



DRAFT MEETING MINUTES

Purpose of	Majuba Continuous Ashing EIA –		
Meeting:	Focus Group Meeting: Pixley ka		
	Seme Local Municipality		
Venue:	Pixley ka Seme Local Municipality		
	Offices (New Committee Room)		
	Volksrust		
Date:	20 November 2012		

Attendance Register					
Attendees:					
<u>Name</u>	Company	<u>Name</u>	<u>Company</u>		
Ashlea Strong (AS)	Lidwala SA	Bongi Mhlanga (BM)	Lidwala SA		
Nicolene Venter (NV)	Imaginative Africa	Tobile Bokwe (TB)	Eskom – EIA Centre		
			of Excellence		
Belinda Roos (BR)	Eskom – EIA Centre	Bianca Wernecke (BW)	Eskom –Graduate in		
	of Excellence		Training		
Tebogo Madisha (TM)	Eskom – Majuba	Zama Mkhize (ZM)	Eskom – Majuba		
	Technical		Environmental (GIT)		
Tanja vd Linde (TvdL)	A	Sibusiso Moloi (SM)			
Phakamile Mqoibula		Vusi Zwane (VZ)			
(PM)	Pixley ka Seme Local		Pixley ka Seme Local		
Gugu Madida (GM)	Municipality	Sam Ngwenya (SN)	Municipality		
Nadia Kadanyo (NK)		Sipho Mtshali (SM)			
Dan Hlanyane (DH)					

Item	Actions	Action by	Action by
		whom	when
1.	INTRODUCTION / WELCOME		
	NV welcomed everyone and thanked them for taking		
	the time to attend the meeting		
	The team members introduced themselves, and briefly		
	described their roles and responsibilities associated		
	with this proposed project.		
2.	PRESENTATIONS (Due to size of the Presentation		
A A	Document (5MB), it is not attached. Should you		
4	be able to receive a 5MB file by e-mail, please		
	request your copy from the Public Participation		
	Consultants)		
2.1	NV presented the draft Agenda, purpose of the meeting		
	and the conduct of the meeting.		
2.2	AS presented the need for the proposed project, and a		
	brief summary of the environmental findings as per the		
	draft Scoping Report.		
2.3	TM presented the technical information associated with		

2.4 NV presented the Public Participation Process and opened the floor for discussion. 3. DISCUSSIONS 3.1 VZ stated that it is believed that the land acquisition process would be a challenge. TB replied that the process of land acquisition is started in parallel with the EIA consultation processes. This is normally in the form of presentation/s on how the purchasing process would be done, and it can be presented to individuals or to individually affected landowners. Thus there is a connection with the Eskom Properties Department which allows the EIA and land purchase processes to support each other. As the EIA process progresses, and once the preferred site has been recommended, Eskom Land & Rights Department (purchase team) will enter into negotiations with the affected landowners and goes through the process to acquire the land. For the land purchase process, Eskom appoints a valuator, but the, negotiation process could allow the landowner to appoint his own valuator ~ this is to allow for comparison of the evaluation processes for a satisfactory and agreed valuation result. It needs to be mentioned that once a preferred site (or sites) has been identified the land acquisition and EIA process can run parallel. 3.2 VZ enquired what is the proposed alternatives of the EIA should option 1 not materialise. AS replied that as per the presentation, there are five (5) site alternatives, and there is also a combination of alternatives between the five (5) proposed sites. VZ asked what role must the Municipality play in this EIA. BM replied that one of DEA's requirements is to obtain written comments from the Local Municipality in whose jurisdiction the development is planned. TB added that the Municipality's SDF and IDPs are considered to ascertain that the sites do not clash with what the Municipality plans for that area / site. Such an assessment is to ensure alignment of the proposed development with municipal plans		this proposed project.		
3.1 VZ stated that it is believed that the land acquisition process would be a challenge. TB replied that the process of land acquisition is started in parallel with the EIA consultation processes. This is normally in the form of presentation/s on how the purchasing process would be done, and it can be presented to individuals or to individually affected landowners. Thus there is a connection with the Eskom Properties Department which allows the EIA and land purchase processes to support each other. As the EIA process progresses, and once the preferred site has been recommended, Eskom Land & Rights Department (purchase team) will enter into negotiations with the affected landowners and goes through the process, Eskom appoints a valuator, but the negotiation process could allow the landowner to appoint his own valuator ~ this is to allow for comparison of the evaluation processes for a satisfactory and agreed valuation result. It needs to be mentioned that once a preferred site (or sites) has been identified the land acquisition and EIA process can run parallel. 3.2 VZ enquired what is the proposed alternatives of the EIA should option 1 not materialise. AS replied that as per the presentation, there are five (5) site alternatives, and there is also a combination of alternatives between the five (5) proposed sites. VZ asked what role must the Municipality play in this EIA. BM replied that one of DEA's requirements is to obtain written comments from the Local Municipality in whose jurisdiction the development is planned. TB added that the Municipality's SDF and IDPs are considered to ascertain that the sites do not clash with what the Municipality plans for that area / site. Such an assessment is to ensure alignment of the proposed development with municipal plans	2.4			
