

Environmental Impact Assessment for the proposed 765kV Camden-Mbewu (Theta) power line

DEA Ref 12/12/20/2029

BACKGROUND INFORMATION DOCUMENT

October 2010

This Background Information Document (BID) provides Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs) with information on the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) that is being conducted by Zitholele Consulting (Pty) Ltd for the proposed 765 kV Camden-Mbewu (Theta) power line between Ermelo and Empangeni.

This BID also provides I&APs with the opportunity to:

- Register as stakeholders in the public participation process; and
- Comment on the proposed project.

The purpose of an EIA is to identify and evaluate potential impacts, to recommend measures to avoid or reduce negative impacts and to enhance positive impacts. The decision-making authority for this EIA is the Department of Environmental Affairs in accordance with Section 24(5) of the National Environmental Management Act (NEMA), Act No 107 of 1998.

Register by 5 November 2010

You will be included on the stakeholder database and receive further documents for comment. Your comments will ensure that all relevant issues are incorporated. Either complete and submit the enclosed registration / comment sheet, write a letter, call or e-mail the public participation office, if you wish to raise any concerns regarding this EIA.

All EIA documents will be available on the internet at www.eskom.co.za and www.zitholele.co.za.

Public participation office

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BACKGROUND

Eskom is the South African utility that generates, transmits and distributes electricity. Eskom supplies about 95% of the country's electricity, and about 60% of the total electricity consumed in Africa. Eskom plays a major role in accelerating growth in the South African economy by providing a high-quality supply of electricity.

Eskom is in the process of undertaking major infrastructure investments, including the construction of substations and new transmission power lines. The transmission network supplying electricity to KwaZulu-Natal requires strengthening to meet the growing demand in this province and to improve service quality and reliability.

To address this situation Eskom wants to construct a number of new transmission lines, linking its main generating facilities in Mpumalanga with demand centres in KwaZulu-Natal.

The strengthening of the electricity network entails the phased construction of various 765kV transmission lines all over the country in the near future. The construction of a 765kV power line is a listed activity in terms of Section 24(5) of the National Environmental Management Act (NEMA), Act No 107 of 1998 and therefore requires environmental authorisation from the Department of Environmental Affairs (DEA).

PROPOSED PROJECT

This Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) focuses on the proposed 765 kV transmission line from the Camden, substation near Ermelo in the east of Mpumalanga to the Mbewu (Theta) substation that will be built near Empangeni in the north of KwaZulu-Natal.

The direct distance between the two substations is approximately 360km and is characterised by forestry, sugar cane farming, cultivated lands, open fields, cattle farming, game farms and residential areas.

There are several alternative routes with each route having a corridor of two kilometres wide (to be confirmed by the DEA). These alternatives will be screened during the scoping phase of the EIA to determine if they are environmentally feasible, to identify any high level fatal flaws and to propose other alternatives if applicable.

The alternatives will be assessed by specialists before the decision making authority, the DEA will study the findings of the EIA and decide whether to grant or refuse authorisation and determine the alternative with the least impact on the environment as the proposed transmission line corridor.

A 765 kV transmission line is the biggest of its kind used by Eskom, with a pylon, also

called a tower, with an average height of 40 m and it requires a servitude of 80 m wide – 40 m on either side of the centre line (90 m wide in plantations).

The reason for investigating a corridor of two kilometres wide (to be confirmed by the DEA) while a servitude of 80 m is needed for the transmission line, is once an alternative has been approved by the DEA a "walk down" of the approved corridor will take place by Eskom's team of negotiators together with relevant EIA specialists. This is to ensure that deviations of the route can still be made within the approved corridor should any environmental, social or economic sensitivities be observed or negotiations with landowners require the route to slightly deviate.

No structures, large trees, sugar cane or the stacking of any material may occur within the servitudes. Farmers are allowed to plant wheat, grain and maize, etc within the servitude underneath the transmission lines.



TRANSMISSION LINE POTENTIAL IMPACTS

Transmission power lines are large structures and have potential impacts on their surroundings. Possible impacts to the physical and socio-economic environments include:

- Land use – The proposed corridors pass through agricultural land and there may be restrictions to what a farmer will be allowed to do beneath the lines.
 - Land use management – Eskom requires regular access to the transmission line for maintenance.
 - Visual impact – The pylons have an average height of 40 m and will be highly visible in certain areas.
 - Heritage resources – The proposed corridor will be investigated for archaeological and historical remains and old buildings.
 - Electro-magnetic field – A 765 kV line generates an electro-magnetic field and may have safety concerns that need to be investigated.
- The construction and placement of the pylons and the construction of access roads may have a negative influence on the vegetation, which must be surveyed for threatened and endangered plant and animal species.
 - The transmission line might occur in the flight path of birds making mitigating measures necessary.

There are various types of pylon/tower designs such as the Guyed-V suspension tower/pylon that may be used for this transmission line once authorisation has been granted. The need for selecting a pylon/tower type will be determined by the project team that will consider the pylon type that is most feasible. Strain towers, with a much stronger and larger structure, could be used on bends greater than 3 degrees and where stronger structures are needed.

Guyed V-Tower



Strain Tower



SELECTING ALTERNATIVES

The following criteria were used to select the alternatives for this proposed transmission line:

- The corridors run parallel to existing lines that may minimise the environmental impact.
 - The minimisation of visual impacts, especially over mountainous terrain.
 - Avoiding, where possible sudden changes in the topography such as valley-mountain interfaces.
 - Unstable geological and soil areas.
- Areas with severe sheet and gully erosion and overgrazed areas.
 - Sensitive bird areas including foraging, roosting and nesting sites.
 - Sensitive nature reserves and wildlife areas.
 - Wetlands.
 - Areas of human habitation.
 - Industrial and mining areas.

Environmental Impact Assessment

An Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is a planning and decision-making process undertaken in terms of Section 24 (5) of the National Environmental Management Act (NEMA), Act No 107 of 1998.

WHAT IS AN EIA?

An EIA has two parallel and integrated processes namely, a **technical** and a **public participation** process.

The **technical process** investigates "hard" information: facts based on scientific and technical studies, statistics or technical data. It identifies the potential negative and positive consequences of a proposed project or development at an early stage and recommends ways to enhance positive impacts and to avoid, reduce or mitigate negative impacts.

The EIA regulations require that an Environmental Management Plan (EMP) be developed. The EMP provides recommendations on how to operate and implement the project. The provisions of the EMP are legally binding on the developer and its contractors.

Public participation ensures that the EIA process is fair, open and, transparent. It also provides stakeholders with sufficient information and gives them opportunity to contribute.

Negotiations with landowners for land and servitudes and compensation will be shared with the stakeholders during the public participation process of the EIA.

However these negotiations will take place in a separate process. The findings of the EIA will assist landowners and Eskom to determine the extent of local impacts in support of any negotiations that might be necessary.

The public participation process is designed to provide sufficient and accessible information to interested and affected parties in an objective manner to assist them to:

- Raise issues of concern and make suggestions for alternatives and enhanced benefits;
- Contribute local knowledge;
- Verify that their issues have been captured and considered by the technical investigations; and
- Comment on the findings of the EIA.

ACTIVITIES ASSESSED DURING THIS EIA

In terms of **Government Notice (GN) R. 545 of 2010**, the following listed activity requires that a full EIA be undertaken and are applicable to this proposed project:

Activity 8: The construction of facilities or infrastructure for the transmission and distribution of electricity with a capacity of 275kV or more, outside an urban area or industrial complex.

In terms of **Government Notice (GN) R. 544 of 2010**, the following listed activities require that a Basic Assessment be undertaken for the proposed project (these activities having a lesser impact than those of the activities requiring an EIA will result in an EIA being undertaken for the proposed project):

Activity 10: The construction of facilities or infrastructure for the transmission or distribution of electricity: - (ii) inside urban areas or industrial complexes with a capacity of 275 kV or more.

Activity 22: The construction of a road, outside urban areas, (i) with reserve wider than 13.5 metres or; (ii) where no reserve exists where the road is wider than eight metres.

Activity 24: The transformation of land bigger than 1000 square metres in size, to residential, retail, commercial,

industrial or institutional use, where, at the time of the coming into effect of this Schedule such land was zoned open space, conservation or had an equivalent zoning.

