

**Figure 39:** Main surface water resources in the project area

**Table 12:** Major rivers traversed by the Neptune-Poseidon project (from east to west)

Alignment	WMA	Major Rivers Affected
Main Route	Mzimvubu to Keiskamma	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Nahoon</li> <li>• Buffalo</li> <li>• Keiskamma</li> </ul>
	Fish to Tsitsikamma	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Kat</li> <li>• Koonap</li> </ul>
Alternative 2	Mzimvubu to Keiskamma	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Nahoon</li> <li>• Buffalo (twice)</li> </ul>
Alternative 3	Mzimvubu to Keiskamma	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Nahoon</li> </ul>
Alternative 4	Fish to Tsitsikamma	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Koonap</li> </ul>

According to the Integrated Development Plan (IDP) for the Amathole District Municipality (Amathole District Municipality, 2009), the pressures facing freshwater resources in the district include:

- Irrigation return flows increase the naturally high sediment load & salt content of the Great Fish River;
- Microbial contamination from areas with inadequate access to sanitation;
- solid waste pollution from area with a lack of waste management services;
- increased sediment load and nutrient concentrations (erosion from overgrazing and vegetation clearing);

- Pollution from industrial areas (Buffalo and Nahoon Rivers); and
- Effluent discharge (both domestic and industrial).

During the siting of the towers, the locations are selected to prevent impacts to watercourses. The towers will also be located outside of the 1:100 year floodlines at the river crossings.

### Potential Impact

#### Construction:

- Potential contamination of surface water through
  - o Sedimentation -
    - Access roads over watercourses;
    - Silt from the construction site transported via runoff to the watercourses.
  - o Improper management of wastewater (especially at construction camp).
  - o Improper disposal of solid waste.
  - o Incorrect storage of material.
  - o Spillages from fuel storage area and during refueling.
  - o Spillages of chemicals, oil, paint.
- Temporary alteration of flow and the structure (i.e. bed and banks) of watercourses at river crossings for access roads.
- Clogging of gills of aquatic fauna from sedimentation.

#### Operation:

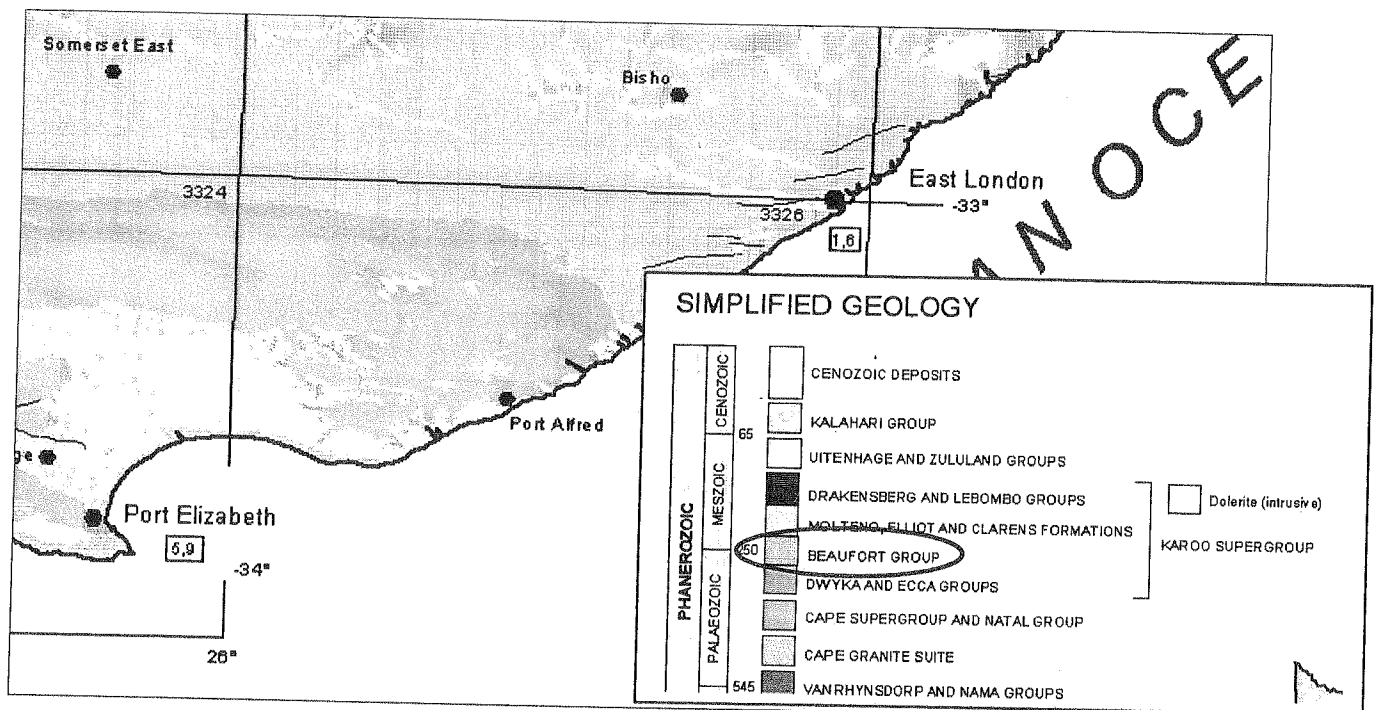
- Sedimentation through silt-laden runoff – inadequate stormwater management on access roads.
- Damage to towers from major flood events.

## 7.4 Geology and Soil

### Status Quo

A geotechnical investigation will be undertaken as part of the EIA phase, and the results will be included in the EIA Report. This will be of particular importance for establishing the appropriate conditions for the tower foundations. A general description of the geological conditions in the project area is provided below.

The study area is underlain by the Karoo Supergroup and the Beaufort Group (see Figure 40). The most of the area consists of imperfectly drained sandy soils.



**Figure 40:** Simplified Geology (adapted from Council for Geoscience, 2003)

Unconsolidated soils are quite consistent along this section of the route comprising a relatively thin cover of colluvial silts and clays overlying mostly mudrock (Eyethu Engineers, 2005).

## Potential Impact

### Construction:

- Blasting (depending on geotechnical conditions).
- Loss of topsoil.
- Erosion on steep slopes.
- Possible creation of borrow pits.
- Disposal of spoil material (i.e. excess soil and rock) from excavations.
- Potential contamination of soil through:
  - o Improper management of waste water (especially at construction camp);
  - o Improper disposal of solid waste;
  - o Incorrect storage of material;
  - o Spillages from fuel storage area and during refueling; and
  - o Spillages of chemicals, oil, paint.

### Operation:

- Erosion on steep slopes along access roads.

The simplified geological map of the project area follows.

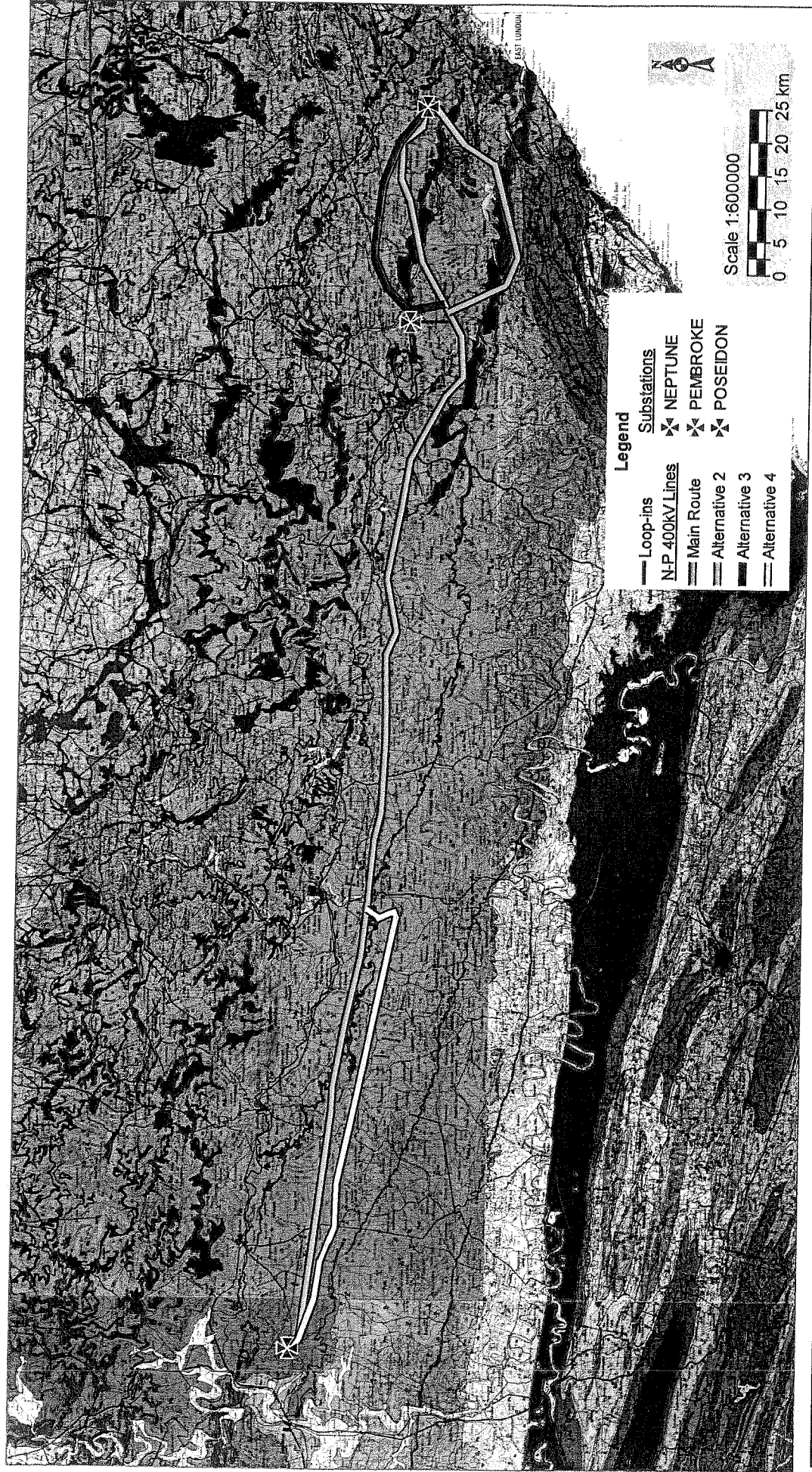


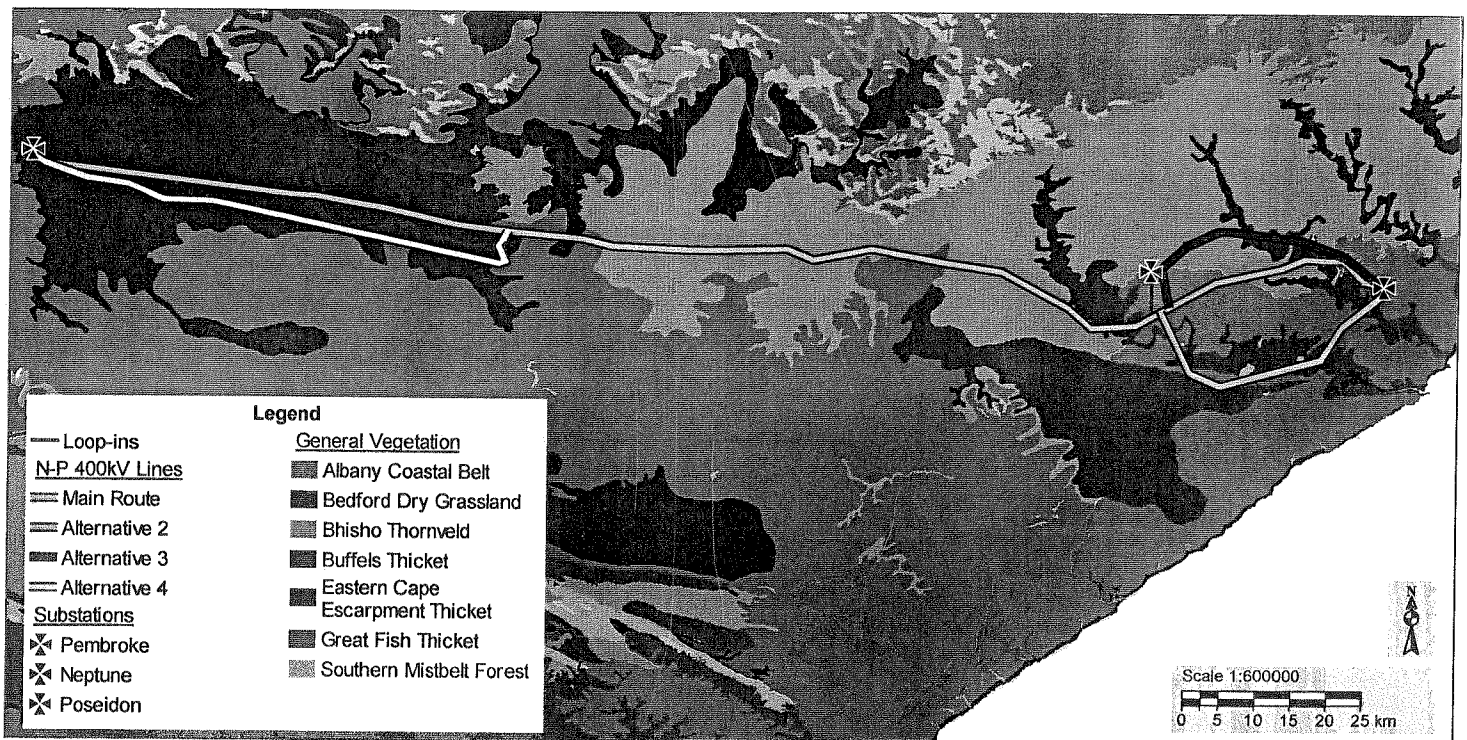
Figure 41: Simplified Geological Map of Project Area

## 7.5 Flora

### Status Quo

A specialist Ecological Study will be included in the EIA Report. A general description of the flora in the project area follows below.

The study area lies within the Savanna Biome (including Sub-Escarpment Grassland, Sub-Escarpment Savanna and Albany Thicket Bioregions), and the general vegetation is shown in Figure 42.



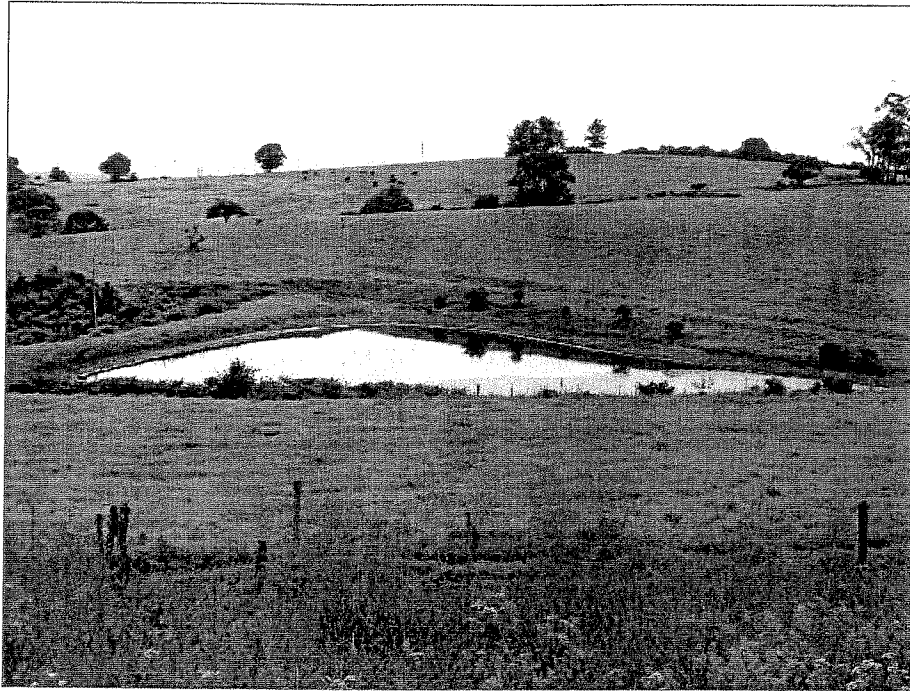
**Figure 42:** General vegetation along corridor

Mucina & Rutherford (2006) explain the abovementioned vegetation types as follows:

- **Albany Coastal Belt**

A vegetation type consisting of short grasslands punctuated by scattered bushclumps or solitary *Acacia natalitia* trees. Occurs within 15 km of the Indian Ocean coastline between Kei Mouth and the Sundays River, interrupted by many valleys. Occupies a

total area of approximately 3 269 km<sup>2</sup>. Considered to be Least Threatened with only 1% conserved and approximately 9% transformed.



**Figure 43:** Typical vegetation associated with Albany Coastal Belt in study area

- **Bhisho Thornveld** Occurs in the undulating slopes near the coast, often between river valleys from Mthatha almost to Port Elizabeth. Consists of relatively open savanna to grassland. Common and dominant species include a variety of grass species, usually with *Acacia natalitia*. Considered to be Least Threatened with 19% transformed.
- **Buffels Thicket** Found on steep slopes of river valleys in highly dissected hills and moderately undulating plains, centred around East London. Short, dense, tangled thicket vegetation that reaches up to 10 m. Dominant species include the succulent tree, *Euphorbia triangularis*, the small tree and tall shrubs, *Acacia natalitia*, *Allophyllus decipiens*, *Azima tetraantha*, *Scutia myrtina* and *Suregada africana*, and the grasses, *Cynodon dactylon*, *Digitaria argyrograpta*, *Digitaria natalensis*, *Ehrarta erecta*, *Michrochloa caffra*, *Panicum deustum*, *P. maximum*, *Setaria megaphylla* and *Setaria sphacelata*. Considered to be Vulnerable with only 1% conserved and approximately 21% transformed.

