. In die volgende fase sal die konsultante kyk waar is strukture en lyne word geskuif om hierdie te mis.</p> <p>Stuart Dunsmore: As vraag gaan oor spesifieke detail, kan ons dit na die vergadering bespreek met die kaarte sodat ons die inligting kan aanteken.</p> <p>Stuart Dunsmore:</p>

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	<p>en kan dit minder en groter lyne wees – 765kV in plaas van 400kV – is daar daarna gekyk of nie?</p>		<p>This question will be addressed in the EIR. The question is can the 400 lines be upgraded to 765kV?</p> <p>Mfundi Songo: This cannot be done de to stability issues of the network. If only two lines were built and both lines are lost, you will have black outs. In terms of cost and stability, to upgrade the lines to 765 will not be the ideal solution. Spitskop SS is not geared for 765kV lines – only 400kV. 765kV lines are normally used for longer distances – 400 to 500km – and not for short distances such as lines to Brits.</p>
3.	<p>What will happen to the workers on the farm if the farm is sold to Eskom? Will they be resettled?</p>	Sophie Moklong	<p>Dawid de Waal: Workers on farms cannot be abandoned, part of the negotiation process when property is sold is negotiating about workers on the property.</p>
4.	<p>Wat sal die prosedure wees ten opsigte van vergoeding aan grond eienaars indien daar 'n verlies aan inkomste sou wees as gevolg van die beoogde lyne op hul grond?</p>	Willem Beukes	<p>Koos van der Merwe Indien daar bewys gelewer kan word vir enige finansiële verliese sal Eskom die grond eienaars kan vergoed.</p>
5.	<p>Die skade vergoeding is nie so maklik nie. Daar is 'n bepaalde klein krag lyn (distribusie) waarvan die “schackle” afgebreek het en los gehang het. 'n Kameelperd is dood geskok in die proses. Daar is sustantiewe bewyse soos fotos verklaring en 'n skade vergoeding eis ingedien. Tot op hede is die bepaalde eis al drie keer verloor deur Eskom.</p>	Jan Meiring	<p>Daar is versoek dat Jan Meiring met Richard van Distribusie na afloop van die vergadering die saak kan op neem.</p>

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NO	KWESSIE	KOMMENTATOR	ANTWOORD
6.	<p>On 14 Dec 1998 the South African Government signed an agreement with the Czech Republic for safe property investment in South Africa by Czech Citizens. I am Czech citizen and have invested millions of rands on my property. Clients will not come to my farm if there is a power line on the property and I will go bankrupt. If you buy a ticket for South Africa, you don't buy the ticket for power stations and power lines, you buy the ticket for a nice holiday in nature.</p>	<p>Jana Visnakova</p>	<p>Stuart Dunsmore: The situation of the international agreements is new to us and we will need to review this information. However, it is important for the consultants at this stage to look at all properties in the same way, regardless of who the owner is. It is also difficult to prove that no tourists will come to a property if there are power lines on the farm – we need information from the landowners to substantiate this and ask for your participation in assisting Anita to determine the impact that power lines will have on tourists to this area. If you wish to participate in the studies, please let us know.</p> <p>You farm is on shallow coal reserves and will likely be mined in future through opencast mining – this is also something that the agreement between RSA and Czech Republic will need to advise you about.</p> <p>Dawid de Waal: Die jag bedryf is nie gereguleer nie en daar is nie baie inligting beskikbaar om te help met wat die impak van byvoorbeeld kraglyne sal wees op die jag bedryf nie. Daar is nie net 'n plaas impak nie, maar ook 'n streeksimpak en bedryfsimpak.</p> <p>Anita Bron: Die resultate wat ek tot op hede gekry het nie van die vraelyste wat ek uitgestuur het, wys dat daar nie 'n beduidende verskil is indien daar lvne oor 'n plaas aan of</p>

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NO	KWESSIE	KOMMENTATOR	ANTWOORD
			nie. Ek soek egter nog meer inligting – miskien maak dit 'n verskil indien dit oorsese toeriste is en nie Suid-Afrikaanse toeriste nie, maar ek soek meer inligting om van te werk.
7.	Ek het geen inligting ontvang rakende die impak van kraglyne op toerisme nie. Na wie is hierdie inligting gestuur?  Nog 'n kwessie – wat van vliegtuig toegaan – indien daar kraglyne oor die plaas gaan kan mens nie meer daar land nie?	Jan Meiring	Anita Bron: Die vraelyste is gestuur na die Boereverenigings en ook uitgedeel by publieke vergaderings. Indien daar enige ander mense is wat graag wil deelneem aan hierdie studies, Kan julle asseblief na die vergadering julle details vir my gee dan kan ons vraelyste by julle uitkry.  Dawid de Waal: Ons notuleer hierdie kwessie.
8.	Die kraglyne steriliseer wild en beeste.	PA de Beer	Dawid de Waal: Hierdie is genotuleer.
9.	As lyne oor die plaas gaan kan mens nie meer wild vang met die helikopters nie.	Arie Pols	Dawid de Waal: Genotuleer.
10.	What level do you have geological information on the maps? How much dolomite information do you have? There is dolomite in this area, with cavities under the soil. The weight of the power lines will cause sinkholes.	PA de Beer	Stuart Dunsmore: This is important information – can you please show me this information on the maps after the meeting.
11.	Daar is aereatiasheid en rea in die lewe. Julle ontnem boere	Boet van der Merwe	Dawid de Waal:

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	<p>van hulle reg. Boere het nie regte nie. Hierdie is my eiendom en maak soos ek wil op my grond. My eiendom is my reg en my lewe, dit is onbillik om die lyne oor die boere se grond te sit. Maak 'n lewe uit sy plaas uit. Eskom moet die grond uitkoop dan kan hulle lyne sit net waar hulle wil en daarmee maak wat hulle wil.</p>		<p>Dit is waar dat die individuele grondeienaar reg het op sy grond en as sulks gekonsulteer moet word. Jy mag nie jou buurman benadeel met die uitoefening van jou reg nie. Wat ook hier gebeur is die konsep van gemeenskapsreg. Indien iets in belang is van die gemeenskap, weeg die gemeenskap se kumulatiewe reg swaarder as die individuele reg, maar benadeling van die individu moet geskied teen kompensasië.</p> <p>Dit moet op die regte manier gedoen word – die manier wat die minste impak het – pas gemeenskapsreg toe op manier dat die reg van die individu die minste geraak word.</p>
12.	<p>Het Eskom 'n beleid van indien serwituut verkry het - om jou te verged indien jy n kragverbuiker is? Kan jy krag verniet kry, of huur ontvang by Eksom elke maand vir die serwituut oor jou plaas? En derdens, ek het 'n klein stuk grond en die impak van kraglyne op die grond is groter as lyne oor 'n groter plaas.</p> <p>As jy kyk na die waardevermindering op die plaas agv die kraglyne is dit waardevermindering wat elke jaar opbou. Die beswaring op die plaas is permanent en word dit in gedagte gehou wanneer daar vir die grondeienaar betaal word.</p>	AP Grundlingh	<p>Koos van der Merwe: Eskom stel 'n waardeerder aan wat 'n waardasie doen van al die grond. Ons betaal dan 'n eenmalige bedrag uit – Eksom betaal nie maandeliks vir die serwituut nie. Daar is 3 afdelings by Eskom – Generasie, Transmissie en Distribusie en elkeen het sy eie aparte lisensie en as sulks kan ons as Transmissie nie vir jou verniet krag gee nie, want dit word gegee deur Distribusie.</p>
13.	<p>Ek het baie Eskom structure op my plaas en geen kompensasië daarvoor ontvang nie.</p>	Piet de Beer	<p>Koos van der Merwe: Eskom betaal slegs vir die serwituut van Transmissie lyne –</p>

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			<p>'n grondeienaar sal nie geld ontvang vir 'n distribusie lyn oor sy grond nie, omdat hy voordeel daaruit trek . Waar daar nie voordeel is vir die grondeienaar nie, sal die eienaar vergoed word vir die serwituut op sy plaas.</p>
14.	<p>Daar is twee gegewens: die eerste is die kraglyne gaan gebou word en tweedens daar word 'n impakstudie gedoen. Die enigste bekommernis is dat Anita nie korrekte inligting het nie, want dit is onmoontlik dat die kraglyne nie 'n effek kan he op die toerisme bedryf nie.</p>	Willem Mouton	<p>Anita Bron: Ek het met 50 mense onderhoud mee gevoer, van die 50 mense het 7 mense gese die kraglyne sal nie effek he op toerisme. Dis hoekom ek vra vir nog mense om deel te neem aan die studies sodat ek genoegsame inligting het om te kan se wat die impak van kraglyne is al dan nie op toerisme en jag in hierdie area.</p>
15.	<p>Hoe weet die konsultante wie die grondeienaar is? Ek het by Word of Mouth uitgevind van die projek. Toe ek die plaas gekoop het, het ek binne maande 'n rekening ontvang vanaf Lephalale Munisipaliteit vir grond belasting. So julle weet wie ons is, maar hoekom word ons nie gekontak nie? Waar is die databasis van alle geregistreerde eienaars – Anita moet die databasis gebruik en al daardie grond eienaars kontak vir rinligting vir hierdie studies.</p>	Jan Meiring	<p>Jonel Boonzaaier: Dit is waar dat julle geregistreer is by munisipaliteit – was by hulle gewees vir inligting van grondeienaars wat by munisipaliteit geregistreer is, maar wag nog vir die inligting. Daar is verskeie roetes wat ons kan volg om grondeienaars op te spoor. In terme van word of mouth maak ons daarvna gebruik. Aan die begin van die studie doen ons 'n akte soektog wat vir ons dan aandui wie die geregistreerde eienaar is van die grond. Ons gebruik dan verskillende organisasies om mense se kontak inligting te kry en adverteer ook vir die projek. Met spesifieke verwysing na Taaiboschpan Landgoed BK, het ons die Registrateur van Maatskappye gekontak vir julle geregistreerde adres maar die kennisname na hierdie adres het teruggekom.</p>

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NO	KWESSIE	KOMMENTATOR	ANTWOORD
	<p>Mens kan dan geen afleidings maak uit steekproewe se inligting omdat daar nie met almal gekonsulteer is nie.</p>		<p>Dawid de Waal: Steekproef is nie substantief nie omdat die steekproef nie volledig was nie. Gee Anita kans om met nog mense te konsulteer sodat sy dan behoorlike inligting het om antwoorde te kan gee. Wat betref om mense in kennis te stel van die projek is dit ideal dat mens voordat die projek begin reeds almal se kontak besonderhede het en met hulle kontak. Maar die inligting is nie "instantaneously" beskikbaar nie. Vra ook dat mense hulle bure vertel van die projek en inligting oordra. Konsultant moet wel seker maak dat almal wat geraak kan word se details reg is en wel op die databasis is.</p>
16.	<p>Die issue is regverdige kompensasi vir grondeienaars. Ons is almal redelike mense en vra net 'n redelike kompensasi vir ons grond. Die eiendom se waarde verminder agv die kraglyne so kompenseer my ordentlik en wees redelik met kompensasi.</p> <p>Ek verstaan maar grondeienaar kon dalk twee keer soveel jagters kon gekry het indien hy nie kraglyne oor sy plaas gehad het nie.</p>	Johan Burger	<p>Koos van der Merwe: Wanneer waardasies gedoen word, being ons met strookwaardasie – by weiding soveel per hektaar en wildsplaas soveel per hektaar. Ons doen dan ook 'n voor-en na-waardasie wat se sonder kraglyne is my plaas soveel werd en met kraglyne soveel en daardie verskil betaal Eskom ook uit. En indien jy verlies kan bewys, sal ons dit ook betaal. Ek het motivering nodig om grondeienaars soveel moontlik te kan betaal – bewys hoeveel jy gaan/het verloor en ons dit kan betaal.</p>



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<b>NO</b>	<b>KWESSIE</b>	<b>KOMMENTATOR</b>	<b>ANTWOORD</b>
17.	Sal Koos hom verbind tot onderhandelings met grondeienaars en dat sommige party grondeienaars nie bevoordeel sal word bo ander nie.	Tienie Steenkamp	Koos van der Merwe: Dit is hoekom 'n waardeerder aangestel word en sal dan van die verslag afwerk en sal saamwerk in hierdie opsig.
18.	Word dieselfde bedrag gebruik vir klein en groot plase? Of verskillende bedrae vir verskillende grotes plase?	Hennie Kemp	Koos van der Merwe: Daar is verskillende bedrae vir verskillende grotes plase. Die serwituut waarde wat betaal word is die lengte van die lyn(e) op jou plaas maal met die serwituut breedte – 55m vir 400kV of 80m vir 765kV lyne.
19.	Sekere mense in die area het Duard Barnard aangestel as verteenwoordiger en versoek die mense wat wil om ook deel te word van hierdie groep om by te dra sodat ons uit een mond kan praat – veral met vergoeding en ons gaan baie beter doen deur saam te staan as om elkeen op sy eie te probeer. Kontak ons gerus indien julle wil deel word van hierdie groep.	Johan Burger	Dawid de Waal: Hierdie is ook genotuleer.