3.1 VZ stated that it is believed that the land acquisition process would be a challenge. TB replied that the process of land acquisition is started in parallel with the EIA consultation processes. This is normally in the form of presentation/s on how the purchasing process would be done, and it can be presented to individuals or to individually affected landowners. Thus there is a connection with the Eskom Properties Department which allows the EIA and land purchase processes to support each other. As the EIA process progresses, and once the preferred site has been recommended, Eskom Land & Rights Department (purchase team) will enter into negotiations with the affected landowners and goes through the process, Eskom appoints a valuator, but the negotiation process could allow the landowner to appoint his own valuator ~ this is to allow for comparison of the evaluation processes for a satisfactory and agreed valuation result. It needs to be mentioned that once a preferred site (or sites) has been identified the land acquisition and EIA process can run parallel. 3.2 VZ enquired what is the proposed alternatives of the EIA should option 1 not materialise. AS replied that as per the presentation, there are five (5) site alternatives, and there is also a combination of alternatives between the five (5) proposed sites. VZ asked what role must the Municipality play in this EIA. BM replied that one of DEA's requirements is to obtain written comments from the Local Municipality in whose jurisdiction the development is planned. TB added that the Municipality's SDF and IDPs are considered to ascertain that the sites do not clash with what the Municipality plans for that area / site. Such an assessment is to ensure alignment of the proposed development with municipal plans				
acquisition process would be a challenge. TB replied that the process of land acquisition is started in parallel with the EIA consultation processes. This is normally in the form of presentation/s on how the purchasing process would be done, and it can be presented to individuals or to individually affected landowners. Thus there is a connection with the Eskom Properties Department which allows the EIA and land purchase processes to support each other. As the EIA process progresses, and once the preferred site has been recommended, Eskom Land & Rights Department (purchase team) will enter into negotiations with the affected landowners and goes through the process to acquire the land. For the land purchase process, Eskom appoints a valuator, but the negotiation process could allow the landowner to appoint his own valuator ~ this is to allow for comparison of the evaluation processes for a satisfactory and agreed valuation result. It needs to be mentioned that once a preferred site (or sites) has been identified the land acquisition and EIA process can run parallel. 3.2 VZ enquired what is the proposed alternatives of the EIA should option 1 not materialise. AS replied that as per the presentation, there are five (5) site alternatives, and there is also a combination of alternatives between the five (5) proposed sites. 3.3 VZ asked what role must the Municipality play in this EIA. BM replied that one of DEA's requirements is to obtain written comments from the Local Municipality in whose jurisdiction the development is planned. TB added that the Municipality's SDF and IDPs are considered to ascertain that the sites do not clash with what the Municipality plans for that area / site. Such an assessment is to ensure alignment of the proposed development with municipal plans	3.	DISCUSSIONS		
TB replied that the process of land acquisition is started in parallel with the EIA consultation processes. This is normally in the form of presentation/s on how the purchasing process would be done, and it can be presented to individuals or to individually affected landowners. Thus there is a connection with the Eskom Properties Department which allows the EIA and land purchase processes to support each other. As the EIA process progresses, and once the preferred site has been recommended, Eskom Land & Rights Department (purchase team) will enter into negotiations with the affected landowners and goes through the process to acquire the land. For the land purchase process, Eskom appoints a valuator, but the negotiation process could allow the landowner to appoint his own valuator ~ this is to allow for comparison of the evaluation processes for a satisfactory and agreed valuation result. It needs to be mentioned that once a preferred site (or sites) has been identified the land acquisition and EIA process can run parallel 3.2 VZ enquired what is the proposed alternatives of the EIA should option 1 not materialise. AS replied that as per the presentation, there are five (5) site alternatives, and there is also a combination of alternatives between the five (5) proposed sites. VZ asked what role must the Municipality play in this EIA. BM replied that one of DEA's requirements is to obtain written comments from the Local Municipality in whose jurisdiction the development is planned. TB added that the Municipality's SDF and IDPs are considered to ascertain that the sites do not clash with what the Municipality plans for that area / site. Such an assessment is to ensure alignment of the proposed development with municipal plans	3.1	VZ stated that it is believed that the land		
started in parallel with the EIA consultation processes. This is normally in the form of presentation/s on how the purchasing process would be done, and it can be presented to individuals or to individually affected landowners. Thus there is a connection with the Eskom Properties Department which allows the EIA and land purchase processes to support each other. As the EIA process progresses, and once the preferred site has been recommended, Eskom Land & Rights Department (purchase team) will enter into negotiations with the affected landowners and goes through the process to acquire the land. For the land purchase process, Eskom appoints a valuator, but the negotiation process could allow the landowner to appoint his own valuator ~ this is to allow for comparison of the evaluation processes for a satisfactory and agreed valuation result. It needs to be mentioned that once a preferred site (or sites) has been identified the land acquisition and EIA process can run parallel. 3.2 VZ enquired what is the proposed alternatives of the EIA should option 1 not materialise. AS replied that as per the presentation, there are five (5) site alternatives, and there is also a combination of alternatives between the five (5) proposed sites. 3.3 VZ asked what role must the Municipality play in this EIA. BM replied that one of DEA's requirements is to optain written comments from the Local Municipality in whose jurisdiction the development is planned. TB added that the Municipality's SDF and IDPs are considered to ascertain that the sites do not clash with what the Municipality plans for that area / site. Such an assessment is to ensure alignment of the proposed development with municipal plans		acquisition process would be a challenge.		