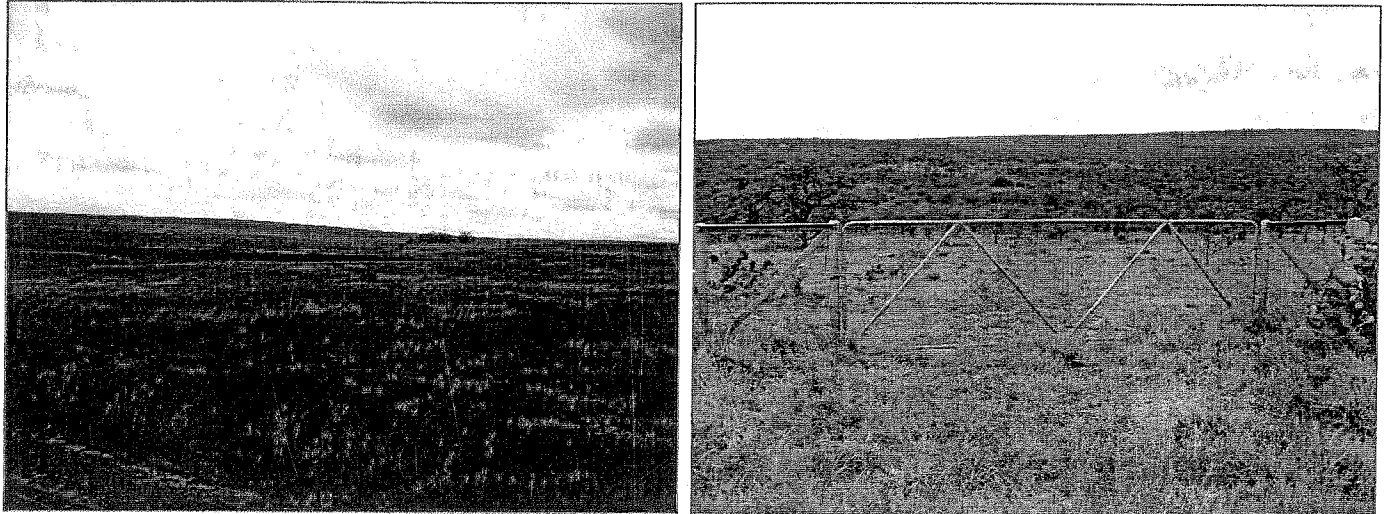


**Figure 44:** Typical vegetation (in valley) associated with Buffels Thicket in study area

- **Great Fish Thicket** Found mostly in the lower Geat Fish River and Keiskamma River Valleys extending up the Great Fish River Valley northwards to Cookhouse and into the southernmost part of the Cradock District. Extending up the Keiskamma River Valley to its confluence with the Tyume River. Also includes reaches of the Koonap, Kat and Little Fish Rivers. Occurs on steep slopes of deeply dissected rivers supporting short, medium and tall thicket types. Short, medium or tall, often spinescent, highly diverse thicket. Dominant species include the trees and shrubs, *Euphorbia triangularis*, *Pappea capensis*, *Euclea undulata*, *Asparagus striatus*, *Chaetacanthus setiger*, *Chrysocoma ciliata*, *Crassula cordata*, *C. ovata* and *Portulacaria afra*, and the grasses, *Aristida congesta*, *Cynodon incompletus*, *Digitaria erianthe*, *Ehrharta erecta*, *Eragrostis obtusa*, *Panicum deustem*, *P. maximum*, *P. stapfianum*, *Setaria sphacelata*, *Sporobolus fimbriatus*, *S. nitens*, *Themeda triandra*, *Tragus berteronianus* and *Tragus koelerioides*. Considered to be Least Threatened.
- **Bedford Dry Grassland** Found south of the Winterberg Mountains from Buintjieshoogte and Somerset East in the west to Bedford and Adelaide, and to Fort Beaufort in the east. Occurs in gently undulating plains supporting open, dry grassland interspersed with *Acacia karroo* woodland vegetation. Considered to be Least Threatened.



- **Eastern Cape Escarpment Thicket** Occurs on steeply sloping escarpment and mountain slopes, hills and lowlands. Forms a medium high, semi-open to closed thicket dominated by *Olea europaea* subsp. *africana* and *Acacia natalitia* 3-7 m tall. Considered to permanently altered.



**Figure 45:** Typical vegetation associated with Eastern Cape Escarpment Thicket in study area

The route crosses the Albany Centre of Endemism, which is a recognised global centre of plant biodiversity. According to the Eastern Cape State of the Environment Report (DEAET, 2004), the province contains 316 threatened plant species, of which six have become extinct. Most of the threatened plants (23%) occur in the Thicket biome.

## Potential Impact

### Construction:

- Damage to riparian vegetation at river crossings.
- Removal of vegetation for stringing, building of new access roads, tower construction and construction camp(s) establishment.
- Encroachment by exotic species through dormant seeds contained in imported material and improper rehabilitation.

### Operation:

- Encroachment by exotic species through inadequate eradication programme.
- Clearing of vegetation along maintenance road.
- Trimming or clearance of vegetation posing a threat to the integrity of the proposed Transmission power line.
- Fire risk to pylons.

## 7.6 Fauna

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### Status Quo

A specialist Ecological Study will be included in the EIA Report. A general description of the fauna in the project area follows below.

According to Berliner & Desmet (2007), a range of land use activities pose varying degrees of threat to biodiversity in the Eastern Cape, which include:

- Rural, urban and coastal development;
- Mining activities (dune and hard rock mining);
- Commercial agriculture (crop production, commercial livestock farming);
- Afforestation;
- Communal livestock and crop production;
- Subsistence resource harvesting (medicinal plants, fire wood, building materials, hunting).

Land transformation is a major driver and indicator of biodiversity change in the Eastern Cape Province. The percentage of land transformed in the municipalities situated in the study area is as follows (DEAET, 2004):

- Buffalo City Local Municipality – 15 - 20%;
- Ngqushwa Local Municipality – 25 - 30%;
- Nkonkobe Local Municipality – 20 - 25%;
- Nxuba Local Municipality– 0 - 5%; and
- Blue Crane Route Local Municipality – 0 - 5%.

According to the Eastern Cape State of the Environment Report (DEAET, 2004), the province is home to four endemic freshwater fishes, eight threatened marine fish species, six threatened frog species (of which four are endemic), and 19 threatened reptile species (of which 18 are endemic).

The table below provides approximate numbers of threatened species per taxonomic group that occur in the province based on the Eastern Cape Biodiversity Conservation Plan.

**Table 13:** Numbers of threatened species occurring in Eastern Cape (Berliner & Desmet, 2007)

Group	No. Threatened Species
Mammals	19
Reptiles and amphibians	26
Invertebrates	39
Fish	17
Birds	31
Plants	185

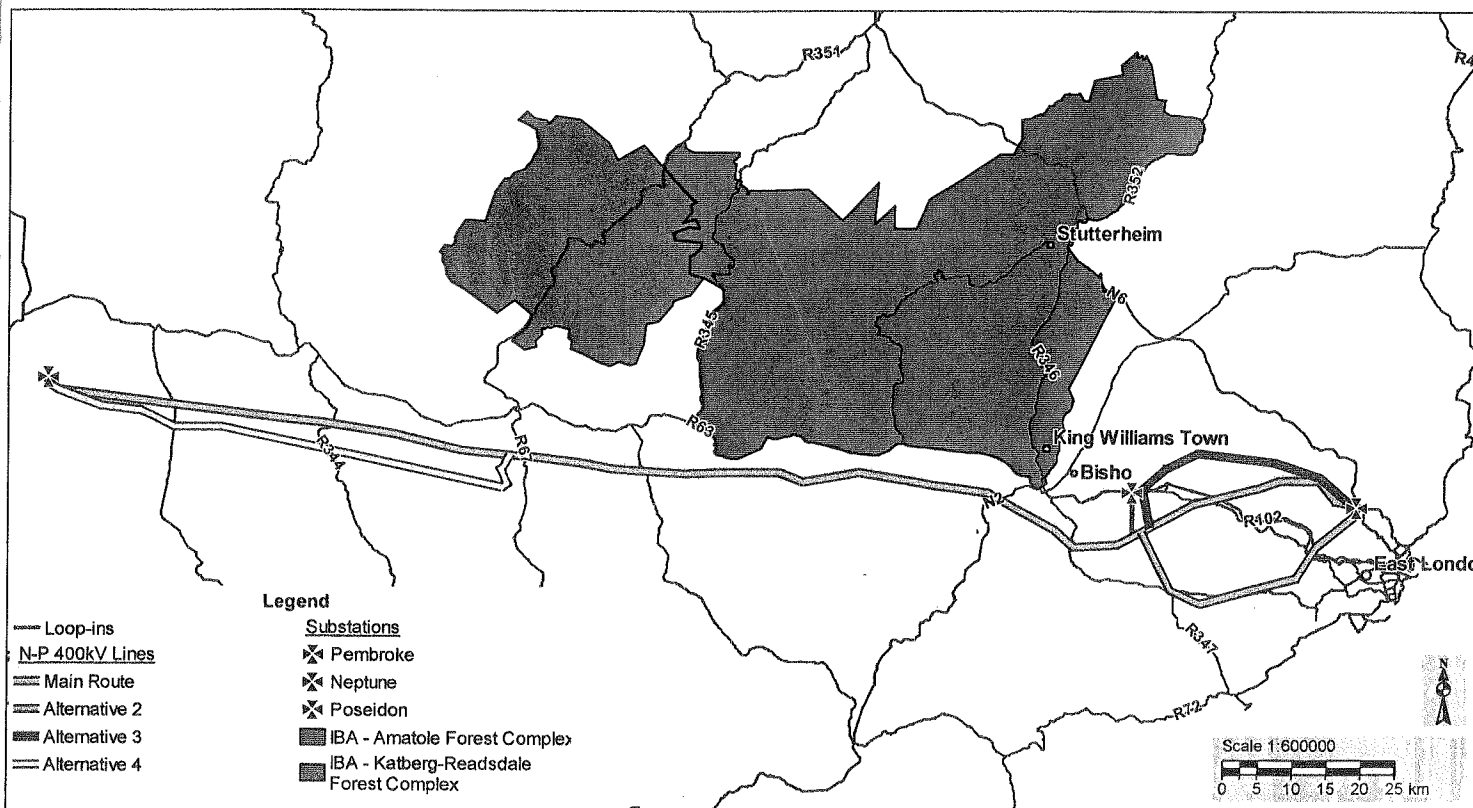
The possible occurrence of threatened species in the study area will need to be confirmed during the Ecological Study.

Birds are particularly susceptible to impacts from transmission lines, which include electrocution, collision with power lines and loss of habitat. The following Important Bird

Areas (IBAs) (Barnes, 1998), which are both partially protected, are situated to the north of the Neptune–Poseidon corridor (see **Figure 46**):

- SA092 - Amatole Forest Complex; and
- SA091 - Katberg-Readsdale Forest Complex.

Special consideration will be given to avifauna and related sensitive areas during the EIA phase, as part of the Ecological Study.



**Figure 46: IBAs situated in the region of the Neptune-Poseidon project area**

## Potential Impact

### Construction:

- Loss of habitat (e.g. removal of trees).
- Temporary emigration of animals away from area during construction period.
- Poaching and willful harming of animals by construction workers.
- Risk of harm from construction operation (e.g. open excavations).
- Loss of game though improper access control.

### Operation:

- Risk to birds from collision with infrastructure and from electrocution.
- Loss of game though improper access control.
- Electrocution of monkeys.
- Construction-related impacts (see above) during maintenance work.

## 7.7 Socio-Economic Aspects

### Status Quo

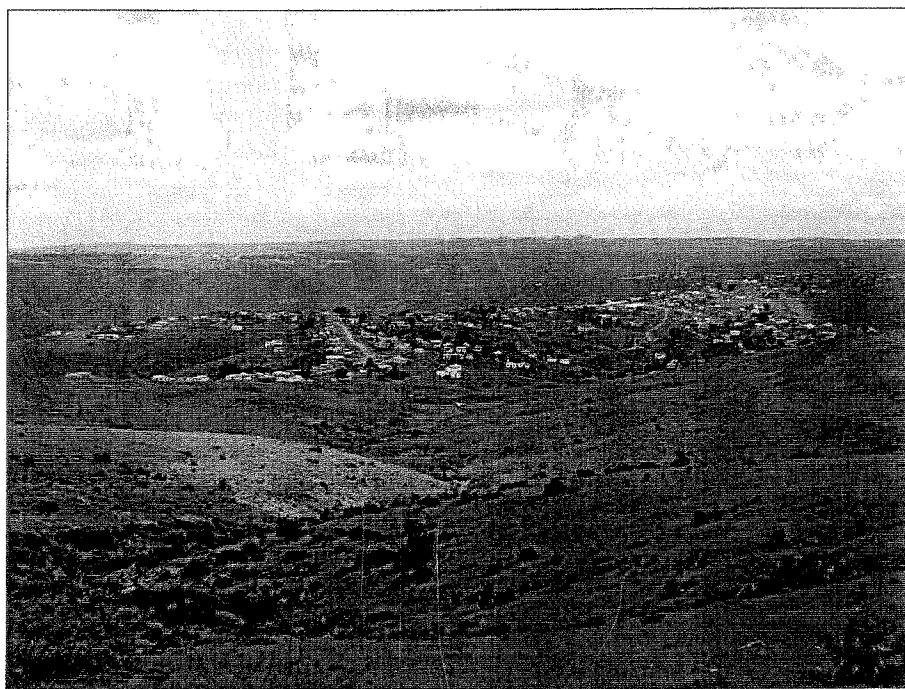
A Socio-economic Study will be included in the EIA Report. Below follows a general description of the socio-economic conditions in the study area.

The Eastern is home to 14.3% of South Africa's total population, with an estimated 6,436,769 inhabitants (2001 Census). The Amathole and O.R. Tambo District Municipalities both have 26% share of the Eastern Cape population, while the Ukhahlamba district has the lowest share of the provincial population with only 5%, closely followed by the Cacadu District with 6%.

38.8% of the Eastern Cape populace is urban, with the majority of people living in rural areas. The rural areas contain 10 327 660 hectares (60.9 % of the total Province) of commercial farming land (in 1996) as well as 4 821 077 hectares (28.4% of the total Province) of communal land – land which is held in trust by the Minister of Land Affairs for

'various African traditional communities' (Fort Hare Institute of Social and Economic Research, 2008).

The main language in the Eastern Cape is isiXhosa, with 83% of the population being first language speakers. This is followed by the Afrikaans speaking population which constitutes 9%. Only 4% of the population is made up of first-language English speakers, although English is the second most widely spoken language after isiXhosa in the Province.



**Figure 47:** Rural settlement alongside corridor

20% of the Eastern Cape population in 2001 was reported to be employed, and it recognised as the poorest province in the country. The provincial Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in 2001 was R81 027 million, which is approximately 8,2 % of the national GDP. Manufacturing contributes 18 % of the provincial GDP, with motor vehicle and motor components being the largest contributor to this economic sub-sector. Other major industries include agriculture, textiles, clothing and leather, wool processing, timber and transport. Tourism is a rapidly growing industry in the Province, with an estimated 1,6 million hectares of land now being used for game-based operations.

The national government has targeted the Eastern Cape for rapid socio-economic development to promote growth and reduce poverty by way of making substantial capital available for infrastructure expenditure. One of the strategies adopted by the Eastern Cape Provincial Government to achieve this desired growth is the development and diversification of the existing manufacturing and tourism sectors, which was achieved by establishing two Industrial Development Zones (IDZ's) (located in East London and Port Elizabeth).

### Potential Impact

#### Construction:

- Change in demographics due to the influx of employment seekers.
- Loss of game though improper access control.
- Damage to property (e.g. gates, fences, structures).
- Loss of income from hunting, game viewing, and crop production during construction.
- Influx of people seeking employment and associated impacts (e.g. foreign workforce, cultural conflicts, squatting, demographic changes).
- Increase in crime.
- Reduction in property value.
- Consideration of local labourers and suppliers in area – stimulation of local economy (*positive impact*).
- Transfer of skills (*positive impact*).
- Relocation of structures situated within servitude.

#### Operation:

- Loss of game though improper access control.
- Loss of land with registration of permanent servitude / extension of existing servitude.
- Reduction in property value.
- Threats to human and animal health from EMF.

## 7.8 Agricultural Potential

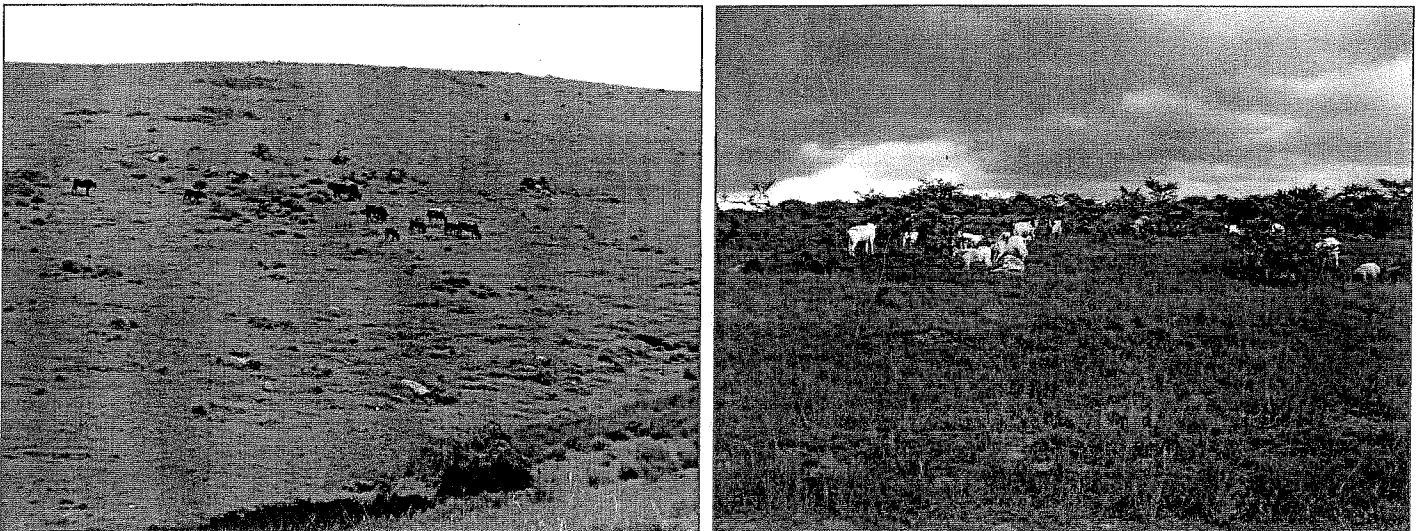
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### Status Quo

An Agricultural Potential Study will be undertaken for proposed Neptune-Poseidon 400 kV power line during the EIA phase. A general description of the agricultural characteristics of the study area follows.

Livestock (goat, cattle and sheep) farming constitutes the dominant agricultural practice in the study area. There is a shift in focus from livestock to game farming towards the western section of the route.

Citrus production is important in the areas of Ngqushwa, Nxuba and Nkonkobe. Subsistence farming is encountered in the rural areas. Intensive crop production under irrigation is limited to the valleys.