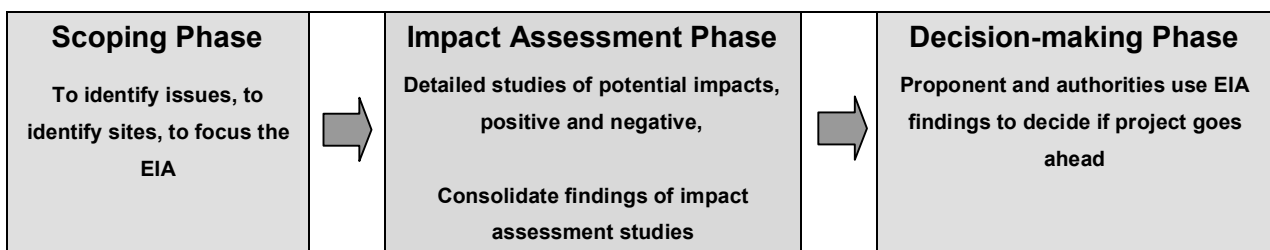
Activity 26: Any process or activity identified in terms of section 53(1) if the National Environmental Management: Biodiversity Act, 2004 (Act No. 10 of 2004).

Activity 38: The expansion of facilities for the transformation and distribution of electricity where the expanded capacity will exceed 275 kV and the development footprint will increase.

Activity 47: The widening of a road by more than six metres, or the lengthening of a road by more than one kilometre: there the existing reserve is wider than 13.5 metres; or where no reserve exists, where the existing road is wider than eight metres.

Additional listed activities in terms of Government Notice (GN) R 546 of 2010 are being applied for. These listed activities are included in the EIA application form.

This application form will form an appendix to the Draft Scoping Report which will be made available for public comment once available.



The Environmental Impact Assessment Process

PHASES OF AN EIA

SCOPING PHASE OF THE EIA

The **first phase** of an EIA is the Scoping Phase, which is conducted to gain understanding of the potential environmental issues that are relevant to the project and to determine where further information is required, in the form of specialist studies/ investigations.

The Scoping Report and Plan of Study for the EIA are submitted to the Department of Environmental Affairs (DEA) for review and to approve the proposed approach to the detailed investigation required in the next phase.

The Mpumalanga Department of Economic Development, Environment and Tourism and the KwaZulu-Natal Department Agriculture, Environmental Affairs and Rural Development are the commenting authorities on the study.

Activities involved in the Scoping Phase include:

- Meetings with authorities to agree on process and study requirements;
- The placing of site notices, the distribution of letters, this Background Information Document and an invitation to contribute to the EIA process to Interested and Affected Parties in the project area and beyond;
- Advertisements in local and regional newspapers to announce opportunities to participate;
- Progress feedback letter to be issued and announcements to be made of the availability of the Draft Scoping Report (DSR) and Issues and Responses Report (IRR);
- Distribution of a DSR, including IRR, for comment;
- Convening stakeholder workshops in the project area to obtain comment on the DSR;
- Submission of a Final Scoping Report (FSR), capturing all issues raised for the impact assessment, to the DEA;
- Submit the Plan of Study for the EIA to the DEA;
- Distribution of the FSR for information; and
- Progress feedback letter to stakeholders.

IMPACT ASSESSMENT PHASE OF THE EIA

The **second phase** of the EIA is an Impact Assessment Phase which entails undertaking various specialist studies, compiling an Environmental Impact Report (EIR) and a Draft EMP.

As part of the assessment, an EMP for the project will also be submitted to the DEA for their approval. Following the EMP, pre and post construction, will ensure compliance to environmental regulations during the planning, construction, operation and decommissioning (if applicable) phases.

The list of identified specialist studies required for this EIA (to date) is listed below (all seasonal dependent studies will be undertaken in the wet season):

- Terrestrial Ecology Assessment (Fauna and Flora);
- Avi-fauna Assessment;
- Heritage Impact Assessment;
- Social Impact Assessment;
- Surface Water Assessment;
- Soils and Land Capability / Agricultural Assessment;
- Visual Impact Assessment; and
- Geographic Information Systems (GIS).

The names of the specialists who will undertake these studies are available from the public participation office.

Specific activities in this phase will include:

- Specialist studies focused on outcomes of the Scoping Phase and issues raised by stakeholders;
- Progress feedback to stakeholders;
- Compilation of a Draft EIR indicating the potential positive and negative impacts and measures to enhance positive impacts and to reduce or avoid negative impacts;
- Environmental Impact Statement, highlighting the preferred alternative and reasons thereof;
- Advertise the availability of the Draft EIR in local and regional newspapers;
- Distribution of the Draft EIR, including Issues and Responses Report, for comment; and
- Stakeholder meetings in the project area to present the findings of the EIA for stakeholder comment.

The Draft EIR and EMP will then be finalised and submitted to the DEA for a decision.

DECISION-MAKING PHASE OF THE EIA

The **third phase** involves a decision by the decision-making authority, the DEA in this case. The DEA must accept or reject this report within 105 days. Stakeholders will be advised of the DEA's decision if Environmental Authorisation has been granted or not and the appeal procedure should they wish to appeal the decision.

This document is also available in Afrikaans and isiZulu
Visit our website www.zitholele.co.za for more information

REGISTRATION AND COMMENT SHEET

**Environmental Impact Assessment
for the proposed 765kV Camden -
Mbewu (Theta) power line**

Inserted in the Background Information Document
October 2010

EIA Public Participation Office

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florencer@zitholele.co.za

Please complete by 5 November 2010 and return to the EIA Public Participation Office (as above)

TITLE		FIRST NAME					
INITIALS		SURNAME					
ORGANISATION		EMAIL					
POSTAL ADDRESS							
		POSTAL CODE					
TEL NO		FAX NO					
Please formally register me as an interested and affected party (I&AP) so that I may receive further information and notifications during the Environmental Impact Assessment process			<table border="1"> <tr> <td>YES</td> <td>NO</td> </tr> </table>	YES	NO		
YES	NO						
I would like my notifications by			<table border="1"> <tr><td>Letter (mail)</td></tr> <tr><td>Email</td></tr> <tr><td>Fax</td></tr> <tr><td>Telephone</td></tr> </table>	Letter (mail)	Email	Fax	Telephone
Letter (mail)							
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I would like to receive documents for comment as follows			<table border="1"> <tr><td>Paper copies</td></tr> <tr><td>By email</td></tr> <tr><td>On CD</td></tr> </table>	Paper copies	By email	On CD	
Paper copies							
By email							
On CD							
In terms of Regulations GNR 543 - 546 – Government Gazette No. 33306 of 18 June 2010 (EIA process regulations) I disclose below any direct business, financial, personal or other interest that I may have in the approval or refusal of the application:							

COMMENTS (please use separate sheets if you wish)

I suggest that the following issues of concern be investigated in the Environmental Impact Assessment:

.....

.....

.....

Any other comments:

.....

.....

Please ask the following of my colleagues/friends to register as I&APs for this project:

.....

.....

THANK YOU FOR YOUR CONTRIBUTION

Omgewingsimpakbepaling vir die voorgestelde 765 kV Camden-Mbewu (Theta)-kraglyn

DO Verw 12/12/20/2029

AGTERGRONDINLIGTINGSDOKUMENT

Oktober 2010

AGTERGROND

Hierdie Agtergrondinligtingsdokument (AID) bied aan Belanghebbende en Geaffekteerde partye (B&GP's) inligting oor die Omgewingsimpakbepaling (OIB) wat deur Zitholele Consulting (Edms) Bpk gedoen word vir die voorgestelde 765 kV Camden-Mbewu (Theta)-kraglyn tussen Ermelo en Empangeni. Hierdie AID bied ook aan B&GP's 'n geleentheid om:

- Te registreer as belanghebbendes in die proses van openbare deelname; en
- Kommentaar op die voorgestelde projek te lewer.

Die doel van 'n OIB is om potensiële impakte te identifiseer en te evalueer, om maatreëls aan te beveel om negatiewe impakte te verminder en om positiewe impakte te vergroot. Die besluitneemowerheid vir hierdie OIB is die Departement van Omgewingsake, ooreenkomstig artikel 24(5) van die Wet op Nasionale Omgewingsbestuur, 1998 (Wet No 107 van 1998).

Registreer teen 5 November 2010

U sal in die databasis van belanghebbendes opgeneem word en sal verdere dokumente vir kommentaar ontvang. U kommentaar sal verseker dat alle tersaaklike kwessies opgeneem word. As u enige kwellings rakende hierdie OIB wil opper, vul die bygaande registrasie/kommentaarblad in en stuur dit aan ons per brief, of skakel per telefoon of e-pos met die Kantoor vir Openbare Deelname

Alle OIB-dokumente sal op die internet beskikbaar wees by www.eskom.co.za en www.zitholele.co.za.