started in parallel with the EIA consultation processes. This is normally in the form of presentation/s on how the purchasing process would be done, and it can be presented to individuals or to individually affected landowners. Thus there is a connection with the Eskom Properties Department which allows the EIA and land purchase processes to support each other. As the EIA process progresses, and once the preferred site has been recommended, Eskom Land & Rights Department (purchase team) will enter into negotiations with the affected landowners and goes through the process to acquire the land. For the land purchase process, Eskom appoints a valuator, but the negotiation process could allow the landowner to appoint his own valuator ~ this is to allow for comparison of the evaluation processes for a satisfactory and agreed valuation result. It needs to be mentioned that once a preferred site (or sites) has been identified the land acquisition and EIA process can run parallel. 3.2 VZ enquired what is the proposed alternatives of the EIA should option 1 not materialise. AS replied that as per the presentation, there are five (5) site alternatives, and there is also a combination of alternatives between the five (5) proposed sites. 3.3 VZ asked what role must the Municipality play in this EIA. BM replied that one of DEA's requirements is to optain written comments from the Local Municipality in whose jurisdiction the development is planned. TB added that the Municipality's SDF and IDPs are considered to ascertain that the sites do not clash with what the Municipality plans for that area / site. Such an assessment is to ensure alignment of the proposed development with municipal plans				
processes. This is normally in the form of presentation/s on how the purchasing process would be done, and it can be presented to individuals or to individually affected landowners. Thus there is a connection with the Eskom Properties Department which allows the EIA and land purchase processes to support each other. As the EIA process progresses, and once the preferred site has been recommended, Eskom Land & Rights Department (purchase team) will enter into negotiations with the affected landowners and goes through the process to acquire the land. For the land purchase process, Eskom appoints a valuator, but the negotiation process could allow the landowner to appoint his own valuator ~ this is to allow for comparison of the evaluation processes for a satisfactory and agreed valuation result. It needs to be mentioned that once a preferred site (or sites) has been identified the land acquisition and EIA process can run parallel. 3.2 VZ enquired what is the proposed alternatives of the EIA should option 1 not materialise. AS replied that as per the presentation, there are five (5) site alternatives, and there is also a combination of alternatives, and there is also a combination of alternatives between the five (5) proposed sites. 3.3 VZ asked what role must the Municipality play in this EIA. BM replied that one of DEA's requirements is to optain written comments from the Local Municipality in whose jurisdiction the development is planned. TB added that the Municipality's SDF and IDPs are considered to ascertain that the sites do not clash with what the Municipality plans for that area / site. Such an assessment is to ensure alignment of the proposed development with municipal plans		started in parallel with the EIA consultation		
would be done, and it can be presented to individuals or to individually affected landowners. Thus there is a connection with the Eskom Properties Department which allows the EIA and land purchase processes to support each other. As the EIA process progresses, and once the preferred site has been recommended, Eskom Land & Rights Department (purchase team) will enter into negotiations with the affected landowners and goes through the process to acquire the land. For the land purchase process, Eskom appoints a valuator, but the negotiation process could allow the landowner to appoint his own valuator ~ this is to allow for comparison of the evaluation processes for a satisfactory and agreed valuation result. It needs to be mentioned that once a preferred site (or sites) has been identified the land acquisition and EIA process can run parallel. 3.2 VZ enquired what is the proposed alternatives of the EIA should option 1 not materialise. As replied that as per the presentation, there are five (5) site alternatives, and there is also a combination of alternatives between the five (5) proposed sites. 3.3 VZ asked what role must the Municipality play in this EIA. BM replied that one of DEA's requirements is to obtain written comments from the Local Municipality in whose jurisdiction the development is planned. TB added that the Municipality's SDF and IDPs are considered to ascertain that the sites do not clash with what the Municipality plans for that area / site. Such an assessment is to ensure alignment of the proposed development with municipal plans		processes. This is normally in the form of		
individuals or to individually affected landowners. Thus there is a connection with the Eskom Properties Department which allows the EIA and land purchase processes to support each other. As the EIA process progresses, and once the preferred site has been recommended, Eskom Land & Rights Department (purchase team) will enter into negotiations with the affected landowners and goes through the process to acquire the land. For the land purchase process, Eskom appoints a valuator, but the negotiation process could allow the landowner to appoint his own valuator ~ this is to allow for comparison of the evaluation processes for a satisfactory and agreed valuation result. It needs to be mentioned that once a preferred site (or sites) has been identified the land acquisition and EIA process can run parallel. 3.2 VZ enquired what is the proposed alternatives of the EIA should option 1 not materialise. AS replied that as per the presentation, there are five (5) site alternatives, and there is also a combination of alternatives between the five (5) proposed sites. 3.3 VZ asked what role must the Municipality play in this EIA. BM replied that one of DEA's requirements is to obtain written comments from the Local Municipality in whose jurisdiction the development is planned. TB added that the Municipality's SDF and IDPs are considered to ascertain that the sites do not clash with what the Municipality plans for that area / site. Such an assessment is to ensure alignment of the proposed development with municipal plans		presentation/s on how the purchasing process		
Thus there is a connection with the Eskom Properties Department which allows the EIA and land purchase processes to support each other. As the EIA process progresses, and once the preferred site has been recommended, Eskom Land & Rights Department (purchase team) will enter into negotiations with the affected landowners and goes through the process to acquire the land. For the land purchase process, Eskom appoints a valuator, but the negotiation process could allow the landowner to appoint his own valuator ~ this is to allow for comparison of the evaluation processes for a satisfactory and agreed valuation result. It needs to be mentioned that once a preferred site (or sites) has been identified the land acquisition and EIA process can run parallel. 3.2 VZ enquired what is the proposed alternatives of the EIA should option 1 not materialise. AS replied that as per the presentation, there are five (5) site alternatives, and there is also a combination of alternatives between the five (5) proposed sites. 3.3 VZ asked what role must the Municipality play in this EIA. BM replied that one of DEA's requirements is to obtain written comments from the Local Municipality in whose jurisdiction the development is planned. TB added that the Municipality's SDF and IDPs are considered to ascertain that the sites do not clash with what the Municipality plans for that area / site. Such an assessment is to ensure alignment of the proposed development with municipal plans		would be done, and it can be presented to		
Properties Department which allows the EIA and land purchase processes to support each other. As the EIA process progresses, and once the preferred site has been recommended, Eskom Land & Rights Department (purchase team) will enter into negotiations with the affected landowners and goes through the process to acquire the land. For the land purchase process, Eskom appoints a valuator, but the negotiation process could allow the landowner to appoint his own valuator ~ this is to allow for comparison of the evaluation processes for a satisfactory and agreed valuation result. It needs to be mentioned that once a preferred site (or sites) has been identified the land acquisition and EIA process can run parallel. 3.2 VZ enquired what is the proposed alternatives of the EIA should option 1 not materialise. AS replied that as per the presentation, there are five (5) site alternatives, and there is also a combination of alternatives between the five (5) proposed sites. 3.3 VZ asked what role must the Municipality play in this EIA. BM replied that one of DEA's requirements is to obtain written comments from the Local Municipality in whose jurisdiction the development is planned. TB added that the Municipality's SDF and IDPs are considered to ascertain that the sites do not clash with what the Municipality plans for that area / site. Such an assessment is to ensure alignment of the proposed development with municipal plans		individuals or to individually affected landowners.		