**Figure 48:** Cattle (left) and goats (right) grazing within corridor

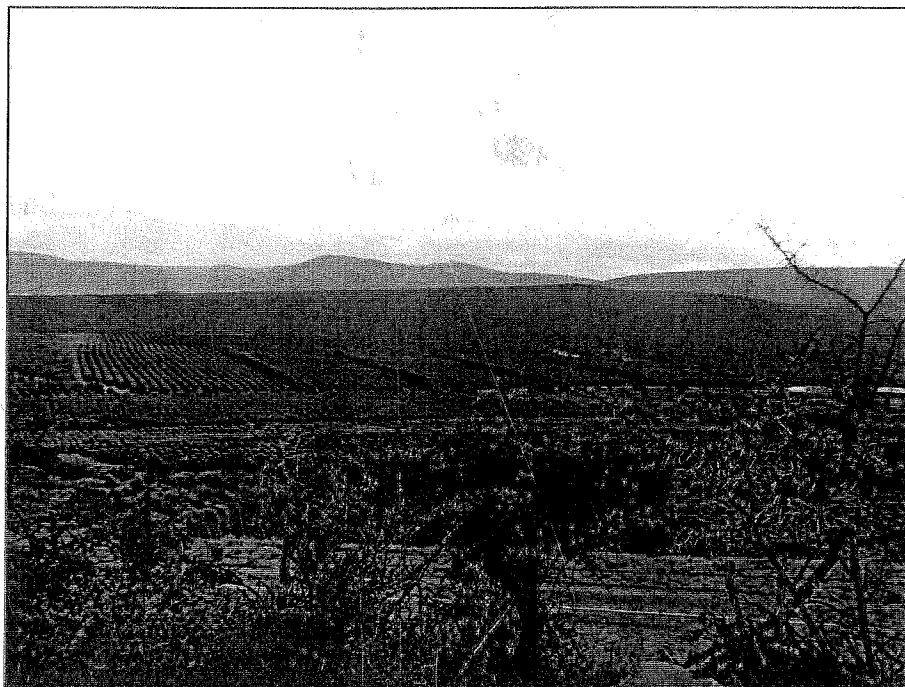
According to the Amathole District Municipality (2009), the agricultural sector of the district is characterised by:

- Low productivity;
- Higher farmer indebtedness;
- Lack of access to finance by historically disadvantaged farmers;



- Declining capital investment; and
- Aging farmer population.

As mentioned in **Section 5.3**, the proposed transmission line will not result in the sterilisation of all the land within the servitude, and certain agricultural practices (e.g. some crop cultivation, grazing and the use of farm roads) are still possible



**Figure 49:** Citrus orchard within corridor

Known farmers' associations in the project area include the following:

- Agri Eastern Cape;
- Thornpark Farmers Association;
- Buffalo City Agricultural Action Forum;
- Nahoon Valley Farmers Association;
- Adelaide Farmers Association;
- Fort Beaufort Farmers Association; and
- The Kat River Citrus Co-Operation.

## Potential Impact

**Construction:**

- Loss of arable land.
- Temporary emigration of animals away from area during construction period.
- Poaching and willful harming of animals by construction workers.
- Risk of harm to livestock and game from construction operation (e.g. open excavations).
- Loss of game though improper access control.
- Theft of farming produce during construction.

**Operation:**

- Loss of game and livestock though improper access control.
- The potential of magnetic radiation affecting pregnant cattle.
- Power cables influencing the GPS signals used for precision farming.
- Farms with power lines are charged extra for crop spraying.
- Introduction of exotic weed species.
- Limitation of the height of trees that serve a windbreaking purpose on citrus farms.

## 7.9 Air quality

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### Status Quo

The air quality in the project area can be regarded as good, based on the non-obtrusive land use types (i.e. game farms) encountered within the vicinity of the corridor.

Obvious sources of air quality pollution in the region include the following:

- Emissions from industrial complexes (mainly in East London and King William's Town);
- Urban-related emissions from towns;
- Dust from agricultural lands, bare areas and use of dirt roads;
- Tailpipe emissions from vehicles travelling along the road network;
- Burning of wood for household purposes in areas without electricity; and

- Veld fires.

No specialist air quality study will be undertaken for the proposed Neptune-Poseidon 400 kV power line, as it is not deemed necessary for the type of activities associated with this project. Suitable mitigation measures will however be developed to address the identified impacts.

### Potential Impact

#### Construction:

- Dust from the use of dirt roads.
- Dust from bare areas that have been cleared for construction purposes.
- Emissions from construction equipment and machinery.
- Tailpipe emissions from construction vehicles.

#### Operation:

- Dust from the use of dirt roads.
- Tailpipe emissions from maintenance vehicles.

## 7.10 Noise

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### Status Quo

Noise in the region emanates primarily from the following sources:

- Towns;
- Farming operations (e.g. use of farming equipment);
- Vehicles on the road network; and
- Trains.

Ridges serve as noise attenuation features, although the ambient noise levels are insignificant on the surrounding area.

#### Box 2:

#### Crackling noise from power lines

Power lines produce an audible sound or buzz because they are producing something called a corona

discharge that is interacting with the surrounding air. The corona discharge is a side-effect of the electric field the power line generates by carrying electricity. The discharge can be greater, and the buzzing louder if there is increased moisture or pollutants in the air.

A Noise Impact Assessment will not be undertaken for proposed Neptune-Poseidon 400 kV power line, as it is not deemed necessary for the type of activities associated with this project. Suitable mitigation measures will however be developed to address the identified impacts.

### Potential Impact

- Construction:**
- Noise from construction equipment, machinery and vehicles.
  - Noise from construction material delivery vehicles.
  - Noise from construction camp.

- Operation:**
- Noise from maintenance vehicles.
  - "Crackling" noise (called "corona") from transmission lines.

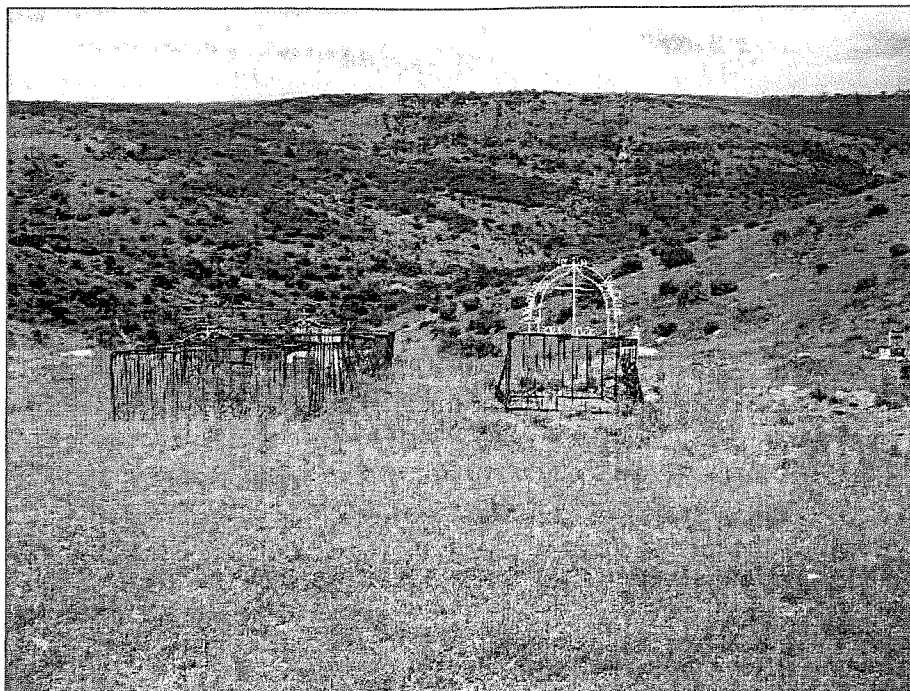
## 7.11 Archaeological and Cultural Features

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### Status Quo

A Phase 1 Heritage Impact Assessment, in accordance with the South African Heritage Resources Act (No. 25 of 1999), will be conducted during the EIA phase. A general description of the heritage resources in the area follows below.

The Amathole District Municipality has rich history and heritage from pre-colonial, colonial and post-colonial perspectives. A significant part of this history relates to wars of land dispossession that lasted for almost a century which involved a number of historical incidents, confrontations and battles in the Amathole region. As a consequence of this, there are a large number of sites, forts, buildings and monuments in the region (Amathole District Municipality, 2009).



**Figure 50:** Grave sites alongside corridor

### Potential Impact

**Construction:** • Damage to heritage resources.

**Operation:** • No foreseen adverse or beneficial effects.

### 7.12 Transportation

#### Status Quo

The major transportation network in the region is shown in **Figure 51**.

The majority of the Neptune-Poseidon Main Route runs to the south of the R63 road, as well as a railway line. The major road crossings are presented in **Table 14**. The Main Route and Alternatives 2 and 3 cross a railway line.

**Table 14: Major road crossing by the Neptune-Poseidon project (from east to west)**

Alignment	Major Roads Affected	
Main Route	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• N2 (twice)</li> <li>• R346</li> <li>• R345</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• R67</li> <li>• R344</li> <li>• R350</li> </ul>
Alternative 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• N2</li> <li>• R102</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• M3</li> <li>• R346 (twice)</li> </ul>
Alternative 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• N2</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• R102</li> </ul>
Alternative 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• R344</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• R350</li> </ul>

The Neptune substation is situated just west of the N6, while the Pembroke substation lies just south of the N2 and the Poseidon substation approximately 6.6 km (as the crow flies) east of the N10.

A number of District Roads link with the Main roads, and there are also a number of internal roads, which grant access to farms and settlements.

No traffic impact study will be undertaken for proposed Neptune-Poseidon 400 kV power line, as it is not deemed necessary for the type of activities associated with this project. Suitable mitigation measures will however be developed to address the identified impacts.

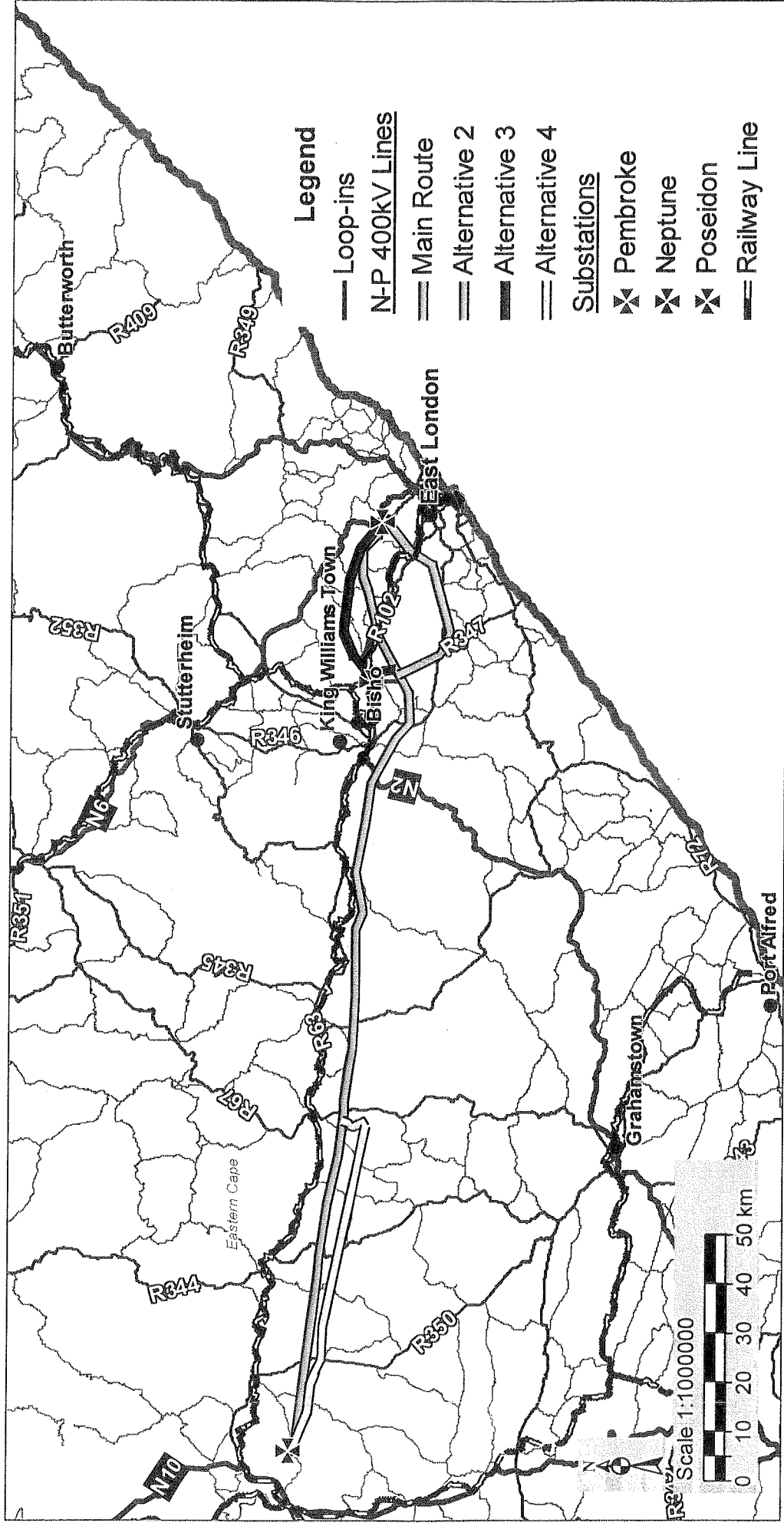
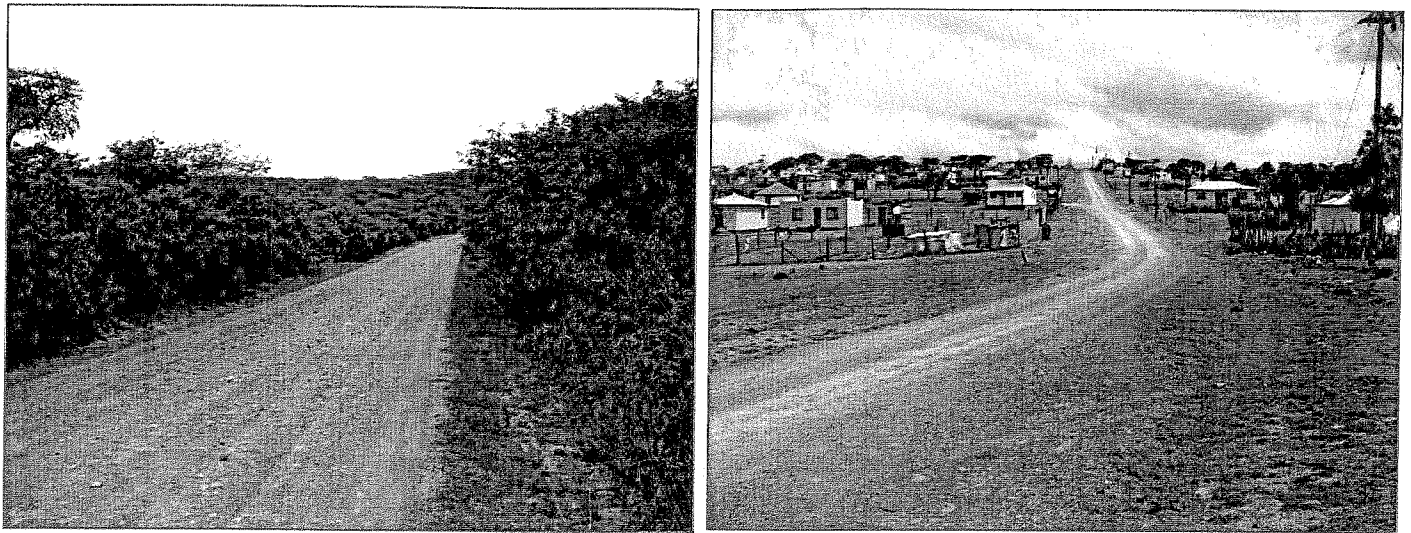


Figure 51: Major Transportation Network in Region



**Figure 52:** Secondary roads in study area

### Potential Impact

#### Construction:

- Increase in traffic from construction material delivery vehicles.
- Damage to roads by heavy construction vehicles (e.g. mobile crane, drilling rig, 'Ready-mix' truck).
- Disruptions to railway lines.

#### Operation:

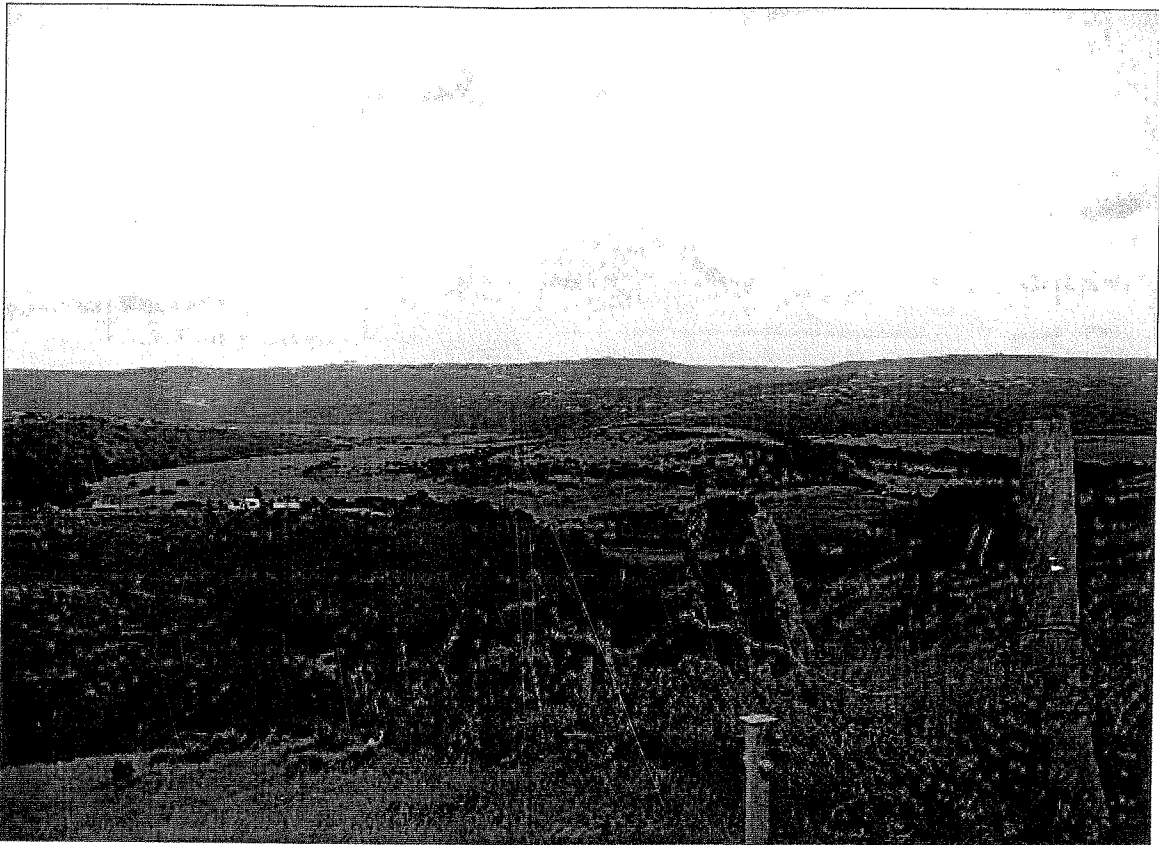
- Use of maintenance roads.

### 7.13 Aesthetics

A Visual Impact Assessment will be undertaken during the EIA phase. A general description of the aesthetics of the area follows.

