

**APPENDIX C7**  
**MINUTES OF MEETINGS**

# GENERAL WASTE DISPOSAL SITE AT THE ESKOM MAJUBA POWER STATION

MEETING NOTES OF THE FOCUS GROUP MEETING  
HELD ON WEDNESDAY, 27 JULY 2022 AT 09H00  
VENUE: MICROSOFT TEAMS, VIRTUAL MEETING

Notes for the Record prepared by:

Nondumiso Bulunga

Savannah Environmental (Pty) Ltd

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## MEETING ATTENDEES

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Name	Organisation	Position
Sinothi Buthelezi	Eskom Holdings SOC Ltd	Engineering Manager
Sipho Masango	Eskom Holdings SOC Ltd	Senior Engineering Prof Auxillary
Faith Kagoda	Eskom Holdings SOC Ltd – Majuba Power Station	Environmental Manager and Project Manager
Lindokuhle Magugula	Gert Sibande District Municipality	Environmental Officer
Jo-Anne Thomas	Savannah Environmental	Environmental Assessment Practitioner
Mmakoena Mmola	Savannah Environmental	Environmental Assessment Practitioner
Nondumiso Bulunga	Savannah Environmental	Lead Consultant

## WELCOME AND INTRODUCTION

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**Nondumiso Bulunga** welcomed the attendees at the Focus Group Meeting (FGM) for the proposed General Waste Disposal Site at the Eskom Majuba Power Station near Volksrust, Mpumalanga Province.

The agenda was provided, and the purpose of the meeting was presented by **Nondumiso Bulunga**.

## APOLOGIES

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No apologies were rendered.

## BACKGROUND & TECHNICAL ASPECTS REGARDING THE PROPOSED PROJECT

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**Mmakoena Mmola** provided an overview of the proposed General Waste Disposal Site at the Eskom Majuba Power Station near Volksrust, Mpumalanga Province, as well as a summary of the key environmental findings as documented in the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Report.

**Mmakoena Mmola** presented the following key information:

- overview of the General Waste Disposal Site at the Eskom Majuba Power Station;
- overview of the Scoping and Environmental Impact Assessment (S&EIA) and Public Participation Process being undertaken for the Project;
- key findings and aspects to be noted as presented in the EIA Report; and
- a summary of the significance of the environmental impacts identified.

A copy of the virtual participants' attendance register is attached as **Appendix A** and the presentation is attached as **Appendix B** to the meeting notes.

## DISCUSSION SESSION

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Raised by	Question / Comment	Response
Faith Kagoda	I just wanted to just clarify the slide on the landfill drawing design showing the layout. I just want to confirm if it was extracted from the design report sent to Savannah on the 23 <sup>rd</sup> March 2022 because I see a slight difference with what I have and what is in the report.	Mmakoena Mmola responded that the layout was extracted from the engineering report dated March 2022. She further stated that perhaps the layout displayed in the presentation is slightly different to the one that Faith has, but it can be confirmed that it is based on the latest engineering report that was provided to Savannah.
Sinothi Buthelezi	The information provided does not mention the source of data such as rainfall in the consideration of the evaporation pond. The design of the evaporation pond should be based on the current and actual rainfall information. This is because it is important to know what the actual size of the evaporation pond will be based on the rainfall information so that there is an idea of how much leachate can be contained in the evaporation pond. How much leachate the pond can contain is determined through looking at the actual evaporation rates, rainfall projections and the amount of waste generated within the station especially when there a lot of people on site. Furthermore, the environmental conditions need to be considered and the location of the area where the site is proposed needs to be considered as well, in order to understand the capacity of the evaporation pond which is determined by looking at how much leachate could potentially be generated based	<p>Mmakoena Mmola responded that the design team can respond better to the question regarding the capacity of the evaporation pond; however, based on the information we have the leachate evaporation pond will have a capacity of approximately 100 cubic meters and will be equipped with a 200 micron HDPE liner. Mmakoena Mmola added that the design or capacity of the evaporation pond would be based on the 1:100 year flood event rainfall figure in order to ensure that it does not overflow during the high rainfall events. Regarding the data utilised to determine the capacity of the leachate evaporation pond, the design team would be better suited to answer the question.</p> <p>Faith Kagoda added that the previous design engineering consultant used most of the information and data that was provided as base information by Majuba Power Station and also a lot of data from the power station, so the engineers based their designs on information that was accurate and current; therefore, it can be confirmed that the size determination of the evaporation pond was through the use of the available and current data. Even more, there was a technical survey that the engineers recently did and some of the information they used in determining the capacity of the</p>

Raised by	Question / Comment	Response
	<p>on the worst-case scenario (i.e., peak rainfall events).</p> <p>We have recently seen that the rainfall is rather high than usual in the area and the power station may also be receiving higher rainfall than anticipated so it would be interesting to see the figures and understand the events/predictions for the 100 years to see what it would show for the future and also what can be contained to justify the future numbers. When we are still within the design boundaries or when we are outside the design boundaries we then see some overflow, so really it is a matter of being cautious. In conclusion you might find that you need to explain a lot of things if things go wrong.</p>	<p>evaporation pond was based on results from the survey.</p> <p>Faith Kagoda responded that the engineers are working on a checklist that is provided by the Department of Water and Sanitation (DWS) and they would need to present these specific drawings, having considered all that you have raised, as part of those drawings. That checklist should cover most of the comments you have raised. Even more, the approval of these designs will still need to go to DWS so most of the comments will need to be addressed and Eskom works closely with that the engineering team to understand the requirements. Perhaps to address your questions adequately an invitation will be forwarded to you when the meeting takes place with DWS.</p>
Lindokuhle Magugula	<p>The proposed leachate evaporation pond has been presented for this general waste disposal site. Should the leachate overflow or should the system fail, is there any way to see the effects of that of the leachate on groundwater, such as groundwater monitoring boreholes. My concern is that the wetlands are close to the site.</p> <p>What is this waste that will be weighed at the weigh bridge because I heard you present on the recyclable action? I also wanted to find about SAWIK reporting.</p>	<p>Mmakoena Mmola responded that the engineering design report recommends the establishment of a borehole downstream of the leachate evaporation pond for monitoring purposes. This has been recommended in case there is a malfunction with the leachate detection system.</p> <p>Mmakoena Mmola responded that the details are contained in the design report but post meeting notes will be added to answer the question.</p> <p>Faith Kagoda responded there is an existing weighbridge at the Majuba Power Station located at the entrance of the station, which will be used to weigh</p>

Raised by	Question / Comment	Response
		<p>the waste prior to its transportation to the proposed waste disposal site.</p> <p>Faith Kagoda further added that Eskom already reports on the SAWIK system and that they will continue to use it for their reporting.</p>
	<p>The way the landfill gas emissions has been presented is in silos because this is a Majuba project, and I think the power station has an air emissions license with us. Will the landfill gas emissions not now increase what emissions that are already there within the site? I cannot now look at it in silos if we have the power station, and now this landfill site which will also now add to these emissions.</p>	<p>Mmakoena Mmola responded according to the specialist report, the landfill gas emissions will gradually increase to a maximum during the operation of the last cell and decrease following closure of the landfill and that the same applies to the greenhouse gas emissions. The specialist simulated PM<sub>10</sub>, PM<sub>2.5</sub> and benzene concentrations associated with the proposed general waste disposal site and the simulations show that concentrations would be in compliance with national ambient air quality standards. Dust fall rates as part of the operation phase would also be in compliance of the National dust control regulation limits. The air quality specialist has recommended that the existing dust fall monitoring network at the power station be expanded to include a point close to the disposal site so they can be able to monitor dust fall rates close to the site. In conclusion the specialist report has predicted low impact significance with regard to air quality impacts resulting from the waste disposal site and therefore it is not foreseen that it would add significantly to the emissions currently produced at the power station.</p>
	<p>Faith Kagoda sought to seek clarity on the weighbridge and confirmation from the EAP or Linkokuhle on whether they believe if use of the existing weighbridge at the power station is not adequate.</p>	<p>Linkokuhle Magagula responded that even though the project is one of waste disposal, but because it is only one site which will be accepting waste from the power station, use of the existing weighbridge would suffice. Linkokuhle Magagula further added that the reason behind her question regarding the weigh</p>

Raised by	Question / Comment	Response
		bridge was so that she could understand, in terms of the environment and waste minimisation, how much waste is leaving the site and how much is being recycled.

## WAY FORWARD AND CLOSURE

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Further project information will be relayed accordingly. It was noted by all attendees that no further comments needed to be raised at this time.

The meeting was closed at 10h00.

## LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

DWS	Department of Water and Sanitation	FGM	Focus Group Meeting
EAP	Environmental Assessment Practitioner	PM	Particulate Matter
S&EIA	Scoping and Environmental Impact Assessment	LFG	Landfill gas

### 1. Summary

Attended participants	7
Start time	22/07/27, 08:45:52
End time	22/07/27, 10:01:58
Meeting duration	1h 16m 6s
Average attendance time	1h 2m 43s

### 2. Participants

Name	First join	Last leave	In-meeting duration	Email	Participant ID (UPN)	Role
Nondumiso Bulunga	22/07/27, 08:46:12	22/07/27, 10:01:56	1h 15m 44s	Nondumiso@savannahsa.com	Nondumiso@savannahsa.com	Organizer
Mmakoena Mmola	22/07/27, 08:50:20	22/07/27, 10:01:58	1h 11m 38s	Mmakoena@savannahsa.com	Mmakoena@savannahsa.com	Presenter
Faith Kagoda	22/07/27, 08:55:55	22/07/27, 10:01:52	1h 5m 56s	KagodaNF@eskom.co.za	KagodaNF@eskom.co.za	Attendee
Jo-Anne Thomas	22/07/27, 09:02:06	22/07/27, 10:01:51	59m 44s	joanne@savannahsa.com	joanne@savannahsa.com	Presenter
Lindokuhle Magagula	22/07/27, 09:03:26	22/07/27, 10:01:53	58m 27s	LindokuhleM@gsibande.gov.za	LindokuhleM@gsibande.gov.za	Attendee
Sinothi Buthelezi	22/07/27, 09:06:35	22/07/27, 10:01:57	55m 22s	ButhelSS@eskom.co.za	ButhelSS@eskom.co.za	Attendee
Sipho Masango	22/07/27, 09:09:44	22/07/27, 10:01:55	52m 10s	MasangSP@eskom.co.za	MasangSP@eskom.co.za	Attendee

### 3. In-Meeting activities

Name	Join time	Leave time	Duration	Email	Role
Nondumiso Bulunga	22/07/27, 08:46:12	22/07/27, 10:01:56	1h 15m 44s	Nondumiso@savannahsa.com	Organizer
Mmakoena Mmola	22/07/27, 08:50:20	22/07/27, 10:01:58	1h 11m 38s	Mmakoena@savannahsa.com	Presenter
Faith Kagoda	22/07/27, 08:55:55	22/07/27, 10:01:52	1h 5m 56s	KagodaNF@eskom.co.za	Attendee
Jo-Anne Thomas	22/07/27, 09:02:06	22/07/27, 10:01:51	59m 44s	joanne@savannahsa.com	Presenter
Lindokuhle Magagula	22/07/27, 09:03:26	22/07/27, 10:01:53	58m 27s	LindokuhleM@gsibande.gov.za	Attendee
Sinothi Buthelezi	22/07/27, 09:06:35	22/07/27, 10:01:57	55m 22s	ButhelSS@eskom.co.za	Attendee
Sipho Masango	22/07/27, 09:09:44	22/07/27, 10:01:55	52m 10s	MasangSP@eskom.co.za	Attendee



# GENERAL WASTE DISPOSAL SITE AT THE ESKOM MAJUBA POWER STATION

MEETING NOTES OF THE FOCUS GROUP MEETING  
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VENUE: MICROSOFT TEAMS, VIRTUAL MEETING

Notes for the Record prepared by:

Nondumiso Bulunga

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*Please address any comments to Savannah Environmental at the above address*

## MEETING ATTENDEES

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Name	Organisation	Position
Lucas Mahlangu	Department of Forestry, Fisheries and the Environment	Environmental Officer
Noma Qase	Department of Minerals Resources and Energy	Director
Mashilo Kabedi	Department of Water and Sanitation: WRIOM – Central Operations	Environmental Specialist
Sinothi Buthelezi	Eskom Holdings SOC Ltd	Engineering Manager
Sipho Masango	Eskom Holdings SOC Ltd	Senior Engineering Prof Auxiliary
Faith Kagoda	Eskom Holdings SOC Ltd – Majuba Power Station	Environmental Manager and Project Manager
Mmakoena Mmola	Savannah Environmental	Environmental Assessment Practitioner
Nondumiso Bulunga	Savannah Environmental	Lead Consultant

## WELCOME AND INTRODUCTION

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**Nondumiso Bulunga** welcomed the attendees at the Focus Group Meeting (FGM) for the proposed General Waste Disposal Site at the Eskom Majuba Power Station near Volksrust, Mpumalanga Province.

The agenda was provided, and the purpose of the meeting was presented by **Nondumiso Bulunga**.

## APOLOGIES

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No apologies were rendered.

## BACKGROUND & TECHNICAL ASPECTS REGARDING THE PROPOSED PROJECT

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**Mmakoena Mmola** provided an overview of the proposed General Waste Disposal Site at the Eskom Majuba Power Station near Volksrust, Mpumalanga Province, as well as a summary of the key environmental findings as documented in the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Report.

**Mmakoena Mmola** presented the following key information:

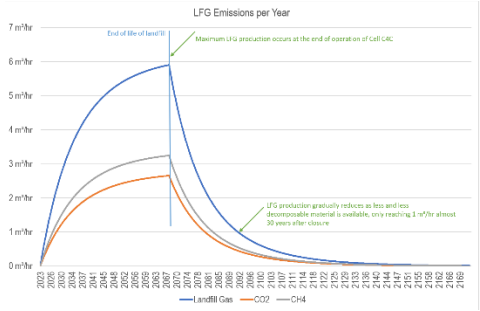
- overview of the General Waste Disposal Site at the Eskom Majuba Power Station;
- overview of the Scoping and Environmental Impact Assessment (S&EIA) and Public Participation Process being undertaken for the Project;
- key findings and aspects to be noted as presented in the EIA Report; and
- a summary of the significance of the environmental impacts identified.

