

Construction of a 600 MW independent power plant and associated infrastructure for KiPower (Pty) Ltd near Delmas in Mpumalanga

(DEA Ref No: 12/12/20/2333; NEAS Ref No: DEA/EIA/0000364/2011)

BACKGROUND INFORMATION DOCUMENT

July 2011

This Background Information Document provides Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs) with information on the environmental authorisations required for the proposed construction of an Independent Power Station and associated infrastructure for KiPower (Pty) Ltd near Delmas in Mpumalanga.

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

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

You will be included on the stakeholder database and receive further documents for review and comment. To raise your concerns, complete the enclosed registration sheet, write a letter, call or email the public participation office.

Your comments are important

The purpose of an Environmental Impact Assessment is to provide the decision-making authority with sufficient information on which to base their decision to grant or refuse an Environmental Authorisation and if granted, to define conditions for the development. The contributions made by stakeholders from all sectors of society will ensure informed decision-making.

You are invited to participate freely and to submit any comments or information you feel may be useful to the EIA process. Registered interested and affected parties are entitled to comment, in writing, on all written submissions to the competent authority (Department of Environmental Affairs) and to bring to the attention of the competent authority, any issues which the party believes may be of significant to the consideration of the application.

BACKGROUND TO INDEPENDENT POWER PLANTS

In 2003 Government decided that future power generation capacity would be divided between Eskom (70%) and independent power producers (IPPs) (30%).

In line with that decision, on 5 September 2007 Cabinet designated Eskom as the single buyer of power from IPPs in South Africa. Eskom currently supplies over 95% of the country's electricity and about 60% of the total electricity consumed in Africa.

Eskom then launched the Multi Site Baseload IPP programme, inviting interested parties to submit Statements of Qualification for the provision of electricity, excluding nuclear power.

Each IPP will benefit from a power purchase agreement with Eskom for a minimum of 200 megawatt (MW) with an envisaged term of 25 years from the date of project commercial operations.

Interested parties were required to select sites inside South Africa as determined by

access to fuel, transmission infrastructure and water sources. Connection to the Eskom transmission grid shall be made in compliance with the terms of the SA Grid Code.

The National Energy Regulator of South Africa (NERSA) is the regulatory authority responsible for the electricity supply industry in South Africa. In Its National Integrated Resource Plan published in 2009, NERSA has determined that, while various alternative and renewable electricity generation options should be continually investigated, coal should still provide the main fuel source in South Africa.

KiPower qualified as an IPP that can provide commercial electricity generation. In order to install and operate the proposed power plant, KiPower must obtain various environmental authorisations, for which this EIA process is required.

PROJECT BACKGROUND

KiPower (Pty) Ltd is a subsidiary of Kuyasa Mining, which also owns the Delmas and Ikhwezi Coal Mines 10km south-east of Delmas in Mpumalanga.

KiPower wishes to establish a 600 MW power plant in close proximity to Delmas Coal, utilising coal from this mine as the fuel for the power plant. The power plant will consist of four 150 MW units.

Associated with the power plant, would be an ash disposal facility that must also be located near the plant. Sufficient coal is available from Delmas Coal to supply the plant.

The power plant and associated infrastructure will be designed for a life of 30 years. The associated infrastructure includes:

- Access road from the R50 road;
- Coal and ash haul route (road or conveyor);
- Laydown area; and

- Bulk water supply (separate EIA).

The ash from the power plant would need to be disposed of on an ash disposal facility. For a 600 MW plant approximately 136 000 tonnes per month of ash will be generated. This translates to almost 50 million tonnes of ash over an operating life of 30 years.

Thus, the location of the power plant and the ash facility are key decision points in the project development. KiPower may also wish to expand the power plant capacity in future up to 2000 MW, depending on economic factors over time.

Coal

Coal can be supplied from either the North Shaft or South Shaft of the Delmas Coal Mine. North Shaft has a crusher plant and will be able to supply crushed coal to the power plant. A new crusher plant would be required at South Shaft if coal is supplied directly from this shaft. The power plant will require 2.8 million tonnes of coal per annum. It will run on low grade, high

sulphur, high ash content coal, which has a very low market value.

Water supply

Delmas Coal plans to bring in additional potable water either by tapping into a Rand Water line that runs between Springs and Devon or by tapping into the proposed bulk water line to Delmas.

Other potential sources of water are also being investigated by the mine.

The power plant, although a dry cooling system, will have a significant water requirement, of approximately 100 000 cubic meters per month.

It is proposed that water for the mine and power plant come from the same source and therefore a separate project is running in parallel to this one, to find potential sources of water and then develop the supply pipeline to the mine and the power plant.

A Water Use License Application will also be submitted to the Department of Water Affairs for the plant and ash facility.

Access

The provincial R50 road runs to the north of Delmas Coal and North shaft is accessed directly off this road. It is likely

that both the power plant and the ash disposal facility would require access onto this road for construction and operations.

There is a rail link that runs to the west of the mine, and some raw materials, such as the dolomite or lime stone to be used for air emissions control (sorbent), can be brought in via this route as well. This rail link is used to export coal from Delmas Coal.

Landownership

Whilst Delmas and Ikwezi mines are owned by Kuyasa Mining, the surrounding land is mainly owned by various farming enterprises and BHP Billiton.

KiPower will need to purchase land and ensure it is correctly re-zoned before any industrial development may take place.

Labour

Between 2 500 and 3 000 skilled and unskilled labour will be required for the project during construction and around 200 during operations. Unemployment is high in Delmas and the surrounding small towns and thus this project will offer some relief in the form of employment opportunities.

Nevertheless, labour is likely to be imported during construction to meet the high numbers of people required during this period and to meet the skills level required.

Plant area required

A 600 MW power plant requires some 40 hectares for just the plant, whilst a 2000 MW plant requires about 160 hectares.

Ash disposal area required

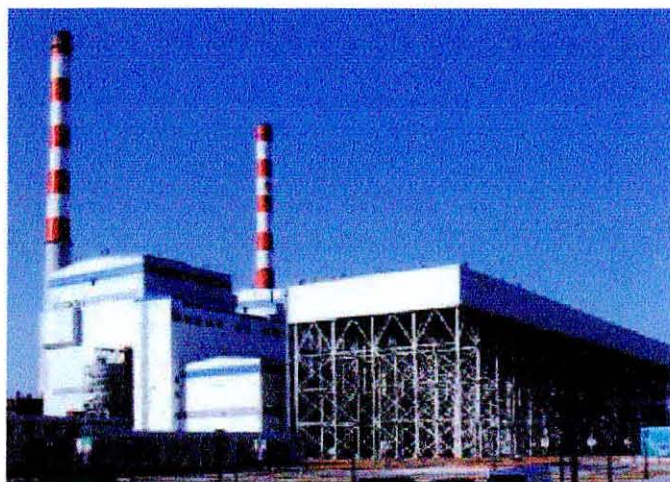
The ash disposal facility will require somewhere between 150 and 250 hectares to accommodate 600 MW ash generation over 30 years. If the power plant is expanded over time, this area requirement will grow as well. Thus land that allows for expansion of the ash facility would be favourable.

Construction lay-down

A lay-down is the area used during construction to store materials, equipment, vehicles and to house offices and ablutions for construction personnel. Power plants take 3 to 4 years to construct, and are highly labour intensive in the construction phase. As a result, up to 100 hectares may be required for the lay-down area.

HOW DOES A COAL-FIRED POWER PLANT WORK?

Electricity generation from a coal-fired power station requires that coal be burned to heat water which is then converted into superheated steam. This steam turns a large turbine connected to a rotating magnet that converts this mechanical energy into electrical energy (electricity), which is then further increased via transformers into high voltage electric power.



A 200 MW Circulating Fluidized Bed boiler in China

Source: www.english.iet.cas.cn/research/LaboratoryofCirculatingFluidizedBed/

High voltage transmission lines transport the electricity from the power station into a transmission network. Electricity must

then be transformed in substations to voltages more suitable for industrial and residential uses.

The technology proposed for this power plant is a Circulating Fluidised Bed (CFB) which is proven technology that has become a very efficient method of generating electricity with low emissions and environmental impacts. In a CFB combustion process, crushed coal is mixed with a sorbent such as limestone or dolomite and fired in a process resembling a boiling fluid. The sorbent removes the sulphur and converts it into an environmentally-benign powder that is removed with the ash.

Fluidised beds suspend solid fuels on upward-blowing jets of air during the combustion process. The result is a turbulent mixing of gas and solids. The tumbling action, much like a bubbling fluid, provides more effective chemical reactions and heat transfer. Fluidised bed combustion evolved from efforts to find a combustion process able to control pollutant emissions without external emission controls (such as scrubbers). The technology burns fuel at temperatures of around 900 degrees Celsius, which is well below the threshold temperature where thermal Nitrogen Oxides can form (at approximately 1300 degrees Celsius, nitrogen and oxygen atoms in the combustion air combine to form nitrogen oxide pollutants).

The mixing action of the fluidised bed brings the flue gases into contact with a sulphur-absorbing chemical, such as limestone or dolomite. Approximately 90% of the sulphur pollutants in coal can be captured inside the boiler by the sorbent.

SITE SELECTION CRITERIA



2x135 MW CFB Shendong Baode Power Plant in Shanxi, China
(Source: www.industcards.com/st-coal-china-shanxi.htm)

Selecting the best site for a proposed development is important to prevent or minimise long term operational and environmental management issues, and is dependent on many factors. Nine sites were initially identified in a site selection process, and unsuitable sites as well as less suitable sites were eliminated. Four of the most suitable sites will be investigated during the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) process.

Land owner notification has been carried out for these preferred sites. The site selection process done prior to the EIA will be carried into the Scoping Phase of the EIA as a supporting report.

Site selection legal requirements

The National Environmental Management Act, No 107 of 1998 (NEMA) as amended does not indicate specific requirements for site selection or consideration of alternatives. Nevertheless, it does require that alternatives be considered and assessed in order to identify the best practicable environmental option.

The National Environmental Management: Waste Act, No 59 of 2008 (NEMWA) also requires that consideration of alternatives in terms of site and technology be considered.

The latest Department of Water Affairs Minimum Requirements is used as a best practice guideline in assessing new applications. These outline a step-wise approach for the selection of sites, starting with a broad-area based assessment of potential sites and eliminating sites as more detail is gathered on sites that show potential for the intended use. The process outlined in this report follows this best practice guideline approach.

Methodology

A step-wise site selection process has been followed to ensure the best available location is found for the power plant and the ash disposal facility.

Site identification criteria

Both the ash disposal facility and the power plant require the following key criteria with respect to their location:

- The area must preferably not be undermined due to long term ground stability risks associated with undermined areas.
- The area must not hold viable reserves of coal, which would be sterilised if the plant or ash were placed on it.
- The area should preferably have a low agricultural potential.
- Surface water resources must be protected due to the highly stressed nature of the local water sources.
- Known biodiversity sensitivities must be avoided, especially wetlands.
- The power plant and ash disposal facility must be within close proximity of the coal source and preferably each other.

Identification of potential sites

Based on the information listed under site identification criteria, potential areas were identified for location of the power plant and/or ash disposal facility.

Screening of potential sites

The nine sites were screened in terms of two sets of criteria:

Technical screening for a power plant, which looked at distance to coal supply; topography; site constructability; transmission connection; water supply; distance to ash facility; expansion potential; underground workings; coal reserves; land ownership and accessibility. Technical screening of ash disposal sites also looked at capacity of sites; storage efficiency; topography; drainage direction; slope; expansion potential; conveyor/truck access; land ownership.; potential to fit plant and ash on site and geotechnical.

Environmental screening investigated disciplines such as ground water; surface water; economic; ecology and aesthetics.

The technical and environmental criteria were considered and the four best possible sites for the proposed development will be investigated further during scoping.

LEGAL REQUIREMENTS

The proposed power plant requires a number of environmental processes and approvals. The processes will be conducted simultaneously as integrated processes complemented by a combined public participation process.

These processes are discussed below.

NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT ACT

The proposed project and associated infrastructure requires an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) in terms of the National Environmental Management Act (NEMA), No 107 of 1998 and the new EIA regulations (Government Notice Regulation R.543 to 546, published in June 2010).

As per Government Notice R.543 of June 2010, Chapter 2 the competent authority must consult with every government organ that administers a law relating to a matter affecting the environment relevant to that application for an environmental authorisation when considering an application.

Therefore, the Department of Water Affairs, the Mpumalanga Department of Economic Development Environment and Transport, other Directorates of the Department of Environmental Affairs, Nkangala District Municipality and Victor Khanye Local Municipality (Delmas) are commenting authorities in this process.

This process includes Scoping and Environmental Impact Report (S&EIR) Phases, which are applicable to all projects likely to have significant environmental impacts due to their nature or extent, activities associated with potentially high levels of environmental degradation, or activities for which the impacts cannot be easily predicted.

In terms of Government Notice 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 S&EIR and will result in one EIA being undertaken for the proposed project):

- **Activity 2:** Coal will be conveyed to the power plant from the Delmas Mine. A holding facility for coal will be required at the plant as buffer storage.
- **Activity 11:** Bridge crossings may be required for the transfer of coal, ash, waste and or water depending on the final site selection scenario.
- **Activity 12:** Water and storm water storage facilities on site will be required as part of the water management

infrastructure for the plant. These may exceed 50000 m³ depending on the site specific drainage conditions.

- **Activity 13:** Dangerous goods may be stored on site such as diesel and chemical reagents. It is unlikely that the storage capacity would exceed 500 m³.
- **Activity 18:** Conveyors may cross watercourses resulting in the disturbance of embankments.
- **Activity 20:** The power plant will fall within the mining rights area of Kuyasa Mine and an amendment of the mining rights will be required for the project.
- **Activity 22:** An access road to the power plant will be required. This will tie into the existing provincial road that runs to the north of the mine.
- **Activity 47:** Widening of existing access roads may be required.

In terms of Government Notice R.545 of 2010, the following listed activities require that a S&EIR be undertaken and are applicable to this proposed project:

- **Activity 1:** A proposed power plant of 600MW.
- **Activity 5:** Air Emissions Licence and Water Use Licence will be required for the power plant.
- **Activity 6:** Conveyors for ash and coal transport will be required.
- **Activity 15:** The power plant will require in excess of 20 hectares, and possibly up to 40 hectares.

In terms of Government Notice R.546 of 2010, the following listed activity requires that a S&EIR be undertaken and are applicable to this proposed project:

Activity 14: Clearing of area bigger than 5 hectares outside urban area.

Therefore, for the proposed power plant, a Scoping and Environmental Impact Report (S&EIR) has to be undertaken.

NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT WASTE ACT

With the proclamation of the National Environmental Management Waste Act (NEM:WA), No 59 of 2008, all waste related activities previously listed under the National Environmental Management Act (NEMA), No 107 of 1998 have been repealed and are now listed under the NEM:WA.

Government Notice R.718 of the NEM:WA highlights the waste management activities that require environmental licensing. In terms of this notice the following activities require authorisation:

- **Category A 3(1):** It is expected that more than 100 m³ of general waste will be stored on site, especially during the construction phase of the power station.
- **Category A 3(2):** It is expected that more than 35 m³ of hazardous waste will be stored on site, especially during the construction phase.

- **Category A 3(5):** At the waste recycling plant/salvage yard more than 1 ton of general waste will be sorted for recycling purposes per day.
- **Category A 3(9):** Should a garden waste composting plant be constructed it will have the capacity to treat more than 10m³ of garden waste per day.
- **Category A 3(11):** More than 2000m³, but less than 15000m³ of sewage water will be treated at the onsite sewage works per annum.
- **Category A 3(12):** During the construction and operational phase, it is likely that diesel and oil spills will be treated in situ.
- **Category A 3(18):** The construction of facilities for any of the above listed activities (Category A 3(1, 11 & 12)).
- **Category B 4(9):** This activity is triggered by the disposal of the boiler ash onto a waste disposal facility.

- **Category B 4(10):** This activity is triggered by the disposal of the boiler ash onto a waste disposal facility, if the ash classifies as being hazardous.

As described in the Regulations "a person who wishes to commence, undertake or conduct an activity listed under this Category, must conduct an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) process, as stipulated in the EIA regulations made under

Section 24(5) of the NEMA as part of a Waste Management License Application".

Therefore the proposed development requires the submission of a Waste Management License Application as well as a Scoping and Environmental Impact Report (S&EIR) to the Department of Environmental Affairs.

NATIONAL WATER ACT

An **Integrated Water and Waste Management Plan (IWWMP)** will be required as well as an **Integrated Water Use License** in terms of Section 21 of the National Water Act (No 36 of 1998). Various other water uses during construction and operation will require licensing.

A full list of water uses to be licensed will be identified during the early stages of this EIA process.

NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT: AIR QUALITY ACT

All power stations require an **Emissions Licence** in terms of the National Environmental Management: Air Quality Act (No 39 of 2004) (NEM: AQA). A comprehensive legislative review on all air quality requirements applicable to power plants and coal mines will be undertaken before this study will commence. Reference will be made to the NEM:WA as well as the National Ambient Air Quality Standards and the Minimum Emission Limits for Listed Activities.

VICTOR KHANYE LOCAL MUNICIPALITY

All properties to be used for this proposed project must also be properly **rezoned** according to the requirements of the Victor Khanye Local Municipality or the Development Facilitation Act.

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

An Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is a planning and decision-making tool undertaken in terms of the National Environmental Management Act (NEMA), No 107 of 1998. For this project, all the other environmental processes will feed into the EIA.

TECHNICAL AND PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROCESSES

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 Programme (EMProg) be developed. The EMProg provides recommendations on how to operate and implement the project. The provisions of the EMProg 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 by reviewing and commenting on the information

Arrangement with regards to negotiations with landowners, if necessary, 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 KiPower 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 (I&APs) 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.
- Comment on the findings of the EIA.