Kantoor vir Openbare Deelname

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Tegniese navrae

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Eskom is die Suid-Afrikaanse nutsmaatskappy wat elektrisiteit opwek, oorbring en versprei. Eskom verskaf ongeveer 95% van die land se elektrisiteit en sowat 60% van al die elektrisiteit wat in Afrika verbruik word. Eskom speel 'n belangrike rol om groei in die Suid-Afrikaanse ekonomie te versnel deur elektrisiteitsvoorsiening van hoë gehalte te verskaf.

Eskom is besig met grootskaalse infrastruktuurinvestering, insluitende die bou van substasies en nuwe transmissiekraglyne. Die transmissienetwerk wat elektrisiteit aan KwaZulu-Natal lewer, moet versterk word om in die groeiende vraag in dié provinsie te voorsien en om die

gehalte en betroubaarheid van diens te verbeter.

Met die oog hierop wil Eskom 'n aantal nuwe transmissielyne bou om sy vernaamste opwekfasiliteite in Mpumalanga te verbind met vraagsentrums in KwaZulu-Natal.

Die versterking van die elektrisiteitsnetwerk behels die gefaseerde bou van verskeie 765 kV-transmissielyne dwarsdeur die land in die nabye toekoms. Die bou van 'n 765 kV-kraglyn is 'n gelyste aktiwiteit ingevolge artikel 24(5) van die Wet op Nasionale Omgewingsbestuur, Wet No 107 van 1998, en vereis dus omgewingsmagtiging van die Departement van Omgewingsake (DO).

VOORGESTELDE PROJIEK

Hierdie Omgewingsimpakbepaling (OIB) fokus op die voorgestelde 765 kV-transmissielyn van die Camden-substasie naby Ermelo in die ooste van Mpumalanga na die Mbewu (Theta)-substasie wat naby Empangeni in die noorde van KwaZulu-Natal gebou gaan word.

Die regstreekse afstand tussen die twee substasies is ongeveer 360 km en die terrein word gekenmerk deur bosbou, suikerrietboerdery, bewerkte landerye, oop veld, beesboerdery, wildplase en woongebiede.

Daar is verskeie alternatiewe roetes, en elke roete het 'n korridor van twee kilometer breed (moet deur die DO bevestig word). Hierdie alternatiewe sal gedurende die omvangsfase van die OIB ondersoek word om vas te stel of dit omgewingskundig doenlik is, om enige hoëvlakse groot tekortkominge te identifiseer en ander alternatiewe voor te stel waar van toepassing.

Die alternatiewe sal deur spesialiste geëvalueer word voordat die besluitneemowerheid, die DO, die bevindings van die OIB sal bestudeer en besluit om magtiging te verleen of te weier en die alternatief met die minste impak op die omgewing bepaal as die voorgestelde transmissielynkorridor.

'n 765 kV-transmissielyn is die grootste in sy soort wat deur Eskom gebruik word, met 'n mas, ook 'n toring genoem, van gemiddeld 40 m hoog, en dit vereis 'n serwituut van 80 m breed – 40 m aan weerskante van die middellyn (90 m in plantasies.)

Die rede hoekom 'n korridor van twee kilometer breed (moet deur die DO bevestig word) ondersoek word terwyl 'n serwituut van 80 m vir die transmissielyn vereis word, is dat nadat 'n alternatief deur die DO goedgekeur is, Eskom se span onderhandelars saam met die betrokke OIB-spesialiste oor die goedgekeurde korridor sal stap. Dit word gedoen om te verseker dat afwykings van die roete nog binne die goedgekeurde korridor gemaak kan word as enige omgewingskundige, maatskaplike of ekonomiese sensitiviteite opgemerk word of onderhandelings met grondeienaars vereis dat die roete effens gewysig word.

Binne die serwitute mag daar geen strukture, groot bome, suikerriet of opstapeling van materiaal wees nie. Boere mag koring, mielies ens in die serwituut onder die transmissielyne plant.



POTENSIËLE IMPAK VAN TRANSMISSIELYNE

Transmissiekraglyne is groot strukture en het potensiële impakte op hulle omgewing. Moontlike impakte op die fisiese en sosio-ekonomiese omgewings sluit in:

- Grondgebruik – Die voorgestelde korridors loop deur landbougrond en daar kan beperkings wees op wat 'n boer onder die lyne mag doen.
- Grondgebruikbestuur – Eskom vereis gereelde toegang tot die transmissielyn vir instandhouding.
- Visuele impak – Die maste is gemiddeld 40 m hoog en sal in sekere gebiede baie sigbaar wees.
- Erfenishulpbronne – Die voorgestelde korridor sal ondersoek word vir argeologiese en geskiedkundige oorblyfsels en ou geboue.
- Elektromagnetiese veld – 'n 765 kV-lyn wek 'n elektromagnetiese veld op en kan veiligheidsoorwegings hê wat ondersoek moet word.

- Die konstruksie en plasing van die maste en die bou van toegangspaaie kan 'n negatiewe impak hê op plantegroei, wat ondersoek moet word vir bedreigde of kwynende plant- en diersoorte.
- Die transmissielyn kan dalk in die vlugbaan van voëls wees, wat versagtingsmaatreëls kan vereis.

Daar is verskeie tipes mas- of toringontwerpe, soos die geankerde V-draagmas wat vir hierdie transmissielyn gebruik kan word nadat magtiging verleen is. Die keuse van die geskikste mastipe sal deur die projekspan bepaal word. Spanmaste, met 'n baie sterker en groter struktuur, kan op draaie van meer as 3 grade gebruik word en waar sterker strukture nodig is.

Geankerde V-toring



Spantoring



KEUSE VAN ALTERNATIEWE

Die volgende kriteria is gebruik om die alternatiewe vir hierdie voorgestelde transmissielyn te kies:

- Die korridors loop ewewydig aan bestaande lyne, wat die omgewingsimpak kan verminder.
- Die beperking van visuele impakte, veral oor bergagtige terrein.
- Vermyn waar moontlik skielike veranderinge in die topografie, soos waar valleie en berge bymekaar kom.
- Onstabiele geologiese en grondgebiede.

- Gebiede met ernstige plaat- en sloepersie en oorbeweide gebiede.
- Sensitiewe voëlgebiede, insluitende wei-, slaap- en nesmaakplekke.
- Sensitiewe natuurreservate en natuurlewegebiede.
- Vleilande.
- Gebiede wat deur mense bewoon word.
- Nywerheids- en mynbougebiede.

Omgewingsimpakbepaling

'n Omgewingsimpakbepaling (OIB) is 'n beplannings- en besluitneemproses wat onderneem word ingevolge artikel 24(5) van die Wet op Nasionale Omgewingsbestuur, 1998 (Wet No. 107 van 1998).

WAT IS 'N OIB?

'n OIB het twee parallelle en geïntegreerde prosesse, naamlik 'n **tegniese** proses en 'n proses van **openbare deelname**.

Die **tegniese** proses ondersoek "harde" inligting: feite gegrond op wetenskaplike en tegniese studies, statistieke of tegniese data. Dit identifiseer die potensiele negatiewe en positiewe gevolge van 'n voorgestelde projek of ontwikkeling in 'n vroeë stadium en beveel maniere aan om positiewe impakte te vergroot en negatiewe impakte te vermy, te verminder of te versag.

Die OIB-regulasies vereis dat 'n Omgewingsbestuursplan (OBP) ontwikkel word. Die OBP bevat aanbevelings oor hoe om die projek te bedryf en te implementeer. Die bepaling van die OBP is wetlik bindend vir die ontwikkelaar en sy kontrakteurs.

Openbare deelname verseker dat die OIB-proses billik, oop en deursigtig is. Dit bied ook aan belanghebbendes genoeg inligting en 'n geleentheid om by te dra.

Gedurende die proses van openbare deelname van die OIB sal die belanghebbendes op hoogte gehou word van onderhandelinge met grondeienaars oor grond en serwitute en vergoeding.

Hierdie onderhandelinge sal egter in 'n afsonderlike proses gevoer word. Die bevindings van die OIB sal grondeienaars en Eskom help om die omvang van plaaslike impakte te bepaal met die oog op enige moontlike onderhandelings.

Die proses van openbare deelname is bedoel om voldoende en toeganklike inligting op 'n objektiewe wyse aan belanghebbende en geaffekteerde partye te verskaf om hulle te help om:

- Sorgwekkende kwessies te opper en voorstelle te maak vir alternatiewe opsies en groter voordele;
- Plaaslike kennis by te dra;
- Seker te maak dat hulle kwessies opgeneem is en deur die tegniese ondersoeke oorweeg is; en
- Kommentaar te lewer op die bevindings van die OIB.