land purchase processes to support each other. As the EIA process progresses, and once the preferred site has been recommended, Eskom Land & Rights Department (purchase team) will enter into negotiations with the affected landowners and goes through the process to acquire the land. For the land purchase process, Eskom appoints a valuator, but the negotiation process could allow the landowner to appoint his own valuator ~ this is to allow for comparison of the evaluation processes for a satisfactory and agreed valuation result. It needs to be mentioned that once a preferred site (or sites) has been identified the land acquisition and EIA process can run parallel. 3.2 VZ enquired what is the proposed alternatives of the EIA should option 1 not materialise. AS replied that as per the presentation, there are five (5) site alternatives, and there is also a combination of alternatives between the five (5) proposed sites. 3.3 VZ asked what role must the Municipality play in this EIA. BM replied that one of DEA's requirements is to obtain written comments from the Local Municipality in whose jurisdiction the development is planned. TB added that the Municipality's SDF and IDPs are considered to ascertain that the sites do not clash with what the Municipality plans for that area / site. Such an assessment is to ensure alignment of the proposed development with municipal plans		Thus there is a connection with the Eskom	. 4	
As the EIA process progresses, and once the preferred site has been recommended, Eskom Land & Rights Department (purchase team) will enter into negotiations with the affected landowners and goes through the process to acquire the land. For the land purchase process, Eskom appoints a valuator, but the negotiation process could allow the landowner to appoint his own valuator ~ this is to allow for comparison of the evaluation processes for a satisfactory and agreed valuation result. It needs to be mentioned that once a preferred site (or sites) has been identified the land acquisition and EIA process can run parallel. 3.2 VZ enquired what is the proposed alternatives of the EIA should option 1 not materialise. AS replied that as per the presentation, there are five (5) site alternatives, and there is also a combination of alternatives between the five (5) proposed sites. 3.3 VZ asked what role must the Municipality play in this EIA. BM replied that one of DEA's requirements is to obtain written comments from the Local Municipality in whose jurisdiction the development is planned. TB added that the Municipality's SDF and IDPs are considered to ascertain that the sites do not clash with what the Municipality plans for that area / site. Such an assessment is to ensure alignment of the proposed development with municipal plans		Properties Department which allows the EIA and		
preferred site has been recommended, Eskom Land & Rights Department (purchase team) will enter into negotiations with the affected landowners and goes through the process to acquire the land. For the land purchase process, Eskom appoints a valuator, but the negotiation process could allow the landowner to appoint his own valuator ~ this is to allow for comparison of the evaluation processes for a satisfactory and agreed valuation result. It needs to be mentioned that once a preferred site (or sites) has been identified the land acquisition and EIA process can run parallel. 3.2 VZ enquired what is the proposed alternatives of the EIA should option 1 not materialise. AS replied that as per the presentation, there are five (5) site alternatives, and there is also a combination of alternatives between the five (5) proposed sites. 3.3 VZ asked what role must the Municipality play in this EIA. BM replied that one of DEA's requirements is to obtain written comments from the Local Municipality in whose jurisdiction the development is planned. TB added that the Municipality's SDF and IDPs are considered to ascertain that the sites do not clash with what the Municipality plans for that area / site. Such an assessment is to ensure alignment of the proposed development with municipal plans		land purchase processes to support each other.		
Land & Rights Department (purchase team) will enter into negotiations with the affected landowners and goes through the process to acquire the land. For the land purchase process, Eskom appoints a valuator, but the negotiation process could allow the landowner to appoint his own valuator ~ this is to allow for comparison of the evaluation processes for a satisfactory and agreed valuation result. It needs to be mentioned that once a preferred site (or sites) has been identified the land acquisition and EIA process can run parallel. 3.2 VZ enquired what is the proposed alternatives of the EIA should option 1 not materialise. AS replied that as per the presentation, there are five (5) site alternatives, and there is also a combination of alternatives between the five (5) proposed sites. 3.3 VZ asked what role must the Municipality play in this EIA. BM replied that one of DEA's requirements is to obtain written comments from the Local Municipality in whose jurisdiction the development is planned. TB added that the Municipality's SDF and IDPs are considered to ascertain that the sites do not clash with what the Municipality plans for that area / site. Such an assessment is to ensure alignment of the proposed development with municipal plans		As the EIA process progresses, and once the	,	*
enter into negotiations with the affected landowners and goes through the process to acquire the land. For the land purchase process, Eskom appoints a valuator, but the negotiation process could allow the landowner to appoint his own valuator ~ this is to allow for comparison of the evaluation processes for a satisfactory and agreed valuation result. It needs to be mentioned that once a preferred site (or sites) has been identified the land acquisition and EIA process can run parallel. 3.2 VZ enquired what is the proposed alternatives of the EIA should option 1 not materialise. AS replied that as per the presentation, there are five (5) site alternatives, and there is also a combination of alternatives between the five (5) proposed sites. 3.3 VZ asked what role must the Municipality play in this EIA. BM replied that one of DEA's requirements is to obtain written comments from the Local Municipality in whose jurisdiction the development is planned. TB added that the Municipality's SDF and IDPs are considered to ascertain that the sites do not clash with what the Municipality plans for that area / site. Such an assessment is to ensure alignment of the proposed development with municipal plans		· ·	-	
landowners and goes through the process to acquire the land. For the land purchase process, Eskom appoints a valuator, but the negotiation process could allow the landowner to appoint his own valuator ~ this is to allow for comparison of the evaluation processes for a satisfactory and agreed valuation result. It needs to be mentioned that once a preferred site (or sites) has been identified the land acquisition and EIA process can run parallel. 3.2 VZ enquired what is the proposed alternatives of the EIA should option 1 not materialise. AS replied that as per the presentation, there are five (5) site alternatives, and there is also a combination of alternatives between the five (5) proposed sites. 3.3 VZ asked what role must the Municipality play in this EIA. BM replied that one of DEA's requirements is to obtain written comments from the Local Municipality in whose jurisdiction the development is planned. TB added that the Municipality's SDF and IDPs are considered to ascertain that the sites do not clash with what the Municipality plans for that area / site. Such an assessment is to ensure alignment of the proposed development with municipal plans				