PHASES IN AN EIA

SCOPING PHASE

The **first phase** of an EIA is the Scoping Phase, which is conducted to gain an 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 competent authority for review and to approve the proposed approach to the detailed investigation required in the next phase.

Activities involved in the Scoping Phase include:

- Meetings with authorities to agree on process and study requirements;
- Initial public and landowner notification, which includes placing of site notices, the distribution of letters, this Background Information Document and an invitation to contribute to the EIA process to I&APs 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 a stakeholder meeting 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 comments; and
- Distribution of a progress feedback letter to stakeholders.

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT PHASE

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

As part of the assessment, an Environmental Management Programme (EMProg) as well as an Operational Plan will also be submitted to the Department of Environmental Affairs for its approval. By following the EMProg, KiPower and its contractors 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 EIR (to date) is listed below (all seasonal dependent studies will be undertaken in the wet season):

- Traffic;
- Air quality;
- Soils;
- Socio-economic;
- Heritage;
- Groundwater;
- Biodiversity;
- Surface water;
- Cost assessment for haulage alternatives;
- Geotechnical;
- Noise; and
- GIS for mapping purposes.

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 and EMProg 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 and EMProg in local and regional newspapers;
- Distribution of the Draft EIR and EMProg, including Issues and Responses Report, for comment;
- A stakeholder meeting in the project area to present the findings of the EIR for stakeholder comment; and
- Distribution of the Final EIR and EMProg for comment.

The EIR and EMProg will then be finalised and submitted to the Department of Environmental Affairs for authorisation.

Technical reports from all the environmental studies undertaken during this project will be available for public review during this phase.

DECISION-MAKING PHASE

The **third phase** involves notifying the registered I&APs about the decision from the Competent Authority, the Department of Environmental Affairs in this case. The Department of Environmental Affairs must accept or reject this report within 105 days. Stakeholders will be advised of the Department's decision if Environmental Authorisation has been granted or not and of the appeal procedure should they wish to appeal the decision.



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Konstruksie van 'n 600 MW onafhanklike kragstasie en gepaardgaande infrastruktuur vir KiPower (Edms) Bpk naby Delmas in Mpumalanga

(DOS Verwys No: 12/12/20/2333; NEAS Verwys No: DEA/EIA/0000364/2011)

AGTERGRONDINLICHTINGS-DOKUMENT

Julie 2011

Hierdie Agtergrondinligtings-dokument bied aan Belanghebbende en Geëffekteerde Partye (B&GP's) inligting oor die omgewingsmagtigings wat vereis word vir die voorgestelde konstruksie van 'n Onafhanklike Kragstasie en gepaardgaande infrastruktuur vir KiPower (Edms) Bpk naby Delmas in Mpumalanga.

Hierdie dokument bied ook aan B&GP's 'n geleentheid om:

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

U sal in die databasis van belanghebbendes opgeneem word en verdere dokumente ontvang vir insae en kommentaar. Om u kwellings te opper, vul bygaande registrasieblad in, skryf 'n brief, skakel of stuur 'n e-pos aan die Kantoor vir Openbare Deelname

U kommentaar is belangrik

Die doel van 'n Omgewingsimpakbepaling is om die besluitneemowerheid te voorsien van genoeg inligting vir sy besluit om Omgewingsmagtiging te verleen of te weier, en as dit verleen word, om voorwaardes vir die ontwikkeling te stel. Bydraes van belanghebbendes uit alle sektore van die samelewing sal ingeligte besluitneming verseker.

U word genooi om vryelik deel te neem en enige kommentaar of inligting voor te lê wat na u mening vir die OIB-proses nuttig kan wees. Geregisterde belanghebbende en geëffekteerde partye is daarop geregtig om skriftelik kommentaar te lewer op alle skriftelike voorleggings aan die bevoegde owerheid (Departement van Omgewingsake) en om enige kwessies wat die party reken van belang kan wees by die oorweging van die aansoek, onder die bevoegde owerheid se aandag te bring.

AGTERGROND OOR ONAFHANKLIKE KRAGSTASIES

Die regering het in 2003 besluit dat toekomstige kragopwekkingskapasiteit verdeel sal word tussen Eskom (70%) en onafhanklike kragprodusente (OKP's) (30%).

In ooreenstemming met daardie besluit het die Kabinet Eskom op 5 September 2007 aangewys as die enigste aankoper van OKP's se elektrisiteit in Suid-Afrika. Eskom verskaf tans meer as 95% van die land se elektrisiteit en nagenoeg 60% van al die elektrisiteit wat in Afrika verbruik word.

Eskom het toe die Multiterreinbasislading-OKP-program begin en belanghebbende partye genooi om Verklarings van Kwalifikasie voor te lê vir die verskaffing van elektrisiteit, kernkrag uitgesonder.

Elke OKP sal baat vind by 'n kragkoop-ooreenkoms met Eskom vir 'n minimum van 200 megawatt (MW) met 'n beoogde termyn van 25 jaar vanaf die aanvangsdatum van die projek se kommersiële bedrywighede.

Van belanghebbende partye is vereis om terreine in Suid-Afrika te kies met inagneming van toegang tot brandstof, transmissie-infrastruktuur en waterhulpbronne. Aansluiting by Eskom se transmissienet sal ooreenkomstig die bepalings van die SA Netkode geskied.

Die Nasionale Energiereguleerder van Suid-Afrika (NERSA) is die reguleringsowerheid verantwoordelik vir die elektrisiteitvoorsieningsbedryf in Suid-Afrika. In sy Nasionale Geïntegreerde Hulpbronplan wat in 2009 gepubliseer is, het NERSA bepaal dat, hoewel verskeie opsies vir alternatiewe en hernubare elektrisiteitopwekking deurlopend ondersoek moet word, steenkool steeds die vernaamste brandstofbron in Suid-Afrika moet wees.

KiPower het gekwalifiseer as 'n OKP wat kommersiële elektrisiteitopwekking kan verskaf. Om die voorgestelde kraginstallasie te installeer en te bedryf, moet KiPower verskeie omgewingsmagtigings verkry, waarvoor hierdie OIB-proses nodig is.

PROJEKAGTERGROND

KiPower (Edms) Bpk is 'n filiaal van Kuyasa Mining, wat ook die Delmas- en die Ikhwezi-steenkoolmyn 10 km suidoos van Delmas in Mpumalanga besit.

KiPower wil 'n 600 MW-kragstasie naby Delmas Coal oprig en steenkool van hierdie myn as brandstof vir die kragstasie gebruik. Die kragstasie sal uit vier 150 MW-eenhede bestaan.

Saam met die kragstasie sal daar 'n aswegdoenfasiliteit wees wat ook naby die stasie moet wees. Genoeg steenkool van Delmas Coal is beskikbaar om die installasie van brandstof te voorsien.

Die kragstasie en gepaardgaande infrastruktuur sal vir 'n lewensduur van 30 jaar ontwerp word. Die gepaardgaande infrastruktuur sluit in:

- Toegangspad vanaf die R50-pad;
- Steenkool- en asvervoerrote (pad of vervoerband);

- Bergingsgebied; en
- Grootmaatwatervoorsiening (afsonderlike OIB).

Die as van die kragstasie sal weggedoen moet word op 'n aswegdoenfasiliteit. Vir 'n 600 MW-installasie sal ongeveer 136 000 ton as per maand geproduseer word. Dit kom neer op byna 50 miljoen ton as oor 'n bedryfslewe van 30 jaar.

Die ligging van die kragstasie en die asfasiliteit is dus sleutelbesluitpunte in die projekontwikkeling. KiPower sal dalk ook die kragstasie se kapasiteit in die toekoms tot 2 000 MW wil uitbrei, afhangende van ekonomiese faktore oor tyd.

Steenkool

Steenkool kan van óf die Noordskag óf die Suidskag van die Delmas-steenkoolmyn gelewer word. Die Noordskag het 'n vergruisaanleg en sal gemaalde steenkool aan die kragstasie kan lewer. 'n Nuwe vergruisaanleg sal by Suidskag gebou moet

word as steenkool regstreeks vanuit hierdie skag verskaf word. Die kragstasie sal 2.8 miljoen ton steenkool per jaar nodig hê. Laegraadse steenkool met hoe swael-en asinhoud, wat 'n baie lae markwaarde het, sal gebruik word.

Watervoorsiening

Delmas Coal beoog om bykomende drinkbare water in te bring deur aan te sluit by óf 'n Rand Water-leiding tussen Springs en Devon óf die voorgestelde grootmaatwaterleiding na Delmas.

Ander potensiële bronne van water word ook deur die myn ondersoek.

Die kragstasie, hoewel 'n droëkoelingstelsel, sal 'n beduidende hoeveelheid water benodig, ongeveer 100 000 kubieke meter per maand.

Daar word beoog dat water vir die myn en kragstasie uit dieselfde bron verkry sal word, en daarom is daar 'n afsonderlike projek parallel met dié een om potensiële bronne van water te kry en dan die leweringspypleiding na die myn en die kragstasie te ontwikkel.

'n Aansoek vir 'n watergebruiklisensie vir die kragstasie

en asfasieliteit sal ook aan die Departement van Waterwese voorgelê word.

Toegang

Die provinsiale R50-pad loop noord van Delmas Coal verby, en die Noordskag het regstreekse toegang tot hierdie pad. Sowel die kragstasie as die aswegdoenfasieliteit sal waarskynlik toegang tot hierdie pad moet hê vir konstruksie en bedryf.

Daar is 'n spoorlyn wes van die myn, en van die grondstowwe, soos die dolomiet of kalksteen wat vir lugemissiebeheer (sorbens) gebruik sal word, kan ook oor hierdie roete ingebring word. Hierdie spoorlyn word gebruik om steenkool van Delmas Coal uit te voer.

Grondeienaarskap

Die Delmas- en Ikwezi-myne word deur Kuyasa Mining besit, maar die omliggende grond is hoofsaaklik die eiendom van verskeie boerdery-ondernemings en BHP Billiton.

KiPower sal grond moet koop en seker maak dat dit korrek hersoneer word voordat enige nywerheidsontwikkeling kan plaasvind.

Arbeid

Tussen 2 500 en 3 000 geskoolde en ongeskoolde werkers sal gedurende konstruksie vir die projek nodig wees, en ongeveer 200 gedurende bedryf. Werkloosheid is hoog in Delmas en die omliggende dorpies, en hierdie projek sal

dus verligting bring in die vorm van werkgeleenthede.

Desondanks sal arbeid waarskynlik gedurende konstruksie ingevoer moet word om te voorsien in die vraag na groot getalle mense wat gedurende hierdie tydperk nodig sal wees en om die nodige vaardighede te verskaf.

Gebied benodig vir die installasie

'n 600 MW-kragstasie vereis sowat 40 hektaar, en 'n 2 000 MW-kragstasie sal ongeveer 160 hektaar nodig hê.

Aswegdoengebied benodig

Die aswegdoenfasieliteit sal tussen 150 en 250 hektaar nodig hê vir die 600 MW-as wat oor 30 jaar geproduseer sal word.

As die kragstasie oor tyd uitgebrei word, sal meer grond benodig word. Grond wat vir die uitbreiding van die asfasieliteit voorsiening maak, sal dus gunstig wees.

Konstruksiebergplek

'n Bergingsgebied is die gebied wat tydens konstruksie gebruik word vir die berging van materiaal, toerusting en voertuie en vir kantore en ablusiefasieliteite vir konstruksiepersoneel.

Die konstruksie van kragstasies duur 3 tot 4 jaar en is baie arbeidsintensief. Gevolglik kan tot 100 hektaar nodig wees vir die bergingsgebied.

HOE WERK 'N STEENKOOI-KRAGSTASIE?

Elektrisiteitopwekking deur 'n steenkool-kragstasie vereis dat steenkool verbrand word om water te verhit, wat dan in superverhitte stoom omgeskakel word. Hierdie stoom draai 'n groot turbine wat aan 'n draaiende magneet verbind is wat hierdie meganiese energie omskakel in elektriese energie (elektrisiteit), wat dan deur transformators verder verhoog word tot hoëspanning elektriese krag.



'n 200 MW Sirkuleerfluïedbe-kragstasie in China
Bron: [www.english.iet.cas.cn/research/
LaboratoryofCirculatingFluidizedBed/](http://www.english.iet.cas.cn/research/LaboratoryofCirculatingFluidizedBed/)

Hoëspanningtransmissie lynne vervoer die elektrisiteit van die kragstasie na 'n transmissienetwerk. Elektrisiteit moet dan in substasies getransformeer word na spannings wat meer geskik is vir residensiële en nywerheidsgebruike.

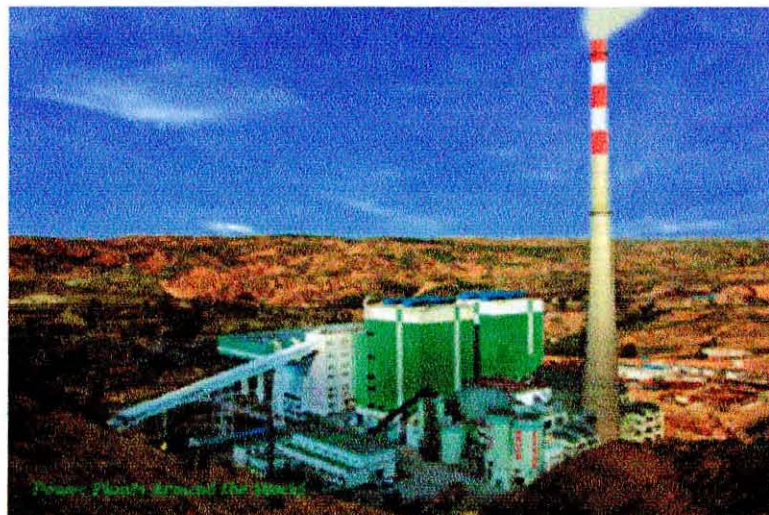
Die tegnologie wat vir hierdie kragstasie beoog word, is 'n Sirkuleerfluïedbed (SFB), wat bewese tegnologie is wat 'n baie doeltreffende metode geword het om elektrisiteit op te wek met lae emissies en omgewingsimpakte. In 'n SFB-verbrandingsproses word gemaalde steenkool gemeng met 'n sorbens soos kalksteen of dolomiet en verbrand in 'n proses soortgelyk aan 'n kokende vloeistof. Die sorbens verwyder die swael en skakel dit om in 'n omgewingsvriendelike poeier wat saam met die as verwyder word.

Fluïedbeddens suspendeer vaste brandstowwe op opwaartse lugstrale tydens die verbrandingsproses. Die resultaat is 'n turbulente vermenging van gas en vaste stowwe. Die tuimelaksie, baie soos 'n borrelende vloeistof, verskaf doeltreffender chemiese reaksies en warmte-oordrag. Fluïedbedverbranding het ontwikkel uit pogings om 'n verbrandingsproses te kry wat die uitlating van besoedelstowwe kan beheer sonder eksterne emissiebeheermaatreëls (soos gaswassers).

Die tegnologie verbrand brandstof teen temperature van ongeveer 900 grade C, wat heelwat laer is as die drempeltemperatuur waar termiese stikstofoksiede kan

ontstaan (teen nagenoeg 1 300 grade C kombineer stikstof- en suurstofatome in die verbrandingslug om stikstofoksied-besoedelstowwe te vorm).

Die mengaksie van die fluïedbed bring die rookgase in aanraking met 'n swaelabsorberende chemikalie soos kalksteen of dolomiet. Ongeveer 90% van die swaelbesoedelstowwe in steenkool kan binne die ketel deur die sorbens opgevang word.



2x135 MW Sirkuleerfluïedbed kragstasie in in Shanxi, China
(Bron: www.industcards.com/st-coal-china-shanxi.htm)

TERREINKEURINGSPROSES

Die keuse van die beste terrein vir 'n voorgestelde ontwikkeling is belangrik ten einde bedryfs- en omgewingsbestuurskwessies op lang termyn te voorkom of te beperk, en dit hang van baie faktore af. Nege terreine is aanvanklik in 'n terreinkeuringsproses geïdentifiseer, en ongeskikte terreine asook mindergeskikte terreine is uitgeskakel. Vier van die geskikte terreine sal tydens die Omgewingsimpakbepaling (OIB)-proses ondersoek word. Grondeienaars betrokke by hierdie voorkeurterreine is in kennis gestel. Die terreinkeuringsproses wat voor die OIB gedoen is, sal as 'n stawende verslag na die Omvangbepalingsfase van die OIB oorgedra word.

Wetlike vereistes vir terreinkeuring

Die Wet op Nasionale Omgewingsbestuur, No 107 van 1998 (NEMA) bepaal nie spesifieke vereistes vir terreinkeuring of die oorweging van alternatiewe nie. Die wet vereis egter wel dat alternatiewe oorweeg en geëvalueer word om die beste praktiese omgewingsopsie te identifiseer.

Die National Environmental Management: Waste Act, No 59 van 2008 (NEMWA), vereis ook dat alternatiewe betreffende terrein en tegnologie oorweeg moet word.

Die Departement van Waterwese se jongste minimum vereistes word gebruik as 'n besteparkryglyn om nuwe aansoeke te evalueer. Dit skets 'n stapsgewyse benadering vir die keuring van terreine, beginnende met 'n grootgebiedevaluering van potensiële terreine en die uitskakeling van terreine namate meer besonderhede verkry word oor terreine wat potensiaal vir die beoogde gebruik toon. Die proses wat in hierdie verslag geskets word, volg hierdie benadering van besteparkryglyne.

Metodologie

'n Stapsgewyse terreinkeuringsproses word gevolg om te verseker dat die beste beskikbare ligging vir die kragstasie en die aswegdoenfasiliteit gekry word.