A copy of the virtual participants' attendance register is attached as **Appendix A** and the presentation is attached as **Appendix B** to the meeting notes.

**DISCUSSION SESSION**

Raised by	Question / Comment	Response
<p>Sipho Masango</p>	<p>In your presentation you state that Alternative A is the one that is preferred or does not have any fatal flaws, but there was a slide stating that Alternative B is also considered acceptable. It was my understanding that only Alternative A is considered viable. There is also a slide that states that there are no environmental fatal flaws identified with the project, but there were some flaws identified to be associated with Alternative B.</p>	<p>Mmakoena Mmola responded that when we do the comparative assessment, we look at the option that most of the specialists recommend for implementation. Based on the presentation, you will see that from a terrestrial biodiversity and geohydrological perspective, Alternative A is preferred, and that it is considered acceptable from the other specialist perspectives. I note that Alternative B is also considered acceptable based on the other specialist perspectives, but due to the fact that it is considered to be fatally flawed from a geohydrological perspective, Alternative A was ultimately proposed for implementation.</p> <p>With regards to your question regarding environmental fatal flaws, that conclusion is based on the assumption that the recommended mitigation measures will be implemented, and one of those measures which was recommended by the geohydrological specialist is that Alternative A should be proposed for implementation, and if that mitigation measure is implemented then there would be not fatal flaws associated with the project.</p>
	<p>If Alternative A is implemented, then would it mean that Alternative B falls away and all the mitigation measures associated with it?</p>	<p>Mmakoena Mmola responded that in the EIA Report, Alternative A is proposed for implementation and that when the EA is issued, it would say that the project is authorised for Alternative A. Should that be the case then Alternative B would fall away, and the waste disposal facility would be constructed at Alternative A, and all the mitigation measures would apply to Alternative A.</p>
<p>Mashilo Kabedi</p>	<p>Based on you presentation the project is within 500m of a</p>	<p>Mmakoena Mmola responded that Eskom has initiated the WUL application</p>

Raised by	Question / Comment	Response
	<p>watercourse. I just wanted to check if a water use authorisation was applied for because I see there is nothing on the presentation which spoke to that.</p>	<p>process and asked whether Faith Kagoda would like to add more on that.</p> <p>Faith Kagoda added that there is a WUL application happening parallel to this process but with another service provider.</p>
	<p>You indicated that the construction of this landfill site is due to the huge quantity of waste generated by the facility, some of which includes paper, plastic, metals, and so forth. I just wanted to find out about the recycling initiatives. Are there any recycling initiatives at the facility, and if so, waste percentage of the 980 tons is recycled?</p>	<p>Mmakoena Mmola explained that Chapter 2 of the EIA Report details the waste types generated at the facility and the percentage of each type of waste that makes up the 980 tons per annum. We also indicate how much of that waste that is generated at the facility is recyclable.</p>
Lucas Mahlangu	<p>It is not clear in the presentation, but I hope the report will provide clarity on the waste minimisation strategy initiatives and how they fit it in as part of this proposed development. It needs to be clear what strategies have been proposed to minimize the waste going into this landfill.</p>	<p>Mmakoena Mmola acknowledged the statement and no further response was provided in the meeting.</p>
	<p>Before submitting the final report, it needs to be cleaned up as there is still reference to old waste classification systems and that is not needed. You need to speak to the regulations that came to play on the 29<sup>th</sup> of August 2013.</p>	<p>Mmakoena Mmola responded that it was mentioned in the beginning of the slide that the old classification was referred too, and also the new classification is now being adopted, however if there is no need to mention it in the report then this can be removed .</p>
	<p>The specialist says that the landfill gas is going to be high during the operation then decrease with time. I want to disagree with this statement. Remember landfill gas is generated by the decomposition of waste, especially organic waste, which</p>	<p>Mmakoena Mmola acknowledged the statement and no further response was provided in the meeting.</p> <p><b>Post meeting notes</b>          Decomposition of the compacted waste continues after the landfill is closed and capped, but since no more waste is</p>

Raised by	Question / Comment	Response
	<p>is a household waste. Once you close the landfill site, landfill gas from the decomposition of the waste will still be coming out. Your specialist needs to provide means as to how this is going to be concluded. The methane gas that is going to be generated by the landfill is an ozone depleting substance (ODS) and is therefore not wanted in the environment. A mechanism on how this will be dealt with must be proposed in the report.</p>	<p>deposited, the decomposable material becomes gradually less and less, resulting in a gradual decrease in the amount of LFG generated. Therefore, the maximum LFG generation (and emission) rate occurs just as, or very soon after, the maximum amount of waste is in place.</p> <p>While LFG generation gradually decreases as the decomposable material is depleted, the "tail" of the LFG generation is quite long, with LFG generation only nearing zero after about 100 years.</p> <p>This has been annotated in the graph below.</p>  <p>From an air quality perspective, there is no need to mitigate or measure post-closure methane emissions, as emissions and their resultant impacts will be insignificant (with the exception of GHG impacts, which could be more significant). The landfill designers will need to stipulate if there are any management / monitoring measures to prevent methane build-up which could lead to fires or explosions.</p>
	<p>In your invitation you referred to the Department of Forestry, Fisheries and the Environment (DFFE) as the commenting authority, this must be corrected, DFFE is the</p>	<p>Nondumiso Bulunga noted the comment, and no further response was required.</p>

Raised by	Question / Comment	Response
	competent authority and not the commenting authority.	
	Has an application for this project been submitted to the DFFE?	Mmakoena Mmola responded that the application has been submitted to the DFFE.
	<p>The aquatic impacts are said to be low for both sites. Even if they are low it still means that the impacts are there, although not high.</p> <p>I would expect you to provide a wetland offset strategy so that you can indicate how to offset the low impact, since there is an impact.</p>	<p>Mmakoena Mmola acknowledged the comment and indicated that the specialist would further be engaged on the matter.</p> <p><b>Post meeting notes</b></p> <p>There specialist has indicated that they do not see any justification for a wetland offset as the project is unlikely to have any measurable or direct impact on wetlands.</p>
	<p>Why is there no alternative three? Is there a specific reason why there are two alternatives? The concern is that even with the two alternatives you have, you have already excluded one site due to sensitives. Now with only one site as an option, if this is not approved then you would end up with no site, which means that your process would have to start again and be subjected to public participation process and it then takes a long time to get a license. I am just cautioning on the matter.</p>	<p>Faith Kagoda responded that from the inception of this project, there have only been two alternatives. Eskom is not aware that three alternatives were required. Furthermore, this was never raised previously so should there have been a need to identify a third site, Eskom could have given an option for the site, but would also be within close proximity (roughly west) two alternatives currently under assessment because of the site having infrastructure that is already existing such as access roads, to mention a few.</p>
	<p>Is this application an Integrated application and who is the case officer for this application?</p>	<p>Mmakoena Mmola responded that it is an integrated application as there are listed activities in terms of the NEMA that have been applied for. For example, the activity related to the clearance of indigenous vegetation. Only Listing Notice 1 and 3 activities have been applied for.</p>
	<p>Is this report out for review a draft scoping report?</p>	<p>Mmakoena Mmola responded that it is a Draft EIA Report.</p>

## **WAY FORWARD AND CLOSURE**

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Further project information will be relayed accordingly. It was noted by all attendees that no further comments needed to be raised at this time.

The meeting was closed at 11h33.

## **LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS**

EAP	Environmental Assessment Practitioner	FGM	Focus Group Meeting
S&EIA	Scoping and Environmental Impact Assessment	EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
DFFE	Department of Forestry, Fisheries and the Environment	LFG	Landfill gas
NEMA	National Environmental Management Act	ODS	Ozone Depleting Substance
WUL	Water Use License	S&EIA	Scoping and Environmental Impact Assessment

### 1. Summary

Attended participants	8
Start time	22/07/27, 10:15:31
End time	22/07/27, 11:33:41
Meeting duration	1h 18m 10s
Average attendance time	55m 13s

### 2. Participants

Name	First join	Last leave	In-meeting duration	Email	Participant ID (UPN)	Role
Nondumiso Bulunga	22/07/27, 10:15:51	22/07/27, 11:33:10	1h 17m 18s	Nondumiso@savannahsa.com	Nondumiso@savannahsa.com	Organizer
Mmakoena Mmola	22/07/27, 10:29:07	22/07/27, 11:33:16	1h 4m 8s	Mmakoena@savannahsa.com	Mmakoena@savannahsa.com	Presenter
Faith Kagoda	22/07/27, 10:29:33	22/07/27, 11:33:08	1h 3m 35s	KagodaNF@eskom.co.za	KagodaNF@eskom.co.za	Attendee
Mashilo Kabedi	22/07/27, 10:32:53	22/07/27, 11:33:11	1h 17s	MashiloK@dws.gov.za	MashiloK@dws.gov.za	Attendee
Sinothi Buthelezi	22/07/27, 10:33:26	22/07/27, 11:33:41	1h 14s	ButhelSS@eskom.co.za	ButhelSS@eskom.co.za	Attendee
Sipho Masango	22/07/27, 10:33:57	22/07/27, 11:33:10	59m 13s	MasangSP@eskom.co.za	MasangSP@eskom.co.za	Attendee
Noma Qase	22/07/27, 10:35:12	22/07/27, 10:37:05	1m 53s	Noma.Qase@dmre.gov.za	Noma.Qase@dmre.gov.za	Attendee
Lucas Mahlangu	22/07/27, 10:37:59	22/07/27, 11:33:06	55m 7s	LMahlangu@dffe.gov.za	lmahlangu@environment.gov.za	Attendee

### 3. In-Meeting activities

Name	Join time	Leave time	Duration	Email	Role
Nondumiso Bulunga	22/07/27, 10:15:51	22/07/27, 11:33:10	1h 17m 18s	Nondumiso@savannahsa.com	Organizer
Mmakoena Mmola	22/07/27, 10:29:07	22/07/27, 11:33:16	1h 4m 8s	Mmakoena@savannahsa.com	Presenter
Faith Kagoda	22/07/27, 10:29:33	22/07/27, 11:33:08	1h 3m 35s	KagodaNF@eskom.co.za	Attendee
Mashilo Kabedi	22/07/27, 10:32:53	22/07/27, 11:33:11	1h 17s	MashiloK@dws.gov.za	Attendee
Sinothi Buthelezi	22/07/27, 10:33:26	22/07/27, 11:33:41	1h 14s	ButhelSS@eskom.co.za	Attendee
Sipho Masango	22/07/27, 10:33:57	22/07/27, 11:33:10	59m 13s	MasangSP@eskom.co.za	Attendee
Noma Qase	22/07/27, 10:35:12	22/07/27, 10:37:05	1m 53s	Noma.Qase@dmre.gov.za	Attendee
Lucas Mahlangu	22/07/27, 10:37:59	22/07/27, 11:33:06	55m 7s	LMahlangu@dffe.gov.za	Attendee



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**MEETING NOTES OF THE FOCUS GROUP MEETING  
HELD ON WEDNESDAY, 27 JULY 2022 AT 12H00  
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Notes for the Record prepared by:

Nondumiso Bulunga

Savannah Environmental (Pty) Ltd

E-mail: [publicprocess@savannahsa.com](mailto:publicprocess@savannahsa.com)

*Please address any comments to Savannah Environmental at the above address*

## MEETING ATTENDEES

---

Name	Organisation	Position
Basie Bouwer	BTW & Associates	Director
Manoko Selelo	BTW & Associates	Scientist
Bradley Gibbons	Endangered Wildlife Trust	Senior Field Officer
Tsholofelo Moreosele	Eskom Holdings SOC Ltd	Stakeholder Management
Sipho Masango	Eskom Holdings SOC Ltd	Senior Engineering Prof Auxiliary
Faith Kagoda	Eskom Holdings SOC Ltd – Majuba Power Station	Environmental Manager and Project Manager
Mmakoena Mmola	Savannah Environmental	Environmental Assessment Practitioner
Nondumiso Bulunga	Savannah Environmental	Lead Consultant

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## DISCUSSION SESSION

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No comments were raised, and such no discussions were held.

### **WAY FORWARD AND CLOSURE**

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Further project information will be relayed accordingly. It was noted by all attendees that no further comments needed to be raised at this time.

The meeting was closed at 12h50.