acquire the land. For the land purchase process, Eskom appoints a valuator, but the negotiation process could allow the landowner to appoint his own valuator ~ this is to allow for comparison of the evaluation processes for a satisfactory and agreed valuation result. It needs to be mentioned that once a preferred site (or sites) has been identified the land acquisition and EIA process can run parallel. 3.2 VZ enquired what is the proposed alternatives of the EIA should option 1 not materialise. AS replied that as per the presentation, there are five (5) site alternatives, and there is also a combination of alternatives between the five (5) proposed sites. 3.3 VZ asked what role must the Municipality play in this EIA. BM replied that one of DEA's requirements is to obtain written comments from the Local Municipality in whose jurisdiction the development is planned. TB added that the Municipality's SDF and IDPs are considered to ascertain that the sites do not clash with what the Municipality plans for that area / site. Such an assessment is to ensure alignment of the proposed development with municipal plans				
Eskom appoints a valuator, but the negotiation process could allow the landowner to appoint his own valuator ~ this is to allow for comparison of the evaluation processes for a satisfactory and agreed valuation result. It needs to be mentioned that once a preferred site (or sites) has been identified the land acquisition and EIA process can run parallel. 3.2 VZ enquired what is the proposed alternatives of the EIA should option 1 not materialise. AS replied that as per the presentation, there are five (5) site alternatives, and there is also a combination of alternatives between the five (5) proposed sites. 3.3 VZ asked what role must the Municipality play in this EIA. BM replied that one of DEA's requirements is to obtain written comments from the Local Municipality in whose jurisdiction the development is planned. TB added that the Municipality's SDF and IDPs are considered to ascertain that the sites do not clash with what the Municipality plans for that area / site. Such an assessment is to ensure alignment of the proposed development with municipal plans				
process could allow the landowner to appoint his own valuator ~ this is to allow for comparison of the evaluation processes for a satisfactory and agreed valuation result. It needs to be mentioned that once a preferred site (or sites) has been identified the land acquisition and EIA process can run parallel. 3.2 VZ enquired what is the proposed alternatives of the EIA should option 1 not materialise. AS replied that as per the presentation, there are five (5) site alternatives, and there is also a combination of alternatives between the five (5) proposed sites. 3.3 VZ asked what role must the Municipality play in this EIA. BM replied that one of DEA's requirements is to obtain written comments from the Local Municipality in whose jurisdiction the development is planned. TB added that the Municipality's SDF and IDPs are considered to ascertain that the sites do not clash with what the Municipality plans for that area / site. Such an assessment is to ensure alignment of the proposed development with municipal plans				
own valuator ~ this is to allow for comparison of the evaluation processes for a satisfactory and agreed valuation result. It needs to be mentioned that once a preferred site (or sites) has been identified the land acquisition and EIA process can run parallel. 3.2 VZ enquired what is the proposed alternatives of the EIA should option 1 not materialise. AS replied that as per the presentation, there are five (5) site alternatives, and there is also a combination of alternatives between the five (5) proposed sites. 3.3 VZ asked what role must the Municipality play in this EIA. BM replied that one of DEA's requirements is to obtain written comments from the Local Municipality in whose jurisdiction the development is planned. TB added that the Municipality's SDF and IDPs are considered to ascertain that the sites do not clash with what the Municipality plans for that area / site. Such an assessment is to ensure alignment of the proposed development with municipal plans		A 411		
the evaluation processes for a satisfactory and agreed valuation result. It needs to be mentioned that once a preferred site (or sites) has been identified the land acquisition and EIA process can run parallel. 3.2 VZ enquired what is the proposed alternatives of the EIA should option 1 not materialise. AS replied that as per the presentation, there are five (5) site alternatives, and there is also a combination of alternatives between the five (5) proposed sites. 3.3 VZ asked what role must the Municipality play in this EIA. BM replied that one of DEA's requirements is to obtain written comments from the Local Municipality in whose jurisdiction the development is planned. TB added that the Municipality's SDF and IDPs are considered to ascertain that the sites do not clash with what the Municipality plans for that area / site. Such an assessment is to ensure alignment of the proposed development with municipal plans				
agreed valuation result. It needs to be mentioned that once a preferred site (or sites) has been identified the land acquisition and EIA process can run parallel. 3.2 VZ enquired what is the proposed alternatives of the EIA should option 1 not materialise. AS replied that as per the presentation, there are five (5) site alternatives, and there is also a combination of alternatives between the five (5) proposed sites. 3.3 VZ asked what role must the Municipality play in this EIA. BM replied that one of DEA's requirements is to obtain written comments from the Local Municipality in whose jurisdiction the development is planned. TB added that the Municipality's SDF and IDPs are considered to ascertain that the sites do not clash with what the Municipality plans for that area / site. Such an assessment is to ensure alignment of the proposed development with municipal plans				
that once a preferred site (or sites) has been identified the land acquisition and EIA process can run parallel. 3.2 VZ enquired what is the proposed alternatives of the EIA should option 1 not materialise. AS replied that as per the presentation, there are five (5) site alternatives, and there is also a combination of alternatives between the five (5) proposed sites. 3.3 VZ asked what role must the Municipality play in this EIA. BM replied that one of DEA's requirements is to obtain written comments from the Local Municipality in whose jurisdiction the development is planned. TB added that the Municipality's SDF and IDPs are considered to ascertain that the sites do not clash with what the Municipality plans for that area / site. Such an assessment is to ensure alignment of the proposed development with municipal plans				
identified the land acquisition and EIA process can run parallel. 3.2 VZ enquired what is the proposed alternatives of the EIA should option 1 not materialise. AS replied that as per the presentation, there are five (5) site alternatives, and there is also a combination of alternatives between the five (5) proposed sites. 3.3 VZ asked what role must the Municipality play in this EIA. BM replied that one of DEA's requirements is to obtain written comments from the Local Municipality in whose jurisdiction the development is planned. TB added that the Municipality's SDF and IDPs are considered to ascertain that the sites do not clash with what the Municipality plans for that area / site. Such an assessment is to ensure alignment of the proposed development with municipal plans				
