

**Appendix F1: Presentation to ELC Meeting on
20 August 2020**

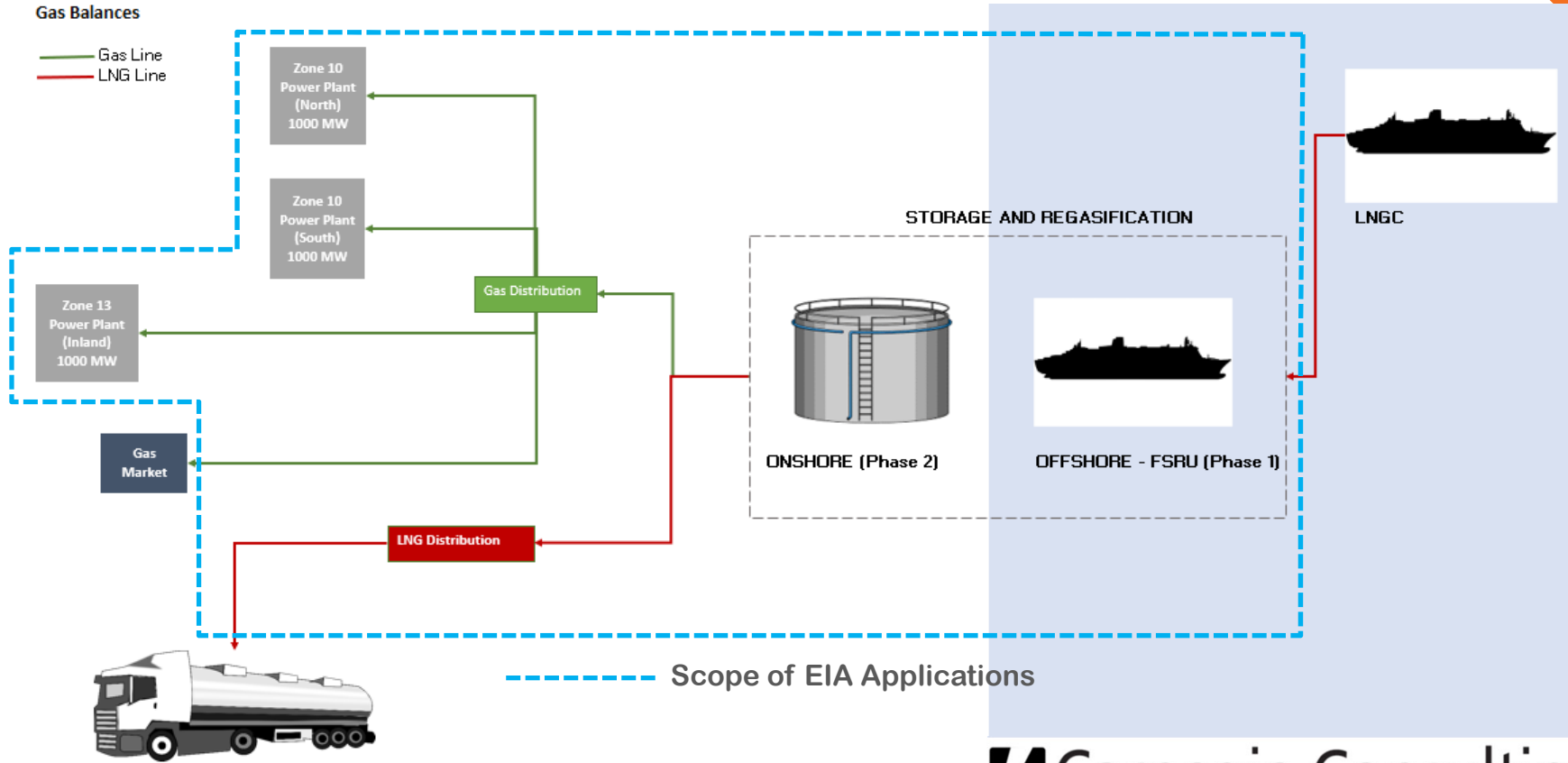
A large red gas carrier ship is shown at night, illuminated by its own lights. The ship is positioned in the center of the frame. In the background, several wind turbines are visible against a dark blue sky. The water in the foreground is dark, with some reflections of light from the ship.

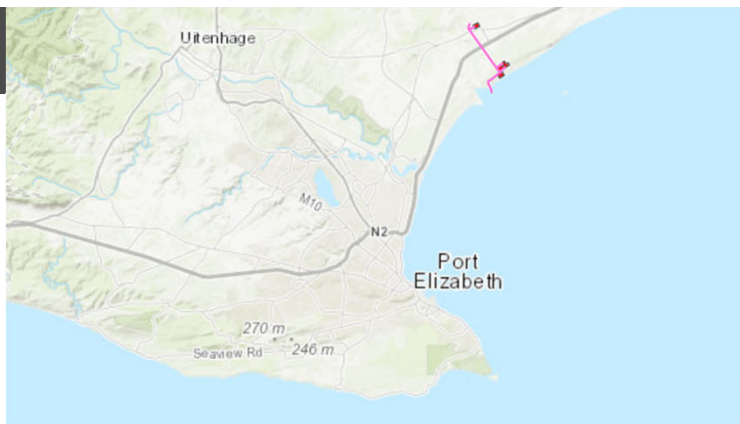
COEGA GAS TO POWER EIAs

Presentation to the Coega ELC
20 August 2020

 **srk** consulting

Scope of EIAs





- Legend**
- LNG and Gas Hub
 - Power Plant Footprints
 - Gas Pipeline
 - Seawater Intake Pipeline
 - FSRU
 - IDZ Zones
 - Services Corridor
- Roads**
- National
 - Regional
 - Metropolitan

0 0.5 1 2 Kilometers



Gas Infrastructure

- Floating Storage Regasification Unit (phase 1), replaced by onshore storage & regasification (phase 2)
- New jetty & loading platform in port to allow mooring of FSRU (phase 1) or LNGC (phase 2)
- Trestle along inside of eastern breakwater to support LNG and gas pipelines
- Gas pipeline: FSRU to LNG & gas hub, and to each power plant & boundary to Dedisa site
- Cryogenic pipelines (LNG): LNG berth to LNG & gas hub, & return pipeline
- 3rd party offtake (truck loading) of LNG and NG from LNG & gas hub

Power plants (Zone 13, 10 North & South)

- 1000 MW each
- Open / combined cycle engines or turbines
- Liquid fuels (diesel and fuel oil) for backup
- On-site demineralisation of process water
- Air cooled (option for all 3) or Sea water cooled (once through or wet mechanical draft) for zone 10

Intention is to have a stand alone EA for each of these components. Each application will have separate reports (including specialist studies), cumulative assessments, and comments & responses reports. PPP activities will however be combined where possible.