Kriteria vir identifisering van terrein

Sowel die aswegdoenfasiliteit as die kragstasie vereis die volgende sleutelkriteria ten opsigte van ligging:

- Die gebied moet verkieslik nie ondermyn wees nie, as gevolg van langtermynrisiko's van grondstabiliteit.
- Die gebied moet nie bruikbare steenkoolreserwes bevat nie, wat deur die installasie of as gesteriliseer sal word.
- Die gebied moet verkieslik 'n lae landboupotensiaal hê.
- Oppervlakwaterbronne moet beskerm word as gevolg van die hoë stres op plaaslike waterbronne.
- Biodiversiteitsensitiwiteit moet vermy word.
- Die kragstasie en die aswegdoenfasiliteit moet naby die steenkoolbron en verkieslik mekaar wees.

Identifisering van potensiële terreine

Gebaseer op die inligting wat onder Kriteria vir Identifisering van Terrein genoem is, is potensiële gebiede vir die plasing van die kragstasie en/of die aswegdoenfasiliteit geïdentifiseer.

Sifting van potensiële terreine

Die nege terreine is gesif aan die hand van twee stelle kriteria:

Tegniese sifting vir 'n kragstasie, waar gekyk is na afstand na steenkoolbron; topografie; transmissieaansluiting; watervoor-siening; afstand na asfasiliteit; uitbreidingspotensiaal; ondergrondse werkplekke; steenkoolreserwes; grondeienaar-skap en toeganklikheid. Tegniese sifting van aswegdoenterreine het gekyk na kapasiteit van terreine; bergingsdoeltreffendheid; topografie; dreineerrigting; uitbreidingspotensiaal; toegang vir vervoerband of vragmotors; grondeienaar-skap; potensiaal om stasie en as op terrein in te pas, en geotegnies.

Omgewingsifting het gekyk na dissiplines soos grondwater; oppervlakwater; ekonomie; ekologie en estetika.

Die tegniese en omgewingskriteria is oorweeg en die vier beste moontlike terreine vir die voorgestelde ontwikkeling sal tydens omvangbepaling verder ondersoek word.

WETLIKE VEREISTES

Die voorgestelde kragstasie vereis 'n aantal omgewingsprosesse en -goedkeurings. Die prosesse sal gelyktydig gedoen word as geïntegreerde prosesse, aangevul deur 'n gekombineerde proses van openbare deelname.

Hierdie prosesse word hieronder bespreek.

WET OP NASIONALE OMGEWINGSBESTUUR

'n Omgewingsimpakbepaling (OIB) word vir die voorgestelde projek en gepaardgaande infrastruktuur vereis ingevolge die Wet op Nasionale Omgewingsbestuur (NEMA), No 107 van 1998, en die nuwe OIB-regulasies (Goewermentskennisgewings R.543 tot 546, gepubliseer in Junie 2010).

Ingevolge Goewermentskennisgewing R.543 van Junie 2010, Hoofstuk 2, moet die bevoegde owerheid oorleg pleeg met elke staatsorgaan wat 'n wet administreer betreffende 'n aangeleentheid wat die omgewing raak met betrekking tot daardie aansoek vir 'n omgewingsmagtiging wanneer 'n aansoek oorweeg word.

Die Departement van Waterwese, Mpumalanga se Departement van Ekonomiese Ontwikkeling, Omgewing en Vervoer, ander direktorate van die Departement van Omgewingsake, die Nkangala-distriksmunisipaliteit en die Victor Khanye Plaaslike Munisipaliteit (Delmas) is gevolglik kommentaarowerhede in hierdie proses.

Hierdie proses sluit in Omvangbepaling en Omgewingsimpakverslag (O&OIV)-fases, wat van toepassing is op alle projekte wat as gevolg van hulle aard of omvang waarskynlik beduidende omgewingsimpakte sal hê, aktiwiteite geassosieer met potensieel hoë vlakke van omgewingsagteruitgang, of aktiwiteite waarvoor die impakte nie maklik voorspel kan word nie.

Ingevolge Goewermentskennisgewing R.544 van 2010 moet 'n Basiese Bepaling vir die volgende gelyste aktiwiteite vir die voorgestelde projek gedoen word (hierdie aktiwiteite het 'n ligter impak as dié van die aktiwiteite waarvoor 'n O&OIV nodig is en sal meebring dat een OIB vir die voorgestelde projek gedoen word):

- **Aktiwiteit 2:** Steenkool sal van die Delmasmyn na die kragstasie vervoer word. 'n Houfasiliteit vir steenkool sal by die stasie nodig wees as bufferberging.
- **Aktiwiteit 11:** Brugkruisings kan nodig wees vir die oorplasing van steenkool, as, afval en/of water, afhangende van die finale terreinkeuringsscenario.
- **Aktiwiteit 12:** Water- en stormwaterbergingsfasiliteite op die terrein sal nodig wees as deel van die

waterbestuurinfrastruktuur vir die kragstasie. Dit kan meer as 50 000 m³ wees, afhangende van die terreinspesifieke dreineertoestande.

- **Aktiwiteit 13:** Gevaarlike goedere kan op die terrein geberg word, soos diesel en chemiese reagense. Dit is onwaarskynlik dat die bergingskapasiteit meer as 500 m³ sal wees.
- **Aktiwiteit 18:** Vervoerbande kan waterlope kruis, wat tot die versteuring van oewers lei.
- **Aktiwiteit 20:** Die kragstasie sal binne die mynregtegebied van die Kuyasa-myn val, en die mynregte sal vir die projek gewysig moet word.
- **Aktiwiteit 22:** 'n Toegangspad na die kragstasie sal gebou moet word. Dit sal aansluit by die bestaande provinsiale pad noord van die myn.
- **Aktiwiteit 47:** Bestaande toegangspaaie sal moontlik verbreed moet word.

Goewermentskennisgewing R.545 van 2010 vereis dat 'n O&OIV vir die volgende gelyste aktiwiteite gedoen word, en dit is op hierdie voorgestelde projek van toepassing:

- **Aktiwiteit 1:** 'n Voorgestelde kragstasie van 600 MW.
- **Aktiwiteit 5:** 'n Lugemissielisensie en 'n watergebruiklisensie sal vir die kragstasie verkry moet word.
- **Aktiwiteit 6:** Vervoerbande vir die vervoer van as en steenkool sal nodig wees.
- **Aktiwiteit 15:** Die kragstasie sal meer as 20 hektaar nodig hê, en moontlik tot 40 hektaar.

Goewermentskennisgewing R.546 van 2010 vereis dat 'n O&OIV vir die volgende gelyste aktiwiteit gedoen word, en dit is op hierdie voorgestelde projek van toepassing:

- **Aktiwiteit 14:** Die skoonmaak van 'n gebied groter as 5 hektaar buite 'n stedelike gebied.

Gevolglik moet 'n Omvangbepalings- en Omgewingsimpakbepalingsverslag (O&OIV) gedoen word.

NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT: WASTE ACT

Met die proklamering van die National Environmental Management: Waste Act (NEM:WA), No 59 van 2008, is alle afvalverwante aktiwiteite wat voorheen ingevolge die Wet op Nasionale Omgewingsbestuur (NEMA), No 107 van 1998, gelys is, herroep en word dit nou ingevolge die NEM:WA gelys.

Goewermentskennisgewing R.718 ingevolge die NEM:WA bepaal die afvalbestuursaktiwiteite waarvoor omgewingslisensiering vereis word. Ingevolge hierdie kennisgewing is magtiging vir die volgende aktiwiteite nodig:

- **Kategorie A 3(1):** Na verwagting sal meer as 100 m³ algemene afval op die terrein geberg word, veral gedurende die konstruksiefase van die kragstasie.

- **Kategorie A 3(2):** Na verwagting sal meer as 35 m³ gevaarlike afval op die terrein geberg word, veral gedurende die konstruksiefase.
- **Kategorie A 3(5):** By die afvalhersiklereaanleg/herwinningswerf sal meer as 1 ton algemene afval per dag vir hersiklering gesorteer word.
- **Kategorie A 3(9):** Indien 'n tuinafvalkomposteeraanleg gebou word, sal dit die kapasiteit hê om meer as 10 m³ tuinafval per dag te behandel.
- **Kategorie A 3(11):** Meer as 2 000 m³ maar minder as 15 000 m³ rioolwater per jaar sal by die rioolwerke op die terrein behandel word.

- **Kategorie A 3(12):** Gedurende die konstruksie- en die bedryfsfase sal diesel- en oliestortings waarskynlik op die plek behandel word.
- **Kategorie A 3(18):** Die konstruksie van fasiliteite vir enige van bogenoemde gelyste aktiwiteite (Kategorie A 3(1, 11 en 12)).
- **Kategorie B 4(9):** Hierdie aktiwiteit word gesneller deur die wegdoen van die ketelas na 'n afvalwegdoenfasiliteit.
- **Kategorie B 4(10):** Hierdie aktiwiteit word gesneller deur die wegdoen van die ketelas na 'n afvalwegdoenfasiliteit as die as gevaarlik geklassifiseer is.

Soos in die regulasies bepaal word, moet 'n persoon wat 'n aktiwiteit wat onder hierdie Kategorie gelys is, wil begin, onderneem of uitvoer, 'n Omgewingsimpakbepaling (OIB)-proses doen soos bepaal in die OIB-regulasies uitgevaardig kragtens artikel 24(5) van die NEMA, as deel van 'n aansoek vir 'n afvalbestuurlisensie.

Gevolglik moet 'n aansoek vir 'n afvalbestuurlisensie asook 'n Omvangbepalings- en Omgewingsimpakverslag (O&OIV) vir die voorgestelde ontwikkeling aan die Departement van Omgewingsake voorgelê word.

NASIONALE WATERWET

'n **Geïntegreerde Water- en Afvalbestuursplan (GWABP)** asook 'n **Geïntegreerde Watergebruiklisensie** word vereis ingevolge artikel 21 van die Nasionale Waterwet (No 36 van 1998). Verskeie ander watergebruike tydens konstruksie en bedryf sal gelisensieer moet word.

'n Volledige lys watergebruike wat gelisensieer moet word, sal in die vroeë stadiums van hierdie OIB-proses geïdentifiseer word.

NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT: AIR QUALITY ACT

Vir alle kragstasies word 'n **Emissielisensie** vereis ingevolge die National Environmental Management: Air Quality Act (No 39 van 2004) (NEM: AQA). 'n Omvattende hersiening van wetgewing rakende alle luggehaltevereistes van toepassing op kraginstallasies en steenkoolmyne sal gedoen word voordat hierdie studie begin. Daar sal verwys word na die NEM:WA asook die 'National Ambient Air Quality Standards' en die Minimum Emissiestandaard vir Gelyste Aktiwiteite.

VICTOR KHANYE PLAASLIKE MUNISIPALITEIT

Alle eiendomme wat vir hierdie voorgestelde projek gebruik gaan word, moet ook behoorlik **hersonneer** word volgens die vereistes van die Victor Khanye Plaaslike Munisipaliteit of die Wet op Ontwikkelingsfasilitering.

OMGEWINGSIMPAKBEPALING

'n Omgewingsimpakbepaling (OIB) is 'n instrument vir beplanning en besluitneming wat ingevolge die Wet op Nasionale Omgewingsbestuur (NEMA), No 107 van 1998, gedoen word. Vir dié projek sal al die ander omgewingsprosesse tot die OIB bydra.

TEGNIËSE PROSES EN PROSES VAN OPENBARE DEELNAME

'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 gebaseer op wetenskaplike en tegniese studies, statistieke of tegniese data. Dit identifiseer die potensiële 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 bepaal dat 'n Omgewingsbestuursprogram (OBProg) ontwikkel moet word. Die OBProg bevat aanbevelings oor hoe om die projek te bedryf en te implementeer. Die bepaling van die OBProg 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 gee hulle 'n geleentheid om by te dra deur die inligting na te gaan en kommentaar daarop te lewer.

Reëlins oor onderhandelinge met grondeienaars, indien nodig, vir grond, serwitute en vergoeding sal gedurende die proses van openbare deelname van die OIB met die belanghebbendes gedeel word.

Hierdie onderhandelinge sal egter in 'n afsonderlike proses plaasvind. Die bevindings van die OIB sal grondeienaars en KiPower help om die omvang van plaaslike impakte te bepaal ter staving van enige nodige onderhandelinge.

Die proses van openbare deelname is bedoel om voldoende en toeganklike inligting op 'n objektiewe wyse aan Belanghebbende en Geaffekteerde Partye (B&GP's) te verskaf om hulle te help om:

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

FASES IN 'N OIB

OMVANGBEPALINGSFASE

Die **eerste fase** van 'n OIB is die Omvangbepalingsfase, wat gedoen word om 'n begrip te kry van die potensiële omgewingskwessies wat met die projek verband hou en om te

bepaal waar verdere inligting nodig is in die vorm van spesialisstudies/ondersoek.

Die Omvangverslag en Studieplan vir die OIB word aan die bevoegde owerheid voorgelê vir oorweging en om die voorgestelde benadering tot die gedetailleerde ondersoek wat in die volgende fase nodig is, goed te keur.

Aktiwiteite in die Omvangbepalingsfase sluit in:

- Vergaderings met owerhede om oor proses- en studievereistes ooreen te kom;
- Aanvanklike kennisgewings aan die publiek en grondeienaars, wat insluit die aanbring van terreinkennisgewings, die uitstuur van briewe, hierdie Agtergrondinligtingsdokument en 'n uitnodiging om tot die OIB-proses by te dra aan B&GP's in die projekgebied en verder;
- Advertensies in plaaslike en streekkoerante om geleentheid vir deelname bekend te maak;

- Vorderingsterugvoerbrief en aankondigings oor die beskikbaarheid van die Konsep-Omvangbepalingsverslag (KOV) en die Kwessiesverslag (KV);
- Verspreiding van 'n KOV, insluitende KV, vir kommentaar;
- 'n Vergadering met belanghebbendes in die projekgebied om kommentaar op die KOV te kry;
- Voorlegging van 'n Finale Omvangbepalingsverslag (FOB), met alle kwessies wat vir die impakbepaling geopper is, aan die DOS;
- Voorlegging van die Studieplan vir die OIB aan die DOS;
- Verspreiding van die FOB vir kommentaar; en
- Verspreiding van 'n vorderingsterugvoerbrief aan belanghebbendes.

OMGEWINGSIMPAKVERSLAGFASE

Die **tweede fase** is die Omgewingsimpakverslag (OIV)-fase, wat verskeie spesialisstudies en die samestelling van 'n Konsep-OIV behels.

As deel van die bepaling sal 'n Omgewingsbestuursprogram (OBProg) en 'n Bedryfsplan ook aan die Departement van Omgewingsake voorgelê word vir goedkeuring. Deur die OBProg te volg, sal KiPower en sy kontrakteurs nakoming van omgewingsregulasies verseker tydens beplanning, konstruksie, bedryf en uitdiensstelling (indien van toepassing).

Die geïdentifiseerde spesialisstudies wat vir hierdie OIV vereis word (tot dusver), word hieronder gelys (alle seisoensafhanklike studies sal in die nat seisoen gedoen word):

- Verkeer;
- Luggehalte;
- Grondsoorte;
- Sosio-ekonomies;
- Erfenis;
- Grondwater;
- Biodiversiteit;
- Oppervlakwater;
- Kostering vir vervoeralternatiewe;
- Geotegnies;
- Geraas; en
- GIS vir karteerdoeleindes.

Die name van die spesialiste wat hierdie studies sal doen, kan van die kantoor vir openbare deelname verkry word.

Spesifieke aktiwiteite in hierdie fase sluit in:

- Spesialisstudies wat fokus op uitkomste van die Omvangbepalingsfase en belanghebbendes se kwessies;
- Vorderingsterugvoer aan belanghebbendes;
- Samestelling van 'n Konsep-OIV en OBProg met aanduiding van die potensiele positiewe en negatiewe impakte en maatreëls om positiewe impakte te vergroot en negatiewe impakte te verminder of te vermy;
- Omgewingsimpakverklaring met aanduiding van voorkeuralternatiewe en redes daarvoor;
- Adverteer die beskikbaarheid van die Konsep-OIV en OBProg in plaaslike en streekkoerante;
- Verspreiding van die Konsep-OIV en OBProg, insluitende Kwessiesverslag, vir kommentaar;
- Vergadering met belanghebbendes in die projekgebied om die bevindings van die OIV voor te hou vir kommentaar; en
- Verspreiding van die Finale OIV en OBProg vir kommentaar.

Die OIV en OBProg sal dan gefinaliseer en aan die Departement van Omgewingsake voorgelê word vir magtiging.

Tegniese verslae van al die omgewingstudies gedurende hierdie projek sal gedurende hierdie fase beskikbaar wees vir insae deur die publiek.

BESLUITNEEMFASE

Die **derde fase** behels kennisgewing aan die geregistreerde B&GP's van die besluit van die Bevoegde Owerheid, die Departement van Omgewingsake in hierdie geval. Die Departement van Omgewingsake moet hierdie verslag binne 105 dae aanvaar of verwerp. Belanghebbendes sal van die Departement se besluit in kennis gestel word as Omgewingsmagtiging verleen is of nie en van die appèlprosedure as hulle teen die besluit sou wou appelleer.