### **LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS**

FGM	Focus Group Meeting	EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
S&EIA	Scoping and Environmental Impact Assessment		

### 1. Summary

Attended participants	8
Start time	22/07/27, 11:57:47
End time	22/07/27, 12:48:45
Meeting duration	50m 58s
Average attendance time	36m 10s

### 2. Participants

Name	First join	Last leave	In-meeting duration	Email	Participant ID (UPN)	Role
Mmakoena Mmola	22/07/27, 11:57:54	22/07/27, 12:45:51	47m 57s	Mmakoena@savannahsa.com	Mmakoena@savannahsa.com	Presenter
Faith Kagoda	22/07/27, 11:58:13	22/07/27, 12:45:44	47m 30s	KagodaNF@eskom.co.za	KagodaNF@eskom.co.za	Attendee
Nondumiso Bulunga	22/07/27, 11:58:17	22/07/27, 12:45:56	47m 39s	Nondumiso@savannahsa.com	Nondumiso@savannahsa.com	Organizer
Tsholofelo Moreosele	22/07/27, 12:02:52	22/07/27, 12:48:45	45m 53s	MoreosTO@eskom.co.za	MoreosTO@eskom.co.za	Attendee
Sipho Masango	22/07/27, 12:09:07	22/07/27, 12:45:52	36m 45s	MasangSP@eskom.co.za	MasangSP@eskom.co.za	Attendee
Bradley Gibbons	22/07/27, 12:09:16	22/07/27, 12:45:55	36m 39s	bradleyg@ewt.org.za	bradleyg@ewt.org.za	Attendee
Basie Bouwer	22/07/27, 12:11:32	22/07/27, 12:11:58	26s	basieb@btw.co.za	basieb@btw.co.za	Attendee
Manoko	22/07/27, 12:19:39	22/07/27, 12:46:14	26m 34s			Attendee

### 3. In-Meeting activities

Name	Join time	Leave time	Duration	Email	Role
Mmakoena Mmola	22/07/27, 11:57:54	22/07/27, 12:45:51	47m 57s	Mmakoena@savannahsa.com	Presenter
Faith Kagoda	22/07/27, 11:58:13	22/07/27, 12:45:44	47m 30s	KagodaNF@eskom.co.za	Attendee
Nondumiso Bulunga	22/07/27, 11:58:17	22/07/27, 12:45:56	47m 39s	Nondumiso@savannahsa.com	Organizer
Tsholofelo Moreosele	22/07/27, 12:02:52	22/07/27, 12:48:45	45m 53s	MoreosTO@eskom.co.za	Attendee
Sipho Masango	22/07/27, 12:09:07	22/07/27, 12:45:52	36m 45s	MasangSP@eskom.co.za	Attendee
Bradley Gibbons	22/07/27, 12:09:16	22/07/27, 12:45:55	36m 39s	bradleyg@ewt.org.za	Attendee
Basie Bouwer	22/07/27, 12:11:32	22/07/27, 12:11:58	26s	basieb@btw.co.za	Attendee
Manoko	22/07/27, 12:19:39	22/07/27, 12:46:14	26m 34s		Attendee

## GENERAL WASTE DISPOSAL SITE AT THE ESKOM MAJUBA POWER STATION

### COMMUNITY MEETING

**Meeting Date:** 28 July 2022

**Time:** 10:00

**Venue:** Perdekop Community Hall

**Attendees (attendance register attached):**

Copies of the attendance register have been included as scanned copies in this meeting notes.

From the project team the following were in attendance:

Name	Organisation	Position
Faith Kagoda	Eskom Holdings SOC Ltd – Majuba Power Station	Environmental Manager and Project Manager
Mmakoena Mmola	Savannah Environmental	Environmental Assessment Practitioner (EAP)
Nondumiso Bulunga	Savannah Environmental	Lead Consultant

### INTRODUCTION

Councillor Winnie Msibi from Ward 6 organised the community members who attended the meeting. At 10h15am the Councillor opened the meeting and requested a prayer from one of the local members. The Councillor further welcomed the project team from Eskom and Savannah Environmental, and thereafter handed over to Nondumiso Bulunga to provide the purpose of the meeting.

Nondumiso Bulunga thanked the Councillor for organising the meeting and allowing the use of the community hall to have the meeting for the proposed General Waste Disposal Site at the Eskom Majuba Power Station near Volksrust, Mpumalanga Province. Nondumiso Bulunga requested that Mmakoena Mmola, the EAP on the project, provide the project details and as she presents then the information will be translated into isiZulu (the local language in the community).

### BACKGROUND & TECHNICAL ASPECTS REGARDING THE PROPOSED PROJECT

**Mmakoena Mmola** provided an overview of the proposed General Waste Disposal Site at the Eskom Majuba Power Station near Volksrust, Mpumalanga Province, as well as a summary of the key environmental findings as documented in the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Report.

**Mmakoena Mmola** presented the following key information:

- overview of the General Waste Disposal Site at the Eskom Majuba Power Station

- overview of the Scoping and Environmental Impact Assessment (S&EIA) and Public Participation Process being undertaken for the Project;
- key findings and aspects to be noted as presented in the EIA Report; and
- the need and desirability of the Project.

**\*NOTE:** Most questions were raised in isiZulu, facilitated back to the project team in English and translated back to isiZulu for the response.

## DISCUSSION SESSION

<b>Raised by</b>	<b>Question / Comment</b>	<b>Response</b>
Mondle Mnisi	We have an organisation that is aligned to the objectives of this project. How can we work together to help our organisation grow?	Faith Kagoda responded that should the organisation have the necessary skills, such as conducting engineering works such as civil works and should the organisation meet they meet the project's needs then Eskom would consider their services as a vendor on the system. However, it is important that the organisation registers on the Eskom vendor system.
Sphamandla Shabalala	The organisation does not necessarily have the skills to conduct civil engineering works but would like to empowered to be able to do such work.	Faith Kagoda responded that Eskom has a set of skills requirements for the kind of work demanded from service providers/contractors. Faith Kagoda further added that Eskom's contractors are required to hire at least 30% of their workers from the local community so skills come from the local community and benefits are experienced by the local community.
Mondle Mnisi	Are there any plans to take waste from the surrounding community of Majuba Power Station because there are currently problems with waste in areas such as Perdekop?	Faith Kagoda responded that the current plan for the general waste site only considers the disposal of waste generated at the Majuba Power Station and does not necessarily consider waste from the surrounding communities. Eskom can try to assist the other waste disposal sites that are operational to be in compliance and also assist with their efficiency.
Sipho Masina	When will the project start?	Mmakoena Mmola responded that the license to construct and operation the waste disposal site is anticipated to be received in December 2022.

Raised by	Question / Comment	Response
		<p>Faith Kagoda added that after receipt of the permit by Eskom, Eskom will then need to look for funding which would most likely take about 6 months. Eskom would then need to prepare for commercialization of the project which can take up to 2 years, so construction would most likely only commence in year 2025.</p>
	<p>What are the key skills development competencies that will be required for this proposed development?</p>	<p>Faith Kagoda responded that the information of the communications department at Eskom would need to be shared so they can get in touch directly with the office. Faith Kagoda added that the communications officers would have a better understanding of the key skills development competencies that would be required and what opportunities can be provided to service providers of the SETA.</p>
	<p>Is there an opportunity that can be provided for skills development by service providers of the Sector Education and Training Authority (SETA)? Would there also be an opportunity to conduct a skills gap audit to understand what skills need to be develop for the local people?</p>	
<p>Paul Tshwala</p>	<p>What kind of waste will be disposed of?</p>	<p>Mmakoena Mmola responded that the type of waste that will be disposed of includes paper, plastic, glass, and tyres, just to mention a few. In summary, only general waste will be disposed of at the new general waste disposal site. No hazardous waste will be disposed.</p>
	<p>There was mentioned of groundwater contamination and impacts on health, can you be specific on the kind of diseases and impacts on groundwater to except?</p>	<p>Mmakoena Mmola responded that during rainfall events, rainwater will interact with the disposed, decomposing waste, which would result in the water being contaminated. This contaminated water is referred to as leachate. As the contaminated water percolates through the waste, it would then reach a containment barrier, the purpose of which is to prevent the</p>

Raised by	Question / Comment	Response
		<p>leachate from mixing with groundwater resources. This leachate will be collected by leachate pipes at the bottom of the waste body and transported to the leachate evaporation pond where it will evaporate. Should the containment barrier fail then there would be a monitoring borehole for the purpose of monitoring groundwater quality to verify that the containment barrier is still working appropriately. As such, it is unlikely that there would be any health impacts due to groundwater contamination.</p> <p>With regard to air quality, should the mitigation measures propose by the specialist be implemented then it is unlikely that there would be any significant emissions that would cause health issues.</p>
Henry Ntshu	What assurance can be provided that Eskom will not dispose of any hazardous waste in this general waste site?	Faith Kagoda responded that Eskom has Environmental Officers (EO) on site that need to ensure Eskom is in compliance with permits and legislation. There are two types of waste skips at the power station, namely, red skips and white skips. The white skips are for non-hazardous waste and the red skips are for hazardous waste. The red skips are placed in a room as big as hall. Waste generated at the power station is therefore separated and disposed of in the different coloured skips (depending on the waste type). While waste from the white skip would be disposed of at the new general waste disposal site, waste in the red skip would temporarily stay in the skip and only be disposed of once it has been thoroughly checked and given the go ahead to be disposed of.



Raised by	Question / Comment	Response
		<p>The contractor transferring the waste to the proposed general waste disposal site would have to go past the security guard who would conduct a check to ensure that the waste dumped is correct accordingly to classification. The security guard would be trained to differentiate between hazardous and non-hazardous waste.</p> <p>Over and above this, Eskom is governed by the law and needs to ensure that they comply with the regulations. At no point would Eskom unlawfully dump hazardous waste in a general waste disposal site.</p>
	<p>There are currently people at Majuba whose health has been and is being affected by dust from the ash dump.</p>	<p>Faith Kagoda responded that Eskom currently has a rehabilitation plan that they have proposed to manage the ash dump. Based on this rehabilitation plan, once an ash dump has reached its capacity, it will be rehabilitated by placing topsoil and allowing for natural revegetation. When it appears that the dust levels at the power station exceed the permit limits, it is important that solutions to ensure compliance be adopted by the organisation. There is a dust suppression project being proposed that would involve upgrading the current sprinklers at the ash dump to be more suitable for the amount of ash being generated. As and when there is dumping, these sprinklers would work to suppress the dust generated from the blowing ash. This system is currently not in place and is the next top priority for Eskom implement in order to reduce the dust in the area.</p>






Raised by	Question / Comment	Response
Bafana Khumalo	What implementation measures does Eskom have to ensure that people who have died from the operation stop dying?	<p>Faith Kagoda responded that she cannot comment on the statement that people are dying because this is unknown to her. She went on to say that as mentioned, there is a rehabilitation plan that Eskom wants to put in place to reduce the amount of dust emanating from the ash dump. This rehabilitation project will ensure that Eskom complies with the law. Eskom cares for its workers and the environment and which is why there is dust monitoring in place.</p> <p>The results of the dust monitoring in the last 2 years shows that there has been no exceedance on the industrial limits.</p>
	What is required from the community in order to ensure that this proposed project goes ahead?	Faith Kagoda responded that to ensure that the project goes ahead, the community would have to raise their support for this proposed development understanding that this project not only benefits Majuba, but also the local economy.
Thulani Hlophe	I am worried as to why the hazardous waste was not included in this proposed development because of the skill that the community has and also the employment it would bring.	Faith Kagoda responded that this could be looked at in the future as Eskom has land, but for this development as it would be the first waste disposal site for Majuba, it was only seen that the need would be for general waste and not mix this with hazardous waste.
Sphamandla Shabalala	Please may we have a follow up meeting when the authorisation is granted regarding the way forward by Eskom?	Nondumiso Bulunga noted this comment and mentioned that Eskom will be informed of this request.


Prepared by:


Nondumiso Bulunga


nondumiso@savannahsa.com


SAVANNAH ENVIRONMENTAL (PTY) LTD				ATTENDANCE REGISTER	
<b>Project</b>	General Waste Disposal Site at the Eskom Majuba Power Station near Volksrust, Mpumalanga Province			<b>Meeting</b>	FGM
<b>Date</b>	Thursday, 28 July 2022	<b>Time</b>	10h00	<b>Venue</b>	Siyanzenzela Hall, Perdekop


	Organisation	Name & Postal Address	Contact Details	Signature
1	perdekop Community	Bongokile Mnculwane	Tel:	
	<b>Designation</b>		Fax:	
			Cell: 0791108766	
			E-mail:	
2	PERDEKOP COMMUNITY	DELISILE DUBE	Tel:	
	<b>Designation</b>		Fax:	
			Cell: 0791163049	
			E-mail: delisiledube7@gmail.com	
3	Perdekop Community	Mosisi Dube	Tel:	
	<b>Designation</b>	P.O. Box 37 PERDEKOP 2465	Fax:	
			Cell: 0742880642	
			E-mail: daeyetdube@gmail.com	
4	perdekop community	bnkhonza Linda	Tel:	
	<b>Designation</b>	296 Siyanzenzela Perdekop 2465	Fax:	
			Cell: 0810063315	
			E-mail: Mkhonza Linda 22@gmail.com	
5	UMNQOBI organisation	Mondli Mncisi	Tel:	
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	Chair Person		Cell: 0781372992	
			E-mail: Mondlimncisi262@gmail.com	


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	Organization	Name & Postal Address	Contact Details	Signature
25		Zodwa MTHEMBU	Tel:	
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		2465	Email:	


	Organization	Name & Postal Address	Contact Details	Signature
26		Duma Tsotetsi	Tel:	
	Designation	135 new Location	Fax:	
		Perdekop	Cell: 0838015337	
		2465	Email:	


	Organization	Name & Postal Address	Contact Details	Signature
27		Zodwanzuza	Tel:	
	Designation	509 Enkanini	Fax:	
		Perdekop	Cell: 0661088824	
			Email:	

	Organization	Name & Postal Address	Contact Details	Signature
24		MamaLolzi Simelane 525 Loop Street Perdetop 2465	Tel:	
			Fax:	
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		Email:		


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25		Sibusiso Masina 87/749 Sinyenzela Perdetop 2465	Tel:	
			Fax:	
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		Email: ChudeSW123@gmail.com		


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26		Sphile Setape Sinyenzela Township 2465	Tel:	
			Fax:	
	Designation		Cell: 078 6536346	
		Email:		


	Organization	Name & Postal Address	Contact Details	Signature
27		Mballi PORTIA MAVUSO Sinyenzela New location 2465	Tel:	
			Fax:	
	Designation		Cell: 0799862976	
		Email:		


	Organization	Name & Postal Address	Contact Details	Signature
24		No 620 Prinsloo Street Perdekop	Tel:	
			Fax:	
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	Email: thembasolomon29@gmail.com			


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			Fax:	
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			Fax:	
	Designation		Cell: 078 115 0316	
	Email:			


	Organization	Name & Postal Address	Contact Details	Signature
27		Sibongile 63/748	Tel:	
			Fax:	
	Designation		Cell: 072 950 8537	
	Email:			