**ESKOM TRANSMISSIE**  
**MMAMABULA & MATIMBA TRANSMISSION INTEGRATION**  
**PROJECTS**  
**PUBLIEKE VERGADERING / PUBLIC MEETING**  
**14 APRIL 2007: 16:00 – 18:00**  
**KOSHUISAAL - STEENBOKPAN**

Item No.	Bespreking / Discussion	Aksie / Action
1.	<p><b><i>WELCOME &amp; OPENING / WELKOM &amp; OPENING</i></b></p> <p>Dr Dawid de Waal het die vergadering ge-open en almal verwelkom. Hy het homself voorgestel as fasiliteerder wat ook as voorsitter sal optree. Hy het genoem dat die voorleggings in Engels gedoen sal word maar dat betrokkenes kan deelnaam in die taal van hulle keuse en hy dan sal vertaal indien nodig.</p> <p><i>Dr Dawid de Waal opened the meeting and welcomed everyone. He indicated that the presentations will be in English but that attendees can ask questions in the language of choice and he will translate as necessary.</i></p> <p>Dr de Waal het die studie span voorgestel. Daar is gewoonlik twee spanne met hierdie tipe projek – die applikant (aansoeker) en die aangestelde konsultant. <i>Dr de Waal introduced the study team. There are two teams on this type of project – the applicant and the appointed consultant.</i></p> <p>Applikant / Applicant:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Mamokete Mafumo: Eskom Transmissie – Projek Bestuurder / <i>Eskom Transmission – Project Manager</i></li> <li>▶ Mfundu Songo: Eskom Planning</li> <li>▶ Koos vd Merwe: Eskom Transmissie – Onderhandelaar / <i>Eskom Transmission – Negotiator</i></li> <li>▶ Richard Chinzvende: Eskom Distribution</li> </ul> <p>Konsultant / Consultant:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Moses Mhlangu: Margen Industrial Services – Lead Consultant</li> <li>▶ Jonel Boonzaaier: Margen Industrial Services – Publieke Deelname / <i>Public Participation</i></li> <li>▶ Solly Mohlala: Margen Industrial Services</li> <li>▶ Stuart Dunsmore: PBAI – Projek Bestuurder – OIS Proses / <i>Project Manager – EIA Process</i></li> <li>▶ Marti Moolman: Afrosearch – Publieke Vergadering Spesialis / <i>Public Meeting Specialist</i></li> <li>▶ Dawid de Waal: Afrosearch – Fasiliteerder / <i>Facilitator</i></li> </ul>	

STEENBOKPAN PUBLIEKE VERGADERING NOTULES / PUBLIC MEETING MINUTES (SECOND MEETING)

Item No.	Bespreking / Discussion	Aksie / Action
2.	<p><b>INTRODUCTION, MEETING RULES AND PROPOSED AGENDA / INLEIDING, VERGADERING REELS EN VOORGESTELDE AGENDA</b></p> <p>Die Agenda is aanvaar en is aangeheg in Aanhangsel 1.  <i>The Agenda was accepted and is attached in Annexure 1.</i></p> <p><i>Proposed that old-fashioned meeting be held – please work through the chairman when asking questions. If you ask something or make a comment, please say your name as well for the minutes. Please note that everyone will get a chance to ask their questions – this will be a structured meeting according the Agenda. Please keep questions till after the presentations have been completed.</i></p> <p>Daar word voorgestel dat 'n outydse vergadering gehou moet word – werk asseblief deur die voorsitter wanneer vrae gevra word. Indien u iets vra of kommentaar wil lewer, noem asseblief u naam vir die neem van notules. Neem kennis dat almal 'n kans sal kry om vrae te vra – hierdie is 'n gestruktureerde vergadering volgens die Agenda. Hou asseblief die vrae vir na afloop van die voorleggings.</p> <p>Die bywoningsregister is aangeheg as Aanhangsel 2.  <i>The Attendance Register is attached as Annexure 2.</i></p>	
3.	<p><b>DESCRIPTION OF THE EIA PROCESS / BESKRYWING VAN DIE OIS PROSES</b></p> <p><i>The purpose of the Environmental Impact Process is that when someone wants to carry out certain activities (as defined by the legislation – list of activities) an assessment must be done to determine what the impact of this activity will be on the environment. An Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) must be done by an independent consultant. The Applicant cannot do the EIA, but will appoint the consultant and also pay for them. This is tricky, because if the applicant pays for the consultant, how can the consultant be independent. There are various ways to verify this. The consultant must complete a form stating their independence and the consultant also cannot have shares in the Applicant's business or obtain more than a certain % of work from the Applicant.</i></p> <p><i>There are two phases to any EIA – the Scoping Phase and the Environmental Impact Phase. During the Scoping Phase you find out who the people are that might be affected by this project and also then what issues you will investigate in the next phase. A Scoping Report will be drawn up and submitted to the public for comment – then this report will be finalised and submitted to the relevant authority for approval. Once this report has been approved, the following phase will start.</i></p> <p><i>During the EIR phase, the issues as identified in the previous phase will be</i></p>	

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Item No.	Bespreking / Discussion	Aksie / Action
	<p><i>investigated and further consultation will take place. An EIR will be drawn up and submitted to the public for comment. This report will then be finalised and submitted to the relevant authority.</i></p> <p><i>For these projects, the National Department of Environmental Affairs and Tourism (DEAT) will deliver and RoD (Record of Decision). This decision cannot be made by the applicant and/or the consultant – the department makes the final decision on this, based on the recommendations in the mentioned reports. Will deliver one of 3 types of RoD: a. No, the project cannot continue; b. Yes, the project can continue; c. Yes, the project can continue but with certain conditions.</i></p> <p><i>Once DEAT has taken a decision, stakeholders have 30 days to lodge their appeal. The consultants need to notify all I&amp;APs on the database of the RoD within 10 calendar days of receiving the RoD. The appeal must be substantial – you cannot lodge appeal just because you don't like the RoD – you must have facts. As DEAT delivers the RoD, the appeal will be heard by the Minister of Environmental Affairs and Tourism.</i></p> <p><i>The public have three ways to give insets to the projects: a. by attending meetings, b. by giving comments on the reports and c. by appealing the RoD.</i></p> <p><i>Please note that 4 projects will be discussed today and not all 4 are in the same phase of the EIA Process.</i></p> <p><i>The consultants also take note of the fact that there are various rumours doing the rounds that Eskom has bought the property for the substation and has therefore decided where the substation should be. This is not the case. No activity is allowed to start unless a positive RoD has been received from the relevant authority.</i></p> <p>Die doel van die Omgewings Impak Proses (OIS) is dat wanneer iemand 'n sekere aktiwiteit wil onderneem (lys van aktiwiteite, soos gedefinieer deur wetgewing) moet 'n ondersoek gedoen word om te bepaal wat die impak van hierdie aktiwiteit op die omgewing gaan wees. 'n OIS moet gedoen word deur 'n onafhanklike konsultant. Die applicant kan nie die OIS doen nie, maar sal 'n konsultant aanstel en ook betaal vir die konsultant. Hierdie kan problematies wees, want hoe kan die konsultant onafhanklik wees indien die applicant daarvoor betaal. Daar is verskeie maniere om hierdie te verifieer: die konsultant moet 'n vorm voltooi wat stel dat hulle onafhanklik is en verder mag die konsultant nie aandele he in die applicant se besigheid nie en ook nie meer as 'n sekere persentasie werk doen vanaf die applicant nie.</p> <p>Daar is twee fases vir 'n OIS – die Bestekopname Fase en die</p>	