AKTIWITEITE WAT TYDENS HIERDIE OIB OORWEEG WORD

Ingevolge **Goewermentskennisgewing R. 545 van 2010** moet 'n volledige OIB vir die volgende gelyste aktiwiteit gedoen word en is dit op die voorgestelde projek van toepassing:

Aktiwiteit 8: Die konstruksie van fasiliteite of infrastruktuur vir die transmissie en verspreiding van elektrisiteit met 'n kapasiteit van 275 kV of meer, buite 'n stedelike gebied of nywerheidskompleks.

Ingevolge **Goewermentskennisgewing R. 544 van 2010** moet 'n Basiese Bepaling gedoen word vir die voorgestelde projek (hierdie aktiwiteite het 'n minder ernstige impak as die aktiwiteite wat 'n OIB vereis).

Aktiwiteit 10: Die konstruksie van fasiliteite of infrastruktuur vir die transmissie of verspreiding van elektrisiteit –

(ii) binne stedelike gebiede of nywerheidskomplekse, met 'n kapasiteit van 275 kV of meer.

Aktiwiteit 22: Die bou van 'n pad buite stedelike gebiede (i) met 'n reserwe breër as 13,5 meter, of (ii) waar daar nie 'n reserwe is nie, waar die pad breër as agt meter is.

Aktiwiteit 24: Die transformasie van grond groter as 1 000 vierkante meter tot residensiële, kleinhandels-, kommersiële, nywerheids- of institusionele gebruik, waar sodanige grond

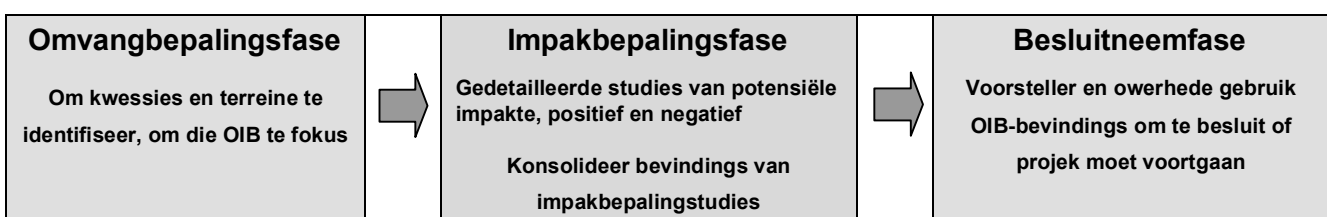
ten tyde van die inwerkingtreding van hierdie Bylae as oop ruimte of vir bewaring gesoneer was of 'n gelykwaardige sonering gehad het.

Aktiwiteit 26: Enige proses of aktiwiteit wat geïdentifiseer is ingevolge artikel 53(1) van die National Environmental Management: Biodiversity Act, 2004 (Wet No. 10 van 2004).

Aktiwiteit 38: Die uitbreiding van fasiliteite vir die transmissie en verspreiding van elektrisiteit, waar die vergrote kapasiteit meer as 275 kV sal wees en die ontwikkelingsvoetspoor sal toeneem.

Aktiwiteit 47: Die verbreding van 'n pad met meer as ses meter, of die verlenging van 'n pad met meer as een kilometer waar die bestaande reserwe breër as 13,5 meter is, of waar daar nie 'n reserwe is nie, waar die bestaande pad breër as agt meter is.

Daar word aansoek gedoen vir bykomende gelyste aktiwiteite ingevolge **Goewermentskennisgewing R. 546 van 2010**. Hierdie gelyste aktiwiteite word by die OIB-aansoekvorm ingesluit. Hierdie aansoekvorm sal 'n aanhangsel wees by die Konsep-Omvangsverslag, wat vir openbare kommentaar beskikbaar gestel sal word sodra dit beskikbaar is.



Die Omgewingsimpakbepalingsproses

FASES VAN 'N OIB

OMVANGBEPALINGSFASE VAN DIE OIB

Die **eerste fase** van 'n OIB is die Omvangbepalingsfase, wat gedoen word om 'n begrip te kry van die potensiele omgewingskwessies rakende die projek en om te bepaal waar verdere inligting nodig is, deur middel van spesialisstudies of ondersoeke.

Die Omvangsverslag en Studieplan vir die OIB word aan die Departement van Omgewingsake (DO) voorgelê vir beoordeling en goedkeuring van die voorgestelde benadering tot die gedetailleerde ondersoek wat in die volgende fase vereis word.

Mpumalanga se Departement van Ekonomiese Ontwikkeling, Omgewing en Toerisme en KwaZulu-Natal se Departement van Landbou, Omgewingsake en Landelike Ontwikkeling is die kommentaarowerhede vir die studie.

Aktiwiteite in die Omvangsfase sluit in:

- Vergaderings met owerhede om oor proses- en studievereistes ooreen te kom;

- Die plasing van terreinkennisgewings, die verspreiding van briewe, hierdie Agtergrondinligtingsdokument en 'n uitnodiging om tot die OIB-proses by te dra aan Belanghebbende en Geaffekteerde Partye in die projekgebied en verder;
- Advertensies in plaaslike en streekkoerante om geleenthede vir deelname bekend te maak;
- Terugvoerbrief oor vordering en aankondigings oor die beskikbaarheid van die Konsep-Omvangverslag (KOV) en die Kwessies- en Reaksiesverslag (KRV);
- Verspreiding van 'n KOV, insluitende die KRV, vir kommentaar;
- Werkwinkels met belanghebbendes in die gebied om kommentaar oor die KOV te kry;
- Voorlegging van 'n Finale Omvangverslag (FOV) met alle kwessies wat vir die impakbepaling geopper is, aan die DO;
- Voorlegging van die Studieplan vir die OIB aan die DO;
- Verspreiding van die FOV ter inligting; en
- Terugvoerbrief oor vordering aan belanghebbendes.

IMPAKBEPALINGSFASE VAN DIE OIB

Die **tweede fase** van die OIB is 'n Impakbepalingsfase, wat die uitvoering van verskeie spesialisstudies en die opstel van 'n Omgewingsimpakverslag (OIV) en 'n Konsep-OBP behels.

As deel van die bepaling sal 'n OBP vir die projek ook aan die DO voorgelê word vir goedkeuring. Die nakoming van die OBP voor en na konstruksie sal voldoening aan omgewingsregulasies verseker gedurende die beplannings-, konstruksie-, bedryfs- en (indien van toepassing) uitdienstellingsfasies.

Die geïdentifiseerde spesialisstudies wat (tot dusver) vir hierdie OIB nodig is, verskyn hier onder (alle seisoensafhanklike studies sal in die nat seisoen ook gedoen word):

- Terrestriële Ekologiebepaling (Fauna en Flora);
- Voëllewebepaling;
- Erfenisimpakbepaling;
- Maatskaplike impakbepaling;
- Oppervlakwaterbepaling
- Grondsoort- en Grondvermoë/Landboubepaling;
- Visuele Impakbepaling; en
- Geografiese Inligtingstelsels (GIS).

Die name van die spesialiste wat hierdie studies sal onderneem, kan van die Kantoor vir Openbare Deelname verkry word.

Spesifieke aktiwiteite in hierdie fase sluit in:

- Spesialisstudies wat fokus op uitkomst van die Omvangsfase en kwessies deur belanghebbendes geopper;
- Terugvoer oor vordering aan belanghebbendes;
- Opstel van 'n Konsep-OIV wat die potensiele positiewe en negatiewe impakte toon, asook maatreëls om positiewe impakte te vergroot en negatiewe impakte te verminder of te vermy;
- Omgewingsimpakverklaring, wat die voorkeuralternatief en die redes daarvoor toon;
- Adverteer die beskikbaarheid van die Konsep-OIV in plaaslike en streekkoerante;
- Verspreiding van die Konsep-OIV, met Kwessies- en Reaksiesverslag, vir kommentaar; en
- Vergaderings met belanghebbendes in die projekgebied om die bevindings van die OIB voor te hou vir belanghebbendes se kommentaar.

Die Konsep-OIV en OBP sal dan gefinaliseer en aan die DO voorgelê word vir 'n besluit.

BESLUITNEEMFASE VAN DIE OIB

Die **derde fase** behels 'n besluit deur die besluitneemowerheid, in hierdie geval die Departement van Omgewingsake (DO). Die DO moet hierdie verslag binne 105 dae aanvaar of verwerp. Belanghebbendes sal in kennis gestel word van die DO se besluit of Omgewingsmagtiging verleen is of nie, en van die appèlprosedure vir as hulle teen die besluit sou wou appelleer.