	Organization	Name & Postal Address	Contact Details	Signature
24	Savannah Environmentl	Nondumiso	Tel:	
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	Consultant		Cell: 079 45 80862	
			Email: nondumiso@savannahsa.com	


	Organization	Name & Postal Address	Contact Details	Signature
25	ISABELO WASTE	INNOCENT SHABALALA 55 OLD SIYAZENZELA PERDETOP 2465	Tel: N/A	
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			Cell: 0717592449	
		Email:		

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		Email:		

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24		Duduzile Khumalo	Tel:	
	Designation	297 Perdekop	Fax:	
		2465	Cell: 0717852085/0828592333	
			Email:	


	Organization	Name & Postal Address	Contact Details	Signature
25		Vusimuti Nkanyane	Tel:	
	Designation	223 Perdekop	Fax:	
		2465	Cell: 072 348 1662	
			Email:	


	Organization	Name & Postal Address	Contact Details	Signature
26		Mduhuzi Mbuni	Tel:	
	Designation	11/736 RDP Sizanzela New Location	Fax:	
			Cell: 0613069392	
			Email:	


	Organization	Name & Postal Address	Contact Details	Signature
27		Thokozi Mavuso	Tel:	
	Designation	153 Mankar Street Perdekop	Fax:	
			Cell: 0720835926	
			Email:	

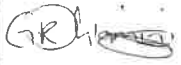




	Organization	Name & Postal Address	Contact Details	Signature
24	DR Pixley ka Seme	WINNIE MSIBI	Tel:	
	Designation		Fax: 071 087 3632	
			Cell: 064 866 7397	
			Email: msibinwe@pixleykaseme.gov.za	


	Organization	Name & Postal Address	Contact Details	Signature
25	I	Skhumbuzo	Tel:	
	Designation		Fax:	
			Cell: 0622604837	
			Email: Skhumbuzo2020@gmail.com	

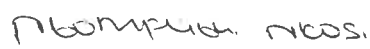

	Organization	Name & Postal Address	Contact Details	Signature
26		NONHLA MHLA MASUKE	Tel:	
	Designation		Fax:	
			Cell: 0789613416	
			Email:	


	Organization	Name & Postal Address	Contact Details	Signature
27	Da Pixley ka Seme	THULANE HLOPHE	Tel:	
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			Email: edmhlophe@gmail.com	


	Organization	Name & Postal Address	Contact Details	Signature
24		Gugu Dhlamini	Tel:	
			Fax:	
	Designation		Cell: 0713701748	
	Email:			


	Organization	Name & Postal Address	Contact Details	Signature
25		 TABITA MAKUBU	Tel:	
			Fax:	
	Designation		Cell: 0728562621	
	Email:			


	Organization	Name & Postal Address	Contact Details	Signature
26		PSE. SO. NGOBENI	Tel: 0792376127	
			Fax:	
	Designation		Cell: 0611785488	
	Email:			


	Organization	Name & Postal Address	Contact Details	Signature
27		 N. NKOS 611730	Tel:	
			Fax:	
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	Email:			


	Organization	Name & Postal Address	Contact Details	Signature
24		ISAAC MASEKO	Tel:	
			Fax:	
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	Email:			


	Organization	Name & Postal Address	Contact Details	Signature
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			Fax:	
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	Email:			


	Organization	Name & Postal Address	Contact Details	Signature
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			Fax:	
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	Email:			


	Organization	Name & Postal Address	Contact Details	Signature
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			Fax:	
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	Email:			


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			Fax:	
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	Email: sipho@vzontel.co.za			


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25		Neli Mokwena Enkanini	Tel:	
			Fax:	
	Designation		Cell: 082394953	
	Email:			


	Organization	Name & Postal Address	Contact Details	Signature
26		Zandile Mzimela Enkanini	Tel:	
			Fax:	
	Designation		Cell: 0782008808	
	Email:			

	Organization	Name & Postal Address	Contact Details	Signature
27		Northqutha Shongwe Enkanini	Tel:	
			Fax:	
	Designation		Cell: 0724648785	
	Email:			

	Organization	Name & Postal Address	Contact Details	Signature
24		Stanc 267 New Loc PERDEKOP	Tel:	
	Designation		Fax:	
			Cell: 072553177 0725538177	
			Email:	

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25	ESKOM Majuba Power Station	Faith Kagoda Majuba Power Station Valkenswaard 2470	Tel: 0177993241	
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			Email: kagodanf@eskom.co.za	

	Organization	Name & Postal Address	Contact Details	Signature
26	Savannah Environmental	Mr Makena Mmole	Tel: -	
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	EAP		Cell: 076 714 7937	
			Email: mmakena@savannahse.com	

	Organization	Name & Postal Address	Contact Details	Signature
27		Newlocation 305 PERDEKOP	Tel:	
	Designation		Fax:	
			Cell: 0625560785	
			Email:	

# **General Waste Disposal Site at the Eskom Majuba Power Station near Volksrust, Mpumalanga Province**

Focus Group Meeting  
Wednesday, 27 July 2022

# AGENDA

- Welcome and Introduction
- Meeting Conduct
- Purpose of the Meeting
- Project Overview
- Scoping & Environmental Impact Assessment Process
- Key Environmental Findings
- Way Forward
- Discussions

# MEETING CONDUCT

- Recording of the meeting
- Please stay on mute during the presentation
- Register attendance on chat function (name, surname, and affiliation)
- Equal opportunity
- Questions and comments can be submitted on the chat function during the presentation – team will respond after presentation
- Please hold all verbal questions until after the presentation
- Please raise your hand (virtual function) to ask a question and state your name



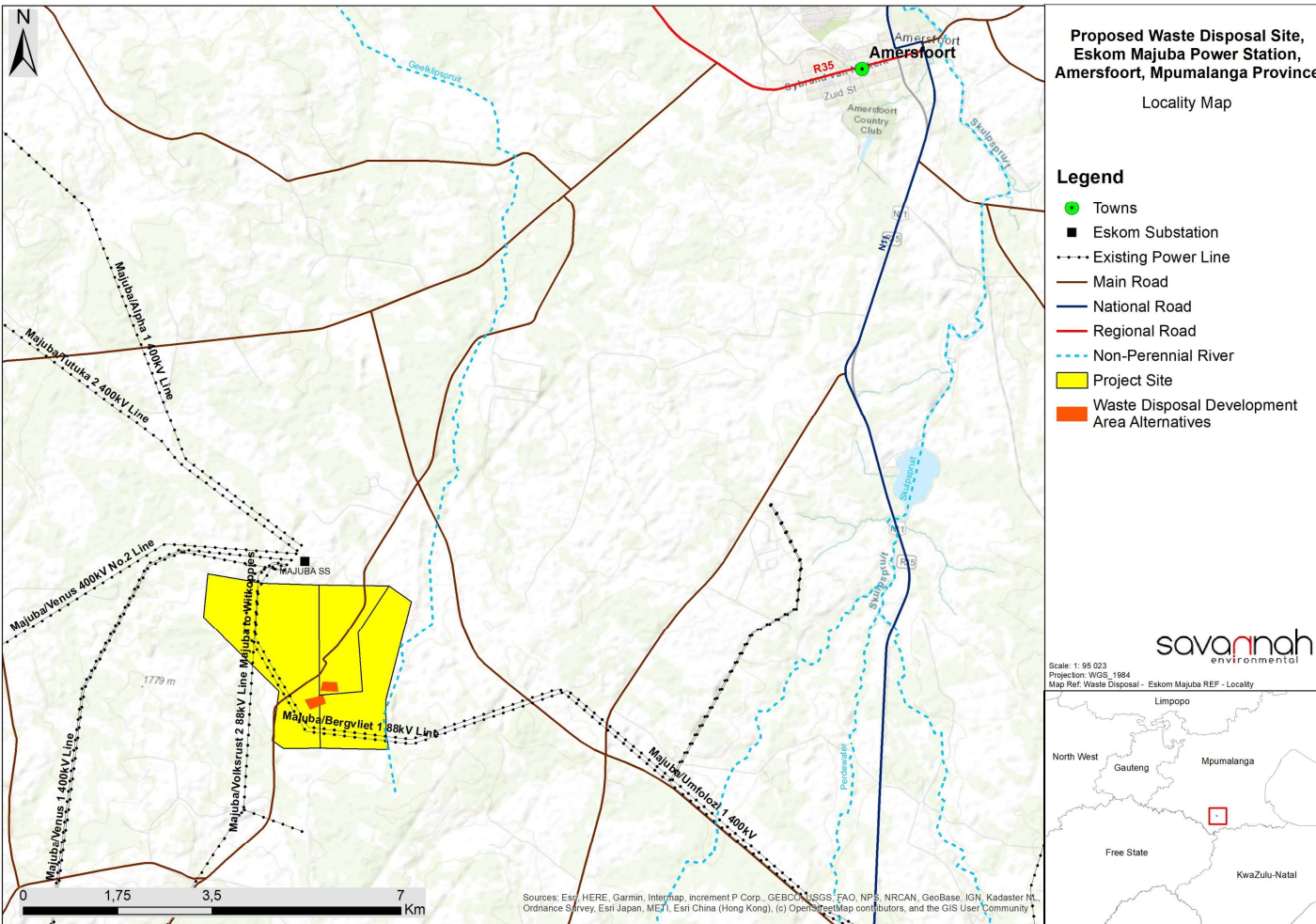
# PURPOSE OF THE MEETING

- Provide stakeholders & I&APs with an overview of the **General Waste Disposal Site proposed at the Eskom Majuba Power Station**
- Summary of the **Scoping & Environmental Impact Assessment (S&EIA) and Public Participation Process** being undertaken
- Present a summary of the key environmental findings as documented in the **EIA Report**
- Provide stakeholders the opportunity to seek clarity regarding the project and its environmental studies, as well as the opportunity to provide valuable input into/to inform the EIA process
- Obtain and record comments for inclusion in the submission to the DFFE

# PROJECT OVERVIEW

(Mmakoena Mmola)

# PROPOSED ACTIVITY AND LOCATION



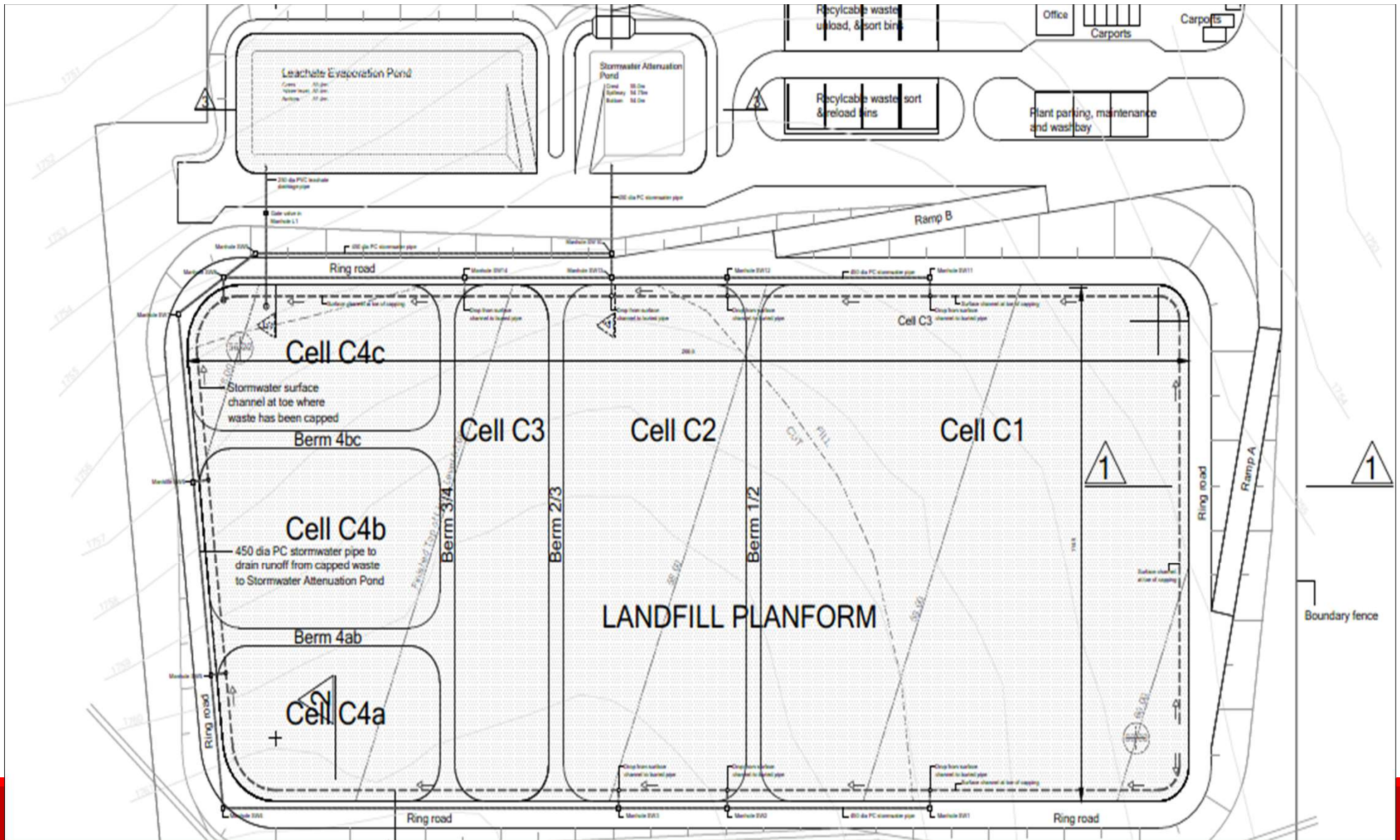
- The development of a new general waste disposal site adjacent to the existing, closed landfill site at the Eskom Majuba Power Station.
- Located ~13km southwest of Amersfoort and 40km north-northwest of Volksrust in the Dr Pixley Ka Seme Local Municipality, which forms part of the Gert Sibande District Municipality, in the Mpumalanga Province.
- Two (2) alternative sites are being considered for establishment of the general waste disposal site, namely Alternative A, and Alternative B. Both sites are contained within Eskom-owned land.
- Alternative A is proposed on Portion 6 of the Farm Witkoppies 81HS and Alternative B is proposed on Portions 1 and 2 of the Farm Witkoppies 81HS.