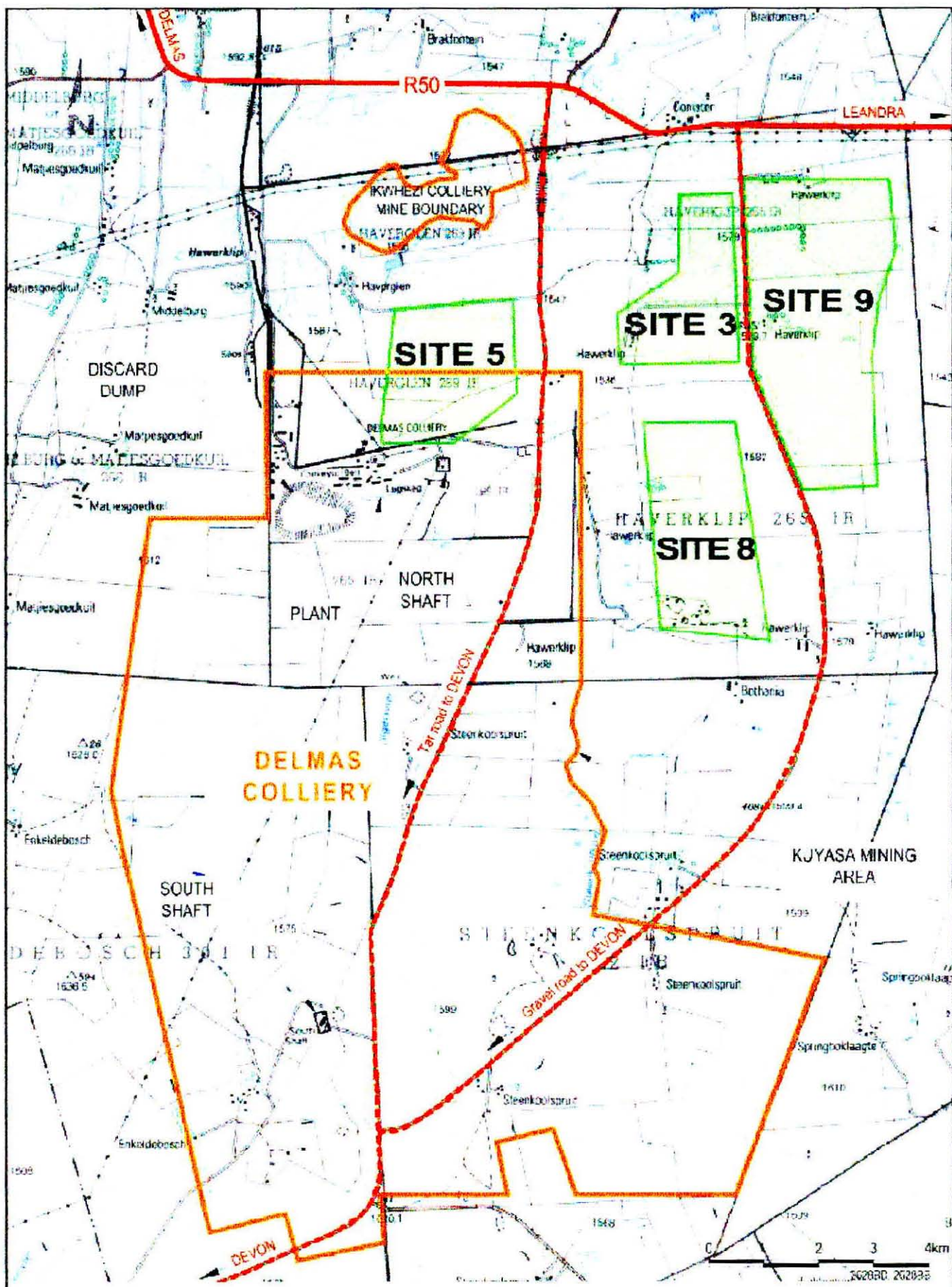


Kontak Ons

Openbare Deelname Kantoor:

Andre Joubert
Zitholele Consulting
Posbus 6002,
Halfweghuis, 1685
Tel: 011 207 2077
Faks: 086 676 9950

E-pos: andrej@zitholele.co.za



KIPOWER
SITE ALTERNATIVES

 Jones & Wagener

J & W JCB No. © C132
MAP 1

REGISTRATION AND COMMENT SHEET

Construction of a 600 MW independent power plant and associated infrastructure for KiPower (Pty) Ltd near Delmas in Mpumalanga

(DEA Ref No.: 12/12/20/2333; NEAS Ref No.: DEA/EIA/0000364/2011)

July 2011

EIA Public Participation Office
 André Joubert
 Zitholele Consulting (Pty) Ltd
 P O Box 6002, Halfway House, 1685
 Tel: (011) 207 2077/2075
 Fax: 086-676-9950
 Email: andrej@zitholele.co.za

Please complete by 12 August 2011 and return to the EIA Public Participation Office (as above)

| | | | | | | | |
|--|----|-------------|---|---------------|----------|-------|-----------|
| TITLE | | FIRST NAME | | | | | |
| INITIALS | | SURNAME | | | | | |
| ORGANISATION | | EMAIL | | | | | |
| POSTAL ADDRESS | | | | | | | |
| TEL NO | | POSTAL CODE | | | | | |
| DATE | | 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) | | | | | | | |
| Email | | | | | | | |
| Fax | | | | | | | |
| Telephone | | | | | | | |
| 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 Government Notice R.543 - 546 of 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)

Any comments you may have at this stage:

.....

.....

.....

Please ask the following of my colleagues/friends/neighbours to register for this project:

.....

.....

THANK YOU FOR YOUR CONTRIBUTION

REGISTRASIE- EN KOMMENTAARBLAD

**Konstruksie van 'n 600 MW onafhanklike
kragstasie en gepaardgaande infrastruktuur
vir KiPower (Edms) Bpk naby Delmas in
Mpumalanga**

(DOS Verwys No: 12/12/20/2333; NEAS Verwys No: DEA/EIA/0000364/2011)

Julie 2011

OIB Kantoor vir Openbare

Deelname

André Joubert

Zitholele Consulting (Edms) Bpk
Posbus 6002, Halfway House, 1685

Tel: 011 207 2077/2075

Faks: 086 676 9950

E-pos: andrej@zitholele.co.za

Vul asb in en stuur teen 12 Augustus 2011 terug aan die OIB Kantoor vir Openbare Deelname (soos hierbo)

| | | | | | | | |
|---|-----|----------|---|---------------------|-----------|-------|----------|
| TITEL | | VOORNAAM | | | | | |
| VOORLETTERS | | VAN | | | | | |
| ORGANISASIE | | E-POS | | | | | |
| POSADRES | | | | | | | |
| TEL NO | | POSKODE | | | | | |
| DATUM | | FAKS NO | | | | | |
| Registreer my asb formeel as 'n belanghebbende en geaffekteerde party (B&GP) sodat ek verdere inligting en kennisgewings tydens die Omgewingsimpakbevalingsproses 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 |
| Brief (pos) | | | | | | | |
| E-pos | | | | | | | |
| Faks | | | | | | | |
| Telefoon | | | | | | | |
| Ek wil graag dokumente vir kommentaar soos volg ontvang: | | | <table border="1"> <tr><td>Gedrukte eksemplare</td></tr> <tr><td>Per e-pos</td></tr> <tr><td>Op CD</td></tr> </table> | Gedrukte eksemplare | Per e-pos | Op CD | |
| Gedrukte eksemplare | | | | | | | |
| Per e-pos | | | | | | | |
| Op CD | | | | | | | |
| Ingevolge Goewermentskennisgewings R.543 – 546 van Junie 2010 (OIB-prosesregulasies) maak ek hierby enige regstreekse sake-, finansiële, persoonlike of ander belang bekend wat ek moontlik by die goedkeuring of weiering van die aansoek het: | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | |

KOMMENTAAR (Gebruik asb afsonderlike velle indien nodig)

Enige kommentaar wat u in hierdie stadium het:

.....

.....

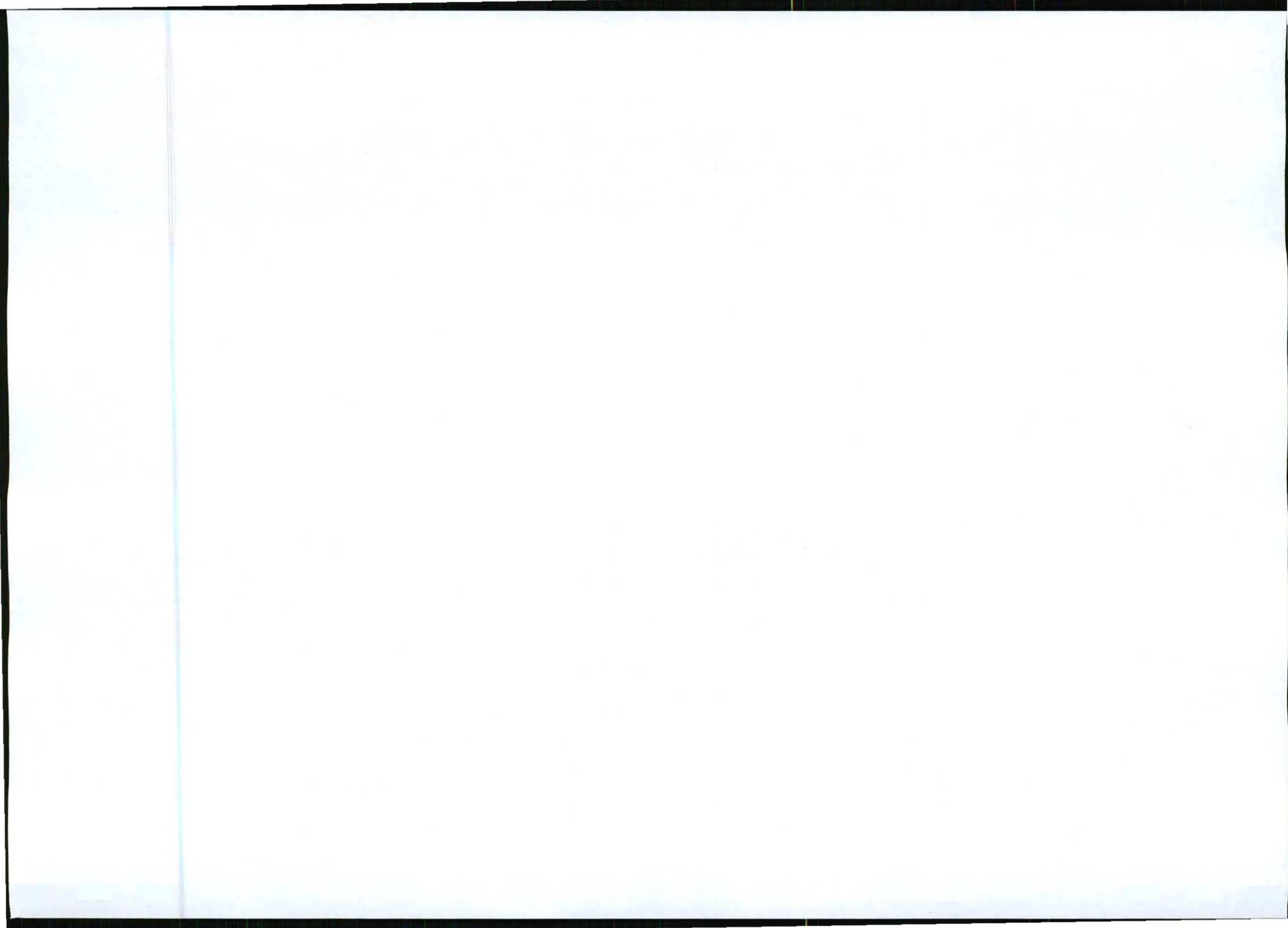
.....

Versoek asb die volgende van my kollegas/vriende/bure om vir hierdie projek te registreer

.....

.....

DANKIE VIR U BYDRAE



Stakeholder Database – KiPower

| <u>Last Name</u> | <u>First Name</u> | <u>Company</u> | <u>City</u> |
|------------------|-------------------|--|------------------|
| Batchelor | Garth | Department of Economic Development Environment and Tourism | NELSPRUIT |
| Borman | G J J | | DELMAS |
| Boshoff | Jan | Jan Boshoff Boerdery | LESLIE |
| Botha | Amanda | Witbank News | WITBANK |
| Botha | André | Endangered Wildlife Trust | PARKVIEW |
| Botha | Hannes | Mpumalanga Tourism and Parks Agency | GROBLERSDAL |
| Botha | Joyce | Mpumalanga Tourism and Parks Agency | GROBLERSDAL |
| Braithwaite | Jai | Telkom SA | VEREENIGING |
| Broodryk | John | Birdlife of South Africa | NELSPRUIT |
| Campbell | Graeme | Streeknuus | BRONKHORSTSPRUIT |
| Claassen | Hernus | Haverklip & Vanggatfontein | DELMAS |
| Claassens | Johan | Haverklip & Vanggatfontein | DELMAS |
| Combrink | Piet | Brakfontein | DELMAS |
| Creamer | Martin | Engineering News and Mining Weekly | GARDEN VIEW |
| Davis | Carla | Trans African Concessions (Pty) Ltd | NELSPRUIT |
| de Beer | Willie | Transnet | JOHANNESBURG |
| De Jager | Ernst | Hawerklip Silo Manager | |
| Dlamini | Sifiso | Transnet Projects | GALLO MANOR |
| Dongwana | S X A | Department of Public Works | PRETORIA |
| Driver | Mandy | SANBI | CLAREMONT |
| du Plessis | Deon | Department of Mineral Resource | WITBANK |
| Euripidou | Rico | GroundWork - Friends of the Earth South Africa | PIETERMARITZBURG |
| Fella | Dries | Telkom Witbank CNFO | WITBANK |
| Ferguson | Lynn | Birdlife of South Africa | NELSPRUIT |
| Gerber | Bokkie | Rapport | JOHANNESBURG |
| Gericke | Johan & M | | BEYERSPARK |
| Govender | Jayshree | South African National Roads Agency Limited (SANRAL) | LYNNWOOD RIDGE |
| Grosvenor | Cathy | Springs Advertiser (Springs Chamber of Commer) | SPRINGS |
| Hadebe | Thami | Transnet Pipelines | DURBAN |
| Hernandez-Mac | Allison | Department of Water Affairs (DWA) | POLOKWANE |
| Hine | Phillip | South African Heritage Resources Agency (SAHRA) | CAPE TOWN |
| Hlatshwayo | Bongani | Mpumalanga News | NELSPRUIT |
| Hudson | Carla | Wildlife and Environment Society of South Africa (WESSA) | FERNDAL |
| Hughes | Pam | Birdlife of South Africa | NELSPRUIT |
| Jansen van | Vere | Telkom South Africa | MIDDELBURG |
| Kadiaka | Mamogala | Department of Water Affairs (DWA) | NELSPRUIT |
| Keet | Marius | Department of Water Affairs (DWA) | PRETORIA |
| Khan | Zaheeb | Middelburg Herald | MIDDELBURG |
| Kleyn ? moved | David | Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (DAFF) | PRETORIA |
| Knox | Isabel | Haverklip | DELMAS |
| Labuschagne | LeBeau | Department of Mineral Resources | PRETORIA |
| Langa | G W | South African Local Government Association (SALGA) | NELSPRUIT |
| Leketa | April | Telkom (Witbank) | |
| Lekoane | Joyce | Department of Water Affairs (DWA) | BRONKHORSTSPRUIT |
| Liefferink | Mariette | Federation for a Sustainable Environment (FSE) | RIVONIA |
| Lukey | Peter | Department of Environmental Affairs (DEA) | PRETORIA |
| Macevele | Stanford | Department of Water Affairs (DWA) | NELSPRUIT |
| Mahlangu | Jacob | CPA - Steenkoolspruit | EMPUMALANGA |
| Makhubela | Dumisane | Department of Health | NELSPRUIT |
| Makola | TC | Nkangala District Municipality | MIDDELBURG |
| Malesa | Jacob | Department of Water Affairs (DWA) | BRONKHORSTSPRUIT |
| Malinga | Meshack | Department of Agriculture, Rural Development and Land Administration | NELSPRUIT |
| Managing | | Keaton Energy | BRYANSTON |
| Mashilo | Speedy | Nkangala District Municipality | MIDDELBURG |
| Mautjana | Lerato | Department of Water Affairs (DWA) | BRONKHORSTSPRUIT |
| Mazibuko | Mandla | Department of Economic Development, Environment and Tourism | NELSPRUIT |
| Mochalibane | Lucky | Department of Public Works | PRETORIA |
| Mohlasedi | Kgopana | Department Public Works, Roads and Transport: Mpumalanga | NELSPRUIT |
| Moila | Agnes | Department of Labour | WITBANK |