With its hills and valleys the area has a high aesthetic appeal. The visual quality of the area is further enhanced by watercourses, undisturbed vegetation and game reserves.





**Figure 53:** Picturesque scene along corridor

### Potential Impact

#### Construction:

- Clearing of vegetation.
- Construction-related operations.
- Inadequate waste management.
- Inadequate reinstatement and rehabilitation of construction footprint.

#### Operation:

- High visibility of transmission lines.
- Loss of "sense of place".
- Section of cleared vegetation along access road.
- Inadequate reinstatement and rehabilitation of construction footprint.

## 7.14 Tourism

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A popular tourist route in Eastern Cape is the Amathole Mountain Escape, which stretches from Stutterheim in the west to Adelaide in the east, and includes Nkonkobe, Amahlathi and Nxuba Municipalities. The Fort Hare University, where Nelson Mandela and other notable African leaders received their education, is located in historical town of Alice.

The closest Provincial Nature Reserves to the corridor include the Great Fish River Nature Reserve ( $\pm 8$  km to the south), Fort Fordyce ( $\pm 10$  km to the north), Fort Pato Nature Reserve ( $\pm 10$  km to the south) and Umtizu Provincial Nature Reserve ( $\pm 12$  km to the south). The Addo Elephant National Park lies  $\pm 70$  km to the south-west of the Poseidon substation.

Ecotourism is popular in the study area, with a number of privately owned game farms particularly in the western portion of the route.

### Potential Impact

#### Construction:

- Visual and noise impacts from construction operations.
- Influence to hunting practices.
- Reduction in tourism to areas affected by construction.

#### Operation:

- High visibility of transmission lines.
- Loss of "sense of place".

## 8 LEGISLATION AND GUIDELINES CONSIDERED

### 8.1 Legislation

The legislation that has possible bearing on the proposed Neptune-Poseidon 400 kV project is captured in **Table 15** below. **Note:** this list does not attempt to provide an exhaustive explanation, but rather an identification of the most appropriate sections from pertinent pieces of legislation.

**Table 15: Environmental Statutory Framework**

Legislation	Relevance
Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, (No. 108 of 1996)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Chapter 2 – Bill of Rights.</li> <li>• Section 24 – environmental rights.</li> </ul>
National Environmental Management Act (No. 107 of 1998)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Section 24 – Environmental Authorisation (control of activities which may have a detrimental effect on the environment).</li> <li>• Section 28 – Duty of care and remediation of environmental damage.</li> <li>• Environmental management principles.</li> <li>• Authorities – DEA (national) and DEAET (provincial).</li> </ul>
Government Notice No. R. 385 of 21 April 2006	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Process for undertaking Scoping and the EIA.</li> </ul>
Government Notice No. R. 386 of 21 April 2006	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>12 The transformation or removal of indigenous vegetation of 3 hectares or more or of any size where the transformation or removal would occur within a critically endangered or an endangered ecosystem listed in terms of section 52 of the National Environmental Management: Biodiversity Act, 2004 (Act No. 10 of 2004).</li> <li>14 The construction of masts of any material or type and of any height, including those used for telecommunication broadcasting and radio transmission.</li> <li>15 The construction of a road that is wider than 4 metres or that has a reserve wider than 6 metres excluding roads that fall within the ambit of another listed activity or which are access roads of less than 30 metres long.</li> <li>20 The transformation of an area zoned for use as public open space or for a conservation purpose to another use.</li> </ul>
Government Notice No. R. 387 of 21 April 2006	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1 The construction of facilities or infrastructure, including associated structures or infrastructure, for:                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(c) the above ground storage of a dangerous good, including petrol, diesel, liquid petroleum gas or paraffin, in containers with a combined capacity of 1 000 cubic metres or more at any one location or site including the storage of one or more dangerous goods, in a tank farm; and</li> <li>(l) the construction of facilities or infrastructure, including associated structures or infrastructure for the transmission and distribution of above ground electricity with a capacity of 120</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

Legislation	Relevance
	kilovolts or more. 2 Any development activity, including associated structures and infrastructure, where the total area of the developed area is, or is intended to be, 20 hectares or more.
National Water Act (No. 36 of 1998)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Chapter 3 – Protection of water resources.</li> <li>• Section 19 – Prevention and remedying effects of pollution.</li> <li>• Section 20 – Control of emergency incidents.</li> <li>• Chapter 4 – Water use.</li> <li>• Watercourse crossings.</li> <li>• Authority – DWA.</li> </ul>
Environment Conservation Act (No. 73 of 1989):	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Environmental protection and conservation.</li> <li>• Section 25 – Noise regulation.</li> <li>• Section 20 – Waste management.</li> <li>• Authority – DEA</li> </ul>
National Environmental Management Air Quality Act (No. 39 of 2004)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Air quality management</li> <li>• Section 32 – dust control.</li> <li>• Section 34 – noise control.</li> <li>• Authority – DEA.</li> </ul>
National Environmental Management: Biodiversity Act, 2004 (No. 10 of 2004)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Management and conservation of the country's biodiversity.</li> <li>• Protection of species and ecosystems.</li> <li>• Authority – DEA.</li> </ul>
National Environmental Management: Protected Areas Act (No. 57 of 2003)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Protection and conservation of ecologically viable areas representative of South Africa's biological diversity and natural landscapes.</li> </ul>
National Environmental Management: Waste Act (No. 59 of 2008)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Chapter 5 – licensing requirements for listed waste activities (Schedule 1)</li> </ul>
National Forests Act (No. 84 of 1998)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Section 15 – authorisation required for impacts to protected trees.</li> <li>• Authority – Department of Water Affairs (DWA)</li> </ul>
Minerals and Petroleum Resources Development Act (No. 28 of 2002)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Permit required for borrow pits.</li> <li>• Authority – Department of Mineral Resources (DMR).</li> </ul>
Occupational Health & Safety Act (No. 85 of 1993)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provisions for Occupational Health &amp; Safety</li> <li>• Authority – Department of Labour.</li> </ul>
National Heritage Resources Act (No. 25 of 1999)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Section 34 – protection of structure older than 60 years.</li> <li>• Section 35 – protection of heritage resources.</li> <li>• Section 36 – protection of graves and burial grounds.</li> <li>• Section 38 – Heritage Impact Assessment for linear development exceeding 300m in length; development exceeding 5 000m<sup>2</sup> in extent.</li> <li>• Authority – South African Heritage Resources Agency (SAHRA).</li> </ul>
Conservation of Agricultural Resources Act (No. 43 of 1983)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Control measures for erosion.</li> <li>• Control measures for alien and invasive plant species.</li> <li>• Authority – Department of Agriculture.</li> </ul>
National Road Traffic Act (No. 93 of 1996)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Authority – Department of Transport</li> </ul>
Tourism Act of 1993	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Authority – South African Tourism Board</li> </ul>

## 8.2 Guidelines

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The following guidelines were considered during the preparation of the Scoping Report:

- Guideline in Alternatives: NEMA Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations (prepared by the Western Cape Department of Environmental Affairs and Development Planning, 2006); and
- Guideline 4: Public Participation, in support of the EIA Regulations. Integrated Environmental Management Guideline Series (DEAT, 2005).

## 8.3 Environmental Authorisations Required

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From the relevant legislation listed in **Section 8.1**, the following environmental authorisations will possibly be required for the proposed Neptune-Poseidon 400 kV project:

1. Approval required from DEA for listed activities associated with the project. Scoping and EIA conducted under NEMA, in accordance with the EIA Regulations (Government Notice No. R385, R386 and R387 of 21 April 2006).
2. Permit to be obtained under National Forests Act (No. 84 of 1998) if protected trees are to be cut, disturbed, damaged, destroyed or removed.
3. Permit to be obtained from SAHRA under the National Heritage Resources Act (No. 25 of 1999) if heritage resources are to be impacted on.
4. Environmental Management Programme to be submitted for approval to DMR for burrow pits (if required), under the Minerals and Petroleum Resources Development Act (No. 28 of 2002).
5. Authorisation from DWA, in terms of section 21(i) [and potentially 21(c)] of the National Water Act (No. 36 of 1998), for any activities (including the positioning of the towers) within the extent of a watercourse (i.e. 1:100 year floodline or the delineated riparian habitat, whichever is greatest).

## 9 PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

The purpose of public participation includes:

1. Providing Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs) with an opportunity to obtain information about the project;
2. Allowing I&APs to present their views, issues and concerns with regard to the project;
3. Granting I&APs an opportunity to recommend measures to avoid or reduce adverse impacts and enhance positive impacts associated with the project; and
4. Enabling Eskom and the project team to incorporate the needs, concerns and recommendations of I&APs into the project.

**Box 3:**

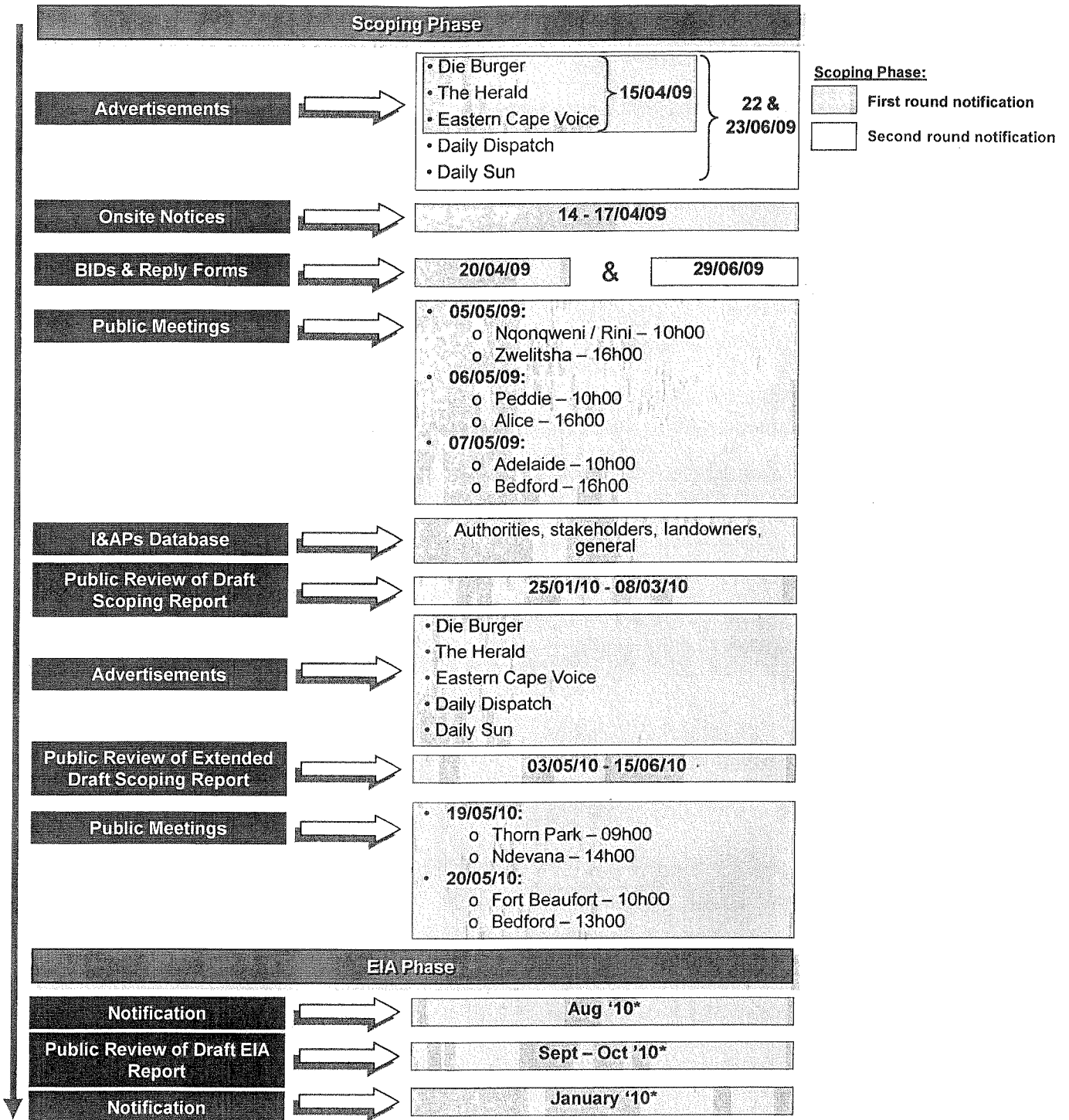
**What is an "I&AP"?**

According to Government Notice GN No. R. 385 (2006), "*Interested and Affected Party*" (I&AP) means an party contemplated in section 24(4)(d) of the NEMA, and which in terms of that section includes –

- (a) any person, group of persons or organisation interested in or affected by an activity; and
- (b) any organ of state that may have jurisdiction over any aspect of the activity.

For the Scoping phase a second round of notification was undertaken and the registration period was extended from the original date (as stipulated during the first round of notification) in order to accommodate broader public participation. This was also to allow for notification in additional newspapers, as identified during the public meetings. Thereafter, additional alternatives were identified and an Extended Draft Scoping Report (i.e. this report) was prepared to allow I&APs an opportunity to comments on the new routes.

The public participation process that was followed for the proposed Neptune-Poseidon transmission line is governed by NEMA and Government Notice No. R. 385. **Figure 54** outlines the public participation process for the Scoping phase (current) as well as the Environmental Impact Assessment (pending).



**Note:** \* = dates may change during course of EIA process

**Figure 54:** Public Participation Process for Neptune-Poseidon 400 kV transmission line

## 9.1 Notification

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### 9.1.1 I&AP Database

A database of I&APs, which contained authorities, stakeholders, landowners and members of the general public, was prepared for the project and is contained in **Appendix C**. Directly affected landowners were identified *inter alia* by using the information provided by Eskom for their existing servitude, through a deed search on all the affected properties within the 1 km corridor (i.e. 500 m on either side of the servitude centre line), and through discussions held with the Agricultural Sector, municipal planning departments, the Department of Land Affairs: Deeds Registration and known landowners.

### 9.1.2 Background Information Documents & Reply Forms

Background Information Documents (BIDs) (refer to **Appendix D**) and Reply Forms (refer to completed forms in **Appendix E**) were distributed as follows:

- Registered mail to Councillors and landowners (and occupiers) adjacent to and within 1 km corridor; and
- Fax and email to remaining parties on database.

The BIDs (English, Afrikaans and Xhosa) provided a brief background and description of the project, as well as the EIA process, and listed the details of the public meetings.

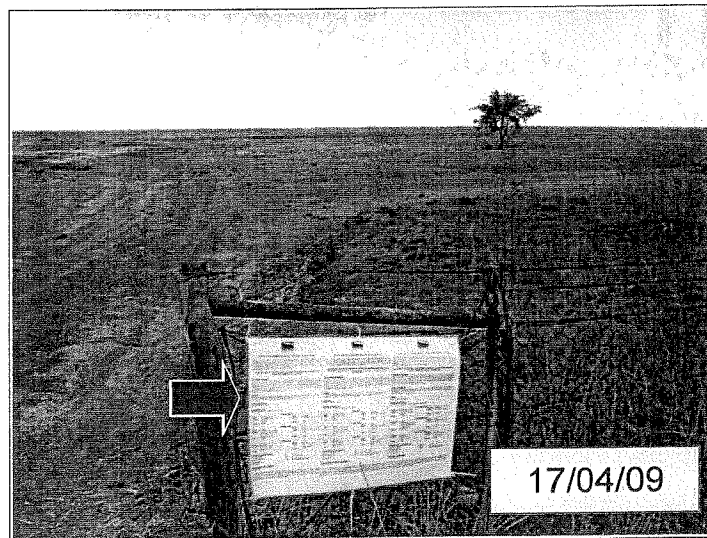
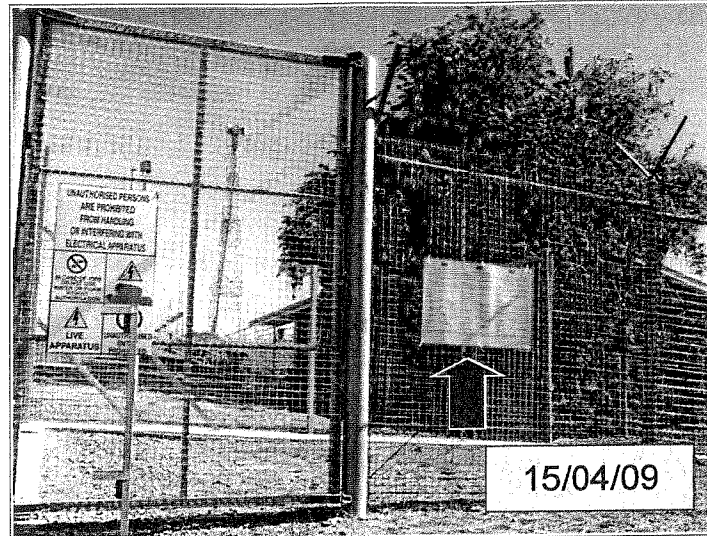
The BID included a Reply Form, which granted the public an opportunity to register as an I&AP, and to raise queries or concerns regarding the project.

### 9.1.3 Onsite Notices

Onsite notices were also placed at strategic points (refer to **Figure 55** and **Appendix F**), which included the following:

- Beginning and end point of the route;
- Places where main roads crossed the transmission line corridor; and
- Public places (e.g. municipal offices, libraries).





**Figure 55:** Examples of erected Onsite Notices (Neptune substation – top; Fort Hare University – middle; alongside servitude – bottom) – see Appendix F

#### 9.1.4 Newspaper Advertisements

Advertisements were placed in the following newspapers (refer to copies of the newspaper advertisements contained in **Appendix G**):

- Die Burger (Afrikaans) - 15 April 2009 (first round) and 22 June 2009 (second round);
- The Herald (English) - 15 April 2009 (first round) and 22 June 2009 (second round);
- Eastern Cape Voice (English) - 17 April 2009 (first round) and 22 June 2009 (second round);
- Daily Sun (English) - 22 June 2009 (second round); and
- Daily Dispatch (English) - 23 June 2009 (second round).

## 9.2 Meetings

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Focus group meetings were held prior to the initiation of the EIA process, with the purpose of understanding the potential concerns associated with the project before the commencement of formal public participation. The details of these focus group meetings are shown in **Table 16**.