- Pre-Application Meetings in May & June 2019
- Key Discussion points from these meetings:
 - Timing of the EIA Applications, especially with reference to the linkage of the Zone 10 plants to MPS EIA* ;
 - Risks of an “open-ended” EA;
 - Inclusion of a Pre-application commenting period;
 - Listed activities and how to address those already authorised in the SEZ;
 - Assessment of Alternatives;
 - Comments on specialist studies terms of reference;
 - Assessment of cumulative impacts;
 - Approach to public participation; and
 - Stakeholders to consult with.

The approach presented in this presentation takes into account the recommendations / decisions taken at those meetings

* DEFF’s recommendation was to delay the applications for the two zone 10 (seawater cooled) power plants until after submission of the FEIR for the MPS EIA, to limit risks associated with delays in that EA

- Power plant technologies applied for as options, not alternatives -Reciprocating Engine (closed / open cycle), Open Cycle Gas Turbine, Combined Cycle Gas Turbine;
- Assume power plants will operate at 80% capacity, 100% of the time;
- For the EIAs the worst case reasonable scenarios to be assessed wrt air emissions, noise, water requirements, footprint size, carbon emissions etc;
- A number of alternatives have been considered and eliminated in feasibility studies:
 - Cooling options for the power plants;
 - Location of the FSRU and berthing facilities;
 - Make-up water for the power plants.
- Timing of applications – the CDC proposes that all 4 gas to power applications run concurrently for the following reasons:
 - Good progress made with the MPS EIA (FEIR submission expected in Dec 2020, coinciding with DEFF decision making period on FSRs for Gas to Power);
 - Air cooling option included for all 3 power plants, allowing for decoupling from MPS if required

Listed Activities triggered

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Listing Notice 2

- | | |
|----|--|
| 2 | Generation of electricity from a non-renewable resource (>20MW) – each plant |
| 4 | Storage & handling of a dangerous good (>500 m ³) – gas infrastructure includes on & off shore storage of ~340,000m ³ LPG |
| 6 | Air Emission License – each power plant (burning of gas) |
| 14 | Anchored platform on, below, or along the seabed – required for LNG terminal mooring and trestle |

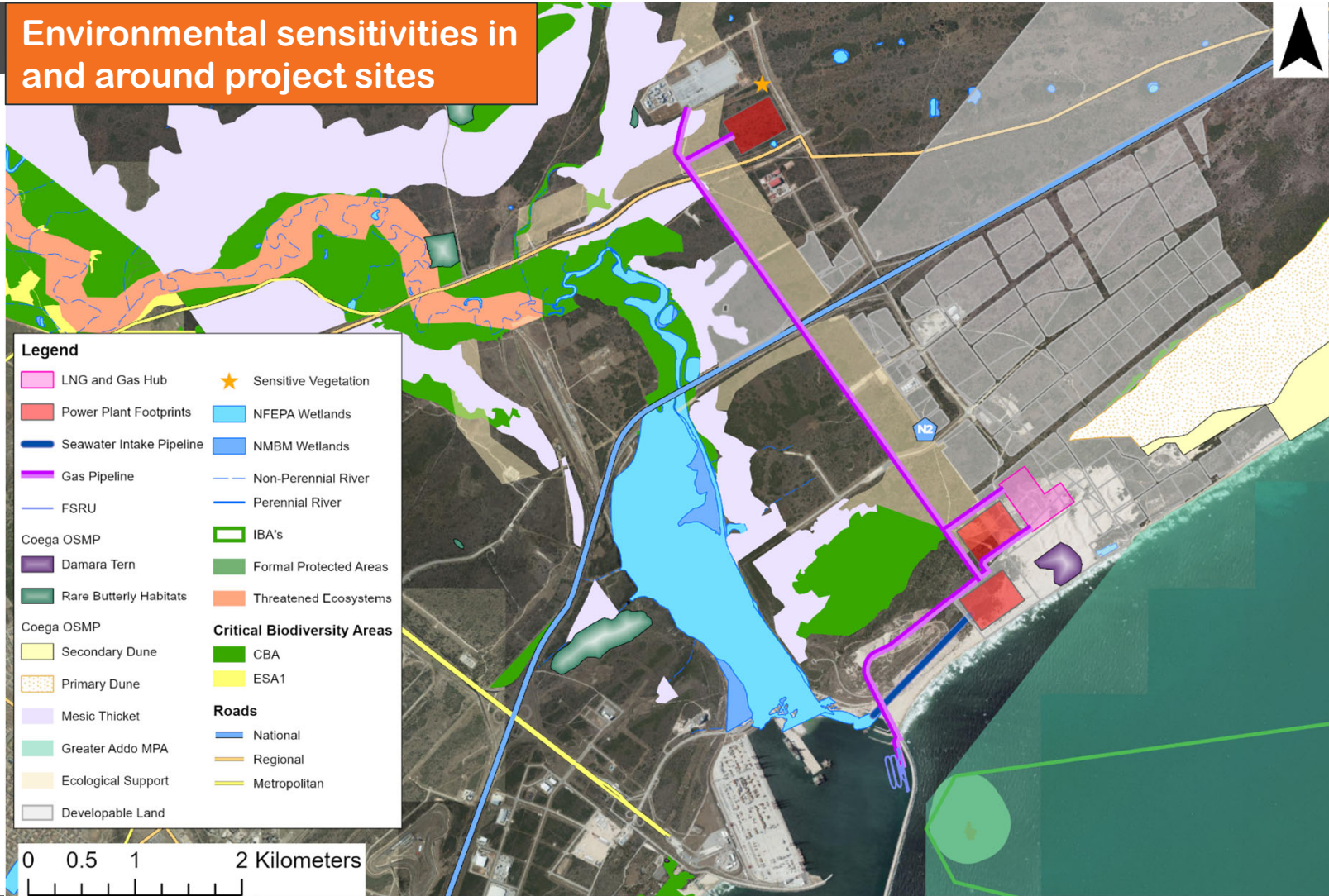
Listing Notice 3

- | | |
|----|---|
| 12 | Clearing 300 m ³ veg in littoral active zone / 100 m of high water mark – for zone 10 & gas infrastructure |
| 14 | Infrastructure >10 m ² in front of development setback / 10 km of national park – gas infrastructure |

Listing Notice 1

- | | |
|--------|---|
| 11 | Powerlines and associated infrastructure connecting the power plants to authorised infrastructure |
| 14 | Storage of dangerous goods (>80 m ³ , <500 m ³) – back-up fuels for each power plant |
| 15, 17 | Structures in the coastal public property >50 m ² (15), or 100m of the sea (17) -
Footprint in Zone 10 & gas infrastructure |
| 18 | Stabilising dunes / littoral active zone - Zone 10 & gas infrastructure |
| 19A | Infilling or depositing of material (<5 m ³) in the littoral active zone, or 100 metres of the high-water mark - Zone 10 & gas infrastructure |

Environmental sensitivities in and around project sites



- Baseline assessment;
- Emissions inventory;
- Dispersion modelling;
 - NO₂
 - SO₂
 - Particulate Matter
- Predict ambient concentrations at ground level;
- Operational impacts, but also construction and decommissioning phases and ‘Abnormal’ operating conditions;
- Identify management and mitigation measures; and
- Cumulative impacts on air quality, including as each additional power plant is added.