Stakeholder Database – KiPower

| <u>Last Name</u> | <u>First Name</u> | <u>Company</u> | <u>City</u> |
|------------------|-------------------|--|------------------|
| Molapo | Peter | Department of Labour | WITBANK |
| Moletsane | Aletta | Department of Social Services | BRONKHORSTSPRUIT |
| Morokane | Molefe | Department of Water Affairs (DWA) | PRETORIA |
| Mosoa | Lebo | Department of Water Affairs (DWA) | PRETORIA |
| Ndlovu | Mqondisi | Victor Khanye Local Municipality | DELMAS |
| Nel | Adriaan | Haverklip | DELMAS |
| Niewoudt | Marianna | Olifants River Forum | SECUNDA |
| Oliver | Jan | National Roads Agency Northern Section | LYNNWOOD RIDGE |
| Parrott | Brent | Schoeman Boerdery | DELMAS |
| Pretorius | Koos | Federation for a Sustainable Environment (FSE) | BELFAST |
| Prinsloo | George | Steenkoolspruit/ Prinsloo Kindertrust | DELMAS |
| Rapatsa | Jack | Victor Khanye Local Municipality | DELMAS |
| Ratema | Magadi | Telkom Head Office | PRETORIA |
| Riba | Sonnyboy | Victor Khanye Local Municipality | DELMAS |
| Rossouw | Pierre | Nkangala District Municipality | MIDDELBURG |
| Rudd | Kevin | Manco-Aurecon JV for SANRAL | |
| Russell | Cecilia | The Star Newspaper | JOHANNESBURG |
| Saliwa | Mpumelelo | Kuyasa Mining | WITBANK |
| Schalekamp | M A | Haverklip | DELMAS |
| Scrooby | Jeff | Transnet Pipelines | DURBAN |
| Sibanyoni | Agriba | South African National Roads Agency Limited | LYNNWOOD RIDGE |
| Sibayi | Dumisani | South African Heritage Resource Agency (SAHRA) | CAPE TOWN |
| Sithole | Nelisiwe | Department of Agriculture, Rural Development and Land Administration | NELSPRUIT |
| Stander | Jan | Telkom South Africa | MIDDELBURG |
| Steenkamp | Jan | Victor Khanye Local Municipality | DELMAS |
| Stevens | Fred | Telkom | WITBANK |
| Stoop | Janine | Telkom SA | MIDDELBURG |
| Taylor | Tristen | Earthlife Africa (Jhb) | BRAAMFONTEIN |
| Thabethe | Peter | Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (DAFF) | NELSPRUIT |
| Tsepetsi | Cornelius | Rand Water | JOHANNESBURG |
| Tshabalala | E K | Nkangala District Municipality | MIDDELBURG |
| van Aswegen | Johann | Department of Water Affairs (DWA) | BRONKHORSTSPRUIT |
| van Bulderen | Robert | Transnet Pipelines | STANDERTON |
| van den Berg | Tobie | Middelburg Observer/Daller | MIDDELBURG |
| van den Heuvel | Bruce | Sasol Gas | RANDBURG |
| Van Der Merwe | Eric | Transnet | NORKEM PARK |
| van Dyk | Johan | Haverklip | DELMAS |
| van Vuuren | Wilma | Ridge Times/The Echo | SECUNDA |
| Venter | Wessel | Haverklip | DELMAS |
| Victor | Joppie | | DELMAS |
| Wesson | John | Wildlife and Environment Society of South Africa (WESSA) | HARTBEESPOORT |
| Whalley | David | Birdlife Lowveld | NELSPRUIT |
| Wolfaardt | Julie | Sasol Gas | RANDBURG |
| Yorke-Hart | Michael | South African National Roads Agency Limited (SANRAL) | LYNNWOOD RIDGE |
| Zitha | Langa | Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (DAFF) | NELSPRUIT |



Zitholele Consulting (Pty) Ltd
Reg. No. 2000/000392/07
PO Box 6002, Halfway House, 1685
South Africa
ThandananiPark, Matuka Close
Halfway Gardens, Midrand
Tel 011-207-2060
Fax 086-676-9950
Email: mail@zitholele.co.za

20 July 2011

Dear Stakeholder

Construction of a 600 MW independent power plant and associated infrastructure for KiPower (Pty) Ltd near Delmas in Mpumalanga

(DEA Ref No.: 12/12/20/2333; NEAS Ref No.: DEA/EIA/0000364/2011)

An Integrated Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) and other environmental processes (see the Background Information Document for more details) are being undertaken for the proposed construction of an independent power plant and associated infrastructure for KiPower (Pty) Ltd near Delmas in Mpumalanga.

KiPower is a subsidiary of Kuyasa Mining, which also owns the Delmas and Ikhwezi Coal Mines, about 10km south-east of Delmas in Mpumalanga. KiPower wishes to establish a 600MW power plant in close proximity to Delmas Coal, utilising coal from this mine as the fuel for the power plant. Associated with the power plant, would be an ash disposal facility that must also be located near the plant.

Various environmental authorisations are required for the project, in terms of the following Acts:

- National Environmental Management Act (Act No 107 of 1998) and the new EIA Regulations (GNR 543 - 546 – Government Gazette No. 33306) published on 18 June 2010.
- Waste Management License in terms of the National Environmental Management: Waste Act (Act 59 of 2008) and relevant regulations and notices.
- Water Use License in terms of the National Water Act (Act 36 of 1998) and relevant regulations and notices.
- Emissions License in terms of the National Environmental Management: Air Quality Act (Act No. 39 of 2004) and relevant regulations and notices.
- Provincial and municipal authorisations for rezoning of land, building permits and occupational health and safety regulations and by-laws.

Jones & Wagener has been appointed as the independent Environmental Assessment Practitioner responsible for the EIA and other environmental processes.

You are invited to register as an Interested and/or Affected Party (I&AP) and to participate in these environmental processes by using the registration and comment sheet in the enclosed Background Information Document. Please return the comment sheet at the latest by 12 August 2011 for this initial public notification process, although submissions and public participation will continue throughout the EIA process. Please note that all future notices regarding the authorisation processes will be made to registered I&APs directly. Submit any comments, questions or issues that you may have about the proposed project, in writing, to Zitholele Consulting on fax number 086 676 9950, email andrej@zitholele.co.za or postal address PO Box 6002, Halfway House, 1685. You are also welcome to contact Zitholele telephonically on 011 207 2077 / 2076.

Yours sincerely

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'André Joubert', written over a light blue horizontal line.

André Joubert
Public Participation Office

20 Julie 2011

Geagte Belanghebbende

Konstruksie van 'n 600 MW onafhanklike kragstasie en gepaardgaande infrastruktuur vir KiPower (Edms) Bpk naby Delmas in Mpumalanga

(DOS Verwys No.: 12/12/20/2333; NEAS Verwys No.: DEA/EIA/0000364/2011)

'n Geïntegreerde Omgewingsimpakbepaling (OIB) en ander omgewingsprosesse (kyk na die Agtergrondinligtingsdokument vir meer besonderhede) word gedoen vir die voorgestelde konstruksie van 'n onafhanklike kragstasie en gepaardgaande infrastruktuur vir KiPower (Edms) Bpk naby Delmas in Mpumalanga.

KiPower is 'n filiaal van Kuyasa Mining, wat ook die Delmas- en die Ikhwez-steenkoolmyn besit, ongeveer 10 km suidoos van Delmas in Mpumalanga. KiPower wil 'n 600 MW-kragstasie naby Delmas Coal oprig en wil steenkool uit hierdie myn as brandstof vir die kragstasie gebruik. Saam met die kragstasie sal daar 'n aswegdoenfasiliteit wees wat ook naby geleë moet wees.

Verskeie omgewingsmagtigings vir die projek word ingevolge die volgende wette vereis:

- Wet op Nasionale Omgewingsbestuur (Wet No 107 van 1998) en die nuwe OIB-regulasies (GK's R. 543 – 546, Staatskoerant No. 33306) wat op 18 Junie 2010 gepubliseer is.
- Afvalbestuurslisensie ingevolge die National Environmental Management: Waste Act (Wet 59 van 2008) en toepaslike regulasies en kennisgewings.
- Watergebruikslisensie ingevolge die Nasionale Waterwet (Wet 36 van 1998) en toepaslike regulasies en kennisgewings.
- Emissielisensie ingevolge die National Environmental Management: Air Quality Act (Wet No. 39 van 2004) en toepaslike regulasies en kennisgewings.
- Provinsiale en munisipale magtigings vir die hersonering van grond, boupermitte en regulasies en verordeninge rakende beroepsgesondheid en veiligheid.

Jones & Wagener is aangestel as die onafhanklike Omgewingsbepalingspraktisyn verantwoordelik vir die OIB en ander omgewingsprosesse.

U word genooi om as 'n Belanghebbende en/of Geaffekteerde Party (B&GP) te registreer en om aan hierdie omgewingsprosesse deel te neem deur die registrasie- en kommentaarblad in die bygaande Agtergrondinligtingsdokument te gebruik. Stuur die kommentaarblad asb voor of op 12 Augustus 2011 terug vir hierdie aanvanklike proses van openbare kennisgewing, hoewel voorleggings en openbare deelname dwarsdeur die OIB-proses sal voortgaan.

Let asb daarop dat alle toekomstige kennisgewings rakende die magtigingsprosesse regstreeks aan B&GP's gestuur sal word. Enige kommentaar, vrae of kwessies wat u moontlik oor die voorgestelde projek het, moet skriftelik aan Zitholele Consulting voorgelê word by faksnommer 086 676 9950, e-pos andrej@zitholele.co.za of posadres Posbus 6002, Halfway House, 1685. U kan Zitholele ook telefonies skakel by 011 207 2077 / 2076.

Met vriendelike groete



André Joubert

Kantoor vir Openbare Deelname



Zitholele Consulting (Pty) Ltd
Reg. No. 2000/000392/07
PO Box 6002 Halfway House 1685
South Africa
ThandananiPark, Matuka Close
Halfway Gardens, Midrand
Tel 011-207-2060
Fax 086-676-9950
Email: mail@zitholele.co.za

23 June 2011

Attention: Landowner

Construction of a 600 MW independent power plant and associated infrastructure for KiPower near Delmas in Mpumalanga

NOTIFICATION OF

- **ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT AND ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PROGRAMME**
- **WASTE MANAGEMENT LICENSE APPLICATION**
- **WATER USE LICENSE**
- **INTEGRATED WATER AND WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN**
- **EMISSIONS LICENSE**

An Integrated Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) and all the other environmental processes listed above are being undertaken for the proposed construction of an independent power plant and associated infrastructure for KiPower near Delmas in Mpumalanga.

KiPower (Pty) Ltd is a subsidiary of Kuyasa Mining. KiPower wishes to establish a 600 MW (megawatt) power plant in close proximity to Delmas Coal, utilising coal from this mine as the fuel for the power plant. Associated with the power plant, would be an ash disposal facility that must also be located near the plant.

This new power plant could be expanded up to 2000 MW in the long term. Sufficient coal is available from Delmas Coal to supply the plant, which will be designed for a life of 30 years. Associated infrastructure includes:

- Access road from the nearby R50 provincial road;
- Coal and ash haul route (road or conveyor);
- Construction camp; and
- Bulk water supply (separate EIA).

The ash from the power plant would need to be disposed of at an ash disposal facility. For a 600 MW plant approximately 136 000 tonnes per month of ash will be generated. This translates to almost 50 million tonnes of ash over an operating life of 30 years. Thus, the location of the power plant and the ash facility are key decision points in the project development.

A 600 MW power plant requires some 40 hectares, whilst a 2000 MW plant requires about 160 hectares. The ash disposal facility will require somewhere between 150 and 250 hectares to accommodate 600 MW ash generation over 30 years. If the power plant is expanded over time, this area requirement will grow as well.

A site selection process was conducted between November 2010 and April 2011. During the site selection process, nine potential sites were evaluated for this specific project. Unsuitable sites were eliminated, and the remaining sites were assessed using available information by a group of ecological, hydrological, geohydrological and geotechnical specialists and relevant engineers. Four of the most suitable sites will be further investigated during the EIA process. The site selection report will be available for comment during the Scoping Phase of the EIA.

An EIA and Environmental Management Programme (EMProg) are required in terms of the National Environmental Management Act (No 107 of 1998) and the NEMA EIA regulations (Government Notice R. 543 to 546, published in June 2010). A Waste Management License Application (WMLA) in terms of the National Environmental Management: Waste Act (No. 59 of 2008) must also be undertaken. This process also requires an EMProg to support the application.

This notice is made in terms of Regulation 15 of Government Notice R. 543, which requires that landowners and people in control of land be notified of KiPower's intention to submit an application for environmental authorisation to the National Department of Environmental Affairs. This notice to you will be appended to the application form, which is the first step in the EIA and WMLA processes. The application form is submitted to the authorities prior to the commencement of the EIA process.

Jones & Wagener has been appointed as the independent Environmental Assessment Practitioner responsible for the EIA and other environmental processes, and undertook the site selection process. A full public participation process will be conducted as an integral part of all the environmental applications. This process will be coordinated and executed by Zitholele Consulting.

After the EIA is registered with the authorities, a Background Information Document (BID) will be sent to you. The BID will provide you with a description of the proposed project, the EIA, WMLA and other environmental processes required for this project, the public participation process and the affected environment. We will also indicate where and how the site selection report will be made available for comment, and what the next steps in the EIA process are.

As a potentially affected landowner, you will automatically be added to the register of Interested or Affected Parties (I&AP), and you are encouraged to submit any comments, questions or issues that you may have about the proposed project, in writing, to Zitholele Consulting on fax number 086 676 9950, email andrej@zitholele.co.za or postal address PO Box 6002, Halfway House, 1685. You are also welcome to contact Zitholele telephonically on 011 207 2077 / 2076.

Yours sincerely



André Joubert
Public Participation Office

24 Junie 2011

Aandag: Grondeienaar

Konstruksie van 'n 600 MW onafhanklike kragstasie en gepaardgaande infrastruktuur vir KiPower naby Delmas in Mpumalanga

KENNISGEWING VAN

- **OMGEWINGSIMPAKBEPALING EN OMGEWINGSBESTUURSPROGRAM**
- **AANSOEK VIR AFVALBESTUURSLISENSIE**
- **WATERGEBRUIKLISENSIE**
- **GEÏNTEGREERDE WATER- EN AFVALBESTUURSPLAN**
- **EMISSIELISENSIE**

'n Geïntegreerde Omgewingsimpakbepaling (OIB) en al die ander omgewingsprosesse wat hier bo genoem word, word gedoen vir die voorgestelde konstruksie van 'n onafhanklike kragstasie en gepaardgaande infrastruktuur vir KiPower naby Delmas in Mpumalanga.

KiPower (Edms) Bpk is 'n filiaal van Kuyasa Mining. KiPower wil 'n 600 MW (megawatt) kragstasie naby Delmas Coal oprig en steenkool uit hierdie myn as brandstof vir die kragstasie gebruik. Die kragstasie sal gepaardgaan met 'n aswegdoenfasiliteit wat ook naby die stasie moet wees.

Hierdie nuwe kragstasie kan op lang termyn tot 2 000 MW uitgebrei word. Genoeg steenkool van Delmas Coal is vir die installasie beskikbaar, wat vir 'n leeftyd van 30 jaar ontwerp sal word. Gepaardgaande infrastruktuur sluit in:

- Toegangspad vanaf die nabygeleë R50 provinsiale pad;
- Steenkool- en asvervoerrote (pad of vervoerband);
- Konstruksiekamp; en
- Grootmaatwatervoorsiening (afsonderlike OIB).

Die as van die kragstasie sal op 'n aswegdoenfasiliteit weggedoen moet word. 'n 600 MW kragstasie sal ongeveer 136 000 ton as per maand produseer. Dit beteken bykans 50 miljoen ton as oor 'n bedryfslewe van 30 jaar. Die ligging van die kragstasie en die asfasiliteit is dus sleutelbesluitpunte in die projekontwikkeling.

'n 600 MW kragstasie vereis sowat 40 hektaar, en 'n stasie van 2 000 MW het ongeveer 160 hektaar nodig. Die aswegdoenfasiliteit sal tussen 150 en 250 hektaar nodig hê vir 600 MW-asproduksie oor 30 jaar. As die kragstasie later uitgebrei word, sal hierdie oppervlakte ook toeneem.

'n Terreinkeuringsproses het tussen November 2010 en April 2011 plaasgevind. Tydens die terreinkeuringsproses is nege potensiële terreine vir hierdie spesifieke projek geëvalueer. Ongeskikte terreine is uitgeskakel en die oorblywende terreine is aan die hand van beskikbare inligting beoordeel deur 'n groep ekologiese, hidrologiese, geohidrologiese en geotegniese spesialiste en betrokke ingenieurs. Vier van die geskikte terreine sal tydens die OIB-proses verder ondersoek word. Die terreinkeuringsverslag sal gedurende die Omvangbepalingsfase van die OIB vir kommentaar beskikbaar wees.

'n OIB en 'n Omgewingsbestuursprogram (OBProg) word vereis ingevolge die Wet op Nasionale Omgewingsbestuur (No. 107 van 1998) en die OIB-regulasies (Goewermentskennisgewings R. 543 tot 546, wat in Junie 2010 gepubliseer is). 'n Afvalbestuurslisensie-aansoek (ABLA) moet ook ingedien word ingevolge die National Environmental Management: Waste Act (No. 59 van 2008). Hierdie proses vereis ook 'n OBProg om die aansoek te staaf.

Hierdie kennisgewing geskied ingevolge Regulasie 15 van Goewermentskennisgewing R. 543, wat vereis dat grondeienaars en mense in beheer van grond in kennis gestel moet word van KiPower se voorneme om 'n aansoek vir omgewingsmagtiging aan die nasionale Departement van Omgewingsake voor te lê. Hierdie kennisgewing aan u sal by die aansoekvorm aangeheg word, wat die eerste stap in die OIB- en ABLA-prosesse is. Die aansoekvorm word voor die begin van die OIB-proses aan die owerhede voorgelê.

Jones & Wagener is as die onafhanklike Omgewingsbepalingspraktisyn verantwoordelik vir die OIB en ander omgewingsprosesse aangestel en het die terreinkeuringsproses hanteer. 'n Volledige proses van openbare deelname sal plaasvind as 'n integrerende deel van al die omgewingsaansoeke. Hierdie proses sal deur Zitholele Consulting gekoördineer en uitgevoer word.

Nadat die OIB by die owerhede geregistreer is, sal 'n Agtergrondinligtingsdokument (AID) aan u gestuur word. Die AID sal u voorsien van 'n beskrywing van die voorgestelde projek, die OIB, die ABLA en ander omgewingsprosesse wat vir hierdie projek vereis word, die proses van openbare deelname en die geaffekteerde omgewing. Ons sal ook aandui waar en hoe die terreinkeuringsverslag vir kommentaar beskikbaar gestel sal word en wat die volgende stappe in die OIB-proses is.

As 'n potensiële geaffekteerde grondeienaar sal u naam outomaties op die register van Belanghebbende en Geaffekteerde Partye (B&GP's) aangeteken word, en u word aangemoedig om enige kommentaar, vrae of kwessies wat u oor die voorgestelde projek het, skriftelik aan Zitholele Consulting voor te lê by faksnommer 086 676 9950, e-pos andrej@zitholele.co.za of posadres Posbus 6002, Halfway House, 1685. U kan Zitholele ook telefonies skakel by 011 207 2077 / 2076.