# PROJECT DESCRIPTION

- **The general waste disposal site will comprise the following key infrastructure:**
  - Fencing with appropriate signage
  - An adequate access road
  - An access control gate
  - A guard house with an ablution facility
  - Covered parking facilities
  - A designated area for parking and servicing of plant and machinery
  - Sorting and storage facilities for recyclables
  - A conservancy tank connected to the ablution facility
  - Adequate water and electricity connection from the existing rising mains
  - Stormwater drainage network and evaporation pond for the stormwater entering the site through the waste body
  - A leachate management system

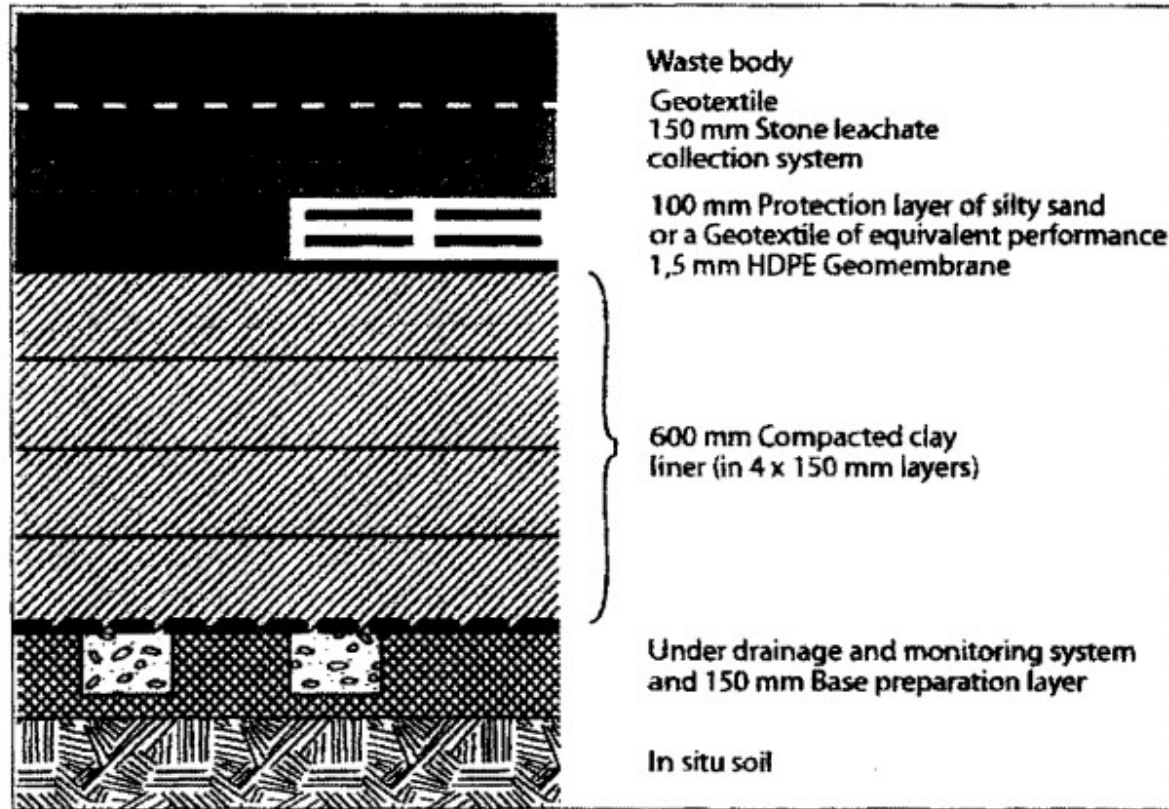
# PROJECT DESCRIPTION

- The quantity of general waste generated at the Majuba Power Station is approximately 980 tons per annum. The proposed new general waste disposal site will have an expected lifespan of 45 years, similar to the productive life cycle of the power station.
- Waste types generated at the Majuba Power Station to be disposed of at the new general waste disposal site includes organic waste; paper; plastic; glass, metal; wood waste; construction, demolition and land clearing waste; residue; tyres and other rubber waste. No hazardous waste will be disposed of at the new general waste disposal site.
- The facility has been classified in terms of the type of waste, the size of the waste stream and climatic water balance (old method) and in terms of the barrier design and chemical characteristics of the waste (new method).
- Based on the old method, the waste disposal site is classified as G:C:B-. However, given that the site is located in proximity to a number of freshwater sensitivities (surface and groundwater), a classification of G:C:B+, as per the Minimum Requirements for Waste Disposal by Landfill (DWAF, 1998 2nd Edition), may be more suitable since landfill sites classified as B+ have stricter liner requirements to protect the surrounding environment.
- Based on the new method, the facility is classified as a Class B Landfill in accordance with the National Norms and Standards for Disposal of Waste to Landfill (GG3678. GN R.636 of 23 August 2013) since it will predominantly be accepting Type 2 waste, which is classified as moderate risk waste and therefore requires stricter liner requirements than Type 3 and 4 waste.



# LINER REQUIREMENTS

(b) Class B Landfill:

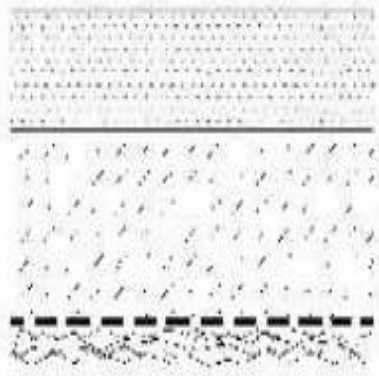


- Liner requirements for a Class B Landfill will be used in the design due to the proximity of the site to sensitive environmental features.
- Procurement of sufficient volumes of readily accessible clay that exhibits the necessary grading and low permeability properties required for the Compacted Clay Layer may be difficult or impractical close to the site.
- Geosynthetic Clay Liner is consequently proposed as a permissible alternative. The necessary, impervious containment barrier will be placed over the entire Landfilling Platform at the outset before any waste placement commences.
- Geosynthetic Clay Liner comprises a thin layer (a few millimetres thick) of dehydrated bentonite clay in powder form sandwiched between 2 sheets of synthetic, polyethylene geotextile, needle-punched to bind the opposing sheets together. Such Geosynthetic Clay Liner is rendered watertight when the bentonite clay becomes hydrated by contact with water.
- Leachate that potentially leaks (if any) through the containment barrier will drain within the under-drainage layer down to the inlets of pipes under the low points of each cell and become evident where it discharges through the various leak detection walls.

# APPROPRIATE FINAL CAPPING

## Cover: G:S:B<sup>+</sup>, G:M:B<sup>-</sup> and G:L:B<sup>-</sup> Landfills

U Layer



200 mm Topsoil

300 mm Compacted clayey or

silty soil (in 2x150 mm layers)

V Layer

V Layer

Z Layer

Geotextile filter layer

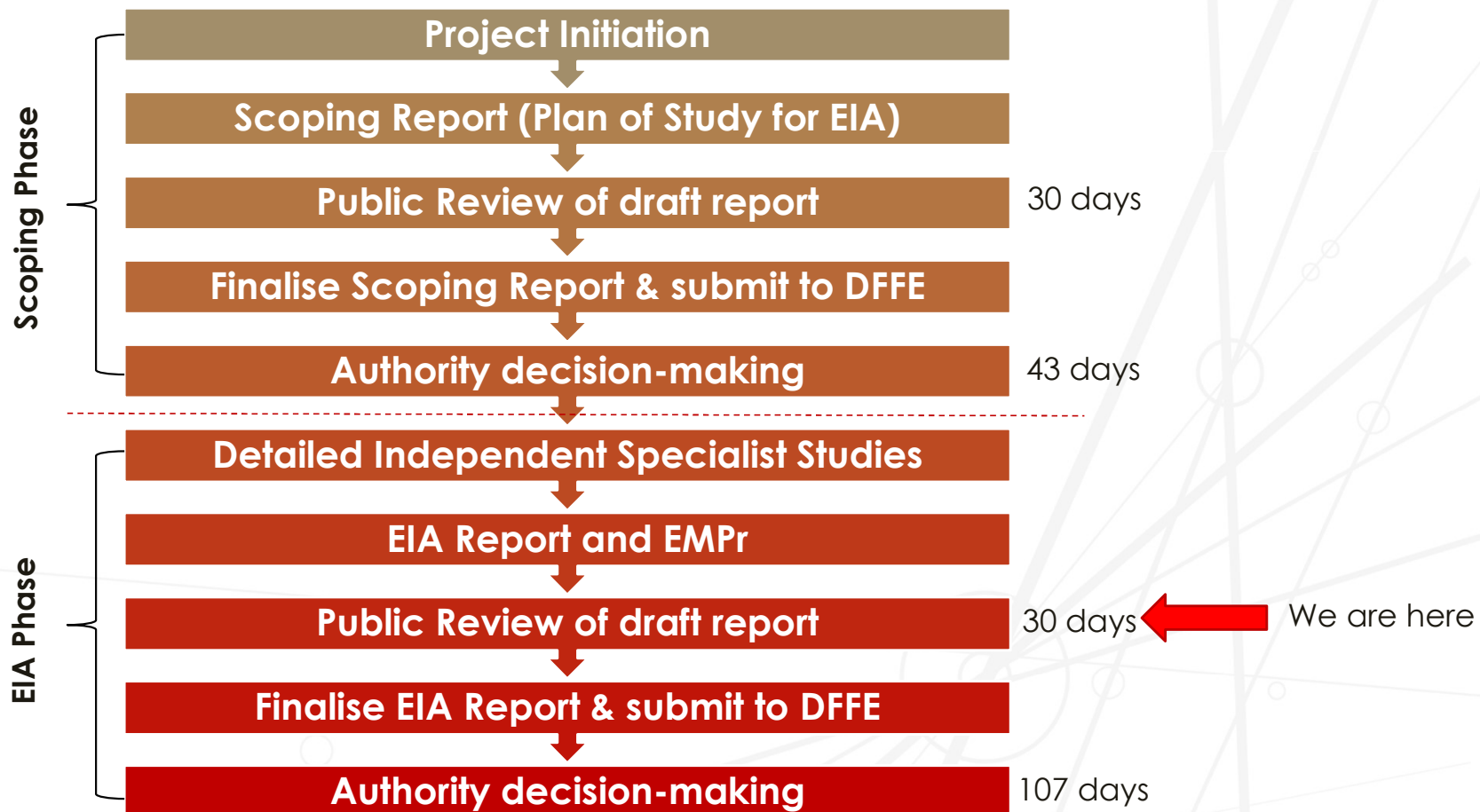
W Layer

Waste body compacted

- Requirements for either intermediate and/or final capping over the waste body are not stipulated in the National Norms and Standards for Disposal of Waste to Landfill published in 2013. Reference may however be made to the earlier Minimum Requirements for Waste Disposal by Landfill published in 2005, which recommend the figure to the left as appropriate final capping for G:S:B<sup>+</sup> or G:C:B<sup>+</sup> landfills, as it is taken to be applicable to the proposed new general waste disposal site.
- The respective purposes of the layers are:
  - Topsoil – growth of vegetation
  - Compacted clay layer – to limit infiltration and the consequent generation of leachate.
  - Geotextile – to avoid internal erosion of the capping soil down into the waste.
- Procurement of sufficient volumes of readily accessible clay that exhibits the necessary grading and low permeability properties required for the Compacted Clay Layer may again be difficult or impractical close to the site. Geosynthetic Clay Liner is again consequently proposed as a permissible alternative as it can substitute for both the clay layer and the geotextiles as it can serve both purposes.