Provisional AELs will be applied for – plan of study submitted to NMBM for comment

- Determine the Greenhouse Gas (GHG) inventory for direct & indirect emissions, including:
 - Determine project boundaries;
 - Identify sources of GHG emissions;
 - Calculate carbon footprint;
 - Assessment of the impact of carbon tax
- Climate change impact assessment:
 - Baseline Assessment
 - Impact of the project's CO₂, CH₄ and N₂O on climate change; and
 - Comparison of impacts against project alternatives;
- Climate change vulnerability of the project:
 - Identify and assess impacts of the project, including cumulative impacts
 - Assess impact of climate change on the project;
 - Potential climate change impacts for the region of operation.
- Analysis of project alternatives and potential mitigation / adaptation measures.

Specialist studies – ToR for Noise study

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- Identify sensitive receptors (desktop study);
- Baseline Assessment;
- Conduct noise measurements;
- Ensure that the protocols followed during the survey work will comply with those set out within ISO 1996-1:2003, equivalent SANS guidelines;
- Identify and assess impacts, including cumulative impacts of the project; and
- Provide practical recommendations and management measures.

- Baseline assessment within the Port of Ngqura;
- Reference previous ecological studies in the area;
- Identify sensitive biological communities and SSC;
- Assess Impacts of the following on marine life :
 - LNG terminal construction (dredging and disposal of soil);
 - Piled jetty structure (seafloor and biological communities);
 - Construction in the littoral active zone;
 - Mooring of the FSRU for extended periods;
 - Increase in port traffic;
 - Intake and discharge of heating water from the FSRU;
 - Onshore regasification unit;
 - Cumulative impacts of other disturbances to the marine environment; and
 - Impacts on the Marine Protected Area to the east of the port.
- Provide monitoring and mitigation recommendations where applicable.

Specialist studies – ToR for Traffic study

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- Review previous studies in area;
- Estimate the volumes and types of road traffic to be generated (construction and operation);
- Assess impacts on future peak-hour traffic demand on the road systems inside and outside the SEZ,
- Assess the capacities of the roads serving the SEZ to accommodate project demand;
- Assess and rate impacts on other road users, including cumulative impacts;
- Propose measures to mitigate the impacts of project-related traffic on peak-hour traffic flows and road safety.

- Develop accidental spill and fire scenarios for each facility;
- Using generic failure rates, determine the probability of each scenario identified, as well as potential consequences;
- Where the consequence / risk will extend beyond the site boundary, calculate the maximum individual risk, taking into account generic failure rates, initiating events, meteorological conditions and lethality;
- Determine and comment on the societal risk posed by each facility;
- Recommend mitigation measures to minimise risk where required; and
- Identify and assess impacts, including cumulative impacts of each project.

- Currently finalising pre-application DSRs for distribution shortly;
- Publish newspaper notices & distribute DSRs for 30 day comment period (pre-application) – late Aug 2020;
- Focus group meetings with TNPA, NMBM air quality, MPS EIA team – as required;
- Update DSRs and submit applications for EIA – anticipated Sept 2020
- Specialist studies under way, draft reports expected by Oct 2020
- List of studies: air quality, climate change, marine ecology, noise, traffic, Quantitative risk assessment

Schedule for gas to power EIAs (regulated process)

	21-Sep	28-Sep	05-Oct	12-Oct	19-Oct	26-Oct	02-Nov	09-Nov	16-Nov	23-Nov	30-Nov	07-Dec	14-Dec	21-Dec	28-Dec	04-Jan	11-Jan	18-Jan	25-Jan	01-Feb	08-Feb	15-Feb	22-Feb	01-Mar	08-Mar	15-Mar	22-Mar	29-Mar	05-Apr	12-Apr	19-Apr	04-Aug		
Task 2: Environmental Scoping																																		
Submit applications - Start of EIA	■																																	
Distribute DSRs & executive summary to stakeholders		■	■	■	■	■																												
30 Day Public comment Period on DSRs		■	■	■	■	■																												
Publish FSRs							■																											
Notify IAPs of submission of the FSRs							■																											
DEFF Decision period on FSR (43 days)								■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Task 4: Environmental Impact Assessment																																		
Prepare DEIRs & EMPs																																		
Publish and release DEIRs for public comment																																		
30 Day Public comment Period on DEIRs																																		
Public Open Day (if required)																																		
Prepare FEIRs & EMPs																																		
Submit Final EIRs for DEA approval																																		
Notify IAPs of submission																																		
DEFF Decision making period (107 days)																																		
Task 3: Specialist Studies																																		
Specialist studies	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■

MPS FEIR submission



- Submission of reports / application
- Public participation activities
- DEFF decision making period
- Preparation of reports
- Specialist studies & reporting

Thank You

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**Appendix F2: Presentation to ELC Meeting on
19 November 2020**

1



CDC COEGA 3000 MW GAS TO POWER FSRs

Presentation to the Coega ELC
19 November 2020



1



2

Project Description – Overview

3

Gas Infrastructure

- Floating Storage Regasification Unit(s) (phase 1), replaced by onshore storage & regasification (phase 2)
- New jetty & loading platform in port to allow mooring of FSRU (phase 1) or LNGC (phase 2)
- Trestle along inside of eastern breakwater to support LNG and gas pipelines
- Gas pipeline: FSRU to LNG & gas hub, and to each power plant & boundary of Dedisa power plant site
- Cryogenic pipelines (LNG): LNG berth to LNG & gas hub, & return pipeline
- 3rd party offtake (truck loading) of LNG and NG from LNG & gas hub (in zone 10)

Power plants (Zone 13, 10 North & South)

- Up to 1000 MW each
- Open / combined cycle engines or turbines
- Liquid fuels (diesel and fuel oil) for backup **and initial phase of operation if required (zone 13)**
- On-site demineralisation of process water
- Air cooled (option for all 3) or Sea water cooled (once through or wet mechanical draft) for zone 10
- Linkages to MPS EIA for seawater intake & discharge (heating & cooling water)

Intention of CDC is to make FSRs available to potential developers wishing to bid for gas to power projects as part of the DMR's Risk Mitigation IPPPP. This has resulted in changes to the project description for the zone 13 site to accommodate RMIPPPP bidders and timeframes.