can run parallel. 3.2 VZ enquired what is the proposed alternatives of the EIA should option 1 not materialise. AS replied that as per the presentation, there are five (5) site alternatives, and there is also a combination of alternatives between the five (5) proposed sites. 3.3 VZ asked what role must the Municipality play in this EIA. BM replied that one of DEA's requirements is to obtain written comments from the Local Municipality in whose jurisdiction the development is planned. TB added that the Municipality's SDF and IDPs are considered to ascertain that the sites do not clash with what the Municipality plans for that area / site. Such an assessment is to ensure alignment of the proposed development with municipal plans				
3.2 VZ enquired what is the proposed alternatives of the EIA should option 1 not materialise. AS replied that as per the presentation, there are five (5) site alternatives, and there is also a combination of alternatives between the five (5) proposed sites. 3.3 VZ asked what role must the Municipality play in this EIA. BM replied that one of DEA's requirements is to obtain written comments from the Local Municipality in whose jurisdiction the development is planned. TB added that the Municipality's SDF and IDPs are considered to ascertain that the sites do not clash with what the Municipality plans for that area / site. Such an assessment is to ensure alignment of the proposed development with municipal plans				
the EIA should option 1 not materialise. AS replied that as per the presentation, there are five (5) site alternatives, and there is also a combination of alternatives between the five (5) proposed sites. 3.3 VZ asked what role must the Municipality play in this EIA. BM replied that one of DEA's requirements is to obtain written comments from the Local Municipality in whose jurisdiction the development is planned. TB added that the Municipality's SDF and IDPs are considered to ascertain that the sites do not clash with what the Municipality plans for that area / site. Such an assessment is to ensure alignment of the proposed development with municipal plans	2.2	·		
AS replied that as per the presentation, there are five (5) site alternatives, and there is also a combination of alternatives between the five (5) proposed sites. 3.3 VZ asked what role must the Municipality play in this EIA. BM replied that one of DEA's requirements is to obtain written comments from the Local Municipality in whose jurisdiction the development is planned. TB added that the Municipality's SDF and IDPs are considered to ascertain that the sites do not clash with what the Municipality plans for that area / site. Such an assessment is to ensure alignment of the proposed development with municipal plans	3.2			
five (5) site alternatives, and there is also a combination of alternatives between the five (5) proposed sites. 3.3 VZ asked what role must the Municipality play in this EIA. BM replied that one of DEA's requirements is to obtain written comments from the Local Municipality in whose jurisdiction the development is planned. TB added that the Municipality's SDF and IDPs are considered to ascertain that the sites do not clash with what the Municipality plans for that area / site. Such an assessment is to ensure alignment of the proposed development with municipal plans				
combination of alternatives between the five (5) proposed sites. 3.3 VZ asked what role must the Municipality play in this EIA. BM replied that one of DEA's requirements is to obtain written comments from the Local Municipality in whose jurisdiction the development is planned. TB added that the Municipality's SDF and IDPs are considered to ascertain that the sites do not clash with what the Municipality plans for that area / site. Such an assessment is to ensure alignment of the proposed development with municipal plans				
proposed sites. 3.3 VZ asked what role must the Municipality play in this EIA. BM replied that one of DEA's requirements is to obtain written comments from the Local Municipality in whose jurisdiction the development is planned. TB added that the Municipality's SDF and IDPs are considered to ascertain that the sites do not clash with what the Municipality plans for that area / site. Such an assessment is to ensure alignment of the proposed development with municipal plans				
3.3 VZ asked what role must the Municipality play in this EIA. BM replied that one of DEA's requirements is to obtain written comments from the Local Municipality in whose jurisdiction the development is planned. TB added that the Municipality's SDF and IDPs are considered to ascertain that the sites do not clash with what the Municipality plans for that area / site. Such an assessment is to ensure alignment of the proposed development with municipal plans				
this EIA. BM replied that one of DEA's requirements is to obtain written comments from the Local Municipality in whose jurisdiction the development is planned. TB added that the Municipality's SDF and IDPs are considered to ascertain that the sites do not clash with what the Municipality plans for that area / site. Such an assessment is to ensure alignment of the proposed development with municipal plans	3.3	· Volta		
BM replied that one of DEA's requirements is to obtain written comments from the Local Municipality in whose jurisdiction the development is planned. TB added that the Municipality's SDF and IDPs are considered to ascertain that the sites do not clash with what the Municipality plans for that area / site. Such an assessment is to ensure alignment of the proposed development with municipal plans	3.3			
obtain written comments from the Local Municipality in whose jurisdiction the development is planned. TB added that the Municipality's SDF and IDPs are considered to ascertain that the sites do not clash with what the Municipality plans for that area / site. Such an assessment is to ensure alignment of the proposed development with municipal plans				
Municipality in whose jurisdiction the development is planned. TB added that the Municipality's SDF and IDPs are considered to ascertain that the sites do not clash with what the Municipality plans for that area / site. Such an assessment is to ensure alignment of the proposed development with municipal plans	A			
development is planned. TB added that the Municipality's SDF and IDPs are considered to ascertain that the sites do not clash with what the Municipality plans for that area / site. Such an assessment is to ensure alignment of the proposed development with municipal plans				
TB added that the Municipality's SDF and IDPs are considered to ascertain that the sites do not clash with what the Municipality plans for that area / site. Such an assessment is to ensure alignment of the proposed development with municipal plans				
are considered to ascertain that the sites do not clash with what the Municipality plans for that area / site. Such an assessment is to ensure alignment of the proposed development with municipal plans		•		
clash with what the Municipality plans for that area / site. Such an assessment is to ensure alignment of the proposed development with municipal plans		• •		
area / site. Such an assessment is to ensure alignment of the proposed development with municipal plans				
alignment of the proposed development with municipal plans		. , .		