# SCOPING & EIA PROCESS & PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT



# ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS IDENTIFIED

- Understanding the nature of the proposed development and the impacts associated with the project, the following has been considered and assessed within the EIA Phase:
  - Impacts on terrestrial biodiversity, including flora and fauna
  - Impacts on delineated wetlands and aquatic biodiversity
  - Impacts on groundwater resources
  - Impacts on air quality associated with the operation of the general waste disposal site
  - Impacts on heritage resources, such as direct impacts on below-ground archaeological or palaeontological deposits as a result of ground disturbance during construction

# KEY ENVIRONMENTAL FINDINGS

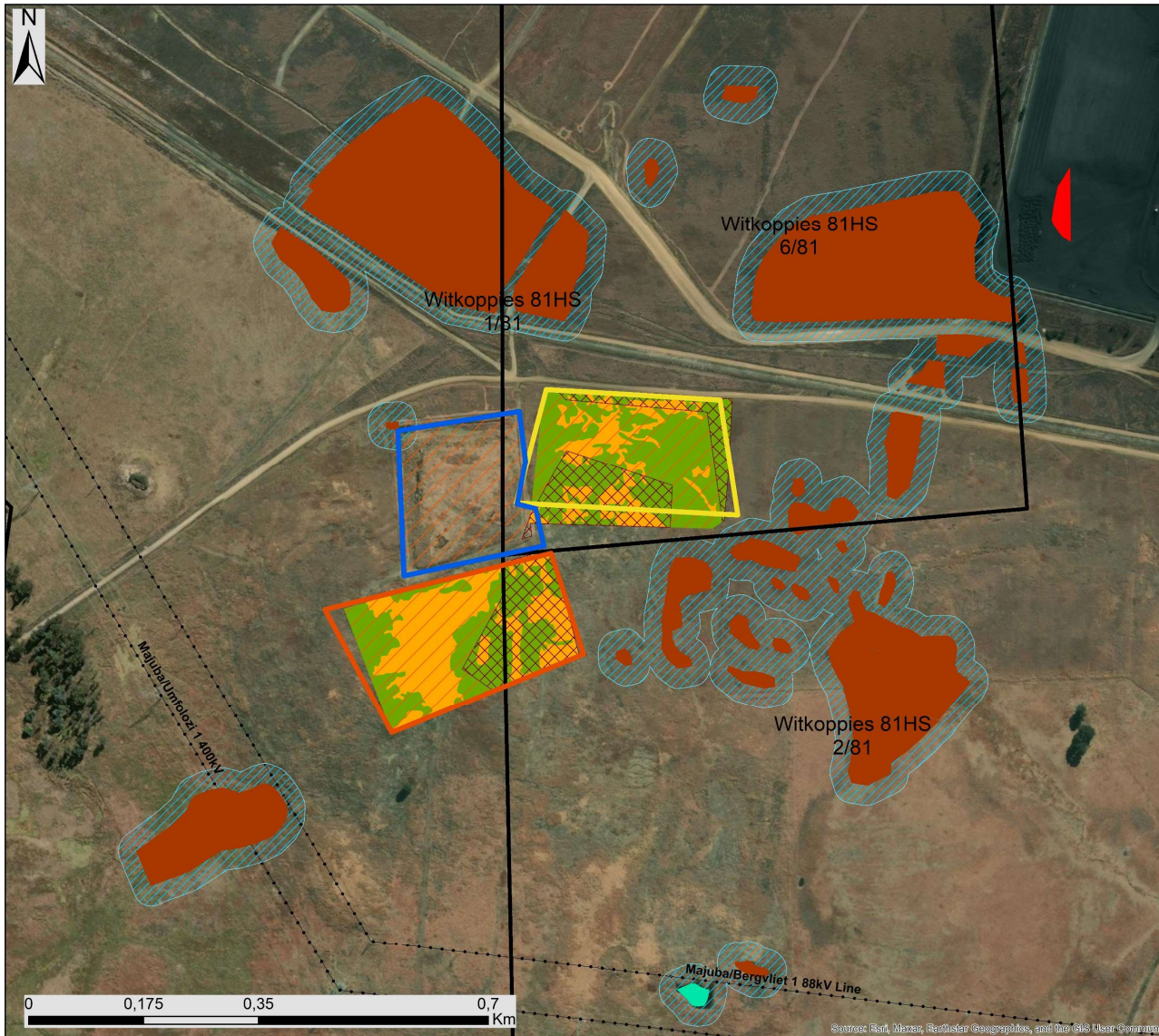
Impact Report Specialist Studies	Findings
Terrestrial Biodiversity (including flora and fauna)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Site located within Amersfoort Highveld Clay Grassland (Vulnerable)</li> <li>• Both development footprint alternatives overlap with areas classified as CBA: Irreplaceable and Heavily or Moderately Modified Areas</li> <li>• Twenty-four (24) alien invasive plant species have been recorded within the development footprint alternatives</li> <li>• The development footprint alternatives comprise two vegetation communities – Short Grassland (Medium SEI) and Secondary Grassland (Low SEI)</li> <li>• No threatened or NT plants or animals were confirmed during fieldwork, and very few are likely to occur due to the very high disturbance levels present</li> <li>• Impacts are expected to be of <b>Low – Medium Negative Significance</b></li> <li>• All impacts can be reduced to <b>Low Negative Significance</b> following the implementation of mitigation measures</li> <li>• Alternative A is preferred, while Alternative B is considered acceptable</li> </ul>
Delineated Wetlands and Aquatic Biodiversity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Numerous hillslope seepage wetlands, which cover ~17% of the 500m study boundary, were identified, with areas of seasonal and permanent saturation</li> <li>• The closest seasonal wetlands are some 80m from the nearest proposed landfill, while the closest permanent wetland is some 320m from the nearest proposed landfill</li> <li>• A 30m buffer has been recommended around the wetland features</li> <li>• The aim of the buffer zone is to maintain the ecological integrity and functioning of the Seepage Wetlands by minimising indirect impacts that could be associated with the proposed landfill</li> <li>• There are no aquatic habitats within the two proposed footprint areas, so the proposed development will have no direct impacts on aquatic biodiversity</li> <li>• Impacts are expected to be of <b>Low – Medium Negative Significance</b></li> <li>• All impacts, with the exception of impacts on water quality due to seepage and stormwater runoff from the landfill, can be reduced to <b>Low Negative Significance</b> following the implementation of mitigation measures</li> <li>• There is no preference in terms of alternatives considered.</li> </ul>

# KEY ENVIRONMENTAL FINDINGS

Impact Report Specialist Studies	Findings
Groundwater Resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The water quality of the nine (9) sampling points scattered around the site are, with the exception of one data point (i.e., BH2), currently indicative of an unpolluted water regime</li> <li>BH2 was found to have a high concentrations of Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD) - (241mg/l)</li> <li>The landfill site is characterised by an aquifer of low significance</li> <li>The surrounding area is seemingly devoid of groundwater boreholes</li> <li>Impacts are expected to be of <b>Low – Medium Negative Significance</b></li> <li>All impacts can be reduced to <b>Low Negative Significance</b> following the implementation of mitigation measures</li> <li>Alternative A is preferred while Alternative B is considered to be fatally flawed from a groundwater perspective; reason being that Alternative B intersects the spring line and is partially stripped of cover soils required for interlayering and capping and as such, pollution of groundwater sources is highly probable over the long term on this site</li> </ul>
Heritage Resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>There are no sites, features, or objects of archaeological significance within the project site and development footprint alternatives</li> <li>As no sites, features or objects of cultural historic significance have been identified in the project area, there would be no impact as a result of the proposed development regardless of the development footprint alternative selected.</li> </ul>
Palaeontological Heritage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The development footprint alternatives are predominantly underlain by rocks of zero palaeontological sensitivity. The northern section of Alternative A is underlain by rocks of high palaeontological sensitivity</li> <li>Numerous impact assessments of the area have been conducted over the years with several site investigations - no fossils heritage was uncovered on the Majuba footprint. Although fossil heritage in this area is uncommon, fossil finds would be significant if found</li> <li>Impacts are expected to be of <b>Medium Negative Significance</b></li> <li>All impacts can be reduced to <b>Low Negative Significance</b> following the implementation of mitigation measures</li> <li>As the geology and palaeontology of the proposed development footprint alternatives is similar, there would be no preferences on the grounds of palaeontological fossil heritage for any specific alternative under consideration</li> </ul>

# KEY ENVIRONMENTAL FINDINGS

Impact Report Specialist Studies	Findings
Ambient Air Quality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Sensitive receptors within a 10km radius of the proposed project site include isolated farmsteads to the west and southeast of the landfill site</li><li>• The closest schools, clinics and residential areas to the landfill are located in the towns of Amersfoort, 15 km to the northeast, and Volksrust, 30 km to the southeast</li><li>• The operation of the waste disposal site will result in the emission of landfill gas. Landfill gas emissions from the general waste disposal site gradually increase to reach a maximum during the operation of the last cell, when the maximum amount of waste is in place, whereafter it gradually decreases after closure of the landfill</li><li>• In terms of greenhouse gas emissions, over its lifetime, the general waste disposal site is estimated to result in a lifetime total of 2 030 tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub> and 740 tonnes of CH<sub>4</sub> emissions. Annual greenhouse gas emissions are expected to reach a maximum during the operation of the last cell</li><li>• Simulated PM<sub>10</sub>, PM<sub>2.5</sub> and benzene concentrations are in compliance with the SA National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) for all areas outside the landfill site, and negligible for all areas outside the property boundary and at all sensitive receptor locations</li><li>• Simulated dust fallout rates due to the operation of the general waste disposal site are below the SA National Dust Control Regulation (NDCR) limits for all areas outside the landfill site, and negligible at all areas outside the property boundary, including at all sensitive receptor locations</li><li>• The combined hazard index for all non-carcinogenic pollutant emissions from the general waste disposal site is below 0.1 for all areas outside the landfill site for all pollutants considered. The simulated cancer risk for all areas outside the property boundary, including at all sensitive receptor location, is negligible (less than 1:1 000 000 000 or one in a billion increased risk)</li><li>• Simulated concentrations of all odorous compounds considered were below 10% of the odour detection threshold for all areas, including within the landfill site</li><li>• Impacts are expected to be of <b>Low Negative Significance</b></li><li>• There is no preference in terms of alternative considered</li></ul>



**Proposed Waste Disposal Site,  
Eskom Majuba Power Station,  
Amersfoort, Mpumalanga Province**

Sensitivity Map

**Legend**

- Existing Power Line
- NFEPA Wetlands
- Short Grassland (Medium Sensitivity)
- Secondary Grassland (Low Sensitivity)
- Farm Dam
- Seep - Permanent and Seasonal
- ▨ Majuba Wetland Buffer (30m)
- ▨ Critical Biodiversity Area, CBA Irreplaceable
- ▨ Heavily or Moderately Modified

**Layout**

- Alternative A
- Alternative B
- Existing Landfill
- Project Site

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Scale: 1: 13 789  
Projection: WGS\_1984  
Map Ref: Waste Disposal - Eskom Majuba Sensitivity map



# COMPARATIVE ASSESSMENT

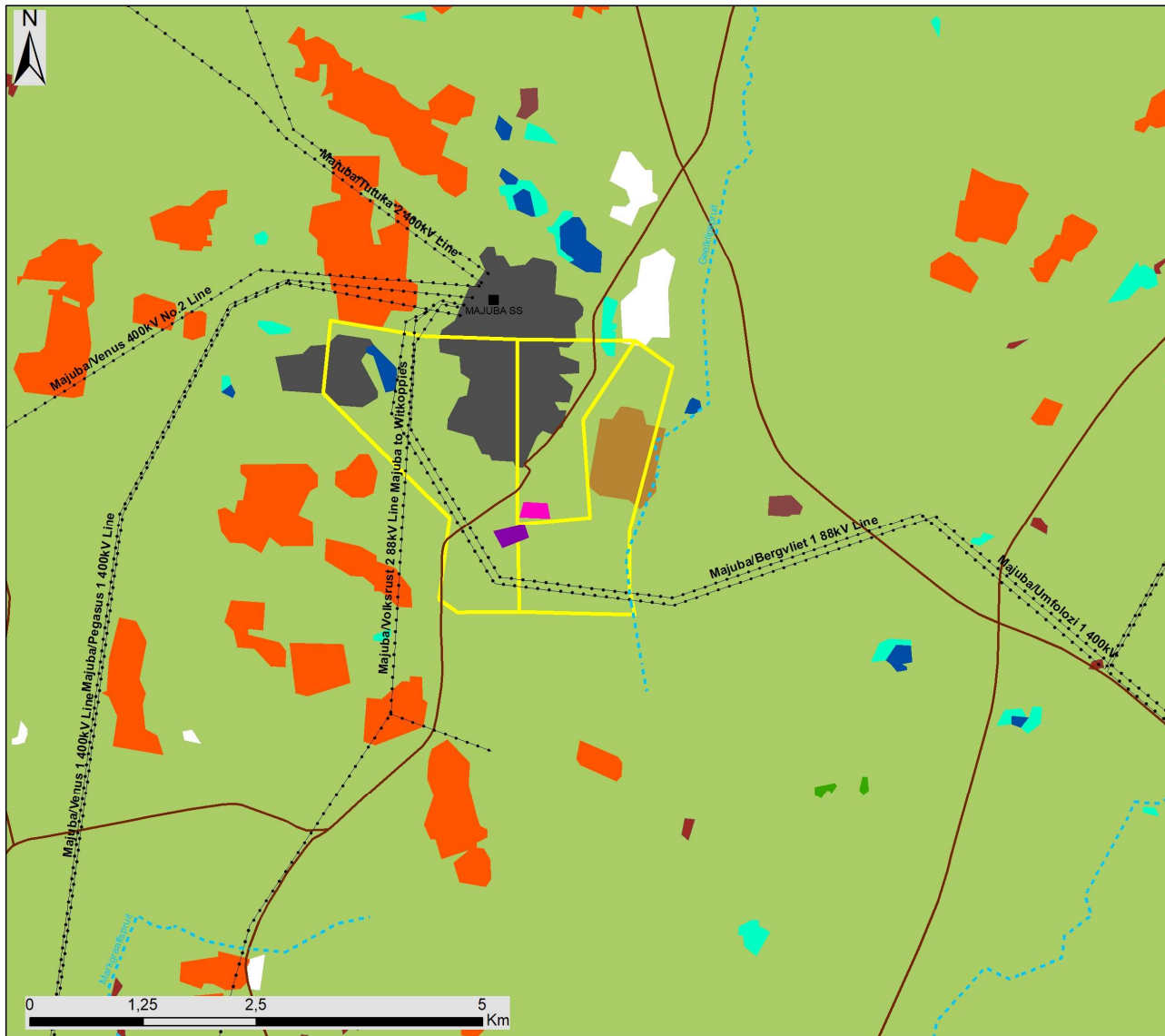
Specialist Study	Alternative A	Alternative B
Terrestrial Biodiversity	Preferred	Acceptable
Aquatic Biodiversity	Acceptable	Acceptable
Geohydrology	Preferred	Fatally Flawed
Heritage	Acceptable	Acceptable
Palaeontology	Acceptable	Acceptable
Air Quality	Acceptable	Acceptable

Considering the above findings, it can be concluded that Alternative A can be considered for implementation as it is not regarded as fatally flawed based on the specialist findings.