3

Previous ELC meeting – key comments

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August 2020 ELC key comments raised:

- Approach to PPP (taking into account 4 similar concurrent applications);
- Consultation with TNPA wrt port infrastructure and operation thereof;
- Reasons for restriction of infrastructure on the eastern breakwater;
- Impact on port operations & sand bypass system;
- Comments on ToR for Climate change study and consideration of RSA's commitments to climate change and GHG emissions,
- Management of chemical pollutants;
- Caution that only the preferred alternative will be authorised;
- Consideration of other fuel sources;
- Applicability of the RMIPPPP to the project

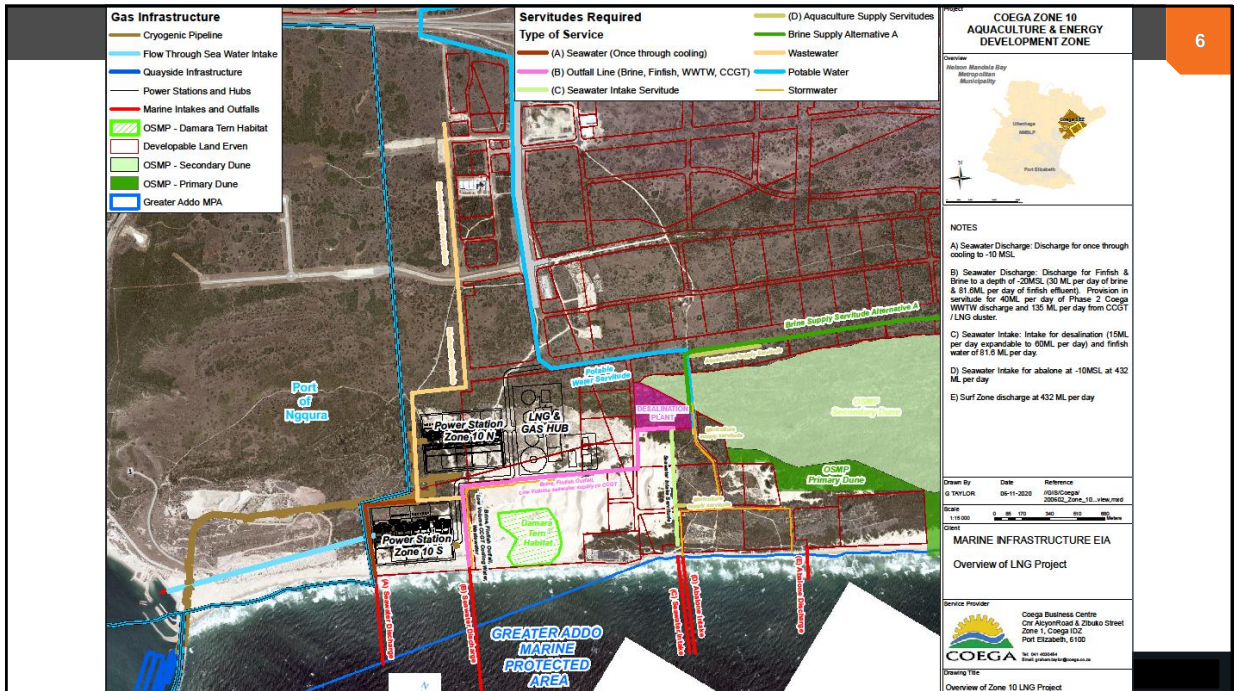
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Approach to EIA – variety of technology options applied for

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- Power plant technologies applied for as options, not alternatives, due to uncertainty as to what technology future developers will propose:
 - Reciprocating Engines (combined / open cycle),
 - Gas Turbines (combined / open Cycle);
- For the EIAs the worst case reasonable scenarios to be assessed wrt the various impacts - air emissions, noise, water requirements, climate change etc. The technology with the worst impacts is likely to differ between impacts. The approach to the assessment is therefore to identify acceptable upper limits for the various impacts, with which the development technology must comply. Mitigation measures may therefore vary between technologies;
- Assume power plants will operate at 80% capacity, 100% of the time;
- Options that are not reliant on the MPS are provided in respect of:
 - Cooling water for the zone 10 power plants - air cooling option included
 - Heating water for regasification at the onshore SRU - option of a 2nd FSRU is provided for, allowing for increased capacity, with direct seawater intake & discharge.

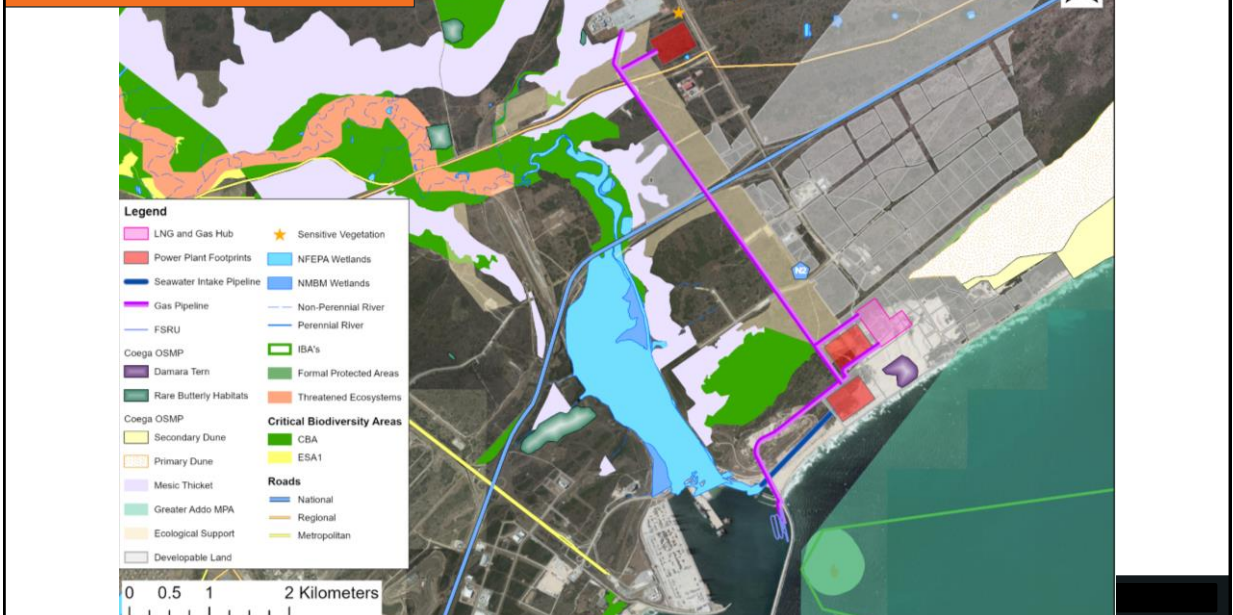
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Environmental sensitivities in and around project sites