municipal plans				
3.4 VZ asked what is the possible economic benefit of	3.4	VZ asked what is the possible economic benefit of		

	this proposed development of the entire project,		
	i.e. what injection would there be for the		
	community.		
	TM Eskom advise the appointed contractor(s) that		
	should local labour be required, that they be		
	recruited locally through existing databases as		
	provided by the Local Municipality. The SDNL also		
	assist in terms of skills development.		
	Doct months water		
	Post-meeting note:		
	Eskom will be utilising their existing employees		
	working at the ash disposal facilities at Majuba Power Station for the continuous ashing activities.		
	No new permanent job opportunities will be		A
	available.		
3.5	VZ made an outcry to Eskom to leave a legacy		
	behind such as the establishment of an incubator.		
3.6	VZ enquired as to what type of products can be		
0.0	made from the ash. The information could		
	facilitate the Municipality to look at what		
	possibilities there could be in terms of economic		
	development.		
	TB replied that there is a recently signed contract		
	with a waste specialist that will identify the safe		
	usage of ash. Once the results are obtained, they		
	can be shared with the Municipality. It needs to		
	be noted that this by-product is classified as		
	waste and it needs to be determined whether it		
	could be used. One cannot make use of this by-		
	product without knowing the risk. TB also added		
	that the utilisation of ash for other businesses is		
	also in the plans of the Mpumalanga – Eskom		
	Forum, in which the two parties have agreed to		
	work together to support each other.		
3.7	NK informed the project team that the		
	Municipality's SDF/IDF/EMF has been updated		
	and that they need to familiarise themselves with		
	these documents to confirm whether the		
	proposed sites have not been earmarked for		
	development, and if earmarked for development,		
	what type of development is proposed by the		
	Municipality. It was also pointed out that land		
	needs to be used sustainably.	۸۵	20 Neverber
	AS requested if the team can obtain a copy (per	AS	20 November 2012
	DVD / flash disk) of the Municipality's latest		2012
	SDF/IDF/EMF. It was also recommended that		
	Lidwala Environmental provides the Municipality's		

		I	
	GIS Department with shape files to overlay it on		
	their maps to identify what the possible impact		
	could be.		
	NK informed the team that the Municipality does		
	not have a GIS Department and advised Lidwala		
	Environmental to speak to the Town Planner and		
	recommends that Lidwala Environmental does the		
	overlay and provide the Municipality with a copy		
	of the map.		
	Post-meeting note:		
	AS obtained the information as discussed above	<u> </u>	
	after the meeting.		
3.8	NK confirmed that Eskom is looking at purchasing	- 4	
	additional land for this proposed continuation of		
	ash disposal. If that is the situation she enquired	A	
	as to what will happen to the existing land in		₩
	terms of rehabilitation and is a rehabilitation		
	process in place.		
	TB informed the attendees that Eskom will have		
	to decommission the existing ash disposal facility		
	(when it reaches it life span). As mentioned		
	All VIII		
	previously, studies are being conducted to look at		
	possible ash utilization.		
	TM responded that Majuba Power Station has a		
	rehabilitation programme in place and one of the		
	plans is to cover the ash with topsoil and plant		
	grass.		
3.9	DH informed the project team that the country		
	finds itself in an unfortunately situation by getting		
	the balance right between the country's energy		
	need and sustainable use of minerals. Their		
	experience is not rosy regarding EAPs and		
	unfortunately it is disappointing.		
	DH informed the team that he just attended		
	another meeting with an environmental		
	consultancy, and stated that EAPs need to tread		
	careful as to not undermine the capacity and		
	skills of local people but to be informed that they		
	have lots of knowledge.		
	It was further stated that the presentation given		
	is misleading as this area is an environmental hot		
	spot and the proposed expansion of the ash		
	facility at Majuba Power Station would definitely		
	have an impact on ground water.		
	It is requested that the scope provided to the EAP	AS	
	be forwarded to the Council so that they can		
	familiarise themselves with it and also to be able		
	to the attendees cannot advice the Council as to		
	whether the project needs to be supported or		
	note.		

		ı	
3.10	DH informed the project team that residential		
	expansion in the Municipal area is a challenge and		
	the possible procurement of additional land is a		
	concern to them. 30 Years is a long period and it		
	needs to be determined whether this proposed		
	·		
	development would be environmentally		
	sustainable and that all relevant mitigation		
	measures are included in the Environmental		
	Management Programme (EMPr).		