# SUMMARY OF CUMULATIVE IMPACTS

Specialist assessment	Overall significance of impact of the proposed project considered in isolation	Cumulative significance of impact of the project and other projects in the area
Terrestrial Biodiversity	Low	Low
Wetland Delineation and Aquatic Biodiversity	Low	Low
Geohydrology	Low	Low
Heritage	Low	Low
Palaeontology	Low	Low
Air Quality	Low	Low





**Proposed Waste Disposal Site,  
Eskom Majuba Power Station,  
Amersfoort, Mpumalanga Province**  
Land Cover Map

**Legend**

- Eskom Substation
- - - Existing Power Line
- Main Road
- Project Site
- Waste Disposal Area - Alternative A
- Waste Disposal Area - Alternative B
- Land Cover**
- Cultivated, temporary, commercial, dryland
- Forest Plantations (Pine spp)
- Mines & Quarries (mine tailings, waste dumps)
- Mines & Quarries (surface-based mining)
- Thicket, Bushland, Bush Clumps, High Fynbos
- Unimproved (natural) Grassland
- Urban / Built-up, (industrial / transport : heavy)
- Waterbodies
- Wetlands

Scale: 1: 95 023  
Projection: WGS\_1984  
Map Ref: Waste Disposal - Eskom Majuba REF - Land Cover



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# CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

- Through a review of relevant policy and planning documentation, it was concluded that the proposed project is aligned with the local and provincial developmental policies and spatial frameworks
- Majority of potential impacts are associated with the construction phase, with impacts on groundwater resources and ambient air quality associated with the operation phase
- Impacts are primarily local in extent or limited to the site
- No environmental fatal flaws identified with the project
- All impacts associated with the project can be mitigated to acceptable levels through the implementation of the recommended mitigation measures.
- Through the assessment of the development of the general waste disposal site within the development footprint alternatives, it can be concluded that the development of the waste disposal site is environmentally acceptable subject to the implementation of the recommended mitigation measures
- Alternative A can be considered for implementation as it is not regarded as fatally flawed based on the specialist findings

# DISCUSSIONS

# **WAY FORWARD & CLOSURE**

## **(Nondumiso Bulunga)**

# WAY FORWARD

- Meeting notes will be distributed for verification together with the presentation
- Review and comment period from **01 July 2022 – 01 August 2022**  
(<http://www.savannahsa.com/public-documents/waste/>)
- Final EIA Report submission to DFFE (August 2022)
- Our Public Participation team is available to answer any questions
- Registered parties will be notified of decision issued by DFFE and the Appeals process

# WHO TO CONTACT FOR FURTHER INFORMATION

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# **General Waste Disposal Site at the Eskom Majuba Power Station near Volksrust, Mpumalanga Province**

Public Participation Meeting  
Thursday, 28 July 2022

# AGENDA

- Welcome and Introduction
- Meeting Conduct
- Purpose of the Meeting
- Project Overview
- Scoping & Environmental Impact Assessment Process and Basic Assessment Process
- Key Environmental Findings
- Need and Desirability of the Project
- Discussions
- Way Forward



# MEETING CONDUCT

- Recording of Meeting
- Comments & questions after the presentation
- Please raise your hand to indicate comment / question to the team
- Equal opportunity

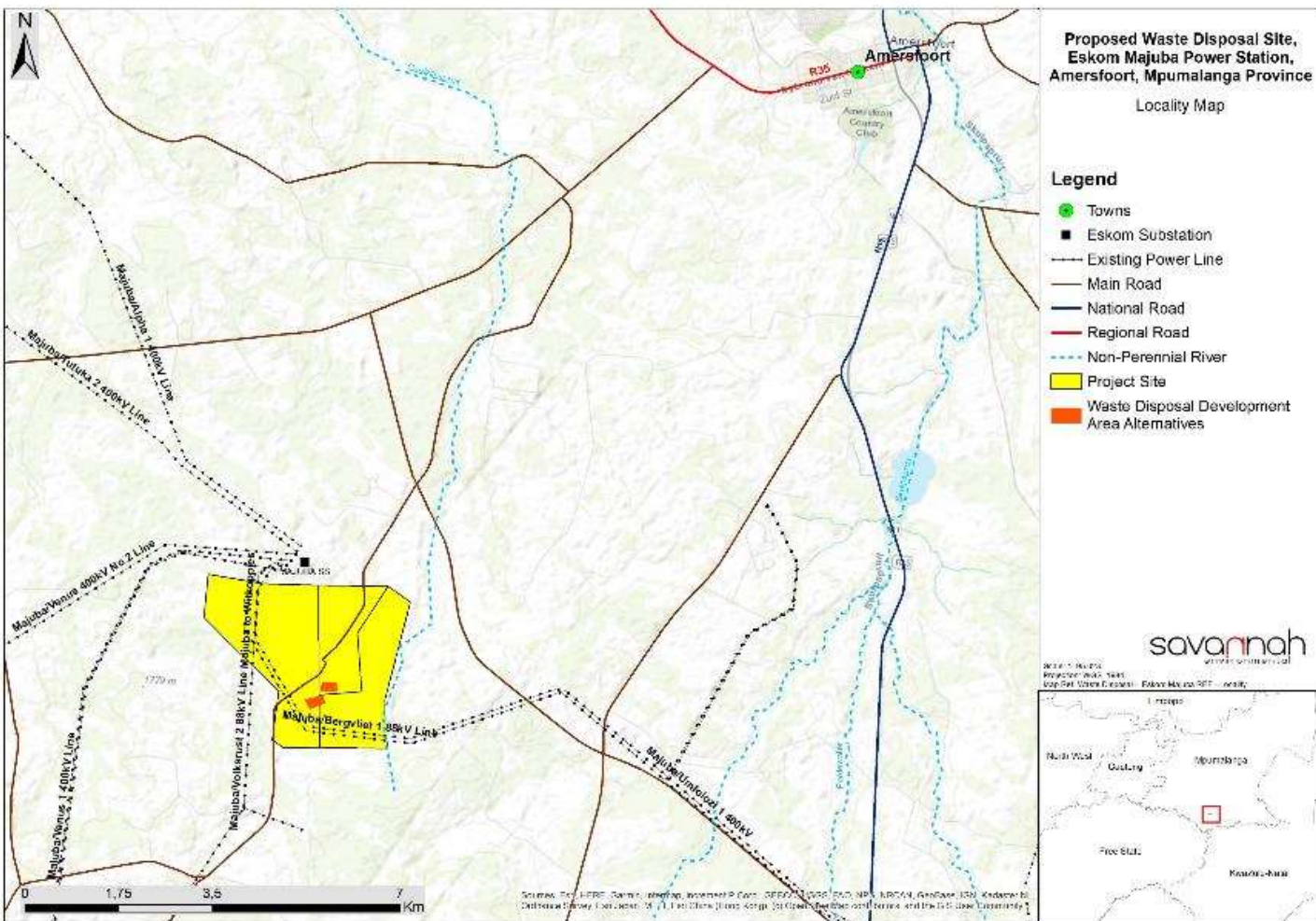
# PURPOSE OF THE MEETING

- Provide stakeholders & I&APs with an overview of the **General Waste Disposal Site proposed at the Eskom Majuba Power Station**
- Summary of the **Scoping & Environmental Impact Assessment (S&EIA) and Public Participation Process** being undertaken
- Present a summary of the key environmental findings as documented in the **EIA Report**
- Provide stakeholders the opportunity to seek clarity regarding the project and its environmental studies, as well as the opportunity to provide valuable input into/to inform the EIA process
- Obtain and record comments for inclusion in the submission to the DFFE

# **PROJECT OVERVIEW**

## **(Mmakoena Mmola)**

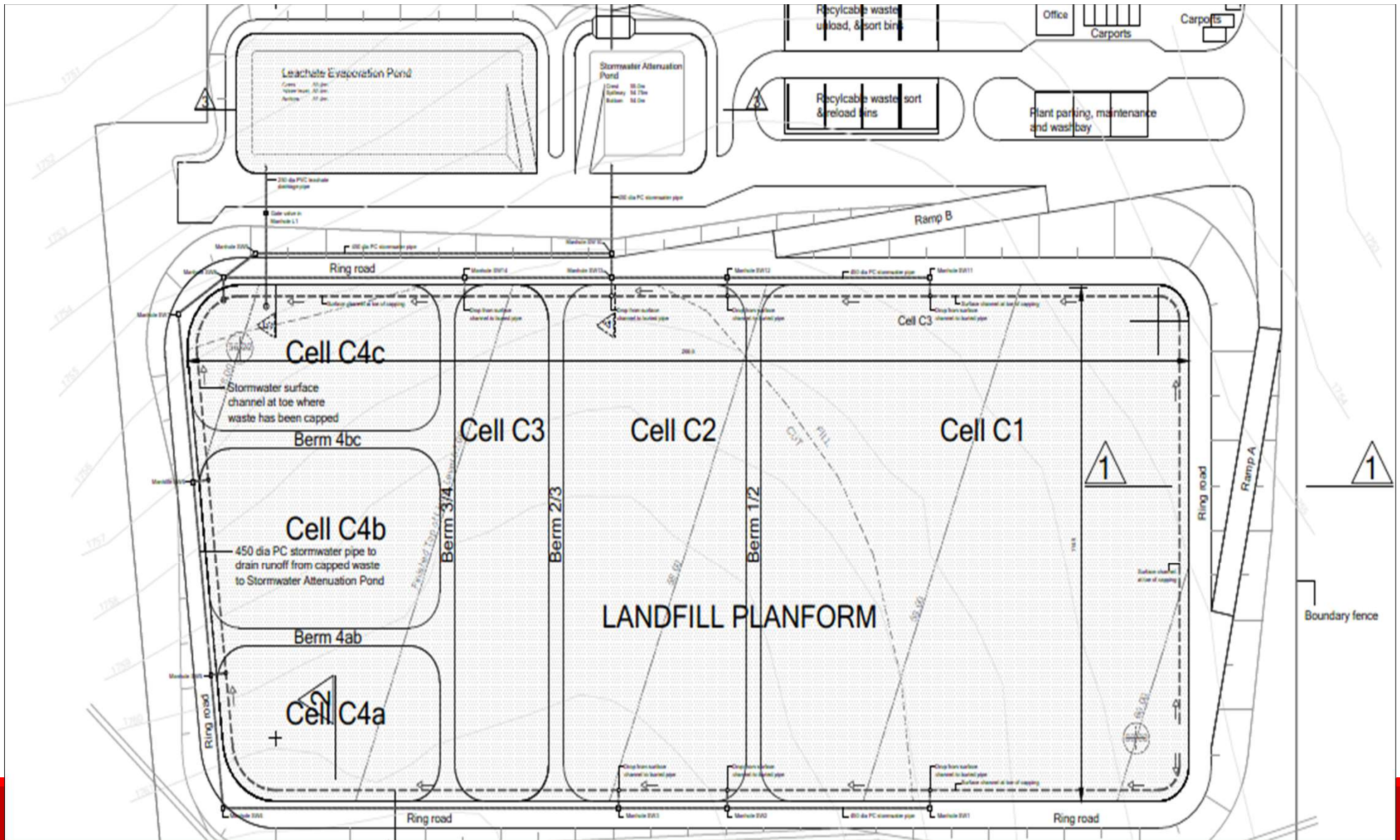
# PROPOSED ACTIVITY AND LOCATION



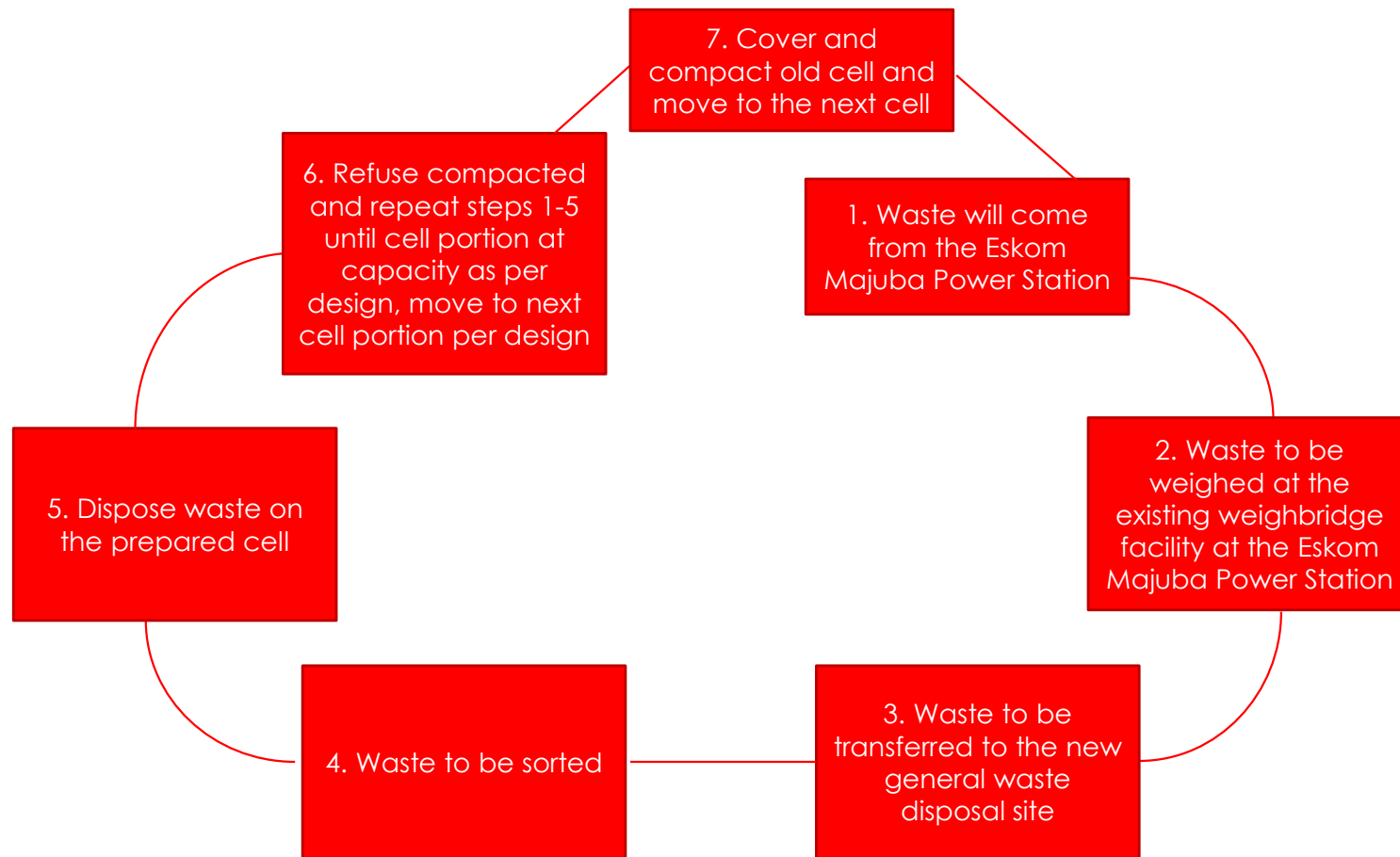
- The development of a new general waste disposal site adjacent to the existing, closed landfill site at the Eskom Majuba Power Station.
- Located ~13km southwest of Amersfoort and 40km north-northwest of Volksrust in the Dr Pixley Ka Seme Local Municipality, which forms part of the Gert Sibande District Municipality, in the Mpumalanga Province.
- Two (2) alternative sites are being considered for establishment of the general waste disposal site, namely Alternative A, and Alternative B. Both sites are contained within Eskom-owned land.
- Alternative A is proposed on Portion 6 of the Farm Witkoppies 81HS and Alternative B is proposed on Portions 1 and 2 of the Farm Witkoppies 81HS.