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Way forward with the EIA process

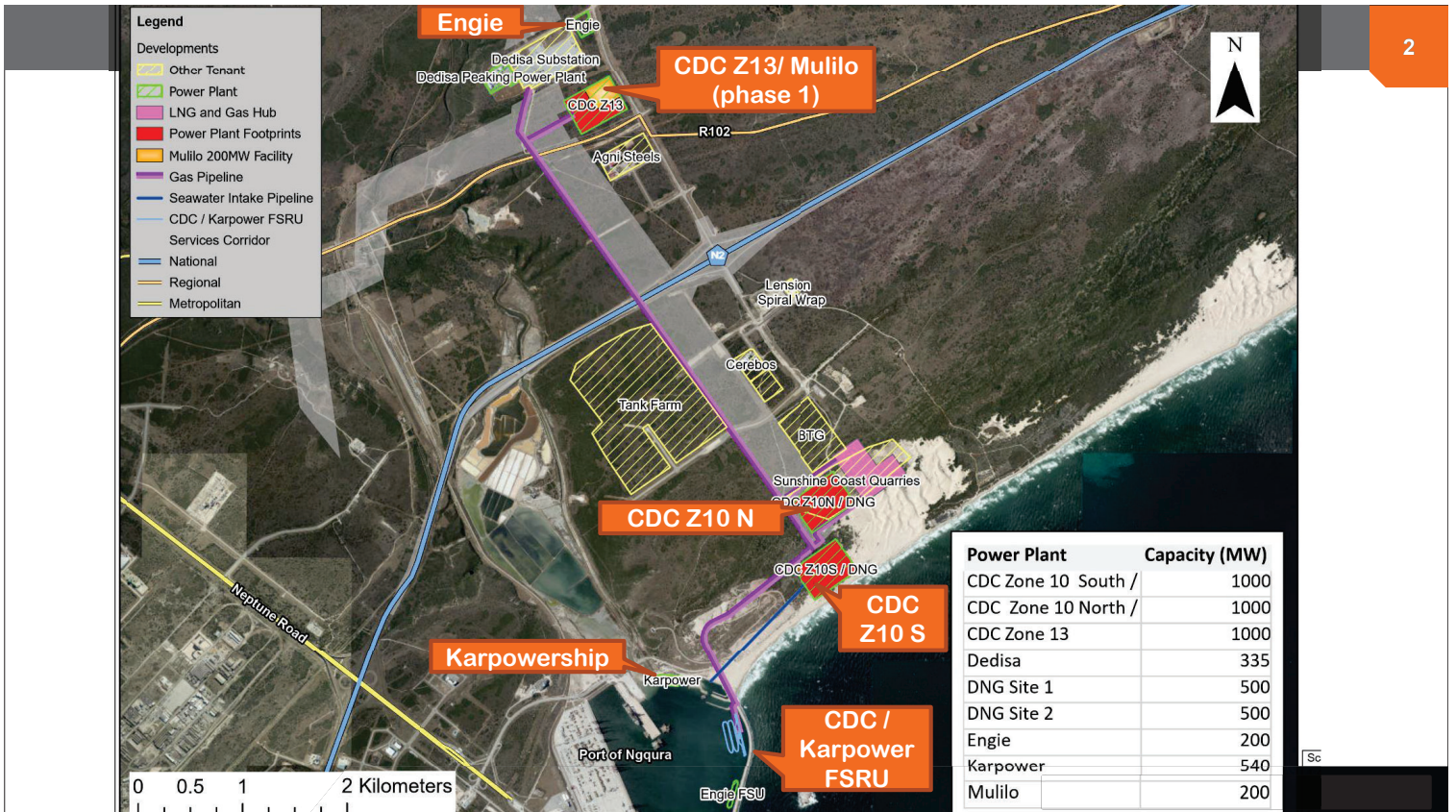
- Applications lodged and DSRs distributed for comment on 9 October;
- Comment period ended 9 November;
- Key comments received from IAPs / stakeholders / commenting authorities on:
 - Provision of alternatives for seawater intake & discharge in the potential absence of the MPS being authorised;
 - Rationale behind the location of the zone 10 power plants in particular (in a relatively sensitive coastal area as opposed to elsewhere in the SEZ);
 - Proximity of the zone 10 power plants to the Damara tern breeding area;
 - Process water supply, given the drought situation;
 - Approach to the EIA – a variety of technology options applied for;
- FSRs to be submitted by 22 November;
- Intention of CDC is to make FSRs available to bidders for the Risk Mitigation IPPP Process bid submission

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**Appendix F3: Presentation to ELC Meeting on
18 February 2021**

CDC COEGA 3000 MW GAS TO POWER DEIRS – PRELIMINARY FINDINGS

Presentation to the Coega ELC
18 February 2021



- Intention of CDC to make the 3 power plant EAs available to developers if they are assigned preferred bidder status as part of the DME’s RMIPPPP.
- Announcement on bidder status expected shortly and will affect decision making timeframes on the FEIRs as these would then be Strategic Infrastructure Projects (SIPs)
- To accommodate bidders the following changes were made to the project description (and relevant specialist studies updated):