STEENBOKPAN PUBLIEKE VERGADERING NOTULES / PUBLIC MEETING MINUTES (SECOND MEETING)

Item No.	Bespreking / Discussion	Aksie / Action
	<p>Omgewingsimpak Fase. Tydens die Bestekopname Fase word daar uitgevind wie die mense is wat potensieel deur hierdie projek geraak kan word en ook dan watter kwessies ondersoek moet word in die volgende fase. 'n Bestekopname Verslag word opgetrek en dan beskikbaar gestel aan die publieke vir kommentaar – hierdie verslag word dan gefinaliseer en ingedien by die betrokke department vir goedkeuring. Wanneer hierdie verslag aanvaar word, kan daar met die volgende fase begin word.</p> <p>Tydens die Omgewingsimpak Fase word die kwessies ondersoek soos in die vorige fase geïdentifiseer en verdere konsultasie vind dan plaas. 'n Omgewingsimpak Verslag word dan opgetrek en beskikbaar gemaak vir publieke kommentaar. Hierdie verslag word dan gefinaliseer en ingedien by die betrokke department.</p> <p>Vir hierdie projekte, sal die Nasionale Departement van Omgewingsake en Toerisme (DEAT) die RoD (Rekord van Besluitneming) lewer. Hierdie besluit kan nie deur die konsultant en/of die applicant geneem word nie – die DEAT neem die finale besluit gebaseer op aanbevelings van die konsultant. Die department sal een van drie besluite nie: a. nee die projek kan nie voortgaan nie, b. ja, die projek kan voortgaan; en c. ja, die projek kan voortgaan met sekere voorwaardes.</p> <p>Wanneer DEAT die besluit geneem het, het belanghebbendes 30 dae om appel aan te teken. Die konsultante moet alle geregistreeerde I&amp;APs op die databasis binne 10 kalender dae in kennis stel van die RoD vandat dit ontvang is. Die appel must “substance” he – jy kan appelleer omdat jy nie van die besluit hou nie – daar moet feite wees. Omdat die RoD uitgereik word deur DEAT, sal die Minister van Omgewingsake en Toerisme die appel aanhoor.</p> <p>Die publieke het drie maniere om deel te neem aan die proses: a. deur insette te gee by vergaderings, b. duer kommentaar te lewer op die verslae en c. deur die appel proses.</p> <p>Neem asseblief kennis dat 4 projekte vandag bespreek sal word en dat die projekte nie almal op dieselfde fase is in die OIS proses nie.</p> <p>Die konsultante neem ook kennis van die feit dat daar verskeie “rumours” die rondte doen dat Eskom reeds die grond gekoop het vir Delta substasie en dus besluit het waar die substasie gaan wees. Dit is nie die geval nie. Alvorens n positiewe RoD ontvang is vanaf die betrokke regeringsdepartement mag daar nie begin word met die aktiwiteit nie.</p>	

STEENBOKPAN PUBLIEKE VERGADERING NOTULES / PUBLIC MEETING MINUTES (SECOND MEETING)

Item No.	Bespreking / Discussion	Aksie / Action
4.	<p><b>TECHNICAL PRESENTATIONS / TEGNIESE VOORLEGGINGS</b></p> <p><b>PRESENTATION OF PROPOSED PROJECTS / VOORLEGGING VAN VOORGESTELDE PROJEKTE – STUART DUNSMORE</b></p> <p>NOTA: Die aanbieding is in Engels vervat soos tydens die vergadering.</p> <p>There are 4 projects – many have heard quite a bit about two projects – other two projects need to be introduced to you and for us to get comments, and also to give an update on the first two projects.</p> <p>Complaints about not yet knowing where lines and substation will go – we need to keep I&amp;APs involved – for feedback – so your feedback is invaluable to us.</p> <p>5 projects:</p> <p>3 x 400kV transmission power lines from Matimba B PS (Medupi PS) – operational by 2010 – to Marang and Dinaledi SS near Rustenbrug and Brits.          4 x 400kV transmission power lines from Mmamabula PS to Delta ss.          4 x 400kV transmission power lines from Medupi PS to Delta ss and Delta ss          6 x 765kV transmission power lines from Delta ss to Epsilon ss (near Potchefstroom).</p> <p>Please see schematic presentation showing all projects and how they relate to each other, as well as slides showing where each project is in EIA Phase.</p> <p><b>1. Matimba – Marang and Dinaledi Project: 3 x 400kV transmission power lines from Medupi PS to Marang and Dinaledi Substations</b></p> <p>Currently in EIA Phase – SR was submitted for public comments during last year – SR to authorities at the end of last year – have now given us feedback and as a result we have now moved into the EIA Phase. EIR is currently being compiled and should be made available by the end of April.</p> <p>It is intended that all the lines will run close to existing infrastructure. This appears to be the route with the least environmental impact, because all development is confined to one area.</p> <p>Once EIR is made available for comment, you will have chance to review the document. We will have meetings again with you to present this.</p> <p><b>2. Mmamabula-Delta Project: 4 x 400kV transmission power lines from Mmamabula PS to Delta SS</b></p> <p>Still in the Scoping Phase for this project – at the end of public review and want to submit final SR to authorities by end of next week. Will then move into EIA Phase and specialists will be coming into the field for studies and will be seeing landowners.</p> <p>An Addendum Report was made available for public comment – various</p>	