Hierdie dokument is ook in Engels en isiZulu beskikbaar
Besoek ons webtuiste www.zitholele.co.za vir meer inligting

REGISTRASIE- EN KOMMENTAARBLAD

Omgewingsimpakbepaling vir die voorgestelde 765 kV Camden - Mbewu (Theta)-kraglyn

Ingevoeg in die Agtergrondinligtingsdokument
Oktober 2010

OIB-Kantoor vir Openbare Deelname

Anelle Lötter/Florence Rambuda
Zitholele Consulting (Edms) Bpk
Posbus 6002, Halfway House, 1685
Tel: (011) 207 2076/2075
Faks: 086-676-9950
E-pos: alotter@zitholele.co.za
florencer@zitholele.co.za

Vul asb in en stuur teen 5 November 2010 terug aan die OIB-Kantoor vir Openbare Deelname (kyk hierbo)

TITEL		VOORNAAM					
VOORLETTERS		VAN					
ORGANISASIE		E-POS					
POSADRES							
		POSKODE					
TEL NO		FAKS NO					
Registreer my asb formeel as 'n belanghebbende en geaffekteerde party (B&GP) sodat ek verdere inligting en kennisgewings gedurende die Omgewingsimpakbepalingsproses kan ontvang.			<table border="1"> <tr> <td>JA</td> <td>NEE</td> </tr> </table>	JA	NEE		
JA	NEE						
Ek wil graag my kennisgewings soos volg ontvang:			<table border="1"> <tr><td>Brief (pos)</td></tr> <tr><td>E-pos</td></tr> <tr><td>Faks</td></tr> <tr><td>Telefoon</td></tr> </table>	Brief (pos)	E-pos	Faks	Telefoon
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Papierkopieë							
Per e-pos							
Op CD							
Ingevolge GK 543 - 546 – Staatskoerant No. 33306 van 18 Junie 2010 (OIB-prosesregulasies) maak ek hieronder enige regstreekse sake-, finansiële, persoonlike of ander belang bekend wat ek by die goedkeuring of weiering van die aansoek het:							
.....							

KOMMENTAAR (Gebruik asb afsonderlike velle indien nodig)

Ek stel voor dat die volgende kwessies in die Omgewingsimpakbepaling ondersoek word:

.....

.....

.....

Enige ander kommentaar:

.....

.....

Versoek asb die volgende van my kollegas/vriende om as B&GP's vir hierdie projek te registreer:

.....

.....

DANKIE VIR U BYDRAE

Ukuhlolwa Komthelela Emvelweni (EIA) ngomgudu wamandla kagesi i-765 kV Camden-Mbewu (Theta)

DEA Ref 12/12/20/2029

INCWADI YOKUNIKEZA ULWAZI Okthoba 2010

Lo Mbhalo Wolwazi Oluyisendlalelo (Background Information Document (BID) uhlinzeka Abantu Abanentshisekelo Nabathintekile Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs) ngolwazi ngoKuhlolwa Komthelela Emvelweni (EIA) owenziwa iZitholele Consulting (Pty) Ltd ngomgudu wamandla kagesi i-765 kV Camden-Mbewu (Theta) phakathi kwe-Ermelo neMpangeni.

Le BID futhi ihlinzeka ama-I&AP ngethuba:

- Lokubhalisa njengabambiqhaza ohlelweni lokuhlanganyela komphakathi; kanye
- Nokuphawula ngephrojekthi ehlongozwayo.

Inhloso ye-EIA ukukhomba nokuhlola imithelela enokwenzeka, ukuncoma izindlela zokugwema noma zokunciphisa imithelela emibi nokukhuthaza imithelela emihle. Iziphathimandla ezenza izinqumo kule EIA Umnyango Wezemvelo ngokuhambisana nosigaba 24(5) soMthetho Wokuphathwa Kwezemvelo Kuzwelonke (NEMA), Umthetho 107 ka-1998.

Bhalisa ngomhla ka-5 Novemba 2010

Uzofakwa ohlwini lwamagama akukhompuyutha ababambiqhaza bese uthola eminye imibhalo yokuthi uphawule. Imibono yakho izoqinisekisa ukuthi zonke izinto ezifanele ziyafakwa. Ungagcwalisa bese uletha ikhasi lokubhalisa/lokuphawula elifakiwe, ungabhala incwadi, ungashaya ucingo noma uthumele i-e-meyili ehhovisi lokuhlanganyela komphakathi, uma ufuna ukuveza ukukhathazeka nanoma yikuphi maqondana nale EIA.

Yonke imibhalo ye-EIA izotholakala ku-inthanethi ku-www.eskom.co.za kanye no-www.zitholele.co.za

Ihovisi Lokuhlanganyela komphakathi

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E-meyili: jacquih@zitholele.co.za

ISENDLALELO

U-Eskom owenza imisebenzi yosizo lwaseNingizimu Afrika, edlulisa nehambisa ugesi. U-Eskom uphakela ama-95% kagesi wezwe, kanye nama-60% kagesi wonke osetshenziswa e-Afrika. U-Eskom udlala indima enkulu ekusheshiseni ukukhula komnotho waseNingizimu Afrika ngokuhluzeka ngokunikezela ngogesi okuseqophelweni eliphezulu.

U-Eskom usohlelweni lokutshala izimali kungqalasizinda enkulu, kubandakanya nokwakha iziteshi ezincane kanye nezintambo zokuhambisa amandla kagesi ezintsha. Umphambo wokuhambisa ugesi KwaZulu-Natal udinga ukuqiniswa ukuze uhlangebezane nokufuneka okukhulayo kulesi sifundazwe kanye nokwenza ngcono iqophelo lomsebenzi kanye nokwethembeka.

IPHROJEKTHI EHLONGOZIWE

Lokhu Kuhlolwa Komthelela Emvelweni (EIA) kugxile emgudwini wokudlulisa ohlongozwayo i-765 kV osuka eCamden, esiteshini esincane eduze kwase-Ermelo empumalanga neSifundazwe saseMpumalanga uya esiteshini esincane i-Mbewu (Theta) ozokwakhiwa eduze kwase-Empangeni enyakatho neKwaZulu-Natal.

Ibanga eliqondile phakathi kweziteshi ezincane ezimbili cishe ama-360km kanti ibonakala ngamahlathi, amasimu kamoba, imihlaba elinyiwe, amasimu avulekile, amapulazi ezinkomo, amapulazi ezinyamazane kanye nezindawo zokuhlala.

Kuneminye imigudu eminingana ehlukehlukehlu kusakela kuma-320 ukuya kuma-410 km umgudu ngamunye ube nemihubhe (kufanele iqinisekise yi-DEA) engamakhilomitha amabili ububanzi. Lokhu okuhlukile kuzohlungwa ngesikhathi sesigaba sokuhlela se-EIA ukusho ukuthi kungenzeka yini ngokwemvelo, ukukhomba nanoma yimaphi amaphutha abulalayo asezingeni eliphezulu nokuphakamisela okunye okuhlukile uma kukhona.

Okuhlukile kuzohlolwa ngongcweti ngaphambi kwesiphathimandla esenza isinqumo, i-DEA izocwanginga okutholakele kwe-EIA bese iyanquma ukuthi ingabe iyayinikeza yini noma iyala nemvume nokusho okuhlukile okunomthelela omncane kunakho konke emvelweni njengomngcele wentambo yokudlulisa ophakanyisiwe.

Ukubhekana nalesi simo u-Eskom ufuna ukwakha izintambo zokuhambisa ezintsha, zixhume izindawo zokusiza eziphehlayo ezinkulu eMpumalanga nezikhungo zokufuna KwaZulu-Natal.

Ukuqinisa umphambo kagesi kufaka ukufakwa kokwakhiwa kwezintambo zokudlulisa ezahlukene ze-765kV ezweni lonke esikhathini esizayo. Ukwakhiwa kwamandla kagesi i-765kV umsebenzi obaliwe ngokweSigaba 24(5) soMthetho Wokuphathwa Kwezemvelo Kazwelonke (National Environmental Management Act (NEMA), Umthetho 107 ka-1998 futhi-ke kudingeka ukugunyaza kwezemvelo okuvela kuMnyango Wezemvelo (DEA).

Umgudu wokudlulisa i-765 kV ngenkulu kakhulu ohlotsheni lwayo esetshenziswa ngu-Eskom, enesigxobo esikhulu sikagesi i-pylon, futhi

ibizwa ngokuthi umbhoshongo, ongama-40 m ukuphakama futhi inobubanzi obungama-80 m -ama-40 m ohlangothini ngalunye lomugqa ophakathi nendawo (ama-90 m ububanzi emasimini).