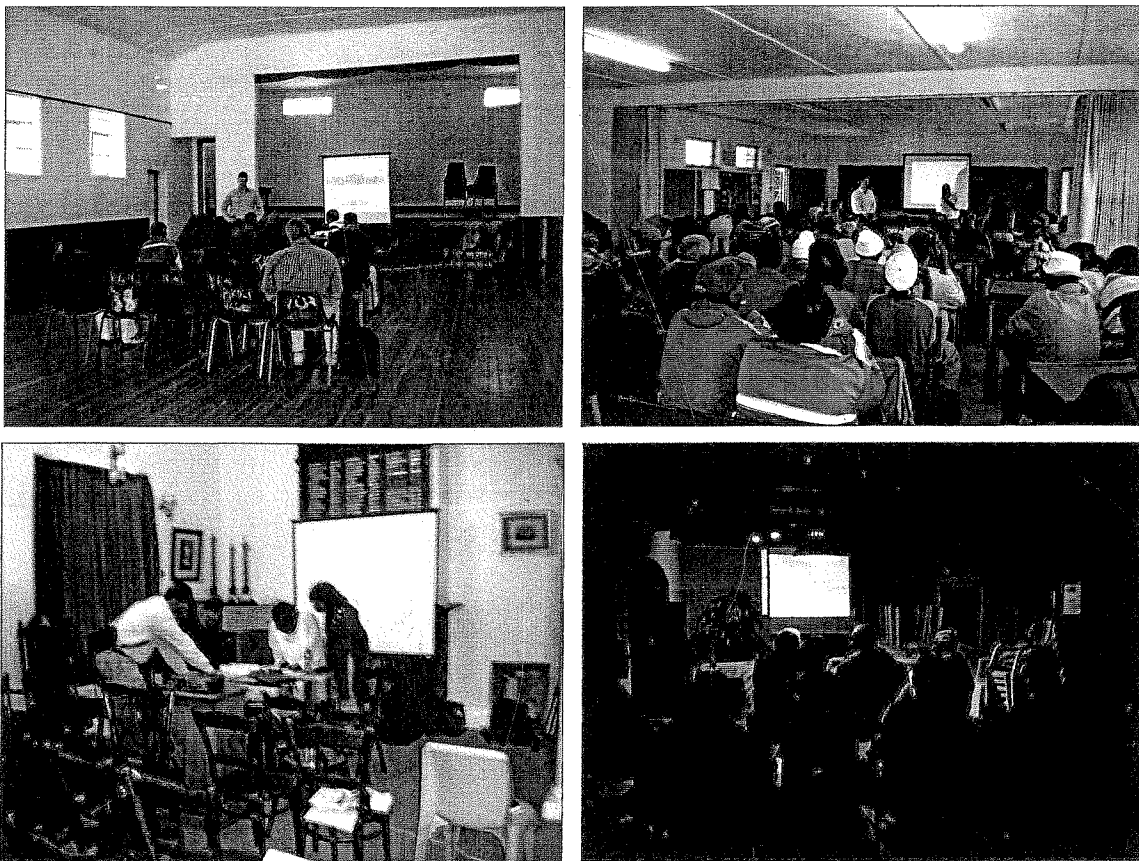
**Table 16: Details of Focus Group Meetings**

Date	Place
15 April 2009	Sweetwaters Community Hall, Zwelithsha
16 April 2009	University of Fort Hare, Alice Campus
17 April 2009	Bedford Town Hall

The details of the public and authorities meetings held as part of Scoping public participation are provided in **Table 17** and **Table 18**, respectively.

**Table 17: Details of Public Meetings**

Date	Place
05 May 2009	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Nqonqweni / Rini (10h00)</li> <li>• Zwelitsha (16h00)</li> </ul>
06 May 2009	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Peddie (10h00)</li> <li>• Alice (16h00)</li> </ul>
07 May 2009	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Adelaide (10h00)</li> <li>• Bedford (16h00)</li> </ul>
10 June 2009	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Thorn Park (19h30)</li> </ul>



**Figure 56: Pictures taken at public meetings (Nqonqweni – top left; Peddie – top right; Adelaide – bottom left; Thorn Park – bottom right)**

**Table 18: Details of Authorities Meetings**

Date	Place	Attendees
10 June 2009	Buffalo City Municipality	Councillors
11 June 2009	Nkonkobe Municipality	Councillors
02 July 2009	Mngqesha Great Place (outside King William's Town)	Traditional leaders of Amagqunukwebe, Amagasela and Amandlambe, Imidushane and Imiqhayi



**Figure 57:** Pictures taken at authorities meetings (Buffalo City Municipality – left; Nkonkobe Municipality – middle; Traditional Leaders – right)

### 9.3 Issues raised by I&APs

The issues raised by I&APs during Scoping, to a large extent, determine and guide the investigations during the EIA phase. The Comments and Response Report, which summarises the salient issues raised by I&APs and the project team's response to these matters, is contained in *Appendix H*. The issues listed in the Comments and Response Report were identified from completed Reply Forms and other correspondence received (*Appendix E*), as well as from the meetings discussed in **Section 9.2**.

As mentioned, the Scoping phase serves to identify and prioritise issues for further assessment during the EIA phase. Accordingly, the comments received from I&APs during public participation as part of Scoping will be afforded due consideration and further investigation during the pending EIA stage.

## 9.4 Review of Extended Draft Scoping Report

The Draft Scoping Report was lodged for public review from 25 January 2010 until 08 March 2010, and public meetings were held to present the report from 08-09 February 2010. The subsections to follow focus on the review process for the Extended Draft Scoping Report.

### 9.4.1 Notification

I&APs on the database (*Appendix C*) were notified as follows of the opportunity to review the Extended Draft Scoping Report and comment on the new alternative alignments:

1. Written notification forwarded to I&APs on database;
2. Notification via onsite notices erected along alternative alignments;
3. Notification via newspaper advertisements (i.e. Die Burger; The Herald, Eastern Cape Voice, Daily Sun and Daily Dispatch);
4. Direct communication with Traditional Leaders in new areas affected by alternative routes.

### 9.4.2 Review of Extended Draft Scoping Report

In accordance with Regulation 58(2) of G.N. No. R. 385 of 21 April 2006, registered I&APs were granted an opportunity to review and comment on the Extended Draft Scoping Report by placing copies of the document at the locations provided in **Table 19**. A 40-day review period (from **03 May 2010 until 15 June 2010**) was granted.

**Table 19: Locations for review of Extended Draft Scoping Report**

Copy	Location	Address	Tel. No.
1.	Adelaide Public Library	Market Square, Adelaide	046 684 0034
2.	Bedford Public Library	Van Riebeeck St, Bedford	046 685 0187/0076
3.	Buffalo City Municipal Library	Corner Gladstone and Oxford St, East London	043 722 4991
4.	Fort Beaufort Public Library	Campbell Street, Fort Beaufort	046 645 1656
5.	King Williams Town Public Library	Ayliff Street, King William's Town	043 642 3391

Copies of the Extended Draft Scoping Report were provided to the various municipalities that are traversed by the corridor. Copies of the document were also provided to the following farmers associations:

- Agri Eastern Cape;
- Thornpark Farmers Association;
- Adelaide Farmers Association; and
- Fort Beaufort Farmers Association.

The Extended Draft Scoping Report can also be downloaded from the Eskom website ([www.eskom.co.za/eia](http://www.eskom.co.za/eia)).

#### 9.4.3 Commenting on the Extended Draft Scoping Report

For remarks on the Extended Draft Scoping Report the reviewer can complete a Comment Sheet, which is included in *Appendix I*. These completed Comment Sheets need to be forwarded to Nemaï Consulting on or before 15 June 2010.

Comments received from I&APs from the review of the Extended Draft Scoping Report will be contained in the updated Comments and Response Report in the final Scoping Report, which will be submitted to DEA.

#### 9.4.4 Public Meetings

The following public meetings will be held to present the alternatives and the Extended Draft Scoping Report:

**Table 20: Details of public meetings to present Extended Draft Scoping Report**

<b>19 May 2010</b>	<b>Area:</b>	Thorn Park	<b>Area:</b>	Ndevana
	<b>Venue:</b>	Thorn Park Trading Store	<b>Venue:</b>	Mafigogane Primary School
	<b>Time:</b>	09h00	<b>Time:</b>	14h00
<b>20 May 2010</b>	<b>Area:</b>	Fort Beaufort	<b>Area:</b>	Bedford
	<b>Venue:</b>	Savoy Hotel	<b>Venue:</b>	Bedford Town Hall, Donkin Street
	<b>Time:</b>	09h00	<b>Time:</b>	13h00

## 10 ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES

The potential environmental impacts associated with the Neptune-Poseidon transmission line were identified during the Scoping phase through an appraisal of the project description and the receiving environment, and through input received during public participation.

**Section 7** lists possible impacts during the construction and operation stages of the project. During the EIA stage a detailed assessment will be conducted to identify all impacts, which will be evaluated via contributions from the project team and requisite specialist studies, and through the application of the impact assessment methodology contained in **Section 11**. Suitable mitigation measures will be developed to manage (i.e. prevent, reduce, rehabilitate and/or compensate) the environmental impacts, and will be included in an Environmental Management Plan (EMP).



**Figure 57:** Mitigation Hierarchy

Pertinent environmental issues, which will receive specific attention during the EIA phase, are tabulated below (overleaf).

**Table 21: Pertinent Issues (Construction Phase) for prioritisation during the EIA phase**

Environmental Factor	Potential Issues / Impacts	Proposed Resolution
Topography	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Visual impact on ridges</li> <li>• Erosion of affected areas on steep slopes</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Visual Impact Assessment</li> <li>• EMP</li> </ul>
Surface Water	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Impacts where access roads cross traverse watercourses</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• EMP</li> </ul>
Geology and Soil	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Erosion on steep slopes</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• EMP</li> </ul>
Flora	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Removal of vegetation for stringing, building of new access roads, tower construction and construction camp(s) establishment</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ecological Specialist Study</li> <li>• EMP</li> </ul>
Fauna	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Impacts to animals on game farms</li> <li>• Impacts to livestock</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ecological Specialist Study</li> <li>• EMP</li> </ul>
Socio-economic	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Loss of income from hunting, game viewing, and crop production</li> <li>• Reduction in property value</li> <li>• Damage to property</li> <li>• Relocation of structures situated within servitude</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Economic Study</li> <li>• Socio-economic Study</li> </ul>
Agricultural Potential	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Loss of agricultural land</li> <li>• Impacts to animals on game farms</li> <li>• Impacts to livestock</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Agricultural Potential Study</li> <li>• Economic Study</li> <li>• Socio-economic Study</li> </ul>
Archaeological and Cultural Features	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Damage to heritage resources</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Heritage Impact Assessment</li> <li>• EMP</li> </ul>
Transportation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Damage to roads by heavy construction vehicles</li> <li>• Disruption of railway line at crossing</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• EMP</li> </ul>
Aesthetics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Clearing of vegetation.</li> <li>• Construction-related operations.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Visual Impact Assessment</li> <li>• EMP</li> </ul>
Tourism	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Visual and noise impacts from construction operations.</li> <li>• Influence to hunting practices.</li> <li>• Reduction in tourism to areas affected by construction</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Visual Impact Assessment</li> <li>• Economic Study</li> <li>• Socio-economic Study</li> <li>• EMP</li> </ul>



**Table 22: Pertinent Issues (Operational Phase) for prioritisation during the EIA phase**

Environmental Factor	Potential Issues / Impacts	Proposed Resolution
Topography	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Visual impact on ridges from disturbed area and infrastructure.</li> <li>• Erosion along access roads on steep slopes.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Visual Impact Assessment</li> <li>• EMP</li> </ul>
Surface Water	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inadequate stormwater management on access roads</li> <li>• Damage to towers from major flood events</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• EMP</li> </ul>
Geology and Soil	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Erosion on steep slopes</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• EMP</li> </ul>
Flora	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Encroachment by exotic species through inadequate eradication programme.</li> <li>• Clearing of vegetation along maintenance road.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ecological Specialist Study</li> <li>• EMP</li> </ul>
Fauna	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Risk to birds from collision with infrastructure and from electrocution</li> <li>• Loss of game though improper access control</li> <li>• Electrocution of monkeys</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ecological Specialist Study</li> <li>• EMP</li> </ul>
Socio-economic	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Loss of land with extension of existing servitude</li> <li>• Reduction in property value</li> <li>• Threats to human and animal health from EMF</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Socio-economic Study</li> </ul>
Agricultural Potential	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Loss of agricultural land</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Agricultural Potential Study</li> <li>• Socio-economic Study</li> </ul>
Transportation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Use of maintenance roads</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• EMP</li> </ul>
Aesthetics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• High visibility of transmission lines.</li> <li>• Inadequate reinstatement and rehabilitation of construction footprint.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Visual Impact Assessment</li> <li>• EMP</li> </ul>
Tourism	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• High visibility of transmission lines</li> <li>• Loss of "sense of place"</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Visual Impact Assessment</li> <li>• Socio-economic Study</li> <li>• EMP</li> </ul>

## 11 METHODOLOGY TO ASSESS THE IDENTIFIED IMPACTS

All impacts will be analysed with regard to their nature, extent, magnitude, duration, probability and significance. The following definitions apply:

### **Nature (/Status)**

The project could have a positive, negative or neutral impact on the environment.

### **Extent**

- Local - extend to the site and its immediate surroundings.
- Regional - impact on the region but within the province.
- National - impact on an interprovincial scale.
- International - impact outside of South Africa.

### **Magnitude**

Degree to which impact may cause irreplaceable loss of resources.

- Low - natural and social functions and processes are not affected or minimally affected.
- Medium - affected environment is notably altered; natural and social functions and processes continue albeit in a modified way.
- High - natural or social functions or processes could be substantially affected or altered to the extent that they could temporarily or permanently cease.

### **Duration**

- Short term - 0-5 years.
- Medium term - 5-11 years.
- Long term - impact ceases after the operational life cycle of the activity either because of natural processes or by human intervention.
- Permanent - mitigation either by natural process or by human intervention will not occur in such a way or in such a time span that the impact can be considered transient.

### **Probability**

- Almost certain - the event is expected to occur in most circumstances.
- Likely - the event will probably occur in most circumstances.
- Moderate - the event should occur at some time.
- Unlikely - the event could occur at some time.

- Rare/Remote - the event may occur only in exceptional circumstances.

**Significance**

Provides an overall impression of an impact's importance, and the degree to which it can be mitigated. The range for significance ratings is as follows-

0 – Impact will not affect the environment. No mitigation necessary.

1 – No impact after mitigation.

2 – Residual impact after mitigation.

3 – Impact cannot be mitigated.

## 12 PLAN OF STUDY FOR EIA

This Plan of Study, which explains the approach to be adopted to conduct the EIA for the proposed Neptune-Poseidon 400 kV transmission line, was prepared in accordance with Regulation 29(1)(i) of Government Notice No. R. 385 of 21 April 2006, promulgated in terms of Chapter 5 of the National Environmental Management Act (No. 107 of 1998).

### 12.1 Key Environmental Issues Identified During Scoping Phase

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The issues raised by I&APs during Scoping (as contained in the Comments and Response Report), to a large extent, determine and guide the investigations during the EIA phase.

Pertinent environmental issues identified during Scoping, which will receive specific attention during the EIA phase through specialist studies, technical input and suitable mitigation measures, are listed in **Tables 21** (construction phase) and **22** (operation phase).

### 12.2 Specialist Studies

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According to Münster (2005), a 'trigger' is "*a particular characteristic of either the receiving environment or the proposed project which indicates that there is likely to be an issue and/or potentially significant impact associated with that proposed development that may require specialist input*". The requisite specialist studies 'triggered' by the findings of the Scoping process, aimed at addressing the key issues and compliance with legal obligations, include:

- Ecological Study;
- Heritage Impact Assessment;
- Socio-Economic Study;
- Visual Impact Assessment;

- Agricultural Potential Study; and
- Social Impact Assessment.

The Terms of Reference (ToR), both general and specific, for the abovementioned specialist studies follow in the sub-sections below. Amongst others, the *Guideline for determining the scope of specialist involvement in EIA processes* (Münster, 2005) was used in compiling the general Terms of Reference for the specialist studies. The following guidelines were also employed to prepare the specific ToR for the respective specialists (where appropriate):

- Guideline for involving biodiversity specialists in EIA processes (Brownlie, 2005);
- Guideline for involving visual and aesthetic specialists (Oberholzer, 2005);
- Guideline for involving heritage specialists in EIA processes (Winter & Baumann, 2005); and
- Guideline for involving social assessment specialists in EIA processes (Barbour, 2007).

For the inclusion of the findings of the specialist studies into the EIA report, the following guideline will be used: *Guideline for the review of specialist input in EIA processes* (Keatimilwe & Ashton, 2005). Key considerations will include:

- Ensuring that the specialists have adequately addressed I&APs' issues;
- Ensuring that the specialists' input is relevant, appropriate and unambiguous; and
- Verifying that information regarding the receiving ecological, social and economic environment has been accurately reflected and considered.

#### 12.2.1 Terms of Reference – General

1. Address all triggers for the specialist studies contained in the subsequent specific ToR.
2. Address issues raised by I&APs, as contained in the Comments and Response Report, and conduct an assessment of all potentially significant impacts. Additional issues that have not been identified during Scoping should also be highlighted to the EAP for further investigations.

3. Approach to include desktop study and site visits, as deemed necessary, to understand the affected environment and to adequately investigate and evaluate salient issues. Indigenous knowledge (i.e. targeted consultation) should also be regarded as a potential information resource.
4. Assess the impacts (direct, indirect and cumulative) in terms of their significance (using suitable evaluation criteria) and suggest suitable mitigation measures. In accordance with the mitigation hierarchy, negative impacts should be avoided, minimised, rehabilitated (or reinstated) or compensated for (i.e. offsets), whereas positive impacts should be enhanced. A risk-averse and cautious approach should be adopted under conditions of uncertainty.
5. Consider time boundaries, including short to long-term implications of impacts for project life-cycle (i.e. pre-construction, construction, operation and decommissioning).
6. Consider spatial boundaries, including:
  - a. Broad context of the proposed project (i.e. beyond the boundaries of the specific site);
  - b. Off-site impacts; and
  - c. Local, regional, national or global context.
7. The provision of a statement of impact significance for each issue, which specifies whether or not a pre-determined threshold of significance (i.e. changes in effects to the environment which would change a significance rating) has been exceeded, and whether or not the impact presents a potential fatal flaw or not. This statement of significance should be provided for anticipated project impacts both before and after application of impact management actions.
8. Recommend a monitoring programme to implement mitigation measures and measure performance. List indicators to be used during monitoring.
9. Appraisal of alternatives (including the No-Go option) by identifying the Best Practicable Environmental Option (BPEO) with suitable justification. Münster (2005) defines BPEO as the alternative that "*provides the most benefit or causes the least damage to the environment as a whole, at a cost acceptable to society, in the long term as well as in the short term*".
10. Advise on the need for additional specialists to investigate specific components and the scope and extent of the information required from such studies.

11. Engage with other specialists whose studies may have bearing on your specific investigation.
12. Present findings and participate at public meetings, where EIA Report is to be presented to I&APs.
13. Information provided to the EAP needs to be signed off.
14. Review and sign off on EIA Report prior to submission to DEA to ensure that specialist information has been interpreted and integrated correctly into the report.
15. The appointed specialists must take into account the policy framework and legislation relevant to their particular studies.
16. All specialist reports must adhere to section 33 (“specialist reports and reports on specialist processes”) of Government Notice No. R385 (2006), as part of the EIA Report.