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Item No.	Bespreking / Discussion	Aksie / Action
	<p>alternatives were considered and important to note is that all these alternatives contained in the Addendum Report will be investigated in the following phase. (In fact the entire study area, will be considered during the next phase).</p> <p><b>3. Matimba B – Delta SS Project: 4 x 400kV transmission power lines from Matimba B PS (Medupi) to Delta SS and Delta SS</b>            This project has started and we are currently in the Scoping Phase. This is the first public meetings for this project in this area.</p> <p>The Scoping Report, indicating the proposed sites for the substation, will be released for public comment in the next couple of weeks.</p> <p>4 locations have now been identified for Delta SS – Kromdraai (Eskom property), Zandnek (strategic, as this property is at the bend of the existing infrastructure), Minnaarspan (if lines from Mmamabula will be in the northern area, close to the coal-field area) and property north of existing Grootegeluk mine (property belonging to the mine, if lines from Mmamabula will follow northern routes)</p> <p><b>4. Delta-Epsilon: 6 x 765kV transmission power lines from Delta SS to Epsilon SS</b>            This project has started and we are currently in the Scoping Phase. The 765kV lines are biggest in the world and have a servitude of 80m per line. The towers are approximately 55m high. 765kV lines are for long-distance transmission of power.</p> <p>The report phase has not started and meetings will be held once the SR is made available for public comment.</p> <p>The Industrial Corridor is being considered to place all lines alongside each other without any separation distance. We are also considering Eskom's requirement of two lines next to each other, then 2km separation distance, then two lines, another 2km separation distance and then the final two lines. Please note that the 2km separation distance is a minimum distance and could be more.</p> <p><b>Way Forward:</b>            Marang-Dinaledi – EIR for public comment by end of April</p> <p>Mmamabula-Delta – SR finalised to submit to DEAT by end of next week (20 April)</p> <p>Matimba-Delta and Delta SS – SR for public comment in next week or two</p> <p>Delta-Epsilon – SR for public comment in next couple of months (end May)</p>	

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Item No.	Bespreking / Discussion	Aksie / Action
	<p><b>PRESENTATION ON ESKOM SERVITUDE PROCESS / VOORLEGGING VAN ESKOM SERWITUUT PROSES – KOOS VAN DER MERWE</b></p> <p>Note: This presentation is in Afrikaans as done by Speaker</p> <p>Wie is Eskom en hoe verkry hulle eiendom en regte oor eiendom?</p> <p>Eskom Holdings Ltd bestaan ingevolge die Eskom Conversion Act 13 of 2001. Eskom het net een aandeelhouer en dit is die Staat (Dept of Public Enterprises). Eskom se verskillende groepe, Krag Ontwikkeling, Transmissie en Distribusie het elkeen sy eie lisensie wat deur die Nasionale Energie Reguleerder uitgereik is.</p> <p>Eskom Transmissie se lisensie verplig hom om te verseker dat elektrisiteit vanaf die kragstasie vervoer word na alle areas in Suid Afrika vanwaar dit versprei word deur Distribusie. Transmissie moet ook verseker dat die kraglyn netwerk onderhou word om te verseker dat die kwaliteit van voorsiening voldoen aan die voorgeskrewe standard. Transmissie is afhanklik van grondeienaars in Suid Afrika om die lyne oor hulle eiendom te bou ten einde elektrisiteit aan die verbruikers te voorsien.</p> <p>Eskom moet met elke grondeienaar onderhandel wat deur die kraglyn geraak word waarna regte by die Akte kantoor geregistreer moet word. Onderhandelings word gedoen sodat die grond eienaars se regte volgens die konstitusie respekteer word. Eskom is 'n regerings instelling en moet aan al die wetgewing voldoen aangaande die verkryging van regte en die vergoeding daarvoor.</p> <p>Die Elektrisiteits Regulasie Wet, No, 4 van 2006 in afdeling 27 (1) bepaal: (indien GEEN ooreenkoms met die grondeienaar bereik kan word nie)          Die Staat mag, om aan die vereistes van die Wet te voldoen, grond of enige reg in, oor of in belang van die eiendom, onteien namens die lisensie houer.          Die Konstitusie van Suid Afrika, Wet 108 van 1996, afdeling 25:          Eiendom mag onteien word:          (2) a vir 'n publieke doelwit of in publieke belang              B onderworpe aan vergoeding</p> <p>(3) vergoeding moet regverdig wees en 'n balans skep tussen publieke belang en die belang van die persoon wat geaffekteer word,...</p> <p>Met betrekking tot:          Die huidige gebruik van die eiendom;          Die geskiedenis van die aankoop en gebruik van die eiendom;          Die markwaarde van die eiendom.</p> <p>Die Onteieningswet No. 63 van 1975 Afdeling 12:          a. in die geval van enige eiendom, uitsluitend 'n reg, behalwe geregistreerde minerale regte, die som van –</p>	



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Item No.	Bespreking / Discussion	Aksie / Action
	<p>i. die bedrag wat die eiendom sou behaal indien dit op die datum van kennisgewing op die ope mark verkoop is aan 'n gewillige koper deur 'n gewillige verkoper; en</p> <p>ii. 'n bedrag om te vergoed vir enige werklike finansiële verlies veroorsaak deur die onteiening;</p> <p>b. in die geval van 'n reg, uitgesluit 'n geregistreerde minerala reg, 'n bedrag om te verged vir enige werklike finansiële verlies veroorsaak deur die onteiening of die verkryging van die reg.</p> <p>Opsomming:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Eskom word 100% deur die Staat besit en si verplig om 'n noodsaaklike diens te verskaf.</li> <li>• Eskom is verplig om eiendom en regte te bekom soos voorgeskryf deur die wet en dit behels eenmalige vergoeding en nie huur nie.</li> <li>• Waardaseis van die Voorgestelde serwituut word gedoen deur onafhanklike professionele waardeerders wat die gewillige koper en gewillige verkoper waarde bepaal.</li> <li>• 'n Tweede metode van bepaling van vergoeding is die voor- en na waardasie.</li> <li>• Indien 'n eiendom nie meer ekeonomies bedryf kan word as gevolg van die beoogde Eskom projek nie, sal die eiendom deur Eskom aangekoop word.</li> </ul> <p>Please note that the presentations are available on Eskom's website: <a href="http://www.eskom.co.za/eia">www.eskom.co.za/eia</a> - and also available on request.</p>	
5.	<p><b>BESPREKING / DISCUSSION</b></p> <p>Verskeie kwessies is ge-opper na die aanbiedings en die is in table format vervat in Aanhangsel 3.</p> <p>Various issues were discussed after the presentation and these are in table format in Annexure 3.</p>	
8.	<p><b>WAY FORWARD AND CLOSURE / PAD VOORENTOE EN SLUITING</b></p> <p>Die notules van die vergadering sal beskikbaar wees oor 14 dae. Gaan asseblief die notules na. Indien geen veranderings aangebring word, sal die notules soos hierin vervat as finale notules aangedui word.</p> <p>The minutes of the meeting will be available in 14 days. Please read through the minutes – if no changes to the minutes are received the minutes as indicated above will be accepted as the final minutes of the meeting.</p> <p><b>Dates to remember / Datums om te onthou:</b></p>	