Isizathu sokuphenya umhubhe ongamakhilomitha amabili ububanzi (kufanele kuqinisekise yi-DEA) lapho kudingeka khona imvume yokusebenzisa umhlaba yama-80 m adingekela umgudu wokudlulisa, uma okuhlukile sekuvunywe yi-DEA "ukuba ngaphansi" komhubhe ogunyaziwe kuzokwenziwa yithimba le-Eskom labakhulumeli kanye kanye nongcweti abafanele be-EIA. Lokhu okokuqinisekisa ukuthi ukuphambuka komgudu kusangenziwa ngaphakathi komhubhe ovunyiwe uma kubonakala nanoma yikuphi ukuzwela kwezemvelo, kwenhlalo yomphakathi kanye nokuzwela komnotho noma izingxoxo nabanikazi bomhlaba zidinga umgudu ukuthi uphambuke kancane.

Akukho zakhiwo, zihlahla ezinkulu, umoba noma ukutakwa kwananoma iyiphi impahla okungenzeka ngaphakathi emhlabeni wabanye abantu okunegunya lokuthi usetshenziswe. Abalimi bavunyelwe ukuthi balime ukolo, okusanhlamvu kanye nommbila, njll. ngaphakathi emhlabeni okunegunya lokuwusebenzisa ngaphansi kwemigudu yokudlulisa

IMITHELELA ENOKWENZEKA EMIGUDWINI YOKUDLULISA

Izintambo zokudlulisa amandla kagesi izakhiwo ezinkulu futhi zinomthelela ezinokuba nawo endaweni ebazungezile. Imithelela enokwenzeka ezindaweni zomzimba nezenhlalo yomphakathi nomnotho nezibandakanya:

- Ukusetshenziswa komhlaba - Imihubhe ephakanyiswayo inqamula emhlabeni wokulima futhi kungenzeka kube nemingcele ekutheni yini abalimi abazovunyelwa ukuthi bayenze ngaphansi kwezintambo.
- Ukuphathwa kokusetshenziswa komhlaba - U-Eskom udinga ukufinyelela okuvamile entanjeni yokudlulisela ukuze anakekele.
- Umthelela obonakalayo - izigxobo ezinkulu zokuthwala ugesi zingama-40 m ukuphakama futhi ziyabonakala kakhulu ezindaweni ezithize.
- Izidingongqangi zamagugu - Umhubhe ophakanyiswayo uzophenywa kubhekwe izinsalela zokumbiwa kwizinto ezisemhlabathini kanye nezomlando kanye namabhilidi amadala.
- I-Electro-magnetic field - Intambo i-A 765 kV yenza i-electro magnetic field futhi kungenzeka kube nokukhathazeka kokuphepha okudinga ukuphenywa.

- Ukwakhiwa nokubekwa kwezigxobo ezinkulu zokuhambisa amandla kagesi kanye nokwakhiwa kwemigwaqo yokufinyelela kungabe nomthelela omubi ezitshalweni okufanele ziphenyelwe isitshalo esesatshisiwe nesibekeke engozini kanye nezinhlobo zezilwane.
- Umgudu wokudlulisa kungenzeka wenzeke endleleni yokundizela izinyoni ezenza ukuthi izindlela zokuthambisa zidingeke.

Kunezinhlalo ezahlukene zezigxobo zokuhambisa ugesi/zamadizayini emibhoshongo anjenge-Guyed-V umbhoshongo wokubekela isikhathi esizayo/isigxobo sokuhambisa ugesi okungasetshenziselwa lomgudu wokudlulisa uma sekunikezwe imvume. Isidingo sokukhetha uhlobo lwesigxobo esikhulu sokuhambisa ugesi (iphayiloni)/umbhoshongo kuzoshiwo ithimba lephrojekthi ezobheka uhlobo lwephayiloni olufanele. Imibhoshongo yokudonsa enesakhiwo esinamandlanyana nesikhudlwana singasetshenziswa emakhoneni angaphezulu kwama-degree ama-3 nalapho okudingeka khona izakhiwo ezinamandlanyana.

Guyed V-Tower



Strain Tower



UKUKHETHA OKUHLUKILE

Lezi zindlela zasetshenziswa ukukhetha okuhlukile kwalo mgudu wokudlulisa ohlongozwayo:

- Imihubhe ihambisana nemigudu evele ikhona enganciphisa umthelela wemvelo.
- Ukunciphisa kwemithelela ebonakalayo, ikakhulukazi umhlaba oyizintaba.
- Ukugwema, lapho kunokwenzeka khona izinguquko ezisheshayo emhlabeni njengemingcele yezintaba entabeni ephansi.

- Izindawo zemvelo nomhlabathi ezingaqinanga.
- Izindawo ezinokhethe olunamandla kanye nokuguguleka kwezindonga namadlelo asedliwe ngokweqile
- Izindawo ezizwelayo ezinyonini kubandakanya izindawo zokwalukela, zokuhlala ezintini nezokondlela.
- Iziqwi ezinokuzwela kanye nezindawo zezilwane zasendle.
- Amaxhaphozi.
- Izindawo zokuhlala abantu.
- Izindawo zezimboni nezezimayini.

Ukuhlolwa Komthelela Emvelweni

Ukuhlolwa Komthelela Emvelweni (EIA) uhlelo lokuhlela kanye nokwenza izinqumo ezenziwe ngokweSigaba 24 (50 soMthetho Wokuphathwa Kwemvelo Kazwelonke (National Environmental Management Act (NEMA)), Umthetho 107 ka-1998.

YINI I-EIA?

I-EIA inezinhlelo ezimbili ezihambisanayo okuyilezi, uhlelo lobuchwepheshe kanye nolokuhlanganyela komphakathi.

Uhlelo lobuchwepheshe luphenya ulwazi “olunzima” amaqiniso ancike ezifundweni zesayensi nezobuchwepheshe, izibalo noma ulwazi lobuchwepheshe. Ikhomba imiphumela emibi enokwenzeka nemihle yiphrojekthi ehlongoziwe noma intuthuko esigabeni esiphansi nokuncoma izindlela zokuthuthukisa imithelela emihle nokugwema, ukunciphisa noma ukuqeda imithelela emibi.

Izimiso zomthetho ze-EIA zidinga ukuthi kwenziwe Uhlelo Lokuphathwa Kwemvelo (EMP): I-EMP ihlinzeka ngesincomo zokuthi iphrojekthi isetshenzwa kanjani futhi iqalisa kanjani ukusebenza. Ukuhlinzeka kwe-EMP kubopha ngokusemthethweni kumthuthukisi kanye nosonkontileka bayo.

Ukuhlanganyela komphakathi kuqinisekisa ukuthi uhlelo lwe-EIA luqotho, luvulelekile futhi lwenzelwe obala. Futhi luhlinzeka ababambiqhaza ngolwazi futhi lubanike nethuba lokufaka isandla.

Izingxoxo nabanikazi bomhlaba ngomhlaba kanye nemvume yokusebenzisa umhlaba nesinxephezelo kuzoshiyelwana ngakho nababambiqhaza ngesikhathi sohlelo lokuhlanganyela komphakathi lwe-EIA.

Kodwa-ke lezi zingxoxo zizokwenzeka ohlelweni oluseceleni. Okutholwe yi-EIA kuzosiza abanikazi bomhlaba ne-Eskom ukuthi basho ubungako bemithelela endaweni ukusiza kunanoma yiziphi izingxoxo ezingadingeka.

Uhlelo lokuhlanganyela komphakathi lwenzelwe ukuhlinzeka ngolwazi olwanele nolutholalalayo kubantu abanentshisekelo nabathintekayo ngendlela enonhloso yokubasiza:

- Ukuphakamisa izinto ezikhathazayo nokwenza iziphakamiso zokuhlukile nezinzuzo ezithuthukisiwe;
- Ukufaka isandla ngolwazi lwasendaweni;
- Ukuqinisekisa ukuthi izindaba zabo zithathiwe futhi zabhekela ngophenyo lobuchwepheshe; kanye
- Nokuphawula ngokutholwe yi-EIA.

IMISEBENZI EHLOLWE NGESIKHATHI SE-EIA

NgokweSaziso SikaHulumeni (GN).R. 545 sika- 2010, imisebenzi ebaliwe elandelayo idinga ukuthi kwenziwe i-EIA ephelele futhi ifanele kule phrojekthi ehlongoziwayo:

Umsebenzi 8: Ukwakhiwa kwezindawo zokusiza noma ingqalasizinda yokudlulisa nokuhambisa ugesi onamandla awu-275kV noma ngaphezulu, ngaphandle kwendawo yasedolobheni noma inxanxathela yezakhiwo zezimboni.