#### 12.2.2 Terms of Reference - Specific

##### **Ecological Study**

- Undertake baseline survey (reconnaissance) and describe affected environment within the project footprint (i.e. alternative pipeline corridors and all associated infrastructure) from a biodiversity perspective.
- Take into consideration the provincial conservation plan.
- Assess the current ecological status and the conservation priority within the project footprint and adjacent area (as deemed necessary). Provide a concise description of the importance of the affected area to biodiversity in terms of pattern and process, ecosystem goods and services, as appropriate.
- Undertake sensitivity study to identify protected species. Prepare a biodiversity sensitivity map with the use of a Geographical Information System (GIS), based on the findings of the study.
- Consider cause-effect-impact pathways for assessing impacts to biodiversity related to the project.
- Identify potential fatal flaws associated with the project and its alternatives from a biodiversity perspective.

**Specific Considerations and Triggers:**

- The Albany Centre of Endemism and associated sensitivities and mitigation measures.
- Areas that are sensitive from an avifauna perspective.

Specialist	
<b>Organisation:</b>	Enviross Environmental Impact Studies CC
<b>Name:</b>	Mathew James Ross
<b>Qualifications:</b>	MSc – Aquatic Health (UJ). Presently completing a PhD – Aquatic Health (UJ).
<b>No. of years experience:</b>	6
<b>Affiliation (if applicable):</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• South African Society for Aquatic Scientists (SASAqS)</li> <li>• Aquatox Forum (Environmentek, CSIR)</li> </ul>

**Heritage Impact Assessment**

- Undertake a Phase 1 Heritage Impact Assessment in accordance with the South African Heritage Resources Act (No. 25 of 1999).
- Undertake baseline study (historical research, desktop and field study) indicating the siting and location of heritage resources, the nature and degree of significance and the present physical condition.
- Prepare a heritage sensitivity map (GIS-based), based on the findings of the study.
- Identify heritage resources to be monitored.

**Specific Considerations and Triggers:**

- Potential occurrence of heritage resources, graves and structures older than 60 years within project footprint.



<b>Specialist</b>	
<b>Name:</b>	J.A. van Schalkwyk
<b>Qualifications:</b>	D.Lit Ed.4 Anthropology
<b>No. of years experience:</b>	35
<b>Affiliation (if applicable):</b>	Association of Southern African Professional Archaeologists

**Socio-economic Study**

- Determine the specific local socio-economic, land utilisation and acquisition implications of the project.
- Assess socio-economic impacts (positive and negative) of the project, and quantify the economic impacts.
- Suggest suitable mitigation measures to address the identified impacts.
- Make recommendations on preferred options from a socio-economic perspective.

**Specific Considerations and Triggers:**

- Loss of income from hunting, game viewing, and crop production during construction and operation.
- Loss of land with extension of existing servitude.
- Reduction in property value.

<b>Specialist</b>	
<b>Name:</b>	P. Bauer
<b>Qualifications:</b>	D.Com. (Economics)
<b>No. of years experience:</b>	8
<b>Affiliation (if applicable):</b>	Economic Society of South Africa

### Visual Impact Assessment

- Determine the visibility of the proposed power line route. This analysis should also take into account the existing visual characteristics of the proposed route in relation to the surrounding areas as well as whether or not the project is compatible with the visual characteristics of the area.
- Determine the specific aesthetic implications of the project.
- Identify important viewpoints and view corridors, including sensitive receptors.
- Identify “no-go” areas from a visual impact perspective.
- Suggest suitable mitigation measures to address the identified impacts.

**Specific Considerations and Triggers:**

- Visual impacts associated with high-voltage transmission lines and associated infrastructure.

Specialist	
<b>Organisation:</b>	Axis Landscape Architecture
<b>Name:</b>	Gerhard Griesel
<b>Qualifications:</b>	Masters Degree In Landscape Architecture
<b>No. of years experience:</b>	5
<b>Affiliation (if applicable):</b>	Member of the South African Council of Landscape Architects

### Agricultural Potential Study

- Determine agricultural potential along corridor.
- Identify agriculturally sensitive areas and “no-go” zones.
- Determine impacts of project from an agricultural perspective.
- Suggest suitable mitigation measures to address the identified impacts.

**Specific Considerations and Triggers:**

- Impacts associated with the project to areas of high agricultural potential.

<b>Specialist</b>	
<b>Organisation:</b>	Terra Soil Science
<b>Name:</b>	J. van der Waals
<b>Qualifications:</b>	PhD Soil Science
<b>No. of years experience:</b>	13
<b>Affiliation (if applicable):</b>	South African Council for Natural Scientific Professions

### **Social Impact Assessment**

- Describe community to be affected by the project. Consider demographic profile, social drivers, social context and network, development plans. A combination of a technocratic and participatory approach is suggested (at discretion of specialist).
- Collect baseline data on the current social environment and historical social trends.
- Identify and collect data on impact assessment variables and social change processes related to the project.
- Undertake a thorough review of the following:
  - Minutes of the focus group meetings.
  - Minutes of public meetings and individual meetings;
  - Database of I&APs; and
  - Comments and Response Report.
- Undertake additional consultation with affected individuals and communities, as deemed necessary.
- Assess the significance of social impacts associated with the project.

**Specific Considerations and Triggers:**

- I&AP issue - security during construction phase.
- Social implications associated with project.

## 12.3 Public Participation – EIA Phase

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### 12.3.1 Updating of I&AP Database

The I&APs database will be updated as and when necessary during the execution of the EIA.

### 12.3.2 Notification – Approval of Scoping Report

Advertisements will be placed in the following newspapers as notification that the Scoping Report has been approved by DEA:

- Die Burger;
- The Herald;
- Eastern Cape Voice;
- Daily Sun; and
- Daily Dispatch.

In addition, all I&APs will be notified of the approval of the Scoping Report and commencement of the EIA phase via fax, email or registered mail.

### 12.3.3 Public Meetings

A series of public meeting will be held along the route towards September 2010 (exact details of meetings and dates will be confirmed). All parties on the I&APs database will be invited (via email, fax or post) to attend and advertisements will be placed in the newspapers (same as listed in **Section 12.3.2**) as notification of the public meetings. The aims of the meetings will be as follows:

- To present the project details;
- To present the findings of the specialist studies;
- To address key issues raised during the Scoping Phase;
- To elaborate on the potential environmental impacts (qualitative and quantitative), and the proposed mitigation of these impacts;

- To explain the EIA process; and
- To allow for queries and concerns to be raised, and for the project team to respond.

An open day will be held before and after the public meeting, to allow I&APs to view the project information (including maps, posters, aerial photographic fly-over) and to interact more closely with the project team and specialists.

A Comments and Response Report will be compiled and included in the EIA Report, which will record the date that issues were raised, a summary of each issue, and the response of the team to address the issue.

#### 12.3.4 Review of Draft EIA Report

The draft EIA Report will be lodged for public review at the following venues:

**Table 23: Locations for review of draft EIA Report**

Copy No.	Location	Address	Tel. No.
6.	Adelaide Public Library	Market Square, Adelaide	046 684 0034
7.	Bedford Public Library	Van Riebeeck St, Bedford	046 685 0187/ 046 685 0076
8.	Buffalo City Municipal Library	Corner Gladstone and Oxford St, East London	043 722 4991
9.	Fort Beaufort Public Library	Campbell Street, Fort Beaufort	046 645 1656
10.	King Williams Town Public Library	Ayliff Street, King William's Town	043 642 3391

The draft EIA Report will also be placed on the Eskom website ([www.eskom.co.za/eia](http://www.eskom.co.za/eia)).

30 days will be granted for review, and the anticipated review period will be from September 2010 – October 2010 (*tentative dates*).

All parties on the I&APs database will be notified via email, fax or post of the opportunity to review the draft EIA Report at the abovementioned locations, the review period and the

process for submitting comments on the report. The public will also be notified of the aforementioned via advertisements in local and regional newspapers.

All comments received from I&APs and the responses thereto will be included in the final EIA Report for submission to DEA.

### *12.3.5 Notification of DEA Decision*

All I&APs will be notified via email, fax or post within 10 days after having received written notice from DEA on the final decision. Advertisements will also be placed in local and regional newspapers regarding the Department's decision. These notifications will include the appeal procedure to the decision.

## **12.4 EIA Report**

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The EIA Report will be compiled to satisfy the minimum requirements stipulated in section 32 of Government Notice No. R. 385 of 21 April 2006. The following critical components of the EIA Report are highlighted:

- A detailed description of the activities related to the execution of the project.
- A detailed description of the extant environmental conditions and the manner in which the relevant environmental features will be affected by the proposed project.
- An account of public participation undertaken as part of the EIA phase.
- A detailed comparative assessment of the alternatives, including their advantages and disadvantages to the receiving environment.
- A summary of significant findings of the specialist studies. Full versions of the specialist studies will be contained as appendices in the EIA Report.
- A detailed assessment of each pertinent environmental impact, where the analysis will consider the nature, extent, magnitude, duration, probability and significance of the impacts (refer to methodology contained in **Section 11** of the Scoping Report), as well as cumulative effects. Suitable mitigation measures will also be identified and generated to address these impacts.

- An Environmental Management Plan (EMP), which contains *inter alia* the following:
  - Suitable mitigation measures to address environmental impacts during the planning, pre-construction, construction, operation and decommissioning phases of the project;
  - Roles and responsibilities, as well as timeframes (where applicable), for the implementation of the mitigation measures; and
  - Systems for monitoring and reporting compliance to the EMP.
- An environmental impact statement, summarising the conclusions from the EIA.

### **12.5 Authority Consultation**

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The EIA will only commence once DEA has accepted the Scoping Report and the Plan of Study for the EIA. If relevant, the necessary revisions will be made to the aforementioned documents if requested by this Department.

An authorities meeting will be scheduled with the following parties (amongst others) during the EIA public participation process:

- DEA;
- DEAET;
- DMR;
- DWA;
- District Municipalities;
- Local Municipalities; and
- Traditional Leaders.

The final EIA Report will be submitted to DEA. Any requested amendments will be discussed with the Department to ensure that their queries are adequately and timeously attended to.

For the remainder of the Scoping process and EIA the interaction with DEA will be as follows:

- Submission of Scoping Report;
- Meeting with designated Environmental Officer to explain project and arranging a site visit;
- Addressing comments on Scoping Report;
- Arranging an authorities meeting during EIA stage;
- Submission of EIA Report;
- Addressing comments on EIA Report; and
- Obtaining a decision.

## 12.6 EIA Timeframes

The table below presents the proposed timeframes for the EIA process. *Note that these dates are subject to change.*

**Table 24: EIA Timeframes**

EIA Milestone	Proposed Timeframe
Public Review of Extended Draft Scoping Report	03/05/10 – 15/06/10
Submission of final Scoping Report to DEA	28/06/10
Review of Scoping Report by DEA	29/06/10 – 30/07/10
Notification - Scoping Report Revision & Commencement of EIA	02/08/10 – 06/06/10
Public Review of draft EIA Report	06/09/10 – 15/10/10
Submit final EIA Report to DEA	25/10/10
DEA Review & Decision	26/10/10 – 11/01/11
Notify I&APs of Decision	12/01/11



## 13 REFERENCES

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- Barnes K. 1998. The Important Bird Areas of Southern Africa. BirdLife South Africa, Johannesburg.
- Berliner D. & Desmet P. 2007. Eastern Cape Biodiversity Conservation Plan: Technical Report. Department of Water Affairs and Forestry Project No 2005-012, Pretoria. 1 August 2007.
- Barbour, T. 2007. *Guideline for involving social assessment specialists in EIA processes*. Provincial Government of the Western Cape, Department of Environmental Affairs & Development Planning, Cape Town.
- Brownlie, S. 2005. *Guideline for involving biodiversity specialists in EIA processes: Edition 1*. CSIR Report No ENV-S-C 2005 053 C. Republic of South Africa, Provincial Government of the Western Cape, Department of Environmental Affairs & Development Planning, Cape Town.
- Council for Geoscience. 2003. Simplified geology of South Africa, Lesotho and Swaziland. Council for Geoscience, Pretoria.
- Department of Environmental Affairs and Tourism. 2001. ENPAT, Department of Environmental Affairs and Tourism (DEAT), Pretoria.

Department of Environmental Affairs and Tourism. 2005. Guideline 4: Public Participation, in terms of the EIA Regulations. Integrated Environmental Management Guideline Series. Department of Environmental Affairs and Tourism (DEAT), Pretoria.

Eastern Cape Department of Environmental Affairs and Tourism. 2004. Eastern Cape State of the Environment Report. DEAT, Pretoria.

Eyethu Engineers. 2005. Proposed Eros-Neptune-Grassridge 400 kV Transmission Line Environmental Impact Assessment EIA/A24/16/3/409. Final Scoping Report. Eskom Transmission, Johannesburg.

Keatimilwe, K. and Ashton, P.J. 2005. Guideline for the review of specialist input in EIA processes: Edition 1. CSIR Report No ENV-S-C 2005 053 B. Republic of South Africa, Provincial Government of the Western Cape, Department of Environmental Affairs & Development Planning, Cape Town.

Mucina, L. and Rutherford, M.C. 2006. The Vegetation of South Africa, Lesotho and Swaziland. Strelitzia 19. South African National Biodiversity Institute, Pretoria.

Münster, F. 2005. Guideline for determining the scope of specialist involvement in EIA processes: Edition 1. CSIR Report No ENV-S-C 2005 053 A. Republic of South Africa, Provincial Government of the Western Cape, Department of Environmental Affairs & Development Planning, Cape Town.

Oberholzer, B. 2005. Guideline for involving visual & aesthetic specialists in EIA processes: Edition 1. CSIR Report No ENV-S-C 2005 053 F. Republic of South Africa, Provincial Government of the Western Cape, Department of Environmental Affairs & Development Planning, Cape Town.

Winter, S. & Baumann, N. 2005. Guideline for involving heritage specialists in EIA processes: Edition 1. CSIR Report No ENV-S-C 2005 053 E. Republic of South Africa,

Provincial Government of the Western Cape, Department of Environmental Affairs & Development Planning, Cape Town.

# APPENDIX A

## CURRICULA VITAE OF EAPs

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**PERSONAL DATA**

Company  
Position in firm

Nationality  
Languages

**SALOMON PIENAAR**  
NEMA Consulting  
Environmental Practitioner  
Environmental Control Officer  
South African  
English and Afrikaans

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**EDUCATION AND PROFESSIONAL QUALIFICATIONS**

- B.Sc – North West University
  - BSc Hons (Environmental Management) – North West University
- 

**EXPERIENCE AND KEY QUALIFICATIONS****Environmental Field**

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- 1. Rehabilitation of Derelict and Ownerless Asbestos Mines:** Public participation and environmental screening of various abandoned asbestos mines throughout North West and Northern Provinces, including
  - Langley.
  - Owendale.
  - Hartland.
  - Asbes.
  - Bute.
  - Corheim.
- 2. Johannesburg Water Capex:** Responsible for compiling EMPs and compliance monitoring of Northern Waste Water Treatment Works, Unit 5 Expansion of Capacity, and Zandspruit pumpstation, rising main and existing sewer upgrade.
- 3. Tembisa Reservoir Pipeline:** Compiling EMP, Community Liaison and ECO Monitoring.
- 4. Gauteng Department of Housing Environmental Control Officer:** Compiling EMPs, Community Liaison and ECO Monitoring of the following projects:
  - Hammanskraal West, Extension 1 low-cost housing development.
  - Shoshanguve Extension 4 & 5 low-cost housing development.
  - Shoshanguve Extension 11 low-cost housing development.
  - Steve Biko - water and sewer services.
  - Rethabiseng low-cost housing development.
  - Olievenhoutbosch Extension 37 - water and sewer services.
  - Tshepiso and Tshepong low-cost housing developments.

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5. **Mocolo and Crocodile River (West) Water Augmentation Project (MCWAP):** Responsible for Public Participation (PPP) and Broader Public Involvement (PIP) Processes.
  
  6. **Upgrade of Airport Access Road and Realignment of Road in Bloemfontein:** ECO Monitoring.

**Declaration:**

I confirm that the above CV is an accurate description of my experience and qualifications.



Signature of Staff Member

Date: 26 March 2010

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**PERSONAL DATA**

Company  
Position in firm  
Nationality  
Languages

**Roxana Le Roux**  
NEMAI Consulting  
Senior Environmental Consultant  
Romanian  
English, Romanian

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**EDUCATION AND PROFESSIONAL QUALIFICATIONS**

- Honours Degree in Geography – Environmental Studies (University of Natal)
- Bachelor Degree in Social Science-Geography and Sociology (University of Natal)

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**PROJECT MANAGEMENT**

Planning and Execution of Environmental Impact Assessment and Environmental Management reports including:  
Scoping and EIA Studies  
Basic Assessments Reports  
Environmental Management Plans  
Environmental Mining

**ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTANT**

Planning and Execution of Environmental Impact Assessment Reports for the Petrochemical and Associated Industries .In general duties included:  
Mentoring Junior Staff  
Client Liaison  
Proposal and Budget Preparation  
Communication with the relevant authorities  
Field Data collection, Sourcing of and Liaison with Specialist Scientists  
Managing of Public Participation Processes  
Preparation of Scoping Reports  
Environmental Impact Assessments Reports  
Basic Assessment Reports  
Environmental Management Plans  
Follow Up Applications.

**EXPERIENCE AND KEY QUALIFICATIONS**

**(A) ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK**

Environmental Management Framework and Strategic Environmental Management Plan for the Namakwa District Municipality, Northern Cape – ongoing

**(B) ENVIRONMENTAL FEASIBILITY STUDY**

Environmental Feasibility Study for the Jozini Dam, KwaZulu Natal

### **(C) PUBLIC PARTICIPATION CO-ORDINATOR**

Manage the public participation process for Renishaw Cemetary, Scottburgh

Manage the public participation process for the proposed Neptune Poseidon 400kV power line project, Eastern Cape – ongoing

### **(D) ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT**

Scoping Report for the Proposed Low Cost Housing at Lawley Station, Gauteng Province.

Review Scoping Report for the proposed Coega Filling Stations, Port Elizabeth – Project Manager

Selected EIA Projects for the Petrochemical Industry:

Responsibilities for these projects included: client liaison; report writing, liaising with the relevant authorities; managing public participation processes; report submissions; follow up on applications.