Met vriendelike groete



André Joubert

Kantoor vir Openbare Deelname

REGISTRATION AND COMMENT SHEET

Construction of a 600 MW independent power plant and associated infrastructure for KiPower near Delmas in Mpumalanga

June 2011

EIA Public Participation Office
 André Joubert/Florence Rambuda
 Zitholele Consulting (Pty) Ltd
 P O Box 6002, Halfway House, 1685
 Tel: (011) 207 2077/2075
 Fax: 086-676-9950
 Email: andrej@zitholele.co.za or
florencer@zitholele.co.za

Please complete by 29 July 2011 and return to the EIA Public Participation Office (as above)

| | | | | | | | |
|--|----|-------------|---|---------------|----------|-------|-----------|
| TITLE | | FIRST NAME | | | | | |
| INITIALS | | SURNAME | | | | | |
| ORGANISATION | | EMAIL | | | | | |
| POSTAL ADDRESS | | | | | | | |
| TEL NO | | POSTAL CODE | | | | | |
| DATE | | 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) | | | | | | | |
| Email | | | | | | | |
| Fax | | | | | | | |
| Telephone | | | | | | | |
| 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)

Any comments you may have at this stage:

.....

.....

.....

Please ask the following of my colleagues/friends/neighbours to register for this project:

.....

.....

THANK YOU FOR YOUR CONTRIBUTION

REGISTRASIE- EN KOMMENTAARBLAD

Konstruksie van 'n 600 MW onafhanklike kragstasie en gepaardgaande infrastruktuur vir KiPower naby Delmas in Mpumalanga

Junie 2011

OIB Kantoor vir Openbare Deelname

André Joubert/Florence Rambuda
Zitholele Consulting (Edms) Bpk
Posbus 6002, Halfway House, 1685
Tel: 011 207 2077/2075
Faks: 086 676 9950
E-pos: andrej@zitholele.co.za of
florencer@zitholele.co.za

Vul asb in en stuur so gou moontlik terug aan die OIB Kantoor vir Openbare Deelname (kyk hierbo)

| | | | |
|--|--|----------|------------------|
| TITEL | | VOORNAAM | |
| VOORLETTERS | | VAN | |
| ORGANISASIE | | E-POS | |
| POSADRES | | | |
| TEL NO | | POSKODE | |
| DATUM | | FAKS NO | |
| Registreer my asb formeel as 'n belanghebbende en geaffekteerde party (B&GP) sodat ek verdere inligting en kennisgewings kan ontvang tydens die Omgewingsimpakbepalingsproses | | | JA NEE |
| Ek ontvang graag my kennisgewings per | | | Brief (pos) |
| | | | E-pos |
| | | | Faks |
| | | | Telefoon |
| Ek wil graag dokumente vir kommentaar soos volg ontvang | | | Papiereksemplare |
| | | | Per e-pos |
| | | | Op CD |
| Ingevolge die regulasies afgekondig in Goewermentskennisgewings R. 543 - 546 in Staatskoerant No. 33306 van 18 Junie 2010 (OIB-prosesregulasies) meld ek hieronder enige regstreekse sake-, finansiële, persoonlike of ander belang wat ek by die goedkeuring of weiering van die aansoek het: | | | |
| | | | |

KOMMENTAAR (Gebruik asb afsonderlike velle indien nodig)

Enige kommentaar wat u in hierdie stadium het:

.....

.....

.....

Versoek asb die volgende van my vriende/bure om vir hierdie projek te registreer:

.....

.....

DANKIE VIR U BYDRAE



Zitholele Consulting (Pty) Ltd
Reg. No. 2000/000392/07
PO Box 6002 Halfway House 1685
South Africa
Thandanani Park, Matuka Close
Halfway Gardens, Midrand
Tel 011-207 2060
Fax 086-676-9950
E-mail: mail@zitholele.co.za

16 March 2012

Dear Stakeholder

Draft Scoping Report of the proposed 600 MW independent power plant for KiPower near Delmas available for public comment and an invitation to a public meeting

(DEA Ref No.: 12/12/20/2333; NEAS Ref No.: DEA/EIA/0000364/2011)

An Integrated Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) and other environmental processes are being undertaken for the proposed construction of an independent power plant and associated infrastructure for KiPower (Pty) Ltd near Delmas in Mpumalanga. KiPower is a subsidiary of Kuyasa Mining, which also owns the Delmas and Ikhwezi Coal Mines, south-east of Delmas in Mpumalanga. KiPower wishes to establish a 600MW power plant in close proximity to Delmas Coal, utilising coal from this mine as the fuel for the power plant. Associated with the power plant, would be an ash disposal facility that must also be located near the plant.

Documents to announce this process were sent to you during July this year. Zitholele Consulting trusts that you received the documents and wishes to extend sincere thanks to those stakeholders who have already submitted contributions.

Availability of Draft Scoping Report for public review from 22 March to 11 May 2012

In accordance with the EIA Regulations, one of the purposes of a scoping process is to identify issues related to a project. It also provides an opportunity for the public to comment, identify issues and concerns regarding the activity and/or alternatives, suggesting ways of avoiding, reducing or mitigating negative impacts of an activity and enhancing positive impacts. Issues and concerns raised by the public, along with issues identified by the environmental technical specialists, will be used to define the Terms of Reference for the Specialist Studies that will be conducted during the Impact Assessment Phase of the EIA.

The Draft Scoping Report (DSR) also allows Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs) to verify that their contributions have been captured and correctly understood.

The DSR will be available for public review from **Thursday, 22 March to Friday, 11 May 2012**. Thereafter the report will be updated and submitted to the lead authority for the EIA, the Department of Environmental Affairs (DEA).

Please use the **enclosed** form to request your own copy of the DSR if you intend to comment. In addition, the DSR will be available at the public places listed below. The DSR will also be available on the Zitholele Consulting website: zitholele.co.za/kipower.

List of Public Places

| Contact | Location | Contact Tel |
|------------------|---|-------------------|
| Lydia Mehlope | Delmas Public Library, Delmas | Tel: 013 665 2425 |
| Reception | Delmas Coal | Tel: 013 665 7000 |
| Chrisan Nienaber | Jones & Wagener, 59 Bevan Road, Bryanston | Tel: 011 519 0220 |
| Andre Joubert | Zitholele Consulting, Thandanani Park, Matuka Close, Halfway Gardens, Midrand | Tel: 011 207 2077 |

You are requested to comment on the DSR in any of the following ways:

- By completing the comment sheet enclosed with the reports;
- By writing a letter, or producing additional written submissions;
- By email or telephone to the public participation office; or
- By attending the public meeting (see below for details).

Invitation to an open house and public meeting on 19 April 2012

You are also invited to an open house and public meeting where the findings of the scoping process will be presented and discussed. The open house is there for stakeholders who cannot make the meeting in the evening to come and discuss the project with the study team.

It is important that you register in advance. Please use the enclosed form and return it by Friday, 13 April 2012. The details of the open house and public meeting are:

Date: Wednesday, 19 April 2012

Venue: Conference Centre, Delmas Coal

The conference centre is situated on the left, just before the security gate at the entrance to North Shaft, Delmas Coal

Time of Open House 16:00 – 18:00

Time of Public Meeting: 18:00 – 19:30

Kindly send your reply to André Joubert or Pat Mngokoyi at the Public Participation Office on tel: (011) 207-2077 or (011) 207- 2074, fax: 086-676-9950 or e-mail: andrej@zitholele.co.za / patiswam@zitholele.co.za.

Yours sincerely



André Joubert
Public Participation Office

Environmental processes for the proposed 600 MW independent power plant for KiPower near Delmas

Reply sheet to receive the Draft Scoping Report and/or to attend an open house and/or public meeting on 19 April 2012

EIA Public Participation Office

André Joubert / Pat Mngokoyi
 Zitholele Consulting (Pty) Ltd
 P O Box 6002, Halfway House, 1685
 Tel: (011) 207 2077/2074
 Fax: 086-676-9950
 Email: andrej@zitholele.co.za or patiswam@zitholele.co.za

Please complete by 13 April 2012 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 | |

REGISTRATION TO RECEIVE THE DRAFT SCOPING REPORT AND/OR TO ATTEND THE PUBLIC MEETING

| | | |
|--|-----|----|
| DRAFT SCOPING REPORT | | |
| I would like to receive a copy of the Draft Scoping Report (please circle the appropriate block) | | |
| CD by mail | YES | NO |
| PUBLIC MEETING | | |
| I would like to attend the public meeting (please circle the appropriate block) | | |
| I will attend the open house session on Wednesday, 19 April 2012 at 16:00 at Delmas Coal | YES | NO |
| I will attend the public meeting on Wednesday, 19 April 2012 at 18:00 at Delmas Coal | YES | NO |

COMMENTS (please use separate sheets if you wish)

Any comments you may have at this stage:

.....

.....

.....

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

.....

.....

THANK YOU FOR YOUR CONTRIBUTION

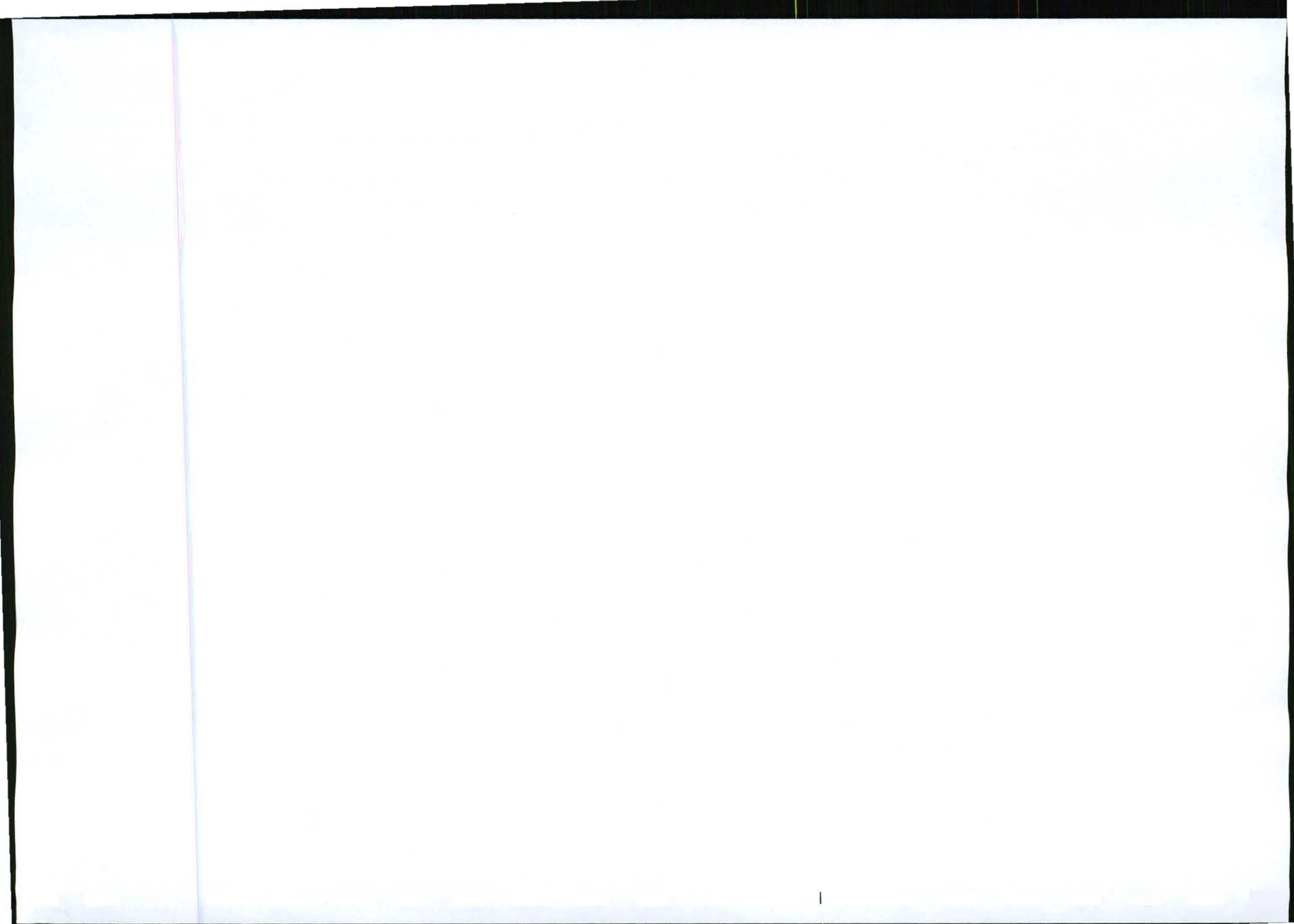




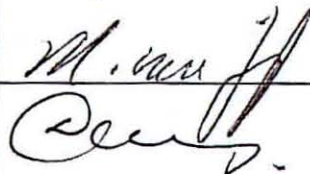



**Environmental Impact Assessment for the construction of a 600 MW independent power plant
and associated infrastructure for KiPower (Pty) Ltd near Delmas in Mpumalanga**

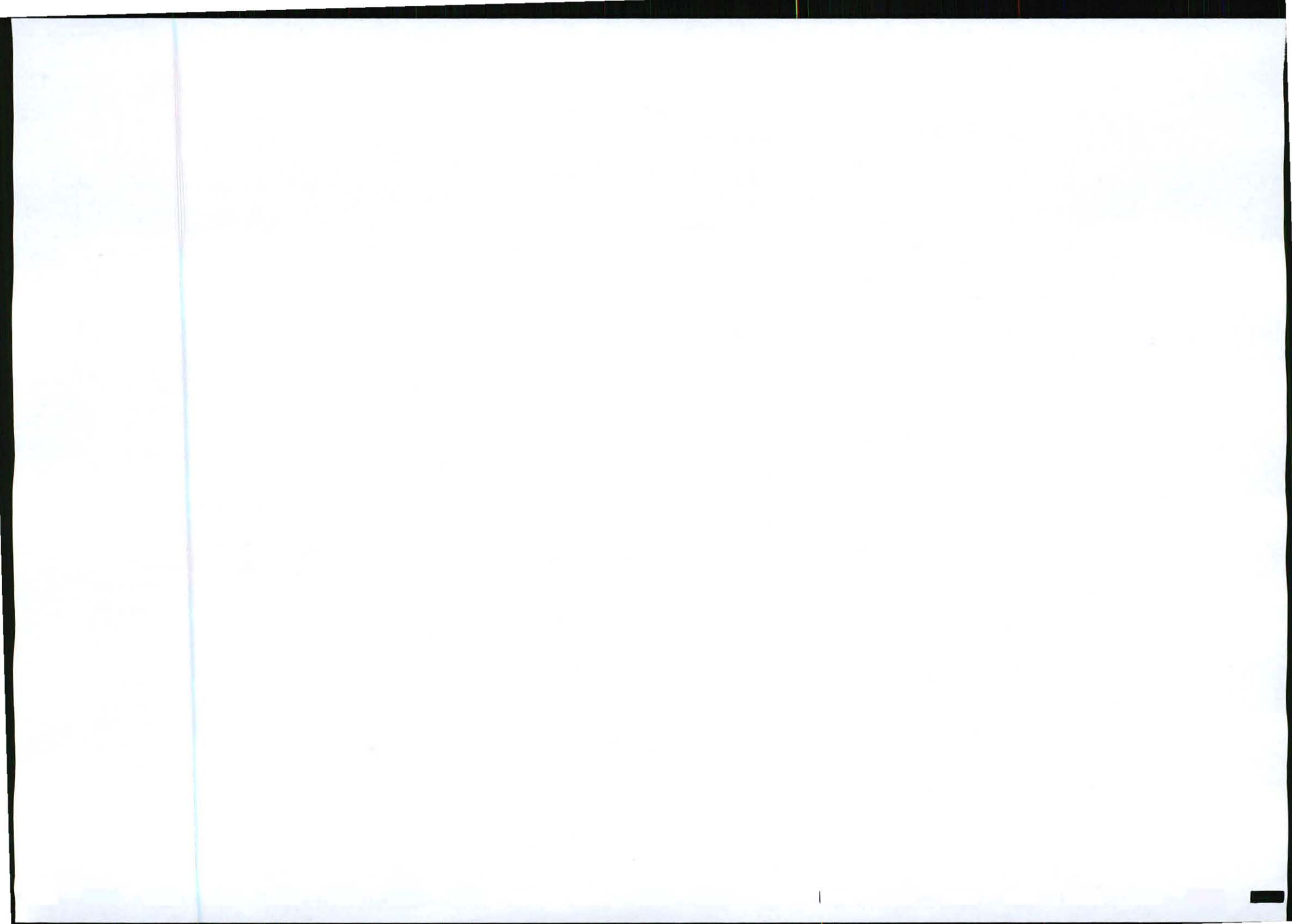
(DEA Ref No: 12/12/20/2333; NEAS Ref No: DEA/EIA/0000364/2011)