NgokweSaziso SikaHulumeni (GN).R. 544 ka-2010, imisebenzi ebaliwe elandelayo idinga Ukuhlolwa Okuyisisekelo kufanele yenziwe kuphrojekthi ehlongoziwe (le misebenzi inemithelela emincane kunaleyo misebenzi edinga i-EIA okuzoholela ekutheni i-EIA yenzelwe iphrojekthi ehlongoziwe):

Umsebenzi 10: Ukwakhiwa kwezindawo zokusiza noma ingqalasizinda yokudlulisa nokuhambisa ugesi: (ii) ngaphakathi ezindaweni ezisemadolobheni noma izinxanxathela zezakhiwo zezimboni onamandla angu-275kv noma ngaphezulu.

Umsebenzi 22: Ukwakhiwa komgwaqo, ngaphandle kwezindawo ezisemadolobheni, (i) ezinengodla ebanzana kunamamitha ayi-13.5 noma, (ii) lapho kungekho khona ingodla lapho umgwaqo ubanzana kunamamitha ayishiyagalolunye.

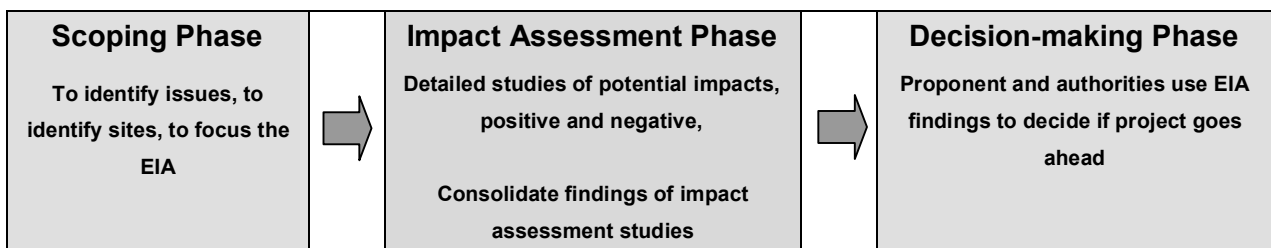
Umsebenzi 24: Ukuguqulwa komhlaba ongaphezudlwana kwama-square metre ayi-1000 ngobukhulu, ezindaweni zokuhlala, zokuthengisa, zohwebo, zezimboni noma zokusetshenziselwa izikhungo, lapho ngesikhathi sokuqala ukusebenza kwale Sheduli lowo mhlaba wawuhlelwe njengendawo evulekile, ukongiwa noma kwakunendawo eyayinokuhlelwa okufanayo.

Umsebenzi 38: Ukwandiswa kwezindawo zosizo zokuguqula nokuhambisa ugesi lapho amandla andisiwe ezokweqa u-27kV futhi nemilobo yamagxathu entuthuko azokhula.

Umsebenzi 47: Ukwandiswa kobubanzi bomgwaqo ngaphezu kwamamitha ayisithupha, noma ukwelula umgwaqo ngaphezu kwekhilomitha elilodwa: lapho ingodla esikhona ibanzana kunamamitha ayi-13.5, noma lapho kungenangodla khona esikhona, lapho umgwaqo osukhona ubanzana kunamamitha ayi-8.

Imisebenzi ebaliwe eyengeziwe ngokweSaziso SikaHulumeni (GN) R 546 sika-2010 ifakelwa isicelo. Le misebenzi ebaliwe ifakiwe efomini lokufaka isicelo se-EIA.

Leli fomu lesicelo lizokwenza isithasiselo eMbikweni Wokuhlela Owuhlaka ozokwenziwa ukuthi umphakathi uphawule ngawo uma sewukhona.



IZIGABA ZE-EIA

ISIGABA SOKUHLELA INDAWO SE-EIA

Isigaba sokuqala se-EIA Isigaba Sokuhlela Indawo, okwenziwe ukuthola ukuqonda ngezindaba zemvelo esinokwenzeka ezifanele iphrojekthi nokusho ukuthi olunye ulwazi luyadingeka yini, ngesimo sezifundo zongcweti/ngophenyo.

Umbiko Wokuhlelwa Kwendawo kanye noHlelo Locwaningo lwe-EIA kuhanjiswa eMnyangweni Wezemvelo ukuyohlolwa bese kwenziwa ngcono indlela ehlongozwayo ophenyweni olunemininingwane edingekayo esigabeni esilandelayo.

Umanyango Wokuthuthukiswa Komnotho, Ezemvelo kanye Nezokuvakasha eMpumalanga kanye noMnyango Wezolimo KwaZulu-Natal, Umanyango Wezemvelo kanye Nokuthuthukiswa Kwezindawo Zasemakhaya ayiziphathimandla eziphawulayo ocwaningweni.

Imisebenzi ebandakanyeke eSigabeni Sokuhlela Indawo ibandakanya:

- Imihlangano neziphathimandla ukuvumelana ngohlolo kanye nezidingo zocwaningo,

- Ukubekwa kwezaziso zendawo, ukuhanjiswa kwezincwadi, lo Mbhalo Wolwazi Oluyisendlalelo kanye nesimemo sokufaka isandla ohlelweni lwe-EIA kuBantu Abanentshisekelo endaweni yephrojekthi nangaphezulu.
- Ukukhangisa kumaphephandaba asekhaya nawesifunda ukumemezela amathuba okuhlanganyela;
- Incwadi yokubuyisa umbiko ngenqubekela phambili kufanele ikhishwe futhi kwenziwe izimemezelo zokuba khona koMbiko Owuhlaka Wokuhlela Indawo (Draft Scoping Report (DSR)) kanye neZindaba Nombiko Wezimpendulo (Issues and Responses Report (IRR));
- Ukuhanjiswa kwe-DSR, kubandakanya i-IRR ukuze aphawule;
- Ukuhlanganisa imihlangano yababambiqhaza endaweni yephrojekthi ukuthola umbono nge-DSR;
- Ukuletha Umbiko Wokuhlela Indawo Okokugcina (Final Scoping Report (FSR)) kufaka zonke izindaba eziphakanyiswe ngokuhlolwa komthelela ku-DEA;
- Ukuletha Uhlelo Lwesifundo se-EIA ku-DEA;
- Ukuhanjiswa kolwazi lwe-FSR; kanye
- Incwadi yokunikezwa umbiko inqubekelaphambili kubabambiqhaza.

ISIGABA SOKUHLOLWA KOMTHELELA SE-EIA

Isigaba sesibili se-EIA Isigaba Sokuhlolwa Komthelela okufaka ukwenza izifundo ezahlukenene zongcweti, kuhlanganisiwe Umbiko Womthelela Emvelweni (EIR) kanye ne-EMP Ewuhlaka.

Njengengxenye yokuhlolwa, i-EMP yiphrojekthi nayo izohanjiswa ku-DEA ukuthi bayigunyaze. Kulandela i-EMP, ngaphambi nangemuva kokwakhiwa, kuzoqinisekiswa ukuhambisana nezimiso zomthetho wemvelo ngesikhathi sezigaba zokuhlela, zokwakha, zokusebenza nezokuthatha umsebenzi (uma kufanele).

Uhlu lwezifundo ezikhonjwe ongcweti oludingeka kule EIA (manje) lubalwe ngezansi (lonke ucwaningo oluncike ezikhathini zonyaka luzokwenziwa ngesikhathi sonyaka esimanzi):

- Ukuhlolwa Kwempilo Yasemhlabeni (Izilwane Zonke Ezikhona kanye Nemithi yonke ekhona endaweni);
- Ukuhlolwa Kwezinyoni zendawo ethile;
- Ukuhlolwa Komthelela Kumagugu
- Ukuhlolwa Komthelela Enhlalweni Yomphakathi
- Ukuhlolwa Kwamanzi Aphezulu
- Ukuhlolwa Kwamandla Omhlabathi Nombhlaba/ Kwezolimo;
- Ukuhlolwa Komthelela Obonakalayo; kanye
- Nezinhlalo Zolwazi Lomhlaba

Amagama ongcweti abazokwenza lolu cwaningo akhona ehhovisi lokuhlanganyela komphakathi.