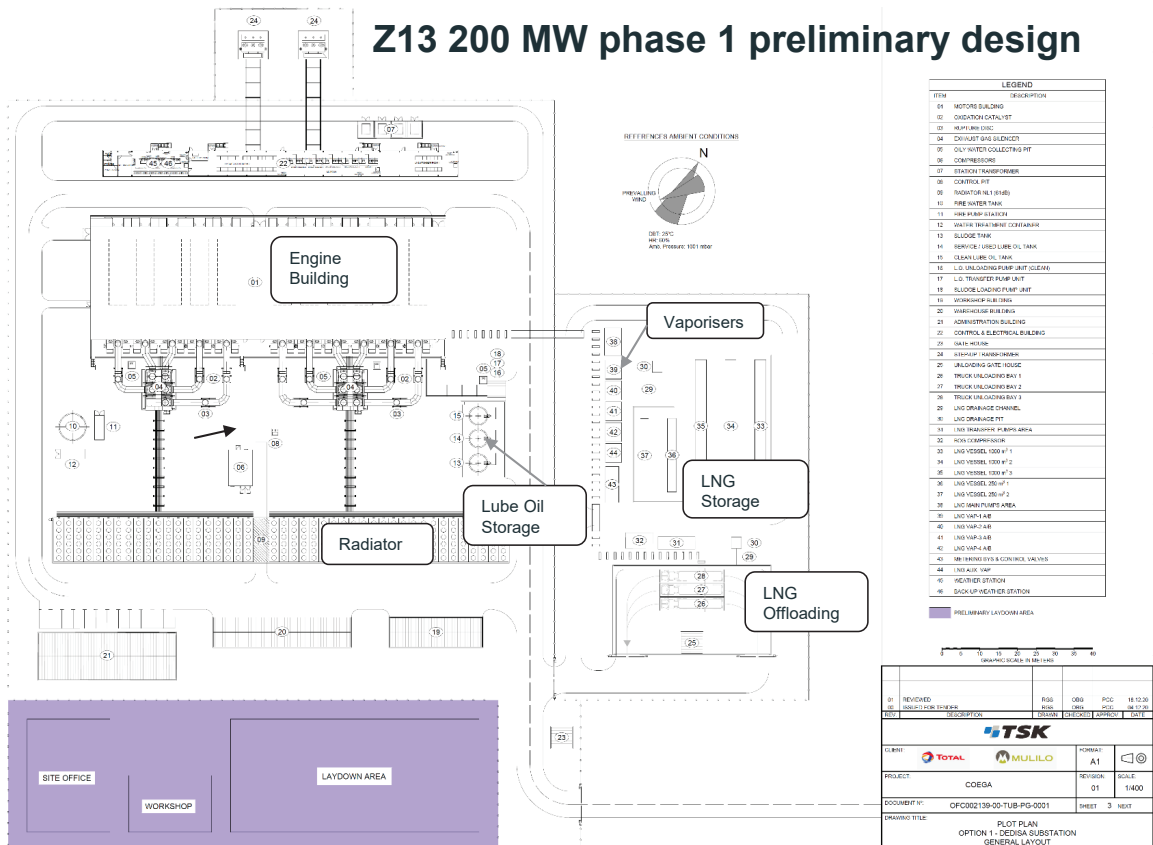
Zone 13 1000 MW power plant EIA:

- An initial 200 MW LNG fuelled development phase in the NE corner of the site, using reciprocating engines;
- LNG will be imported via the port (outside the scope of this EIA) & transported by road tanker to the site, where it will be stored & regasified in the absence of piped gas supply to the site;
- Remaining 800 MW of the ultimate development is anticipated to be undertaken by a separate developer as part of the DME’s IPP programme.

Zone 10 North and South 1000 MW power plant EIAs:

- Development of each site anticipated to take place in phases – potentially for RMIPPPP;
- No details of any bidder’s proposal available, but it is believed to be accommodated in the overall site development proposal.

Z13 200 MW phase 1 preliminary design



Listing Notice 1

15	Structures in the coastal public property >50 m ² - gas, LNG & seawater intake & return pipelines outside the port
17	Development in littoral active zone, within 100m of the high water mark, & >50 m ² - Mooring infrastructure, LNG & seawater intake & return pipelines outside the port
18	Stabilising dunes / littoral active zone - Zone 10 & gas infrastructure
19A	Infilling or depositing of material (<5 m ³) in the littoral active zone, or 100 metres of the high-water mark – pipelines & port infrastructure

Listing Notice 2

2	Generation of electricity from a non-renewable resource (>20MW) – each power plant
4	Storage & handling of a dangerous good (>500 m ³) – all 4 applications – LNG and back up fuels (diesel / HFO)
6	Air Emission License – each power plant & gas infrastructure
14	Anchored platform on, below, or along the seabed – required for LNG terminal mooring and trestle supporting pipelines

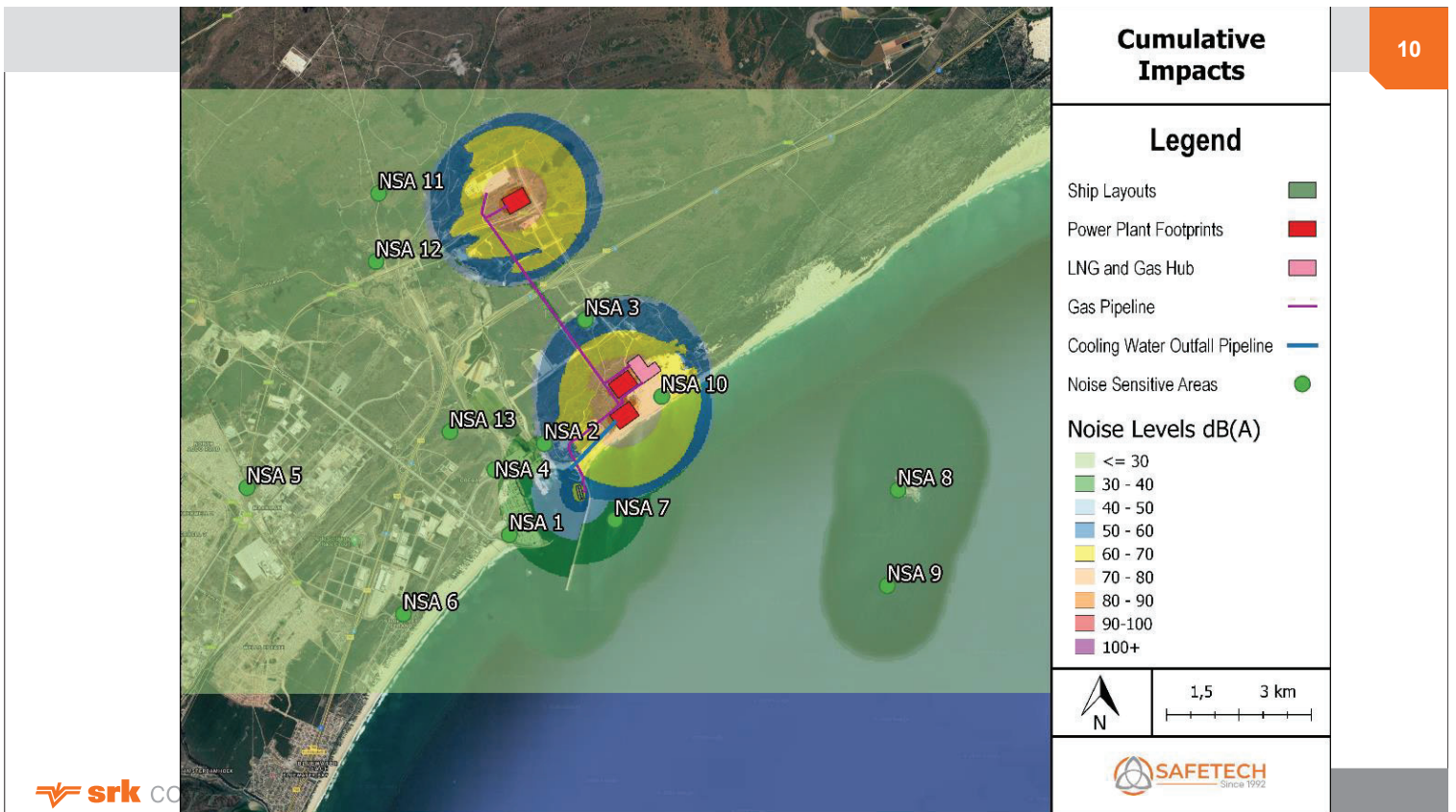
Key comments received during scoping & how they are addressed