Attendance Register – Stakeholder meeting on 11 August 2011 at Delmas Coal

| Name | Farm/Organisation | Email address/Post box | Telephone | Signature |
|---|--|--|--|---|
| Mr Fanie Botha | Vanggatfontein Investments | fbotha@tharisa.com | |  |
| Mr Johan van Dyk | Haverklip | PO Box 609, Delmas | 072 135 8412 |  |
| Mr Tienie Schalekamp | Haverklip <i>M.P. Schalekamp</i> | goedbeginboerdery@yahoo.com <i>082-653-7984</i> | 082 492 2170 |  |
| Ms Isabel Browne <i>representing EM Browne</i> | Haverklip | isabel@delcoal.co.za | <i>013 665 7000</i> |  |
| Mr Adriaan Nel  | Haverklip  | neljolanda@yahoo.com | |  |
| Mr Johan Claassens | Haverklip | johan@vanggatfontein.co.za | 082 616 7788 <i>082 9444 590</i> |  |
| Mr Gerrit Borman | Haverklip | gerritb@agro.co.za | 013 665 5122 |  |
| Mr Piet Combrink | Haverklip (renting from DJ Mahamba) | pieterhpc@gmail.com | <i>013</i> 082 665 3729 <i>082 452 2832</i> |  |
| Mr Joppie Victor | Haverklip | joppiev@agro.co.za | 082 944 6080 | |



| | | | | |
|-----------------------|----------------------|--------------------------|--------------|---|
| Mr Wessel Venter | Steenkoolspruit | wmcventer@mighty.co.za | 082 4475536 |  |
| Mr Mpumelelo Saliwa | KiPower | mpumelelos@delcoal.co.za | 013 665 7000 |  |
| Mr Marius van Zyl | Jones & Wagener | vanzyl@jaws.co.za | 011 519 0220 |  |
| Ms Praveshni Sewmohan | Jones & Wagener | psewmohan@iBurst.co.za | 011 519 0220 |  |
| Ms Katherine de Jong | Jones & Wagener | katherine@jaws.co.za | 011 519 0220 |  |
| Mr André Joubert | Zitholele Consulting | andrej@zitholele.co.za | 011 207 2077 |  |
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**Construction of a 600 MW independent power plant and associated
infrastructure for KiPower (Pty) Ltd near Delmas in Mpumalanga**

(DEA Ref No: 12/12/20/2333; NEAS Ref No: DEA/EIA/0000364/2011)

DRAFT Issues and Responses Report

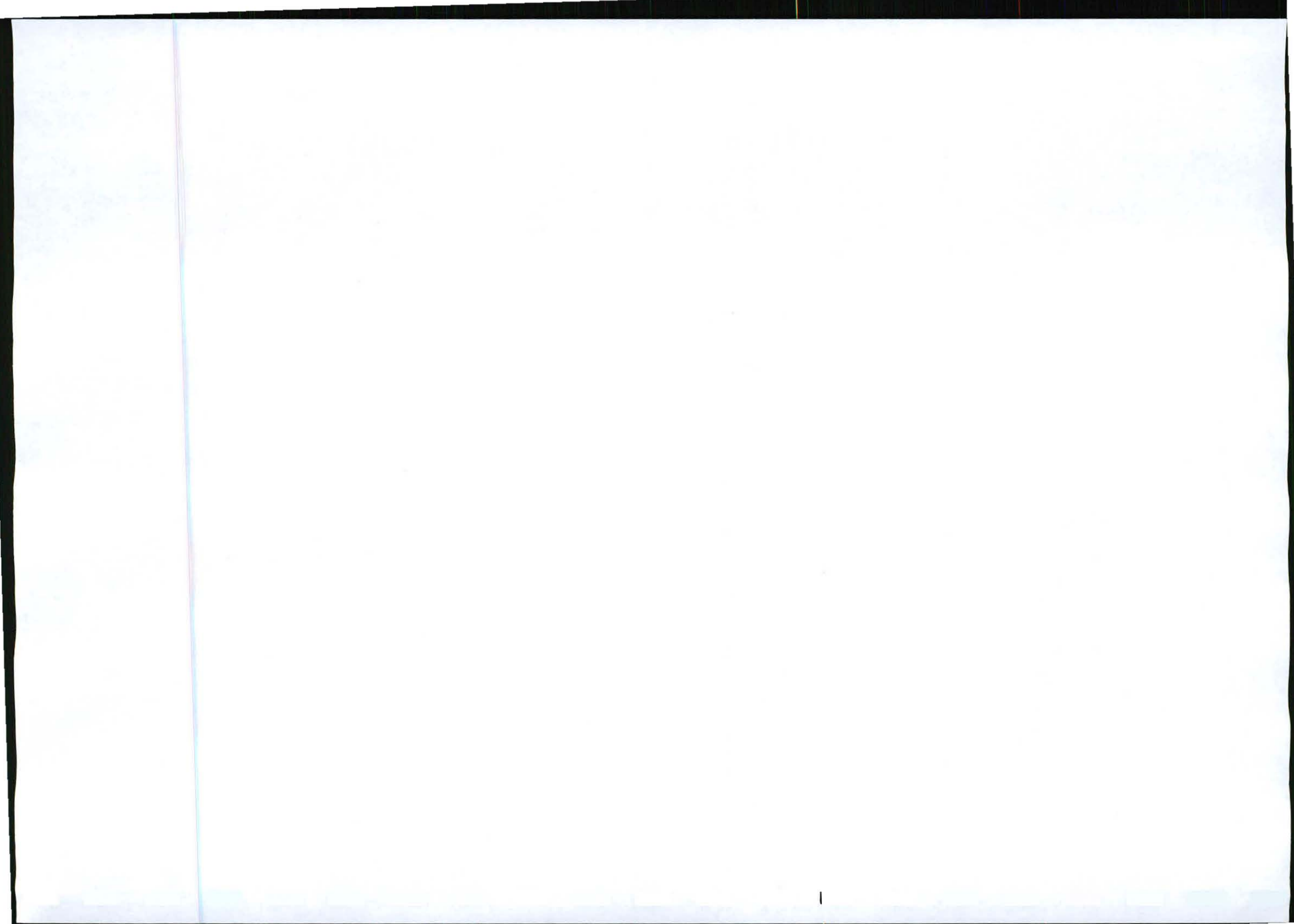
Version 1

This report (Version 1) captures the issues raised by stakeholders during the environmental impact assessment (EIA) and other environmental processes for the proposed construction of an independent power plant and associated infrastructure for KiPower (Pty) Ltd near Delmas in Mpumalanga.

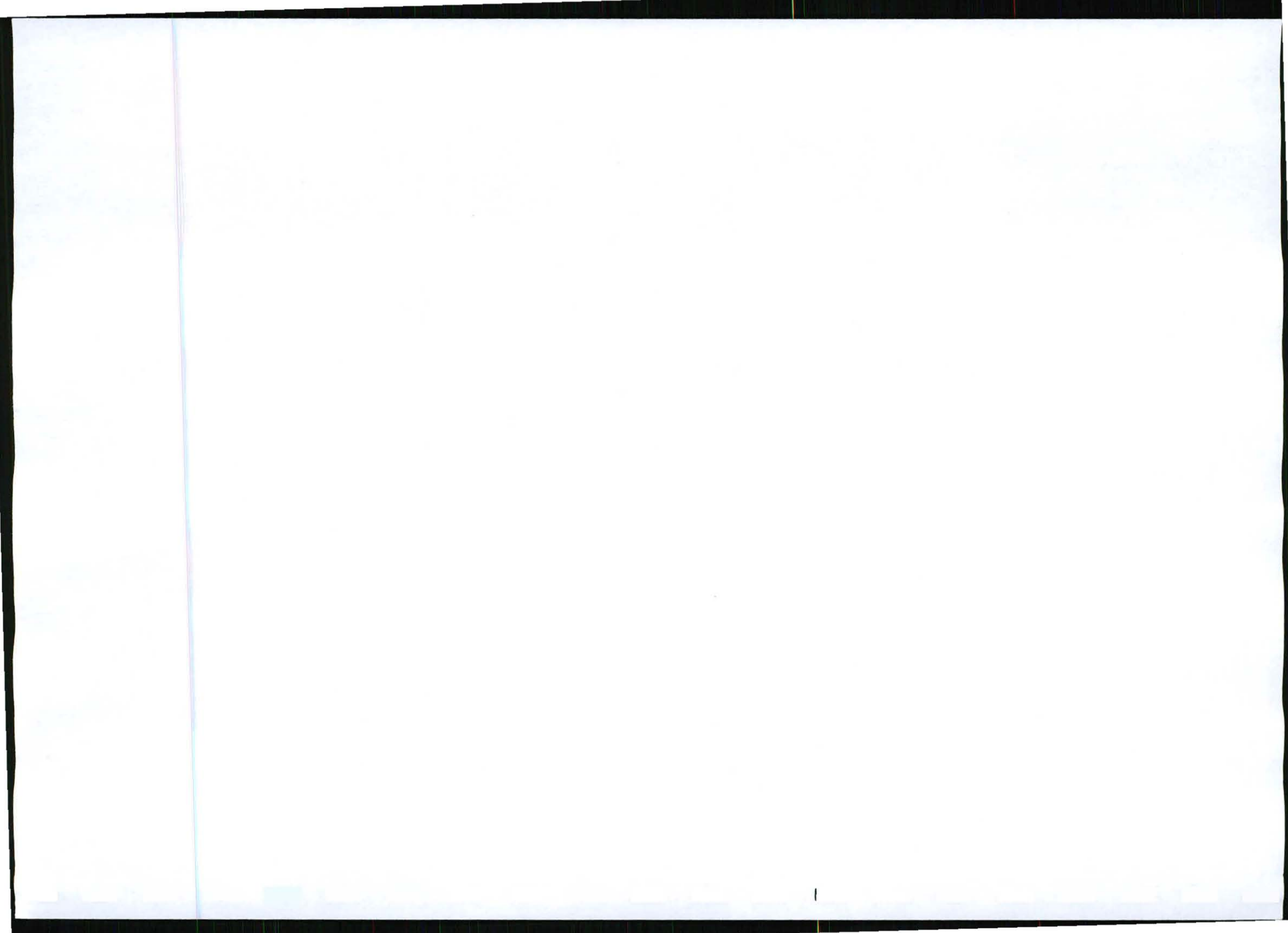
As part of the announcement, a background information document (BID), with a comment and registration sheet was posted and distributed by hand during July 2011. Letters of notification were also sent out by registered mail in July 2011 to all landowners who could possibly be affected by the proposed development. An advertisement was placed in various newspapers and site notices were also put up in the area of the proposed development during July 2011.

Version 1 of the Issues and Response Report lists the issues that were received as a result of the activities undertaken as described above.

This report will be updated as the EIA unfolds.



| | COMMENTS, QUESTIONS AND ISSUES | COMMENTATOR(S) | SOURCE(S) | RESPONSE(S) |
|---|---|---|--------------------------------------|--|
| 1 | KiPower (Pty) Ltd is a separate entity to Kuyasa Mining, and it is an industrial company and not a mining company. | Mr Kenneth Cameron, Cameron Cross Incorporated | Authorities meeting, 21 January 2011 | Noted. |
| 2 | The power station would need water from Rand Water, and this pipeline to the nearest Rand Water pipeline at Devon would require a separate EIA. The pipeline application will be done by Delmas Coal (mining subsidiary of Kuyasa Mining) since water will be supplied to the mine. The Department is concerned about using water from Rand Water as this is mainly domestic water and there is already pressure on water resources in the area. | Mr Stanford Macevele, Dept of Water Affairs | Authorities meeting, 21 January 2011 | Delmas Colliery has investigated other sources of water. Rand Water is the only reliable source of water. The mine will be initiating other studies to replace and/or supplement the Rand Water supply from other sources – see <i>Section 3 of the Draft Scoping Report</i> . |
| 3 | Would the power plant and ash disposal facility be outside the mining footprint? If it is on mining land, then the mine will also need to provide financially for rehabilitation. | Mr Stanford Macevele, Department of Water Affairs | Authorities meeting, 21 January 2011 | The land will be rezoned appropriately. For the ash facility, closure of the pits will be applied for prior to any ash disposal in the pits. |
| 4 | How far are the alternative sites from streams and river systems? | Mr Stanford Macevele, Department of Water Affairs | Authorities meeting, 21 January 2011 | The site selection process considered proximity of water sources, and sites further away from water sources were favoured – see <i>Section 3 of the Draft Scoping Report</i> . |
| 5 | Why will low grade coal be used in the power plant? South Africa has a lot of good quality coal which is usually exported. | Mr Stanford Macevele, Department of Water Affairs | Authorities meeting, 21 January 2011 | Delmas Coal owns the coal reserves and only low grade coal is available. The design of the power plant would accommodate the use of the available low grade coal – see <i>Section 2 of the Draft Scoping Report</i> . |



| | | | | |
|----|---|--|---|--|
| 6 | The core function of the power plant is an industrial activity which is isolated from the mining activity. The power plant must be dealt with as an industry. If the project falls on mining land, then Delmas Coal would need to amend their Environmental Management Programme to incorporate rehabilitation aspects. Each entity (Delmas Coal and KiPower) would have their own authorisations and legal operations. | Mr Kenneth Cameron, Cameron Cross Incorporated | Authorities meeting, 21 January 2011 | Noted. |
| 7 | The construction phase must be incorporated into the studies since most professionals do not account for impacts during the construction phase. | Mr Stanford Macevele, Department of Water Affairs | Authorities meeting, 21 January 2011 | Construction impacts will be addressed in the specialist assessments and impact assessment report – see <i>Section 6 of the Draft Scoping Report</i> . |
| 8 | Power generated from the power plant would be fed into the Eskom grid. The EIA for the line from the substation to the Eskom grid would be the responsibility of Eskom. This is Eskom's requirement. | Ms Praveshni Sewmohan, Jones & Wagener | Authorities meeting, 21 January 2011 | Noted. |
| 9 | The water balance at the mine would change with time and this needs to be taken into account. He further indicated that separate water licenses could result in a disjoint between the plant and mine water balances. | Mr Stanford Macevele, Department of Water Affairs | Authorities meeting, 21 January 2011 | Jones & Wagener is assisting Kuyasa Mining with its water use license application (WULA) and will also assist KiPower with its WULA. The water balances will be properly integrated. |
| 10 | The impact of the proposed development on water and farming, especially sheep must be investigated. | Mr Pieter Combrink, Saamwerk Boerdery, Delmas. | Fax on 18 July in response to the announcement. | These will be investigated during the specialist studies later in the EIA process. |
| 11 | Transnet Pipelines will not be affected by your proposed development. | Mr MT Hadebe, Servitude Management, Transnet Pipelines | Email on 27 July 2011. | Noted. |
| 12 | I live near the proposed development | Mr Hendrik Cloete, | Email on 2 August | The ash facility is proposed to be |



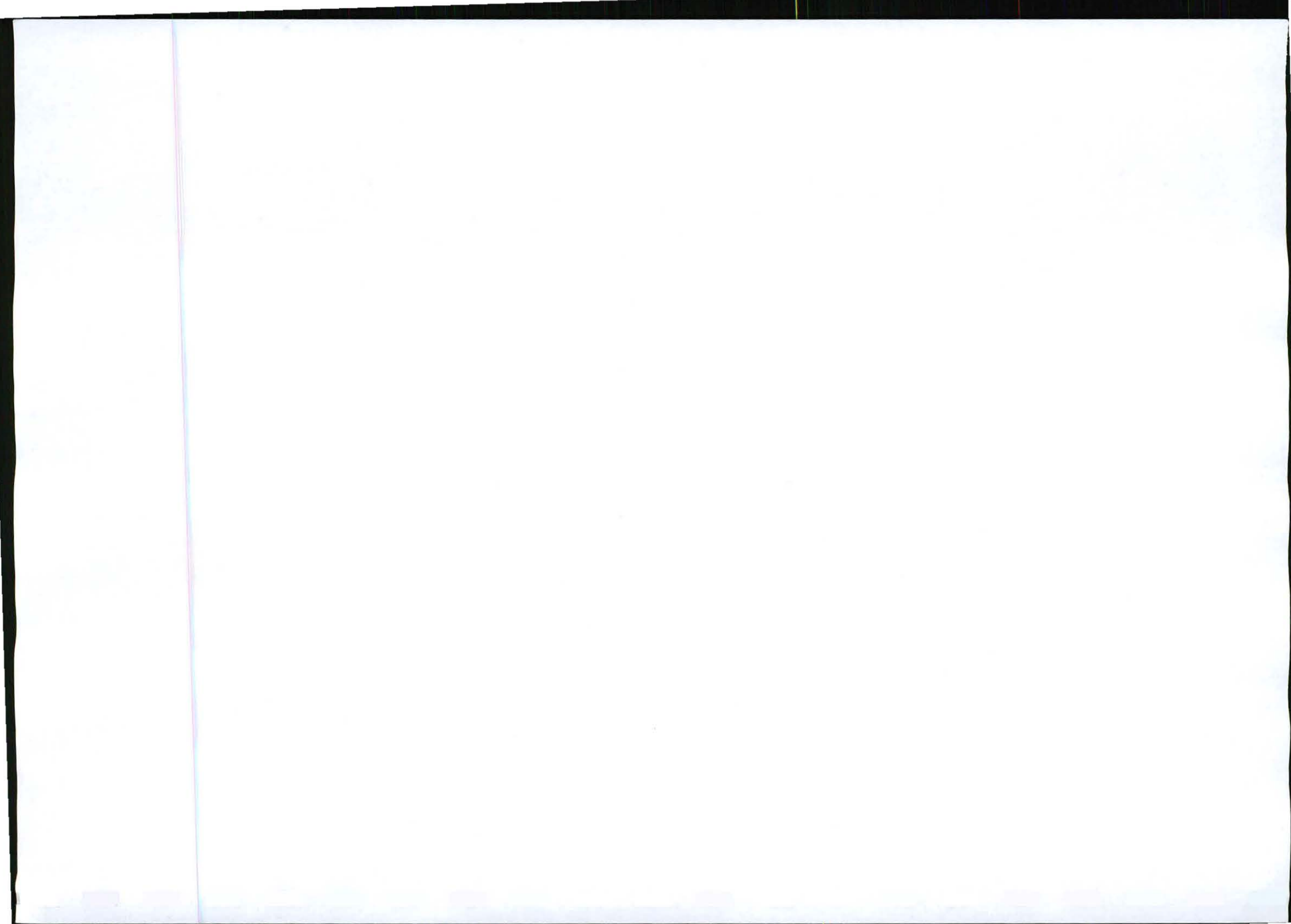
| | | | | |
|----|---|--|--|---|
| 13 | <p>and am concerned about the proposed discard dump, because it will be built in a wetland. In the rainy season this area gets very wet and with the water flow from south to north, any hazardous waste will contaminate the wetland.</p> <p>I live near the proposed development my biggest concern is the impact on our health and the health of our animals. I am also concerned about the impact on our groundwater and soils as well as the effects of air pollution.</p> | <p>Delmas</p> <p>Ms Hannelie Cloete, Delmas</p> | <p>2011.</p> <p>Email on 2 August 2011.</p> | <p>located on land already significantly affected by mining. Wetlands assessment will be done – see Section 6 of the Draft Scoping Report.</p> <p>This will be investigated during the specialist studies later in the EIA process – see Section 6 of the Draft Scoping Report.</p> |
| 14 | <p>I need more information on the discard dump. Exactly where will the power station be built and when will Alternative 9 be affected?</p> | <p>Mr Tienie Schalekamp, Landowner Haverklip</p> | <p>Fax received on 2 August 2011</p> | <p>Alternative 9 will not be used for the power plant. Site 5 will be used for the power plant, and site 3 for the ash facility – see Section 3 of the Draft Scoping Report.</p> |
| 15 | <p>I protest against the planned crushing facility (vergruisaanleg) at South Shaft. I farm with cattle next to South Shaft and the additional dust will affect my cattle and meadows. The planned overland conveyor belt will also add to the pollution.</p> | <p>Mr Jacobus Francois (Koos) Liebenberg, Farm: Enkeldebosch, PO Box 36, Delmas Tel 082 389 9526 Email: sukos@mweb.co.za</p> | <p>Email on 9 August 2011</p> | <p>This problem has nothing to do with this project and has been sent to Kuyasa Mining to address in the South Shaft project.</p> |
| 16 | <p>How will this development keep carbon emissions to a minimum and as not to contribute to greenhouse gasses?</p> | <p>Mr Thomas Mnguni, Greater Middelburg Residents Association.</p> | <p>Email on 19 August 2011</p> | <p>The technology proposed for this power plant is a Circulating Fluidised Bed (CFB) which is proven technology that has become a very efficient method of generating electricity with low emissions and environmental impacts. The emissions will be assessed – see Section 6 of the Draft Scoping Report.</p> |
| 17 | <p>Is there anybody present today who has a problem selling their land for the</p> | <p>Mr Andre Joubert, Facilitator, Zitholele</p> | <p>Meeting on 11 August with</p> | <p>Nobody had any objection to selling property to Kuyasa Mining for the</p> |