Imisebenzi ethize ngqo kulesi sigaba izobandakanya:

- Ucwaningo longcweti okugxile emiphumeleni yeSigaba Sokuhlela Indawo kanye nezindaba ezivezwe ababambiqhaza;
- Umbiko ngenqubekelaphambili kubabambiqhaza;
- Ukuhlanganiswa kwe-EIR Ewuhlaka ekhombisa imiphumela emibi enokwenzeka nemihle nezindlela zokuthuthukisa imithelela emihle nokunciphisa noma ukugwema imithelela emibi;
- Isitatimende Somthelela Emvelweni, ukugqamisa okunye okukhethwayo nezizathu zakho;
- Ukukhangisa ngokuba khona koHlaka Lwe-EIR kumaphephabhuku asendaweni nawesifunda;
- Ukuhanjiswa koHlaka Lwe-EIR, kubandakanya Umbiko Wezindaba Nezimpendulo, ukuthi kuphawulwe; kanye
- Nemihlangano yababambiqhaza endaweni yephrojekthi ukwethula okutholakele ku-EIA ukuze ababambiqhaza baphawule.

Uhlaka lwe-EIR kanye ne-EMP luzobe seluqedwa bese luhanjiswa ku-DEA ukuthi ithathe isinqumo.

ISIGABA SOKUHLELA ISINQUMO SE-EIA

Isigaba sesithathu sibandakanya isinqumo ngeziphathimandla ezenza isinqumo, i-DEA kulokhu. I-DEA kufanele yamukele noma yale lo mbiko ezinsukwini eziyi-105. Ababambiqhaza bazokwaziswa ngesinqumo se-DEA uma Imvume Yezemvelo isinikeziwe noma inganikezwanga kanye nenqubo yokudlulisa isicelo uma befuna ukudlulisa isicelo ngesinqumo.

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Visit our website www.zitholele.co.za for more information

**IKHASI LOKUBHALISA NOKUPHAWULA
UKUHLOLA UMTHELELA EMVELWENI
OKUHLONGOZIWE**

Kufakwe kuMbhalo Wolwazi Oluyisendlalelo
Okthoba 2010

Ihhovisi Lokuhlanganyela

Komphakathi le-EIA

Anelle Lötter/Florence Rambuda
Zitholele Consulting (Pty) Ltd
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floencer@zitholele.co.za

Sicela uligcwalise ngomhla ka-5 Novemba 2010 bese ulibuyisela eHhovisi Lokuhlanganyela Komphakathi le-EIA (njengangenhla)

ISIHLOKO		IGAMA	
AMANISHELI		ISIBONGO	
INHLANGANO		E-MEYILI	
IKHELI LEPOSI:		IKHODI YEPOSI:	
INAMBA YOCINGO		INAMBA YEFEKSI	

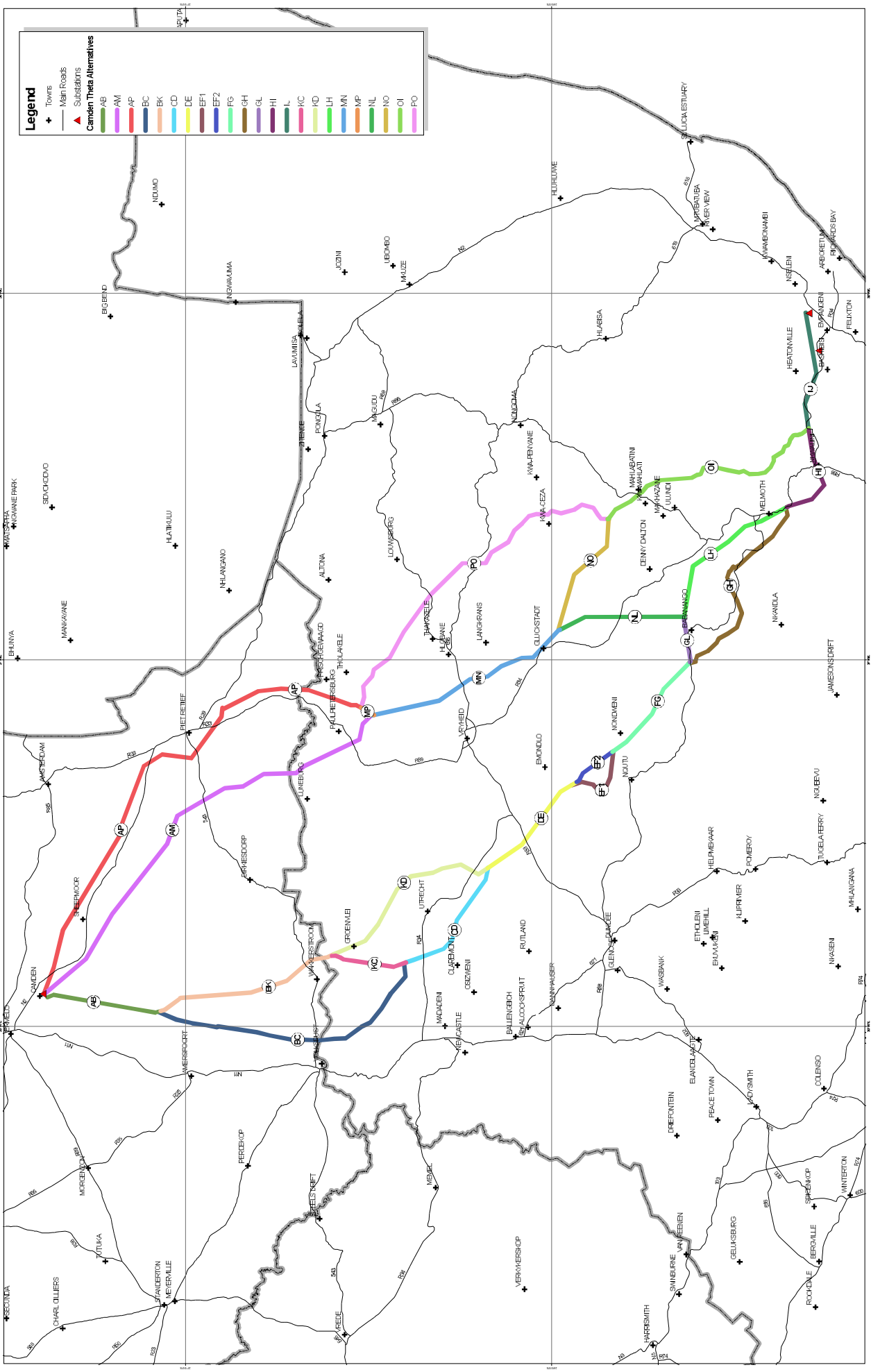
Ngicela ningibhalise ngokusemthethweni njengomuntu onentshisekelo nothintekile (Interested and/or Affected Party (I&AP)) ukuze ngiqhubeke nokuthola ulwazi kanye nezaziso ngesikhathi sohlelo loKuhlolwa Komthelela Emvelweni.	YEBO	CHA
Izaziso zami ngingathanda ukuzithola		Incwadi (iposi) E-meyili Ifeksi: Ucingo
Ngingathanda ukuthola imibhalo yokuphawula kanje		Amakhophi amaphepha Nge-Emeyili: Nge-CD
Ngokwe-GNR 543 - 546 - Igazethi Kahulumeni Namba 33306 ka-18 Juni 2010 (<i>izimiso zomthetho zohlobo lwe-EIA</i>) Ngezansi ngidalula uthando lwami lwananoma yiliphi ibhizinisi, izimali, uqobo noma enye engingaba nalo ekugunyazweni noma ekwaliweni kwesicelo:		

IMIBONO (sicela usebenzise amakhasi aseceleni uma ufuna)

Ngiphakamisa ukuthi izindaba ezilandelayo ezikhathazayo ziphenywe eKuhlolweni Komthelela Emvelweni:

Nanoma yimiphi eminye imibono:

Ngicela ubuze okulandelayo kubalingani bami/abangane ukuthi babhalise njengama-I&AP kule phrojekthi

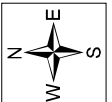


Legend

- Towns: +
- Main Roads: —
- Substations: ▲

Camden Theta Alternatives

- AB
- AM
- AP
- BC
- BK
- CD
- DE
- EF1
- EF2
- FG
- GH
- HI
- I
- J
- KC
- KD
- LH
- MN
- NP
- NL
- NO
- OI
- PO



TITLE:
Alternative Map

DATA SOURCES:
Topo Mapsheets
Surveyor General
Eskom Data

SCALE:
1:373,427

PROJECTION:
WGS 84
Hertebessthoek

DATE DRAWN: 2010/08/30
AUTHOR: K. Kruger

REF NO: Ver 2

PROJ CODE: ZP/J12619