3.11	DH expressed his concern that EAPs approach		
	communities with a proposed development before		
	the project has been presented to the Councillors.		
	It needs to be noted that communities rely on		
	their Councillor to take informed decisions.		<u> </u>
	The problem with these processes is that the EAP		
	first go and do land identification, yet the crucial		
	information i.e. the environmental findings is not	4	
	yet there.		
	It needs to be noted that the EMPr and the		
	environmental studies don't talk to each other.		
	Post-meeting note:		
	Lidwala can confirm that Municipal protocol		
	W 400 - 400		
	regarding public participation will be observed		
	and taken into account, in future, without		
	compromising the EIA Regulations, PP Guidelines,		
	the independency of the EAP, as well as not		
	compromising the developer's apolitical position		
3.12	DH informed the project team that most times		
	the EAPs makes the communities believe there		
	could be economic spin offs and the project team		
	present needs to take note that the District and		
	Local Municipality does not want temporary spin		
	offs.		
	Post-meeting note:		
	Eskom will be utilising their existing employees		
	working at the ash disposal facilities at Majuba		
	Power Station for the continuous ashing activities.		
	No new permanent job opportunities will be		
1	available.		
3.13	DH enquired as to whether there will be any impact		
	on the current road or infrastructure services. If		
	anticipating additional trucks on their road		
	network then the Council need to express their		
	concern that this would be a serious problem to		
	them.		
	He asked as to who will be responsible (and pay)		
	for road and infrastructure maintenance as the		

	<u> </u>	
	Council is responsible to guide and inform the	
	community regarding this impact.	
	Post-meeting note:	
	The impact on the roads and infrastructure	
	services will be investigated during the Impact	
	, , ,	
	Phase of the project through both the Traffic	
	study and the Social Impact Assessment. In	
	addition to this the existing impacts of Eskom's	
	business on roads is being addressed thought the	40
	Mpumalanga-Eskom Forum.	
3.14	DH request that the team consider holding	
3111	another meeting after the Council has received	
	Lidwala Environmental's Terms of Reference	
	given. He stated that this type of meeting is a	
	waste of the Council's time and as above, request	
	that another meeting to take place to talk about	w
	the regarding the "nuts and bolts" of the project	
	and way forward	
	TB advised that detailed information is available	
	in the Draft Scoping Report, and the Plan of	
	Study for EIA for all specialists, and Terms of	
	Reference to Lidwala Environmental is included in	
	this Report.	
	AS informed the attendee that both the Tutuka	
	and Majuba Continuous Ash Disposal Facility	
	All	
	projects' DSR was personally delivered to his	
	offices on 8 November 2012. The delivery	
	receipts were signed by the Security Officer on	
	duty.	
	The request regarding another meeting is noted	
	and in principle the team does not have a	
	problem to consider it. The team will provide	
	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
	feedback regarding this request in the draft	
	minutes.	
	Post-meeting note:	
	The project team will hold an additional meeting with	
	the municipality early in the Impact Phase, before the	
	DEIR is released for public review.	
3.15	DH informed the project team that they cannot	
	just consider the immediate farm(s) of the	
	proposed site, but also those immediately	
	adjacent.	
	AS confirmed that the PP team will ensure that	
	the landowners of the entire study are will be	
	consulted with. Lidwala can confirm that the	
	have already undertaken a Windeed search for all	
	the farms within a 12km radius of the power	
	station. Lidwala can also confirm that all the	
	Station. Liuwaia can also commin that all the	

	specialist studies will take the alternative sites	
	specialist studies will take the alternative sites	
	and their surrounding areas into account when	
	assessing the impacts.	
3.16	DH enquired whether this project would trigger	
	an Amendment to Majuba Power Station's	
	existing Water Use Licence (WUL).	
	TB responded that if site A and/or B is the	
	recommended site, it would trigger an	
	Amendment. The team has not yet confirmed	
	whether the other sites would require a WUL, but	
	this could only be determined after the detailed	
	specialist studies have been completed. He	
	further advised that the EIA process tends to	
	include other potential permits for developments,	A
	hence the implications with respect to WUL are	
	under consideration, and Eskom will undertake to	
	do these processes together or in parallel, as	
	much as possible.	
3.17	DH pointed out that this proposed project could	
	contradict the existing WUL and the project team	
	needs to have discussions with the District and	
	Local Municipalities NOW and not in the impact	
	phase.	
	AS informed the attendees that the Department	
	of Water Affairs (DWA) received a copy of the	
	reports and await their written comments	
	AS informed the attendees that all the	
	commenting authorities on the project database	
	are kept up to date regarding this proposed	
	project. It also needs to be mentioned that	
	Lidwala Environmental's Report will also go	
	through a legal review and this would follow the	
	EIA in detail, and identify any the licence /	
	permitting that would be required.	
3.18	VZ informed the project team that the Council is	
3.10	happy that the team proceed to have their public	
	meeting that evening (22 November 2012) . He	
	request that in future the respective Councillor in	
	whose jurisdiction the project is proposed should	
	be met with timeously so that he/she can inform	
2 10	and urge the community to attend.	
3.18	DH informed the project team that the	
	Municipality would like to avoid and prevent an	
	unwanted "Marikana" situation. It is stated that	
	the Municipal By-Law outlined the PP process to	
	be followed and in short recommends the PP	
	team to be in touch with the Speakers Office for	
	arrangements for the next public meeting.	

3.19	DH requested that the draft minutes be distributed within a week after the meeting to accommodate the up and coming holiday season	ВМ	28/11/2012
3.19	DH requested that the affected Ward Councillors receives hard copies and CDs of the Final Scoping Report.	ВМ	14/12/2012
4.	Way Forward & Closure		
	NV presented the way forward and thanked everyone for their valuable comments raised and closed the meeting.		

Minuted by: Nicolene Venter