STEENBOKPAN PUBLIEKE VERGADERING NOTULES / PUBLIC MEETING MINUTES (SECOND MEETING)

<b>Item No.</b>	<b>Bespreking / Discussion</b>	<b>Aksie / Action</b>
	<p>Marang-Dinaledi – EIR for public comment by end of April / Omgewingsimpak Verslag beskikbaar vir publieke kommentaar einde April</p> <p>Mmamabula-Delta – SR finalised to submit to DEAT by end of next week (20 April) / Bestekopname Verslag word gefinaliseer vir inhandiging by DEAT einde volgende week (20 April)</p> <p>Matimba-Delta and Delta SS – SR for public comment in next week or two / Bestekopname Verslag vir publieke kommentaar in die volgende week of twee</p> <p>Delta-Epsilon – SR for public comment in next couple of months (end May) / Bestekopname Verslag vir publieke kommentaar in volgende paar maande (einde Mei).</p> <p>Dawid de Waal:          What impact will the power line have on overseas visitors – from the Spanish visitors:          It is not good to have the power lines over a farm – we come to SA to see the Bushveld and do not want to see the power lines.</p>	

**AANHANGSEL 1 / ANNEXURE 1: AGENDA**

Eskom Matimba & Mmamabula TI Projects

Draft Agenda

DATE / DATUM: 14 April 2007  
VENUE / PLEK: Koshuissaal - Steenbokpan  
TIME / TYD: 16H00  
FACILITATOR / FASILITEERDER: DAWID DE WAAL

AGENDA

1. Welcome & Opening / Welkom & Opening
2. Introduction, Meeting Rules and Proposed Agenda / Inleiding, Vergadering Reels en Voorgestelde Agenda
3. Description of EIA Process / Beskrywing van OIS Proses
4. Technical Presentations / Tegniese Voorleggings
  - Presentation of Proposed Projects / Voorlegging van Voorgestelde Projekte
  - Presentation on Eskom Servitude Process / Voorlegging van Eskom Serwituut Proses
5. Discussion / Bespreking
6. Way Forward and Closure / Pad Voorentoe en Sluiting

**AANHANGSEL 2 / ANNEXURE 2: ATTENDANCE REGISTER / BYWONINGSREGISTER**

STEENBOKPAN PUBLIEKE VERGADERING NOTULES / PUBLIC MEETING MINUTES (SECOND MEETING)

**AANHANGSEL 3 / ANNEXURE 3: KWESSIES GE-OPPER TYDENS BESPREKING / ISSUES RAISED DURING DISCUSSION**

NO	KWESSIE	KOMMENTATOR	ANTWOORD
1.	<p>Hoeveelste vergadering is hierdie nou vir die projekte?</p> <p>Ek het Woensdag (drie dae terug) die eerste keer kennis gekry van hierdie projekte Die voorgestelde alternatiewe loop deur twee van my plase. Dit is onbillik om 4 dae kennis te gee van voorgenome vergadering en ook dan om te verwag dat ek teen die 16de April (wat minder as 'n week later is) kommentaar moet gee oor die voorgestelde alternatiewe. Verseker beswaar maak – al is dit by die appel proses – nie teen die Voorgestelde ontwikkeling nie, maar wel teen die proses omdat dit onbillik is om te verwag mens moet binne so 'n kort periode kommentaar lewer.</p> <p>Die tweede ding – klaar gese dat impakstudie so ver gevorder is en wys ook op die karate al die inligting wat bymekaar gemaak is. Ek het 'n R22 miljoen belegging in die Bosveld en dit eers nie eens genoteer is op die kaarte nie. Anita Bron het my Donderdag eers geskakel en gevra of sy en ander spesialiste in die komende week bv die plaas kan slaap en</p>	Japie Nel	<p>Jonel Boonzaaier: Vir Mmamabula-Delta is hierdie nou die derde vergadering. Vir Delta-Epsilon and Matimba-Delta is hierdie die eerste formele vergadering, alhoewel die projekte genoem is by verskeie ander vergaderings. Vir Marang-Dinaledi het ons Augustus verlede jaar begin met publieke vergaderings en fokus groep vergaderings.</p> <p>Stuart Dunsmore: Your farms are in the northern area of the study area. These lines have been identified trying to use the limited mining information. But actually, wherever you put the lines in that area the opencast mining will be affected in future. The information we have for farms in that area is not complete so we not are in a position to plot a line through there. What we are trying to do is to give people a sense of what is going to happen so that we can get feedback from them. In actual fact the area is quite uniform in that there are lodges, eco-tourism and hunting in the entire study area, whether you go north or south of the Fault line. We are still going to come and identify site-specific issues in the next phase. Your concern that you have not had enough time to comment it is not that great as we still need to come verify issues on the around and do site specific studies. What</p>

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NO	KWESSIE	KOMMENTATOR	ANTWOORD
	<p>dan die impakstudie doen. Hoe is dit dat die impak studie reeds gedoen is en op rekord is en my inligting is nie eers daarop nie.</p>		<p>Anita is going to be doing with other specialists is to talk to yourselves as well as other landowners to find out what is happening on the ground. We need to put lines on the map as we need people to participate. But these lines could change as we need to finalise</p> <p>Dawid de Waal: Purple dots on map shows lodges – how is it possible that not all the lodges in this area are reflected on this map? (refer to previous question that Mr Nel asked).</p> <p>Stuart Dunsmore: This goes back to the point of how quickly we can get hold of landowners to give us this information. We do not get information from FA's or the municipality or mining companies so we need to follow other venues to get people's contact details. We are still in the Scoping Phase of this project and we are still trying to get all of the landowners in the entire study area. We have to get all the information from landowners as to lodges etc, and this will be done.</p> <p>Dawid de Waal: Please ensure Japie Nel's details are on the list (database).</p> <p>Jonel Boonzaaier: Die rede hoekom Anita jou eers Donderdag gebel het is omdat ek eers Donderdaa iou inliatina vir Anita aegee het</p>