# PROJECT DESCRIPTION

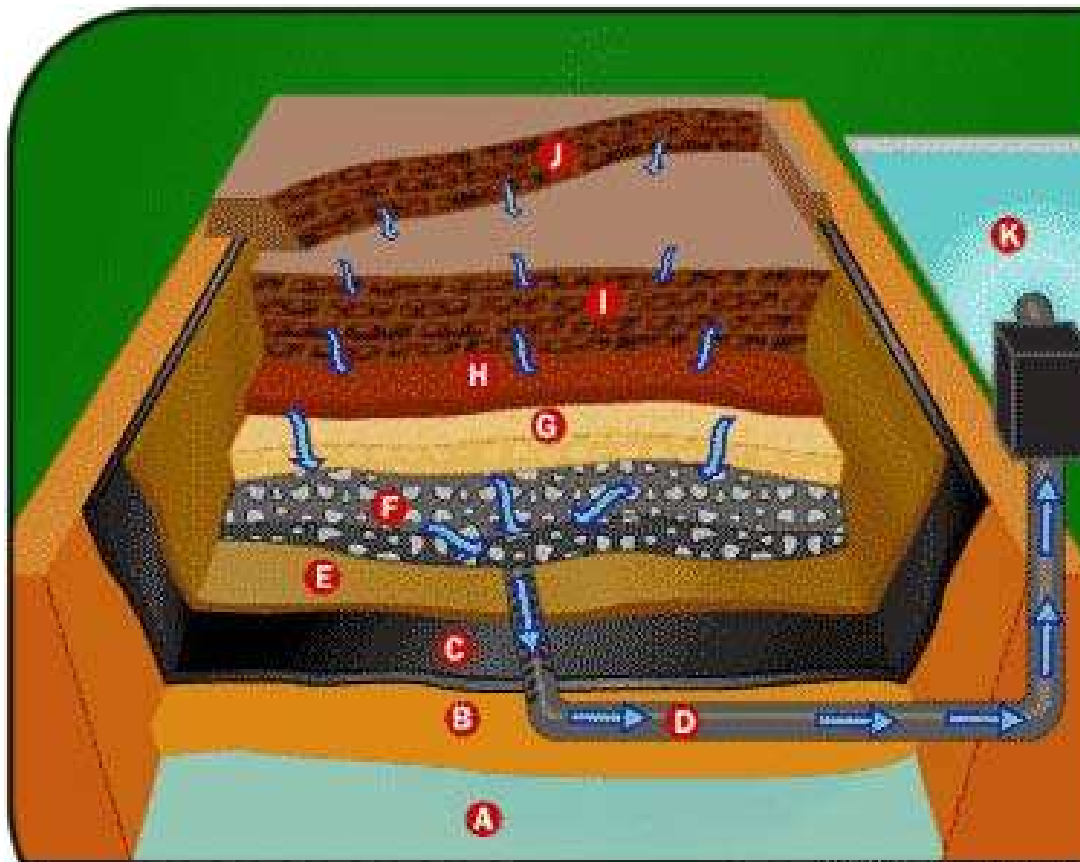
- **The general waste disposal site will comprise the following key infrastructure:**
  - Fencing with appropriate signage
  - An adequate access road
  - An access control gate
  - A guard house with an ablution facility
  - Covered parking facilities
  - A designated area for parking and servicing of plant and machinery
  - Sorting and storage facilities for recyclables
  - A conservancy tank connected to the ablution facility
  - Adequate water and electricity connection from the existing rising mains
  - Stormwater drainage network and evaporation pond for the stormwater entering the site through the waste body
  - A leachate management system



# FLOW CHART OF OPERATIONS



# TYPICAL LANDFILL SITE



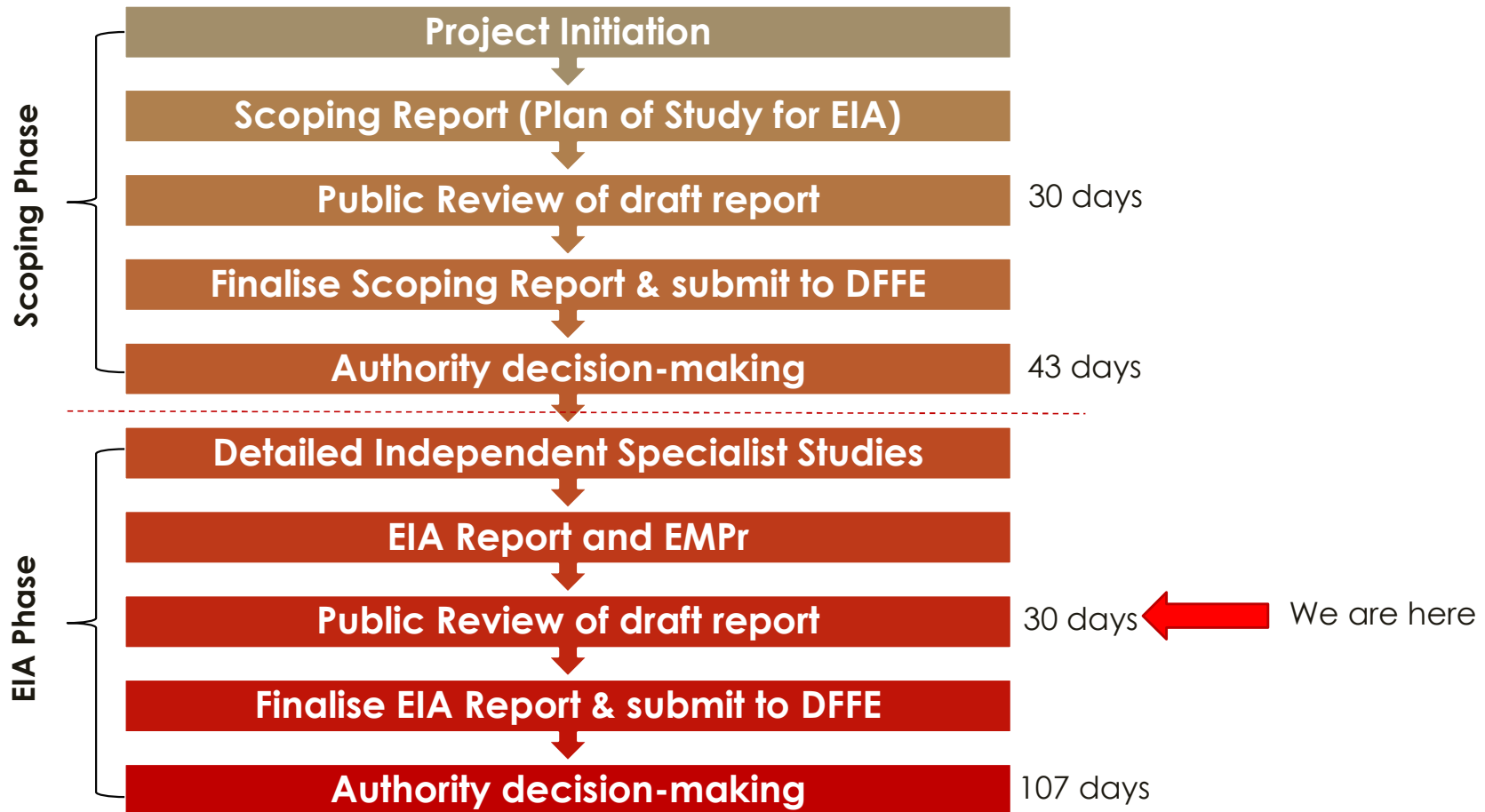
- A** Ground Water
- B** Compacted Clay
- C** Plastic Liner
- D** Leachate Collection Pipe
- E** Geotextile Mat
- F** Gravel
- G** Drainage Layer
- H** Soil Layer
- I** Old Cells
- J** New Cells
- K** Leachate Pond

©2000 How Stuff Works







# SCOPING & EIA PROCESS & PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT



# ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS IDENTIFIED

Specialist Field	Image
<p><b>Impacts on Terrestrial Biodiversity (including flora and fauna)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Loss of habitat with a very high terrestrial biodiversity theme (as per the DFFE Screening Tool), CBA: Irreplaceable conservation status and medium Site Ecological Importance.</li> <li>• Invasion of natural habitat by alien plants.</li> <li>• Potential of soil erosion.</li> <li>• Potential release of pollutants and dispersal of waste, resulting on potential harm to birds and mammals that may scavenge the site.</li> <li>• Increase on poaching activities</li> </ul>	
<p><b>Impacts on Delineated Wetlands and Aquatic Biodiversity</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Siltation of downstream watercourses due to mobilisation of sediments during stormwater events, leading to negative impacts on aquatic biodiversity.</li> <li>• Impact of seepage and stormwater runoff from landfill on water quality.</li> <li>• Erosion due to stormwater runoff from landfill and impact on wetland habitats.</li> </ul>	
<p><b>Impacts on Groundwater Resources</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The primary impact on groundwater resources as a result of the general waste disposal site is the contamination of groundwater resources due to spillages and leaks from the landfill.</li> </ul>	

# ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS IDENTIFIED

Specialist Field	Image
<p><b>Impacts Heritage Resources and Palaeontological Heritage</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• As no sites, features or objects of archaeological, cultural or historic significance have been identified in the project area, there would be no impact as a result of the proposed development.</li><li>• The excavations and clearing of vegetation during the construction phase of the proposed general waste disposal site and associated infrastructure will consist of digging into the superficial sediment cover as well as underlying deeper bedrock. These excavations will change the existing topography and may possibly destroy or even permanently close-in fossils at or below the ground surface.</li></ul>	 <p>The image block contains two photographs. The left photograph shows a rock shelter or overhang with several reddish-brown animal paintings on the interior wall. The right photograph shows a stone structure, possibly a rock shelter or a small building, situated in a dry, rocky landscape.</p>
<p><b>Impacts on Air Quality</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Impact of particulate emissions on ambient PM10 and PM2.5 concentrations and dust fallout rates.</li><li>• Impact of landfill gas generation on health, odour and cancer risk.</li></ul>	 <p>The image shows a large bulldozer with a front loader bucket, operating on a massive pile of multi-colored plastic waste and other debris at a landfill. The sky is clear and blue.</p>

# NEED AND DESIRABILITY OF PROJECT

- General waste produced at the Majuba Power Station is currently transported to and disposed of at the Middelburg Landfill Site, which is located approximately 180km from the Majuba Power Station. It is too costly for Majuba Power Station to transport and dispose of their general waste at the Middelburg Landfill Site and as such, there is a need for a new general waste disposal site closer to the power station in order to limit costs.
- The proposed development will have the following benefits:
  - Provide a long-term sustainable waste management strategy for Eskom at Majuba Power Station.
  - Advance economical disposal of waste for Majuba Power Station due to minimised distance to the waste disposal facility. This will eliminate costs associated with disposal at other landfill sites.
  - Create employment for skilled and semi-skilled people during the construction and operation of the proposed general waste disposal site.

# NEED AND DESIRABILITY OF PROJECT

- Local and Provincial Policies indicate that one of the major issues experienced within the local municipality and the Mpumalanga Province as a whole is unemployment, particularly youth unemployment.
- The development of the general waste disposal site and associated infrastructure will to a certain extent promote economic development in the local municipality, thereby assisting to address some of the challenges faced by the municipality, particularly unemployment.
- It is however important to note that the direct employment opportunities at landfills are limited.
- The proposed new general waste disposal site could create job opportunities during the construction and the operational lifetime of the facility. These positions could be filled by unskilled workers; semi-skilled workers and skilled workers.
- Please note that Eskom recruitment processes will be followed accordingly.

# CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

- Through a review of relevant policy and planning documentation, it was concluded that the proposed project is aligned with the local and provincial developmental policies and spatial frameworks
- Majority of potential impacts are associated with the construction phase, with impacts on groundwater resources and ambient air quality associated with the operation phase
- Impacts are primarily local in extent or limited to the site
- No environmental fatal flaws identified with the project
- All impacts associated with the project can be mitigated to acceptable levels through the implementation of the recommended mitigation measures
- Through the assessment of the development of the general waste disposal site within the development footprint alternatives, it can be concluded that the development of the waste disposal site is environmentally acceptable subject to the implementation of the recommended mitigation measures

# DISCUSSIONS



# **WAY FORWARD AND CLOSURE**

## **(Nondumiso Bulunga)**

# WAY FORWARD

- Meeting notes will be distributed for verification together with the presentation
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