- Alternative for seawater intake & discharge should the MPS not be available – air cooling option for Zone 10 power plants, FSRUs not dependent on MPS;
- Proximity of the Zone 10 power plants & LNG & gas hub to the Damara tern breeding area – mitigation measures from previous studies & monitoring in the area are included, including 200 m buffer area;
- Site selection for Zone 10 components – not part of EIA, but sites were selected based on strategic planning for the SEZ, incl proximity to services infrastructure
- Process water supply, given the drought situation – CDC has confirmed that the desalination plant in Zone 10 is to be developed soon & will have capacity to supply process water to the power plants;
- Variety of technology options applied for – impact assessments are based on worst case technology scenario, and all technologies applied for are accommodated on the conceptual layouts provided;
- Cumulative impacts – other gas to power developments in the SEZ included in assessment (worst case assumption that all will be developed)

- Atmospheric Impact study (incl dispersion modelling) – Umoya Nilu
- Noise impact study - Safetech
- Climate change study - Promethium
- Quantitative risk assessment - Riscom
- Marine ecology study – gas infrastructure application only - Pisces
- Aquatic risk assessment – for WULA for zone 13 site - Antonia Belcher

- Ambient monitoring & dispersion modelling show that ambient concentrations of SO₂ and NO₂ in the SEZ are generally low, but some areas where NO₂ exceedances occur. PM₁₀ concentrations are relatively high. Exceedances of ambient standards were modelled from baseline emission data.
- Maps of predicted ambient SO₂, NO₂, PM₁₀ & CO concentrations for various development scenarios (cumulatively) were generated.
- Low-sulphur diesel and low-sulphur HFO, & natural gas, are relatively clean fuels and emissions from the power plants and gas infrastructure are predicted to be relatively low.
- The predicted ambient concentrations of SO₂, NO₂, PM₁₀, CO and benzene resulting from the gas to power project emissions are very low. The significance rating for air quality impacts is therefore INSIGNIFICANT for all pollutants.
- The cumulative effect of the gas-to-power projects is predicted to be very small or negligible. It is highly unlikely that they will contribute to exceedances of the ambient standards.
- Air quality management interventions to reduce emissions are deemed to be unnecessary considering the low impact of the project on air quality.

- Baseline monitoring of ambient noise levels at / adjacent to the proposed sites was conducted.
- Noise levels at the proposed sites are heavily influenced by traffic on the N2, wind and sea noise.
- The SANS 10103:2008 rating levels indicate that in industrial districts (in the CDC SEZ) the noise should not exceed 70 dB(A) (day) /60 dB(A) (night). There are however no rating levels for protected natural environments.
- The study concluded that, during the operational phase, the SANS 10103:2008 rating limits will not be exceeded for terrestrial receptors, however 70 dB(A) will be exceeded at the Damara Tern Colony during operation of the zone 10 sites.
- The predicted noise impacts during construction are of VERY LOW significance , mitigatable to INSIGNIFICANT, and during operation, MEDIUM for the zone 10 sites due to proximity to ecological receptors (Damara tern), mitigatable to VERY LOW
- The cumulative impacts that arise from the operation of the CDC Gas to Power Plant may contribute to the overall impact on human and ecological receptors.
- Recommendations include:
 - The noise impacts are re-modelled when the equipment supplier is chosen to enable extra noise mitigation measures to be determined before the equipment is finally procured.
 - A specialist is consulted on the impact on marine mammals and the Damara Tern population.
 - Periodic noise measurements are taken during the construction and operational phases.



- This study considers the contribution of the project to climate change (through a GHG inventory calculation & assessment), as well as resilience / vulnerability of the project to climate change;
- This assessment was informed by Section 24 of *NEMA*, the *EIA Regulations*, as well as by the Thabametsi case. Note – the *NEMA* regulations are designed to assess the impact of local pollutants, and do not sufficiently provide for the assessment of GHG emissions which have long-term & global impact, but cannot be directly linked to local impacts. Where gaps in the SA legislation exists, this study was then guided by international best practice in this field.

Greenhouse gas assessment findings:

- The GHG inventory was assessed in comparison to the SA carbon budget of 4,411Mt CO₂e/yr.
- Each Power Plant, with its direct and indirect emissions, will emit ~4.7 Mt CO₂e/yr within SA (~0.11% of SA's annual emission inventory) and 6.6 Mt CO₂e/yr globally.
- The use of natural gas for power generation is cleaner than coal, with less associated GHG emissions than that currently generated by coal (calculated at ~ ¾ of the CO₂e of coal).
- The inclusion of gas fuelled power improves grid flexibility, enabling increased uptake of renewable energy, allowing cleaner energy generation & aligning with the global commitment to decreased GHG emission, & the shift towards a low carbon economy.
- Of the technology options, CCGT would have the lowest impact on climate change and is therefore recommended, and OCGT would have the highest (worst case).

Vulnerability assessment findings:

- The project location is anticipated to experience various climate-related changes including (i) increased temperatures and drought occurrences, (ii) decreased annual rainfall with increased rainfall intensity, leading to increased flooding, and (iii) increased wind severity.
- With adequate protection measures in place, the Coega SEZ is an ideal location for such a power generation project, in light of the potential contribution of the Power Plant in enabling a transition to a sustainable, low-carbon energy mix in South Africa.

The specialist recommends that the project is authorised, with recommendations including:

- All infrastructure and process designs must consider the potential impacts of extreme weather events;
- Maximise energy and water saving efficiencies in project design;
- Safety protocols must be implemented prior to approval of the Power Plant. This includes the introduction of disaster management policies, as well as onsite employee training, specifically for risk management of extreme weather events.