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	<p>Japie Nel: Sasol onderhandel al 4 jaar met ons oor die moontlike prospekter werk op ons plaas so die proses wat hulle gevolg het is beter en versoek dat die proses wat hier gevolg word beter is om die grondeienaars toe te laat om vroegtydig om kommentaar te lewer en ons belange te beskerm.</p>		<p>na die vergadering Woensdag. Toe ek Woensdag by jou was het dit my gepla dat jy gese het jy hoor nou eers van die projek. Ek het my rekords nagegaan en gesien dat ek jou wel probeer kontak het – maar jy was met vakansie. Ek kon nie jou persoonlike inligting kry nie en het dus net ‘n boodskap gelos dat jy my dringend moet kontak. Die plaas Geelbekpan en boonste gedeelte van Kleinberg val buite die oorspronklike studie area en ons het hierdie plase eers met die Addendum verslag geïdentifiseer as moontlike areas waar die lyne kan loop. So wat daardie plase betref sou jy nie al in November kennis gekry het van die projek nie, omdat dit jou nie geraak het op daardie stadium nie.</p> <p>Dawid de Waal: Ongemaklike toedrag van sake: Mr Nel is right – there is no specification on how long someone has to respond – but it is reasonable practice to allow for 10 to 14 days. The Scoping Phase for this project is out and I suggest that you speak to Stuart and Jonel after the meeting as to possible extension of the comment period.</p> <p>Dawid de Waal: Kraglyn wat van nasionale belang is aan die een kant en aan die ander kant is daar die belange van individuele grondeienaars wat geraak kan word en die verwagting dat grondeienaars behoorlik kennis moet kry en behoorlik mee gekonsulteer moet word is nie onredelik nie.</p>

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	<p>Japie Nel: Ner ter kennisname van die vergadering – op die noordelike gedeelte van die plaas is daar prospekteer werk gedoen deur Sasol 4 jaar gelede – die inligting is beskikbaar by Sasol. Dra die konsultante kennis daarvan dat die steenkool tussen 15 en 90m diep is en sou hulle daar myn sal die oopgroef mynbou wees. Sou hulle 'n lyn daar deursit, sal die lyn geskuif moet word agv die mynbou wat in die toekoms kan plaasvind. Is Eskom bewus daarvan?</p> <p>Japie Nel: As konsultant en fasiliteerder soos u is, het Eskom al ooit daarna gekyk om lyne ondergronds te sit – weet dit is veelvoudig duurder, maar veral in die hoe-impak areas moet daar dalk gekyk word om lyne ondergronds te sit.</p>		<p>Stuart Dunsmore: Ja, ons is bewus daarvan. This is one of the issues that there is not just going to be power lines but other infrastructure as well and what we are trying to do is find out how this is going to develop in time. The mining companies information is changing all the time and the development of mining in that area has changed in the last couple of months. The development of infrastructure in this area does impact on each other – power lines cannot go over opencast mining, but can go next to it. If lines go over coal then the lines will have to be moved. The argument we are putting to the mining companies is that we put power lines over an area and when the design life of the lines lapse the lines are moved to another area that has already been mined.</p> <p>Stuart Dunsmore: We are undertaking a review of international practice of putting the cables underground – specifically the 400kV lines. For 765kV lines there are no manufactured cables underground in the world. The technology is changing and improving and what we are trying is to get all the information. We will be submitting this as part of the final SR to DEAT.</p>
2.	Indien die lyn op 'n lyndraad gaan, onderhandel julle met altwee arondeienaars of net een en indien daar onteien word.	Paul Pienaar	Koos van der Merwe: Indien die kraalyn op 'n arensdraad gaan en die lyn loop op



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	<p>word altwee onteien of net een?</p> <p>Baie van die lyne wys dis op die grensdraad – dubbel lyne.</p> <p>Maak dit dan nie meer ekonomiese sin dan om deur plase te gaan nie en die plase dalk aan te koop nie. Dan loop die lyn reguit wat die korste roete is.</p>		<p>die grens sal elke grondeienaar 27.5m kraglyn he op sy plaas en ons sal dus met elkeen onderhandel. Eskom se onderhoud mense hou nie daarvan nie, maar wel al sulke lyne onderhandel.</p> <p>Ja, dan sal daar met elke grondeienaar onderhandel word.</p> <p>Eskom verkies die korste roete omdat die goedkoper is. Maar dit hang van grondeienaars af – solank die lyne nie “zigzag” loop nie.</p>
3.	<p>Het hulle al die geval gehad – hoe word die waarde van ekotoerisme? Hoe bepaal jy klandisie wat ek verloor agv lyne wat oor my plaas loop – hoe gaan julle my verged daarvoor?</p>	Japie Nel	<p>Koos van der Merwe:</p> <p>As jy kan bewys dat jy toerisme verloor sal ons dit betaal, maar jy moet aan my bewys hoeveel jy verloor en oor watter tydperk. Dit is baie moeilik om te bepaal – soos die visuele impak is dit baie moeilik om te bepaal – watter waarde plaas jy op visuele impak.</p>
4.	<p>Wat van BTW en grondbelasting? Wie gaan daarvoor betaal? Grondbelasting is maandeliks wat betaal moet word.</p>	Desiree Sauer	<p>Koos van der Merwe:</p> <p>Indien jy geregistreer is vir BTW sal ons die BTW betaal. Wat die grondbelasting aanbetref is Eskom besig om dit te ondersoek.</p>
5.	<p>By vorige vergaderings is daar spesifiek gevra dat die Mmamabula-Delta lyne en die plasing van Delta substasie as een projek hanteer word? Ek sien uit die voorleggings dat dit nie gebeur nie en nou steeds as aparte projekte hanteer word</p>	Hein Boegman	<p>Stuart Dunsmore:</p> <p>Dis ‘n baie goeie vraag. We are trying to bring the projects on line so that they run together. The Mmamabula-Delta project has to have an end point They are very closely</p>