| | | | | |
|----|--|---|--|--|
| | development of this proposed project? | Consulting. | potentially directly affected landowners at Delmas Coal. | proposed development, should an offer be made. Potentially directly affected landowners present at the meeting were: Mr Johan van Dyk – Haverklip; Mr TienieSchalekamp – Haverklip; Ms Isabel Knox – Haverklip; Mr Johan Claassens – Haverklip/ Vanggatfontein; Mr Piet Combrink – Haverklip; Mr GerritBorman – Haverklip; Mr AdriaanNel – Haverklip; Mr Wessel Venter – Steenkoolspruit/ Haverklip. (Mr Venter also presented his father-in-law, Dr George Prinsloo, also a potentially affected landowner.) Kuyasa Mining will deal directly with landowners regarding the possible purchasing of land as it falls outside the scope of this environmental process. |
| 18 | There is a huge dam (1,7 million cubic metres) on my property. What would the impact be of a power station and an ash disposal facility on this dam? | Mr AdriaanNel, Haverklip | Meeting on 11 August with potentially directly affected landowners at Delmas Coal. | This will be investigated during the specialist studies later in the EIA process –see Section 6 of the Draft Scoping Report. |
| 19 | We do not want people entering our properties without permission. | Mr Johan Claassens, Haverklip / Vanggatfontein and Mr Johan van Dyk, Haverklip. | Meeting on 11 August with potentially directly affected landowners at Delmas Coal. | It was agreed upon that all scientists doing specialist studies during the impact assessment phase will liaise through the public participation office (Andre Joubert) at least a week before a visit who will then contact the specific landowner to ask permission to enter his/her property. Follow up visits can be dealt with directly between the |



| | | | | |
|--|--|--|--|--------------------------|
| | | | | landowner and scientist. |
|--|--|--|--|--------------------------|



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|--|---|
| <p>REGISTRASIE- EN KOMMENTAARBLAD</p> <p>Konstruksie van 'n 600 MW onafhanklike kragstasie en gepaardgaande infrastruktuur vir KiPower naby Deimas in Mpumalanga</p> <p>Junie 2011</p> | <p>OIB Kantoor vir Openbare Deelname</p> <p>André Joubert/Florence Rambuda Zitholele Consulting (Edms) Bpk Posbus 6002, Halfway House, 1685 Tel: 011 207 2077/2075 Faks: 086 676 9950 E-pos: andrej@zitholele.co.za of florencer@zitholele.co.za</p> |
|--|---|

Vul asb in en stuur so gou moontlik terug aan die OIB Kantoor vir Openbare Deelname (kyk hierbo)

| | | | |
|--|----------------------|----------|--|
| TITEL | Mr. | VOORNAAM | George D.P. |
| VOORLETTERS | GDP. | VAN | Prinsloo |
| ORGANISASIE | Primilos Kinderkruis | E-POS | |
| POSADRES | Posbus 355 Delwan | | |
| TEL. NO. | 013 665 2530 | POSKODE | 0210 |
| DATUM | 01.07.11 | FAKS NO. | 013 665 2530 |
| Registreer my asb formeel as 'n belanghebbende en geaffekteerde party (B&GP) sodat ek verdere inligting en kennisgewings kan ontvang tydens die Omgewingsimpakbeoordelingsproses | | | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> JAK <input type="checkbox"/> NEE |
| Ek ontvang graag my kennisgewings per | | | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Brief <input type="checkbox"/> E-pos <input type="checkbox"/> Faks <input type="checkbox"/> Telefoon |
| Ek wil graag dokumente vir kommentaar sons volg ontvang | | | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Papiere <input type="checkbox"/> Papiereksemplare <input type="checkbox"/> Per e-pos <input type="checkbox"/> Op CD |
| Ingevoige die regulasies afgekondig in Goewernmentekennisgewings R. 643-646 in Staatskoerant No. 33306 van 18 Junie 2010 (OIB-prosesregulasies) meld ek hieronder enige regstreake sake-, finansiële, persoonlike of ander belang wat ek by die goedkeuring of weiering van die aansoek het: | | | |

KOMMENTAAR (Gebruik asb afsonderlike velle indien nodig)

Enige kommentaar wat u in hierdie stadium het:

.....

.....

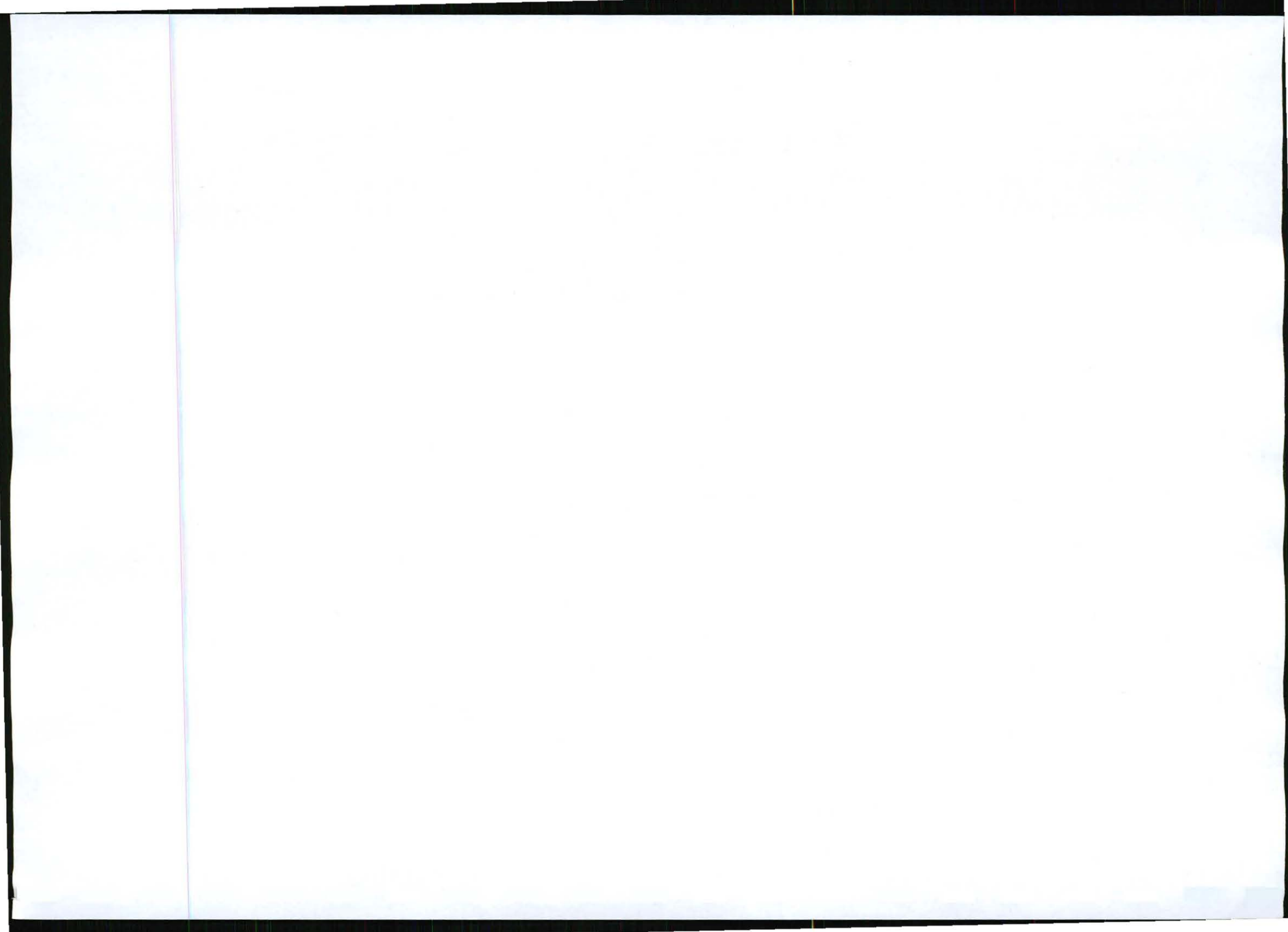
.....

Versoek asb die volgende van my vriendelike om vir hierdie projek te registreer:

.....

.....

DANKIE VIR U BYDRAE



| | |
|---|--|
| REGISTRATION AND COMMENT SHEET Construction of a 600 MW independent power plant and associated infrastructure for KiPower near Delmas in Mpumalanga June 2011 | EIA Public Participation Office André Joubert/Florence Rambuda Zitholele Consulting (Pty) Ltd P O Box 6002, Halfway House, 1685 Tel: (011) 207 2077/2075 Fax: 086-676-9950 Email: andrej@zitholele.co.za or florencer@zitholele.co.za |
|---|--|

Please complete by 29 July 2011 and return to the EIA Public Participation Office (as above)

| | | | | | |
|---|-------------------------------------|-------------|----------------------|--|----|
| TITLE | Mr | FIRST NAME | Pieter Combrink | | |
| INITIALS | PJ | SURNAME | Combrink | | |
| ORGANISATION | Saamwerk B04 | EMAIL | pieter.hpc@gmail.com | | |
| POSTAL ADDRESS | Box 605 605 Delmas, 2210 | | | | |
| TEL NO | 082 823 1142 | POSTAL CODE | 2210 | | |
| DATE | 7/7/2011 | FAX NO | 013 665 5476 | | |
| 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 | | | | YES | NO |
| I would like my notifications by <u>Email and Fax</u> | | | | Letter (mail) | |
| | | | | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Email | |
| | | | | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Fax | |
| | | | | Telephone | |
| I would like to receive documents for comment as follows | | | | Paper copies | |
| | | | | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 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: <u>Farming, water, (Sheep)</u> | | | | | |

COMMENTS (please use separate sheets if you wish)

Any comments you may have at this stage:

.....

.....

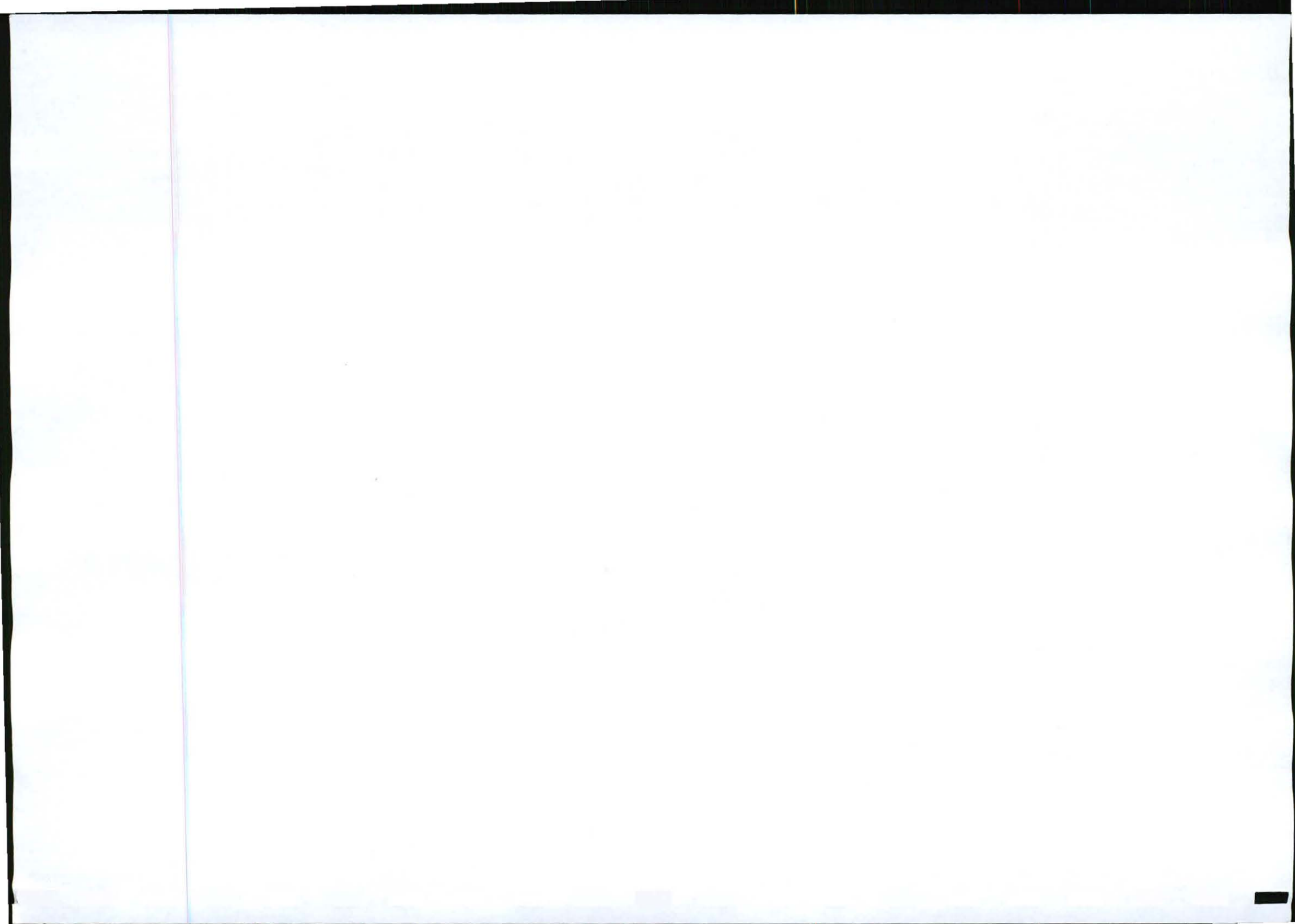
.....

Please ask the following of my colleagues/friends/neighbours to register for this project:

.....

.....

THANK YOU FOR YOUR CONTRIBUTION





27 July 2011

Ref: PYP/W1/07/05/NC/11753

Mr André Joubert
Public Participation Office
Zitholele Consulting (Pty) Ltd
PO Box 6002
HALFWAY HOUSE
1685

Dear Mr Joubert

**CONSTRUCTION OF A 600MW INDEPENDENT POWER PLANT AND
ASSOCIATED INFRASTRUCTURE FOR KiPOWER (Pty) Ltd NEAR DELMAS IN
MPUMALANGA**

Your letter and Background Information Document dated 20 July 2011 has reference.

Transnet Pipelines (ex-Petronet), a division of Transnet SOC Limited, is not affected by the proposal as indicated on your KiPower Site Alternatives Map 1.

Your awareness of the existence of Transnet's pipeline servitudes and concern for their integrity is appreciated.

Yours Sincerely

Mr M. T. Hadebe
Servitude Management

Transnet SOC Limited 202 Anton Lembede P.O. Box 3113
Registration Number (Smith) Street Durban
1990/000900/06 Durban South Africa, 4000
4001 T +27 31 361 1454
F +27 31 361 1534

Directors: ME Mkwanazi (Chairman) B Molife* (Group Chief Executive) NK Chaubey** MA Fanurchi Y Forbes HD Gazendam NBP Ccabe MP Malungeni BD Nkwanazi
T Mnyaka N Moola MP Moyo BR Ntshingila IM Sharma TB Skosana E Tshabalala DLJ Tshepe A Singh* (Acting Chief Financial Officer)
*Executive **Indian

Group Company Secretary: ANC Ceba

www.transnet.net