- New Petrol Filling Station, Ilala Ridge, Durban
- New Excell Filling Station, Chatsworth, Durban
- Tank Installation, Super Trade Spar, Hlabisa
- Tank Installation, Durban South Toyota, Durban
- Tank Installation, Natal Joinery Works, Jacobs
- Tank Installation, Y - Motors Service Station, Umlazi
- Tank Installation, Hill Service Station, Durban
- Tank Installation, Jamludi Service Station, Kranskop
- Tank Installation, H. J. Stander & Sons, Umbongintwini
- Tank Installation, Ushukela Milling, Umhlali
- Tank Installation, Pongola Oil, Pongola
- Tank Installation, Ramsgate Service Station, Ramsgate
- Tank Installation, Kenfield Motors, Durban
- Tank Installation, Jogias Service Station, Umzinto
- Tank Installation, Prospecton Motors, Durban



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- Tank Installation, Bonamanzi Service Station, Winklespruit
  - Tank Installation, Mvuma Farm, Upper Tongaat
  - Tank Installation, M3 Carriers, Stanger
  - Tank Installation, Rhino Cash & Carry, Umzinto
  - Tank Installation, Ntuzuma Filling Station, Ntuzuma
  - Tank Installation, Inanda Service Station, Inanda
  - Tank Installation, Manjoes Filling Station, Ntuzuma
  - Tank Installation, Lishans Service Station, Umhlatuzana
  - Tank Installation, Wesgro Truck Station, Durban

#### **(E) BASIC ASSESSMENT REPORTS**

Basic Assessment Report for the Proposed Low Cost Housing at Temba Rentview, Gauteng Province.

Basic Assessment Report for the Renishaw Cemetary, Scottburgh

Compiled Basic Assessment Reports for the petrochemical industry in KwaZulu Natal.

Responsibilities included: client liaison; report writing, liaising with the relevant authorities; managing public participation processes; report submissions; follow up on applications.

#### **(F) MINING APPLICATIONS**

Mining Right Permit, Mount Currie, Kokstad – Project Manager: Compiled report

Environmental Management Plan for Mining, Tongaat – Project Manager: Compiled report

Environmental Management Plan for Mining, Umzinto– Project Manager: Compiled report

#### **Declaration:**

I confirm that the above CV is an accurate description of my experience and qualifications.

Signature of Staff Member

Date:

3 November 2009

Roxana Le Roux



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**PERSONAL DATA**

Education  
Nationality  
Languages

**CIARAN CHIDLEY**  
Pr Eng, BSc (Eng) (Civil) B.A. (Econ)  
South African  
English and Afrikaans

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**EDUCATION AND PROFESSIONAL QUALIFICATIONS**

- Registered Professional Engineer with the Engineering Council of South Africa – Reg. no. 980360
  - B.Sc (Eng) Civil Engineering – University of the Witwatersrand
  - B.A. Economics, Philosophy – University of South Africa
  - Master of Business Administration – University of the Witwatersrand
  - Certified training as an Occupational Health and Safety Officer.
- 

**EXPERIENCE AND KEY QUALIFICATIONS**

- Jan 2000 to date • **Nemai Consulting – Environmental, Health and Safety Auditor**  
Project leader for EIAs, SEAs, and EMFs.  
Environmental auditing and monitoring of projects for clients.  
Health and Safety agent duties for various types of construction projects
- Aug 1997 – Jan 2000 • **Bergman-Ingérop ending Regional Manager, Nelspruit Office,**  
overall responsibility for projects in a variety of disciplines carried out in Mpumalanga
- June 1994 – Jul 1997 • **Site and Safety Agent for Murray and Roberts/Gillis – Mason.**  
oversaw a variety of construction projects in the capacity of project leader
- Jan 1993 – June 1994 • **National Service – SA Navy in Simonstown, Gordons Bay and Silvermine/SAS Protea**
- 

June 2007



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## INVOLVEMENT IN SPECIFIC PROJECTS OF INTEREST

- Hazelmere Dam Raising EIA
- Project leader of the raising of the Hazelmere Dam EIA. The project involved the raising of the dam by 7m to increase the dam yield. The EIA involved the review of various specialist disciplines including flora, fauna, heritage, visual, operational rules and a social impact assessment. Comprehensive public participation was conducted for the project including the conducting of focus groups sessions and open days.
- Empangeni Richards Bay Waste Water Link
- Project leader of the EIA for a new waste water pipeline linking Empangeni's Industrial areas to the Richards Bay Main Outfall. The pipe length was 20 kilometres. The EIA included route review, flora and fauna specialist studies and risk assessment across a road bridge crossing. A public participation campaign was conducted along the route and yielded co-operation with all affected landowners. Was involved in negotiations for crop compensation.
- Phokeng to Sun City Road
- Project leader for the widening and re-routing of the main transport link between Rustenburg and Sun City. The road width was doubled along its length and re-routed around the town of Boshhoek. The EIA involved extensive consultations with landowners regarding environmental impacts and expropriation processes. The re-routing of the road around Boshhoek was highly controversial and necessitated a comprehensive socio-economic study. Additional specialist studies involved flora, fauna and heritage. Applications were also made to DME for permissions to create and use borrow pits.
- Gauteng Department of Housing EIAs
- Project leader for all the EIAs conducted for Housing Developments in Tshwane during a three year period. The project involved EIAs for 32 sites and included the conducting and oversight of specialist studies ranging from socio-economic, flora, fauna, heritage, visual impacts, noise impacts and traffic studies. The projects all involved Public Participation and liaison with community structures.
- Fairbreeze C Ext Public Participation
- Project leader for the Public Participation campaign for the EIA required for the establishment of a Mineral Sands Mine adjacent to Mtunzini, Kwa-Zulu Natal. The project was controversial and a series of 12 public meetings were necessary for the project. Impacts and mitigations formed an important part of the process and as such close liaison with the various specialists was necessary. In this case, the specialist studies were geology, geo-hydrology, water resources, avi-fauna, heritage, socio economic, noise, visual, operational rules and traffic.
- Fairbreeze C Ext Socio-Economic
- Conducted the Socio-Economic specialist study for the project. The study presented the socio-economic status quo of the area, generated impacts that the mine would have on the community and



- 
- StudyPublic Participation suggested mitigation measures. The report was included in the final EIA for the mine.
- - Heritage Park SEA Project Leader for the Strategic Environmental Assessment for the Heritage Park. The Heritage Park is a project involving the joining the Pilanesburg Game Reserve and the Madikwe Nature Reserve in the North West Province. The resultant park will rival the Kruger Park in size. The SEA involved a status quo assessment and the placing of environmental limits to development. The project involved extensive GIS mapping.
  - Jukskei River EMF Project leader for the Jukskei River Environmental Management Framework. The river is highly stressed and the project presented a status quo assessment and options to arrest and reverse the degradation. The project suggested a number of mitigation measures such as litter traps, river velocity reduction measures, bank repair and rehabilitation and appropriate river management measures. The study also involved a hydrological assessment of the catchment and resultant river flows.
  - ERP Mine Water Project leader for a project that identified the various sources of the ground water reporting to the ERP Mine. The Mine is one of the lowest in a chain of gold mines along the so called Main Reef of the Witwatersrand, As such, mine water from "higher" mines decant though existing mine workings to reach ERP, a distance of 50 kms. The report demonstrated that water was indeed reporting from other mines and from surface holings considerable distances away from the mine. The report was used to justify the sharing of pumping costs incurred by ERP to keep their works free of water.
  - Lebombo Border Post The upgrading of the facilities at the border post between Moçambique and South Africa. Preliminary and detailed design of the new truck backup facilities and the existing border post facilities were carried out and construction drawings were produced. The work was multi-disciplinary in nature and involved structural design of buildings, civil and earthworks design and roadway design including an intersection with a national road. Construction monitoring was carried out under my supervision, as was the budgeting and reporting to the project manager. The work was carried out under the New Engineering Contract documents. The project was conducted whilst I was office manager of the Bergman-Ingérop branch in Nelspruit. The construction value of the project was R15 million.
  - Nkomazi District Bulk Water Supply This project was the design and construction of bulk water supply to the eleven villages on the right bank of the Lomati river in the Nkomazi District, Mpumalanga. Preliminary and detailed designs were carried out and construction drawings were prepared. The



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were carried out and construction drawings were prepared. The project entailed the design and construction of three concrete reservoirs, 7000m of rising main and 4000m of gravity mains. All interconnecting pipe work at the reservoirs, reservoir control mechanisms and raw water river abstraction pump stations were included in the scope of the works. The project was conducted whilst I was office manager of the Bergman-Ingérop branch in Nelspruit. The construction value of the project was R9 million.

- Construction of reinforced concrete reservoirs
- Three reinforced concrete reservoirs were constructed under my direction as a site agent at Murray and Roberts / Gillis-Mason. They were of a unique, in-house, design and varied in size from 5MI to 10MI. All three had concrete domed roofs. The value of each contract was approximately R2 million.

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"I Ciaran Chidley confirm that the above CV is an accurate description of my experience and qualifications.

Signed .....

**C.Chidley**

.....

**Date**



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## ABBREVIATED CV

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### PERSONAL DATA

Company  
Position in firm  
Nationality  
Languages

**DHANASHREE NAIDOO**  
Nemai Consulting  
Project Manager  
South African  
English and Afrikaans

---

### EDUCATION

- BSc Chemical Engineering – University of Natal. Professionally registered Engineer with ECSA
  - Internationally accredited environmental auditor.
  - Social and Institutional Development Certificate – University of Pretoria
  - Completed a course on Agenda 21 by DEAT
  - Public participation certificate – University of Pretoria.
  - Social Impact Assessment Certificate – University of Potchefstroom
- 

### RELEVANT EXPERIENCE

#### (A) DWAF RELATED PROJECTS

- 1) Developed Provincial Water Sector Plan Guideline.
- 2) Developed concept paper on Water for Growth and Development.
- 3) Developed checklists for EDSS.
- 4) Developed monitoring and auditing guidelines.
- 5) Input on SDMS.
- 6) Input on 2<sup>nd</sup> Edition CEIMP.

#### (B) ENVIRONMENTAL AUDITING AND REPORTING

- 1) Completed an environmental and safety audit for the decommissioning of the Grootvlei Power Station.
- 2) Completed an environmental and safety audit for the decommissioning of the Camden Power Station.
- 3) Completed an environmental audit for the decommissioning of the Komati Power Station.
- 4) Completed an environmental and safety audit for the Total Bottling Plant in Dakar, Senegal.
- 5) Completed the verification of the Rand Water Environmental Report for 2001.
- 6) Completed an environmental report for the Pindamondagaba development in Brazil.
- 7) Completed environmental auditing of all landfills in Gauteng for the provincial government.

#### (C) ENVIRONMENTAL ENGINEERING

- 1) Environmental design review of the Naphta Tar Extraction Plant at Sasol.

- 2) Environmental design review of the upgrade of certain process at Sapref plant.
- 3) Environmental design of the Total Gas Bottling Plant in Senegal.

**(D) AIR, WATER AND SOIL MONITORING AND CONTROL**

- 1) Catchment Study. Determine the impact of raw sewage in the Elands River Catchment area on the Valkopdam.
- 2) Catchment Study: Impact of defunct mines on water quality in the Loskopdam catchment.
- 3) Water quality analysis for the Jukskei and the Klipspruit Catchment.
- 4) Soil and Ground water monitoring, quality control and remediation measures for Collect-a-can site in Vanderbylpark. The soil was highly contaminated with various inorganic chemicals.
- 5) Soil, water and air quality analysis for chemical spill at the Eskom Phalaborwa sub-station site. The polluting agents were essentially phosphates.
- 6) Air emission control management at Eskom Power Stations. Monitoring plans were implemented to assess air emission from the stacks. Various cleaning technologies were investigated.
- 7) Air emission analysis at the Cast Iron Pipe Factory in Pretoria. Review and compared smelter technologies. This formed part of the EIA study for the construction of a new plant; however, the study did include review of air emission monitoring on the existing plant. This was a requirement from CAPCO.
- 8) Scale Inhibitors: Study done in conjunction with the CSIR to determine the impact of the use of scale inhibitors at Eskom Power Stations on water quality.
- 9) Air, water and soil analysis at the Total Senegal Plant. Did trial studies of dispersion tests at the plant in order to satisfy the French Environmental Legislation.
- 8) Kendal Power Station Water Balance – Prepared software package to monitor water usage and effluent use at the station.
- 10) Simunye Return to Service (RTS) Report – Performed feasibility and environmental study and made recommendations on process water, effluent and stormwater management, cooling water system, chemical dosing systems, and air emission control and sewerage treatment system for Grootvlei Power Station.
- 11) Environmental Review – Responsible for interpreting ground and surface water analysis in accordance with the drinking water standards as set out by the DWAF within Eskom

**(E) RESEARCH PROJECTS (in conjunction with various institutions)**

- 1) Hydrogen Research – Engaged in research associated with the novel approach of handling and venting contaminated hydrogen mixtures.
- 2) Scale Inhibitors – Used regression test analysis to determine whether the generic approach to scale prevention within Eskom was possible and the environmental effect on the ash dams of dosing scale inhibitors.
- 3) Hydrogen Venting – Responsible for performing all calculations associated with the venting of hydrogen air mixtures. Reviewed and commented on hydrogen handling specification/standard. Completed extensive literature surveys locally and internationally.
- 4) Fire Protection – Part of design team responsible for novel approach to conveyor belt protection. Wrote software package to predict effects of water droplet sizes on extinguishing fires. Completed extensive literature surveys locally and internationally.



- 5) Crystallisation Modelling – Extensively involved in the modelling of the growth of calcium sulphate crystals, optimisation of crystallisation processes and investigating the effects of various parameters on the growth of crystals.
- 6) Completed literature search on public participation in water related projects in third and first world countries.

#### **(F) COMPILING SPECIFICATION DOCUMENTS**

- 1) Majuba Power Station Cooling Water Treatment Plant – Compiled detailed design technical specification document for the cooling water treatment plant that when out on tender.
- 2) Hendrina Power Station Lime Dosing Plant – Compiled design specification for new lime dosing plant.
- 3) Condensate Polishing Plant – Part of technical team that was responsible for compiling the detail specification document for Majuba power stations CPP.
- 4) Demineralisation Plant – Part of technical team that was responsible for compiling the detail specification document for the Demin plant at Majuba Power Station.
- 5) Kriel Power Station Modifications to the Recovered Water System – Prepared the design specification for the modification to the recovered water system at the station.

#### **(G) RISK ASSESSMENTS**

- 1) Total Gas holding facilities, Senegal – Completed Risk Assessment Study for the existing infrastructure as well as a new gas sphere and bottling plant. The study was done in accordance to the French Legislation.
- 2) Contingency Plans for Simunye Power Station – Compiled document presenting the various contingency plans, in the event of an environmental disaster, for the different decommissioned stations. The report was aimed at satisfying the needs and requirements set by the DWAF and DEAT. Focused on HAZOP analysis and pollution control from a design point of view.
- 3) Risk and Environmental Impact Assessment and Integrated Environmental Management – Reviewed and commented on numerous RIA's, EIA's and IEM's for the various Eskom stations.
- 4) Prepared oil spill contingency plans for Eskom wide power stations.

#### **(H) WASTE MANAGEMENT**

- 1) Part of audit team responsible for waste disposal sites especially at Arnot Power Station
- 2) Reviewed medical waste practices at the Groothoek Hospital in the Northern Province. Responsible for co-ordinating all the various departments in the Northern Province in resolving illegal dumping of medical waste in the province.
- 3) Completed various studies and audits on the Eskom ash dumps.
- 4) From April 2000 to date I have been employed by the Waste Management Division in Gauteng to review EIA studies submitted by consultants, to be part of the Medical Waste Management Project, to investigate the remediation of contaminated soil and to undertake indepth literature survey of rubber re-cycling nationally and internationally.

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**(I) TECHNICAL PROJECTS**

- 1) Kendal Power Station Wet Cleaning System – Carried out site investigations. Compiled operating philosophy to reduce water consumption, after doing a feasibility study of the systems. Focussed on environmental concerns associated with the reticulation of polluted water around the station. Reviewed all analytical data.
- 2) Matla Power Station – Excess Water Management – Responsible for interpreting plant data and offering the station technical support. Investigated a novel approach to dealing with sulphate-saturated water. Assessed the effect of mine wastewater on the surrounding environment.
- 3) Duvha Power Station – Mechanical audit on the stations hydrogen plant was awarded to external contractors. Due to various reasons I was contracted in by the contractors to interpret the findings of the audit and propose future recommendations for the improvement and safety of the plant.
- 4) Matla/Kriel Power Station Pre-treatment Plant – Investigated various operating scenarios to alleviate excess polluted water problems and the consequences of the environment.
- 5) Majuba Water Balance and 2 Shifting Scenario's – Prepared a water balance programme tailored to suit Majuba Power Station's unique operating regime of both wet and dry cold systems. Concentrated on the impact of 2 shifting on the stations water consumption.
- 6) Potable Water Production – Investigated life extension studies on potable production within Eskom's decommissioned stations. Evaluated projected water demands on the various water schemes and the effect on downstream users in the event of increased demand.
- 7) Duvha Power Station Blowdown System – Part of design team that investigated the re-routing of boiler blow downs.
- 8) Kendal Power Station Water Balance – Prepared software package to monitor water usage and effluent use at the station.

**(E) Management**

- 1) Managed the EMP study for the Maputo Corridor in Mozambique. This involved co-ordinating the construction programme, the Social investigation, the Environmental study and working with the South African and Mozambican Environmental Departments, the various Contractors and the Trans African Consortium. This was the largest project in both countries to be designed in accordance to ISO 14001 standards.
- 2) Project managed the environmental programmes for 70 Build, Operate, Train and Transfer (BoTT) projects in the Northern Province. This was an initiative programme from the then Kadar Asmal Projects. Prepared business plans and area development plans for METSICO, the consortium appointed by DWAF to facilitate the projects.
- 3) Endangered Wildlife Trust: Fund for the re-introduction of the Blue Cranes into Seekoeivlei area. Responsible for securing funding for this project from the Ingérop Group, a French based consortium. Managed the project for them in South Africa.
- 4) Managed a R600 000 000 project from DBSA for the EIA and EMP study on a 1000km long Fibre Optic Communication Line in Mozambique. The Client is TDM and the project starts in Beira in the North and runs to Maputo in the South. The entire project is in accordance to ISO 14001 standards. This was the first project of its kind in Mozambique.

- 5) International and National Manager for all Bergman Ingérops Environmental Divisions. Appointed by the company in April 1998 to start an in-house environmental division. The company expanded in this field and now has 5 local departments and 4 international departments.
- 6) Prepared Business Plans for future community development projects.