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	<p>Ek weet nog nie steeds nie hoe kan jy 'n projek he van punt A tot B sonder dat jy weet waar punt B gaan wees nie.</p> <p>The problem is that the one (Mmamabula-Delta) gets submitted to DEAT on the 20<sup>th</sup> of April. The other one (Matimba-Delta) Scoping Report will only be made available for comment after this date. You are going to put something in front of the government saying this is where your study area is, and this is where the potential route should be. In that you will have to assume an end position. You haven't yet started with the Scoping Phase of this or public participation. I think this is a fundamental flaw in the process. This means that you will have to delay submitting the SR to DEAT for Mmamabula-Delta until you have finalised the SR for Matimba-Delta to submit both of them together to DEAT. In not doing this, you are pre-supposing a position for Delta substation and making a decision on a study that by your own admission you have not completed.</p> <p>Mr Chairman, as long as my concern has been noted.</p>		<p>linked. We are hoping to fast track the Matimba-Delta project and hoping to complete the studies with Mmamabula-Delta.</p> <p>Stuart Dunsmore: We believe we can draw them into the same timeframes overall. We are not pre-supposing a position at this stage.</p>
6.	<p>Eienaar van een van die plase wat geruineer gaan word deur die Eskom projek. Het vanmiddag vir mense gewys en wil dit graag op rekord he dat indien die lyne regdeur Vanjaarsveldtpan gaan, sal Eskom ongeveer 10 – 12 km spaar op die lengte van die lyn, wat omtrent R20 miljoen is. Kan die twee lyne readeur Vanjaarsveldtpan bring en mv rond uitkoop</p>	Peet Pienaar	<p>Stuart Dunsmore: We have taken the details of this and indicated in this afternoon's discussion as well.</p>

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	<p>en dit gaan Eskom geld spaar.</p>		
7.	<p>I have three questions: There is a web-page – will the presentations be available on the web-page?</p> <p>As a mechanical engineer the shortest route between two points is a straight line. I do not see this option happening. Would like to have this noted that I do not see the straight line option in the presentations.</p> <p>On a specific farm, how many lines is allowed to go over a property – is there a limit to the number of lines or can Eskom put as many lines as they want to,</p> <p>I do not fully understand the 50% but will discuss this separately with Koos and consultants.</p>	John Harding	<p>Stuart Dunsmore: We will make it available – will give the information to Mamokete Mafumo at Eskom to put on the web-page.</p> <p>When we start with the projects we start with a straight line between two points. But we have to look at reasonable environmental impacts between these points. The best route for a linear development is seldom the straight line. We are now covering a very broad study area and are hoping to find what will be the best route.</p> <p>No limit to the number of lines that can go over a property, subject to the necessary authorisations given. If more than 50% of the farm is taken up by power lines Eskom will buy the property.</p>
8.	<p>I have a problem with purple dots shown on the map. I am involved with the technical college in town and we conducted a study on lodges in this area. And this area has the highest concentration of hunting lodges in the country and the purple dots do not reflect this. I know as far as Ken du Plessis is concerned his dot is not on there and I am sure there are others not on there either. Maybe have a bit more time to</p>	Noreen du Plessis	<p>Stuart Dunsmore: We are expecting to see more purple dots. We are trying to get a sense of the area with lodges, etc. and input from today's meeting will be used and will help us in determining the correct picture.</p>

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	<p>ensure that you have all the information correctly reflected on the maps.</p>		<p>Jonel Boonzaaier: Can we get this information from the study on hunting lodges from you.</p> <p>Yes.</p>
9.	<p>Wat my bekommerd maak van die eerste vergadering tot nou toe is dat daar nie holisties gekyk word na al die projekte nie. Sluit aan by Hein se punt – Delta SS is nog nie bepaal nie. Daar word dus nie holisties gekyk na area en lyne nie en as Delta bepaal is en vas is, sal dit 'n invloed he op ander lyne</p> <p>Is daar nie reeds besluit oor waar Delta SS gaan wees nie. Een Spaanse agent het reeds genoem in Spanje dat Eskom reeds besluit het waar die substasie gaan wees en dat hulle reeds die grond gekoop het.</p>	Hardus Steenkamp	<p>Stuart Dunsmore: Think we have answered questions to the holistic approach.</p> <p>Please come look at our database after the meeting – to sort out all your issues. Please come look and talk to Jonel.</p> <p>If there is such a decision that has been made we have not been informed about this. We are informed from the start of the study, that from a structural and technical point of view that the Substation should be 20km from Medupi PS.</p> <p>Jonel Boonzaaier: Wat gebeur met die substasie is dat studies gedoen moet word op die grond waar die substasie moontlik kan gaan. Alvorens hierdie studies plaasvind moet Eksom “consent” of toestemming he vanaf die grondeienaar om daardie studies te kan doen. Daar is consents ontvang vanaf twee individuele grondeienaars, sowel as van grond wat Eskom besig is om te koop, naamlik Kromdraai. Omdat hulle toestemming gegee het vir die studies, beteken nie hulle het toestemming gegee dat Delta SS daar gebou kan word nie.</p>

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	<p>Daar is reeds waardeerders uit na seker plase om die grond te waardeer. Een van die punte wat van die begin af genoem is is dat die substasie so na as moontlik aan die kragstasie moet wees. Ek hoop dat daaraan aandag gegee gaan word.</p>		<p>Dawid de Waal: This project or any componete cannot happen until the department has given a RoD.</p> <p>Stuart Dunsmore: This request is definitely been considered, as the farm Kromdraai is close to the power station and also will belong to Eskom.</p>
10.	<p>Just want to ask for the record. Has Eskom bought Zandnek or not? If indeed there was extensive negotiations to purchase this land I question the good faith of this. I do understand that Eskom can buy property at their own risk, but even so, this decision does not reflect well on the consultant and Eskom and they are then pre-supposing the location of Delta SS. If Eskom has started negotiations, I would like this on record.</p>	Hein Boegman	<p>Koos van der Merwe: Ek het vir Jan Kotze gevra of ons die studies kan doen. Hy het nee gese. Ek het hom weer gevra en hy het gese indien ons die studies doen en die grond dan wil koop wat sal ons hom betaal. Ek het toe voorgestel dat ons 'n waardasie doen om te bepaal wat die waarde van die grond gaan wees as Eksom die grond sou koop. Daar is waardasie gedoen op Jan se grond maar daar is nie 'n manier dat Eskom die grond sal koop voordat daar 'n aanbeveling is vanaf die konsultante nie.</p> <p>Sutart Dunsmore: We have not been advised by Eskom that there is a specific site that is preferred – the technical information has said that any site within a 20km radius from power station is the preferred area.</p>

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11.	Is daar 'n pyplyn wat beplan word om water te lewer vir Matimba B Kragstasie?	Danie Steenkamp	Stuart Dunsmore: The full picture of water supply to Matimba B is not clear to us. The water licensing for Matimba B is still to be resolved. Also heard that dam will be raised and pipeline from Rustenburg. There is no published information on this.
12.	Wat is Jan Kotze se plaas naam?	Japie Nel	Zandnek 358 LQ