- The main hazards that would occur with a loss of containment of hazardous components at the proposed CDC facility include exposure to:
 - Toxic or asphyxiant vapours;
 - Thermal radiation from fires;
 - Overpressure from explosions.
- The following installations were considered for analysis in the QRA:
 - Chlorine (for onsite water and wastewater treatment);
 - Natural gas/ LNG;
 - Diesel (for backup fuel);
 - Ammonia (for onsite water conditioning).
- A number of incident scenarios were simulated, taking into account the prevailing winds etc.
- The significance of all impacts was rated as **MEDIUM**, reduced to **LOW (-ve)** with mitigation.
- A number of events were found to have risks beyond the site boundary, however none would extend beyond the SEZ boundary. Thus, the risks to the general public found to be trivial and could be mitigated to acceptable levels.
- RISCUM did not find any fatal flaws that would prevent the project proceeding.

- Assessment covered a broad range of impacts relating to construction & operation of the LNGC, FSRU & associated infrastructure, as well as unplanned events;
- The assessment concluded that most impacts identified relate to construction of marine infrastructure;
- All negative impacts are predicted to be of **LOW** to **INSIGNIFICANT** significance with / without mitigation except for the following:
 - the unplanned release of large volumes of diesel into the sea (e.g. due to a vessel accident), rates as of **HIGH** significance, reduced to insignificant with mitigation
 - The introduction and spread of non-native marine species and impingement and entrainment resulting from the intake of large volumes of seawater from the port for re-gasification, cooling and ballasting are rated as of **MEDIUM** significance, reduced to **LOW** with mitigation.
- While the introduction of non-native marine species is a cosmopolitan problem in all ports, the intake of large volumes of water from the port warrants further consideration, especially given the importance of the area to local fish populations;
- Given the other similar projects proposed for the area, cumulative effects on the marine ecology are highly likely.

Key findings of Specialist studies – Traffic Impact assessment

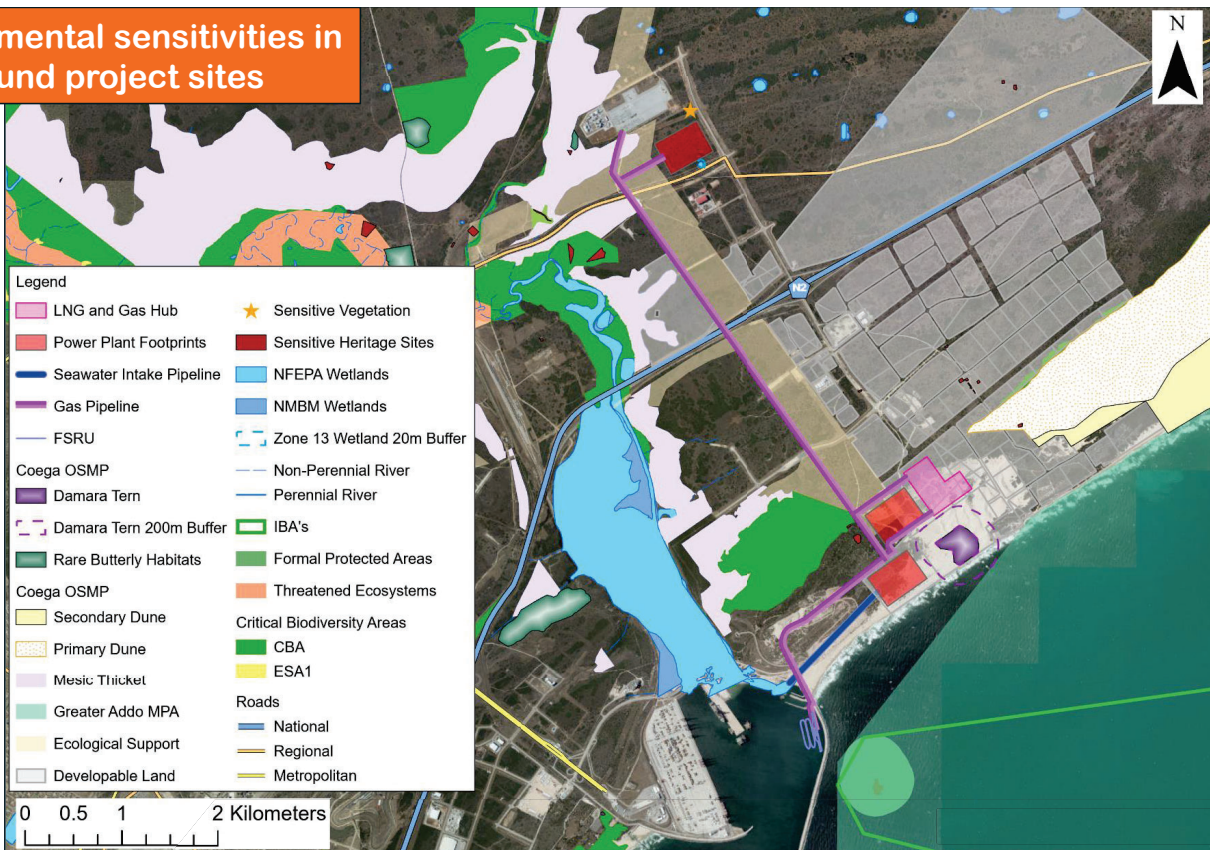
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- Impacts on traffic resulting from the project include those relating to road capacity / traffic flow as well as traffic safety
- The study made the following conclusions:
 - All identified impacts were rated as **VERY LOW** significance both during construction and operation
 - The existing roads have been designed to accommodate traffic generated by the full SEZ development;
 - No impact is expected provided that all heavy vehicle loading is within legislated limits;
 - During full utilization, no capacity concerns are realized; and
 - The affected junctions operate at high level of service for the construction scenario as well as during operation of the 3000 MW CDC gas to power project.
- The following management actions are recommended to minimise impact on other road users:
 - Suitable traffic accommodation measures be provided during construction to ensure safety;
 - Appropriate warning traffic signs should be erected to warn road users.

Key findings of Specialist studies – Aquatic risk assessment

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- Small shallow depression wetland located close to the southern boundary of the zone 13 site
- Wetland topography and habitat has been significantly modified through past construction activities in the area and is considered of low ecological importance and sensitivity
- The wetland is fed mainly by surface water runoff & only briefly inundated after rainfall events
- Recommendation is that it is unlikely that it can be rehabilitated but should rather become part of the stormwater management system for the area
- Risks during construction and operation relating to stormwater flow and quality were identified, and rated as **LOW** with mitigation
- Mitigation measures recommended include a 20 m buffer around the wetland, stormwater management measures for the site



Way forward with the EIA process

- Comments on FSRs received from SANPARKS & DEFF (biodiversity & IEA);
- DEIRs being finalised for 30 day distribution period in early March;
- Final date for FEIR submission is 27 April;
- DEFF decision making timeframes will depend on bidder status (57 days vs 107)

Thank You

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