**(F) Institutional and Social Development**

- 1) Social development in Zonkesizwe, Voslorus, Villa Liza, the Ned Pillay camp and Zama Zama camp. Each study involved the training and development of local people in maintenance and operation of stand pipes, water wise principles, recycling of waste and safety issues pertaining to pipelines in the area.
- 2) Reviewed encroachments on Spoornet property. Advised on the training and empowerment of community members.
- 3) Responsible for the investigation for an Air Quality Management Strategy in Gauteng. All stakeholders on a national and local government level were interviewed. Did a complete survey of responsibilities at each level of government. Completed a statistical analysis of the findings. Assessed the interaction of inter-governmental departments and the success thereof.
- 4) Presently part of the National steering committee, which was established by DEAT to review the principles for an Environmental Education Strategy for the country. This includes determining the feasibility of the strategy, methods of educating the country on their environmental rights, procedures for training government staff members and the responsibilities of the private sector.
- 5) Presently completing a social survey for DWAF, on the impact of defunct mines in the Loskopdam catchment area on the social environment.
- 6) Responsible for the partial management and training programme for all ISD functions on the BoTT projects in the Northern Province from 1998 to 1999.
- 7) Empowerment through training of PSC members to understand the scope and consequences of project business plans on water related projects.
- 8) The training and development of PSC members in the Boksburg and Germiston Council area in project management skills, chairing meeting and an introduction to the environmental principles on all water related projects.
- 9) Responsible for the selection and training of labour desk officers in the management of local work force during the construction phase of Rand Water projects. Each CLO was an unemployed member of the affected community and the end of each course which is approximately 6 months was issued with certificates.

**(G) EIA's, SIA's and EMPs'**

- 1) Boksburg Cason Pipeline –Completed detailed EIA for the construction of a 13 km pipeline.
- 2) Bethal Pipeline – EIA on a pipeline in Bethal. Pipeline goes through very sensitive environments.
- 3) EIA for filling station in Weltevreden Park
- 4) Cement Mortar Lining – EIA for the cement mortar lining of a 30 km pipeline in Zonkesizwe and Vosloorus

- 
- 5) Total Gas holding facilities, Senegal – Completed Environmental Impact Assessment Study for the existing infrastructure as well as a new gas sphere.
  - 6) EIA and SIA of 30km long pipeline in Germiston.
  - 7) EIA, SIA and EMP for 13km long pipeline in Boksburg. Responsible for the relocation of informal dwellers on the servitude in Villa Liza. Instrumental in rezoning the servitude area as public open space so that the community of Villa Liza and Windmill Park ext 2 can now use the land for recreational purposes. This is a novel approach.
  - 8) EIA for Casino Development in Queenstown. Involved details Social Impact Assessment study of the project on the community and EIA because the casino is to be located in the De Lange Nature Reserve.
  - 9) EIA for Cast Iron Pipe Factory in Pretoria. Was successful in getting the Client, Stanton from the UK, an exemption on the project.
  - 10) EIA and EMP for pipeline for Hartbeespoortdam Local Town Council
  - 11) EIA, EMP and SIA for toll Facilities, Boardwalk and Parking Area for Hartbeespoortdam Local Town Council
  - 12) EIA and EMP for water reticulation project in Piet Gouws.
  - 13) I was employed by the Inspectorate Division in Gauteng for the period from January 2000 to March 2000 as a Senior Environmental Officer.
  - 14) EMP and social survey for the Witbank to Maputo Toll road on the Mozambican side.
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"I Dhanashree Naidoo confirm that the above CV is an accurate description of my experience and qualifications.

Signed .....

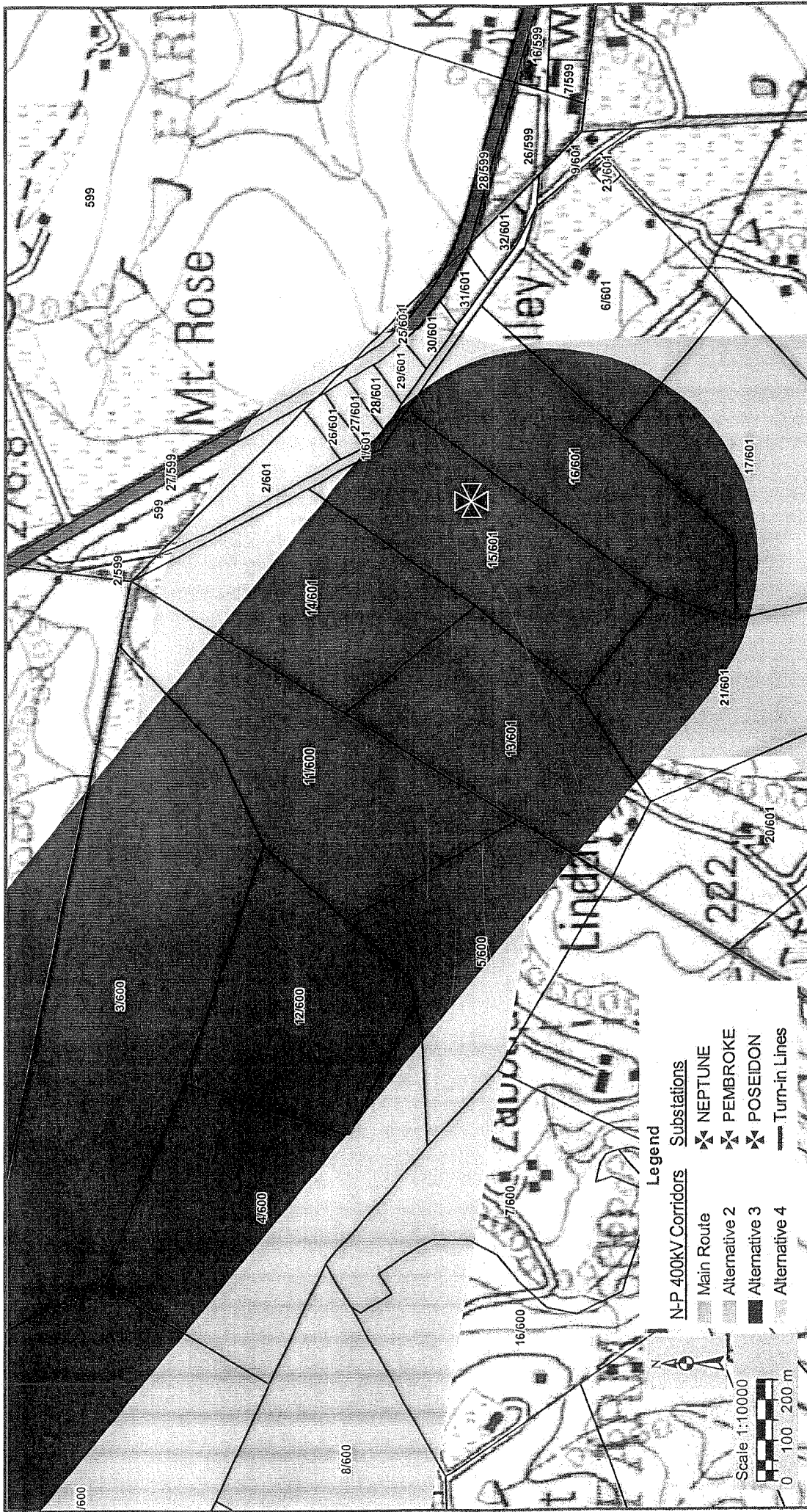
**D. Naidoo**

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**Date**

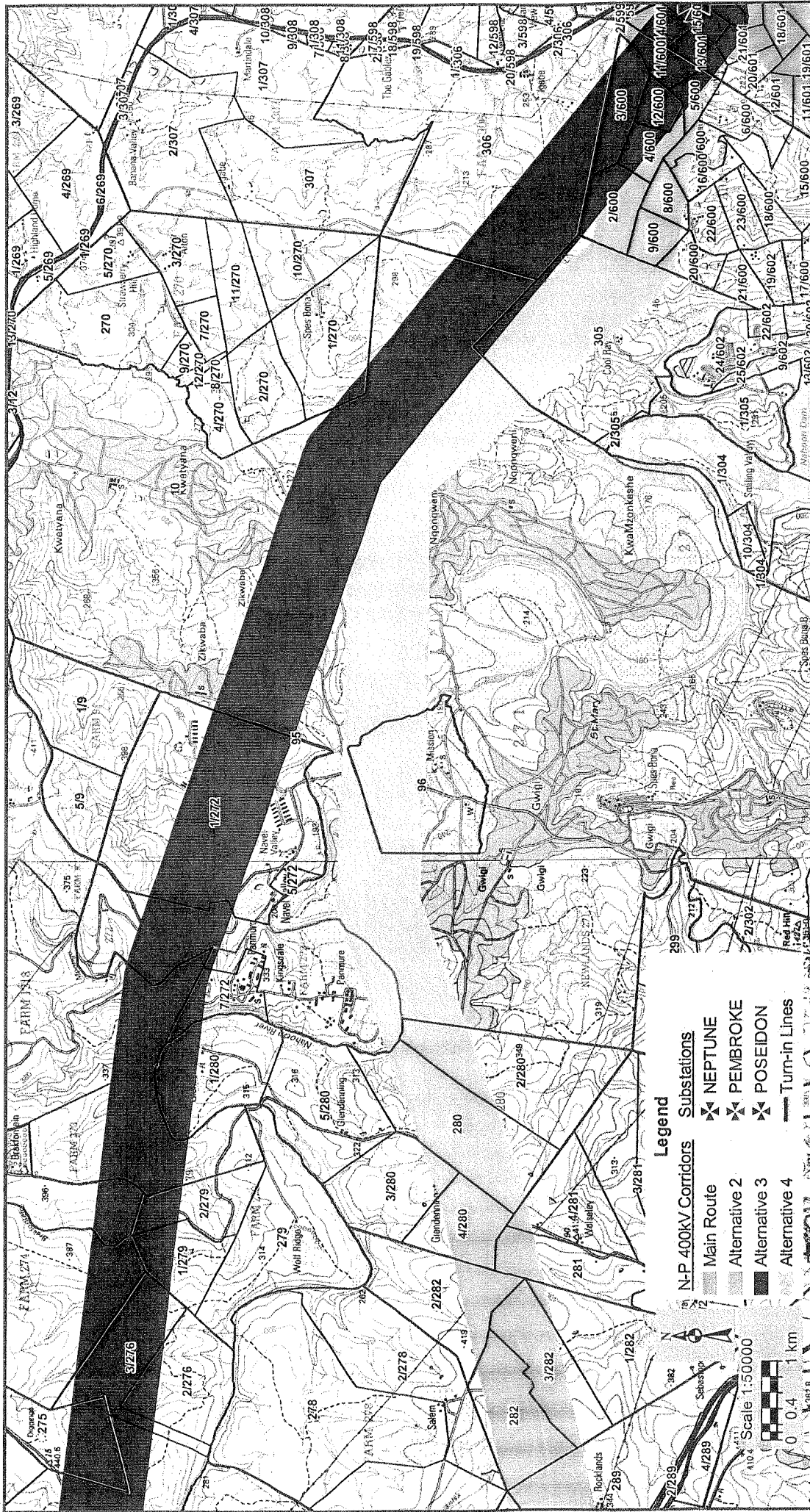
# APPENDIX B

## CADASTRAL MAPS OF THE SERVITUDE ROUTE



**LOCALITY MAP 1**

<p><b>Client:</b></p> <p>Eskom Holdings Limited Eskom Transmission Division</p>	<p><b>Prepared by:</b></p> 
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**LOCALITY MAP 2**

Client:

**Eskom Holdings Limited**  
Eskom Transmission Division

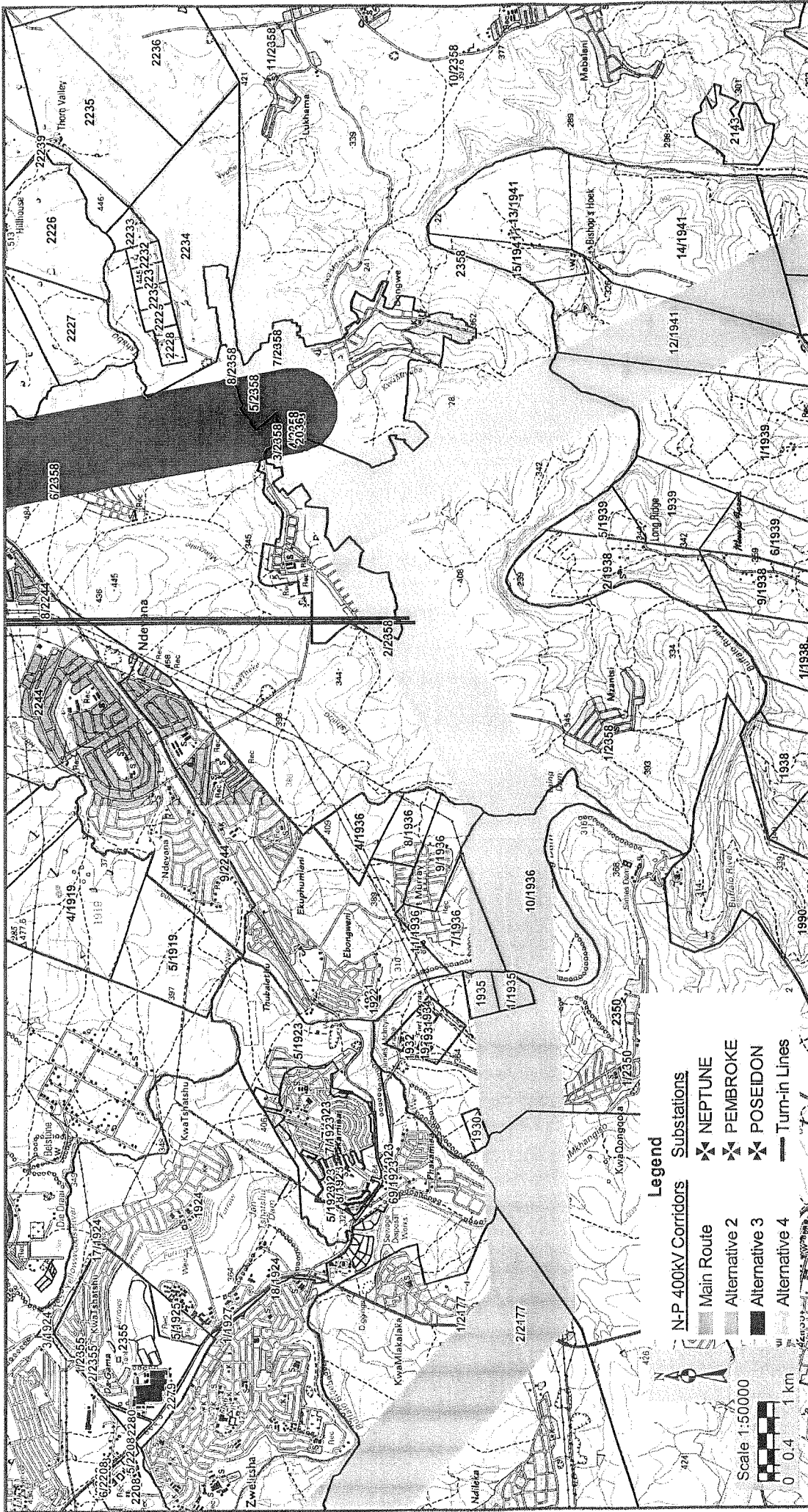
Prepared by:



**Neptune-Poseidon 400 kV Power Line**







**LOCALITY MAP 4**

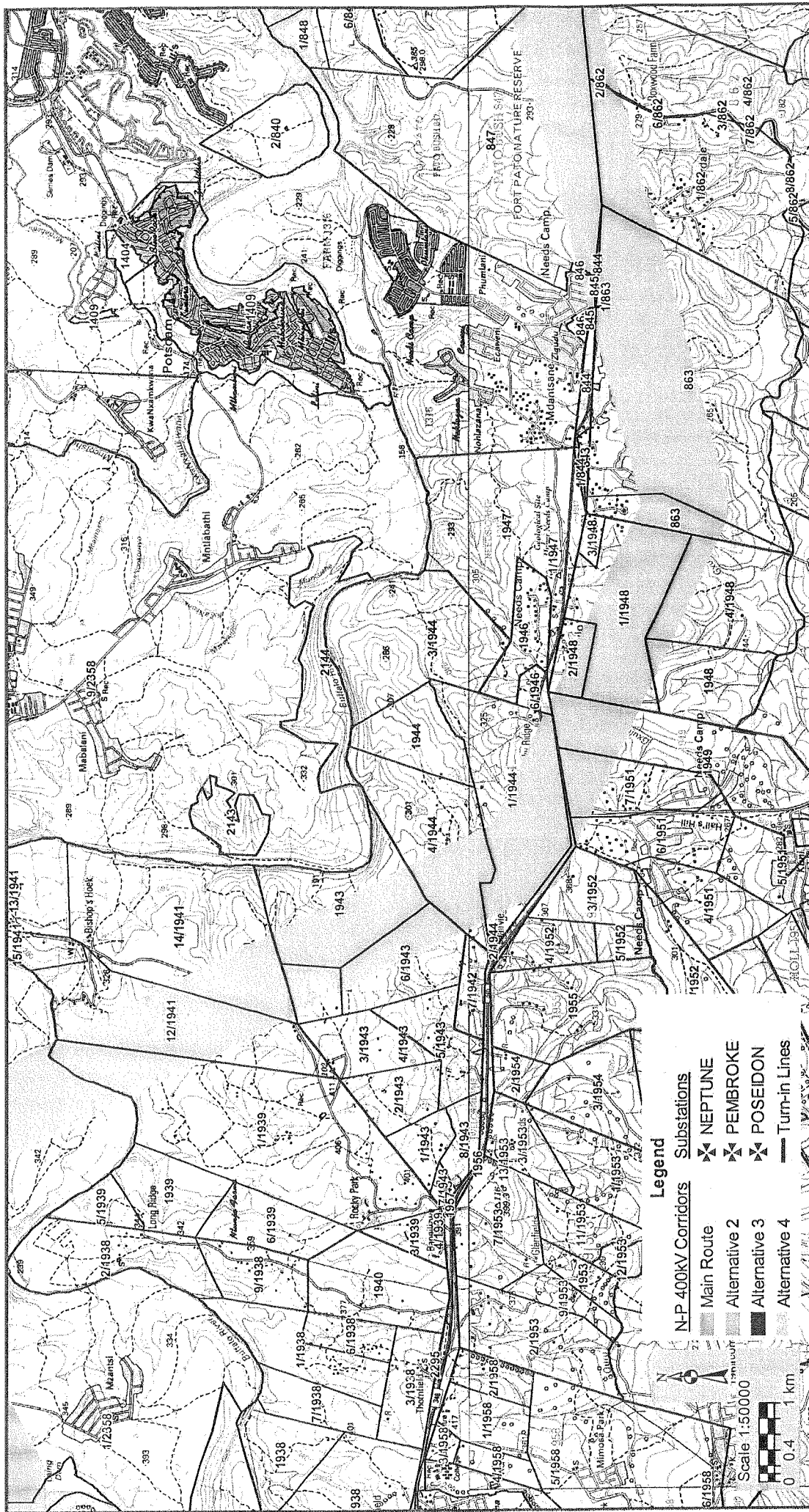
Client:

**Eskom Holdings Limited**  
Eskom Transmission Division

Prepared by:



**Neptune-Poseidon 400 kV Power Line**



**LOCALITY MAP 5**

Client:

**Eskom Holdings Limited**  
Eskom Transmission Division

Prepared by:



**Neptune-Poseidon 400 kV Power Line**



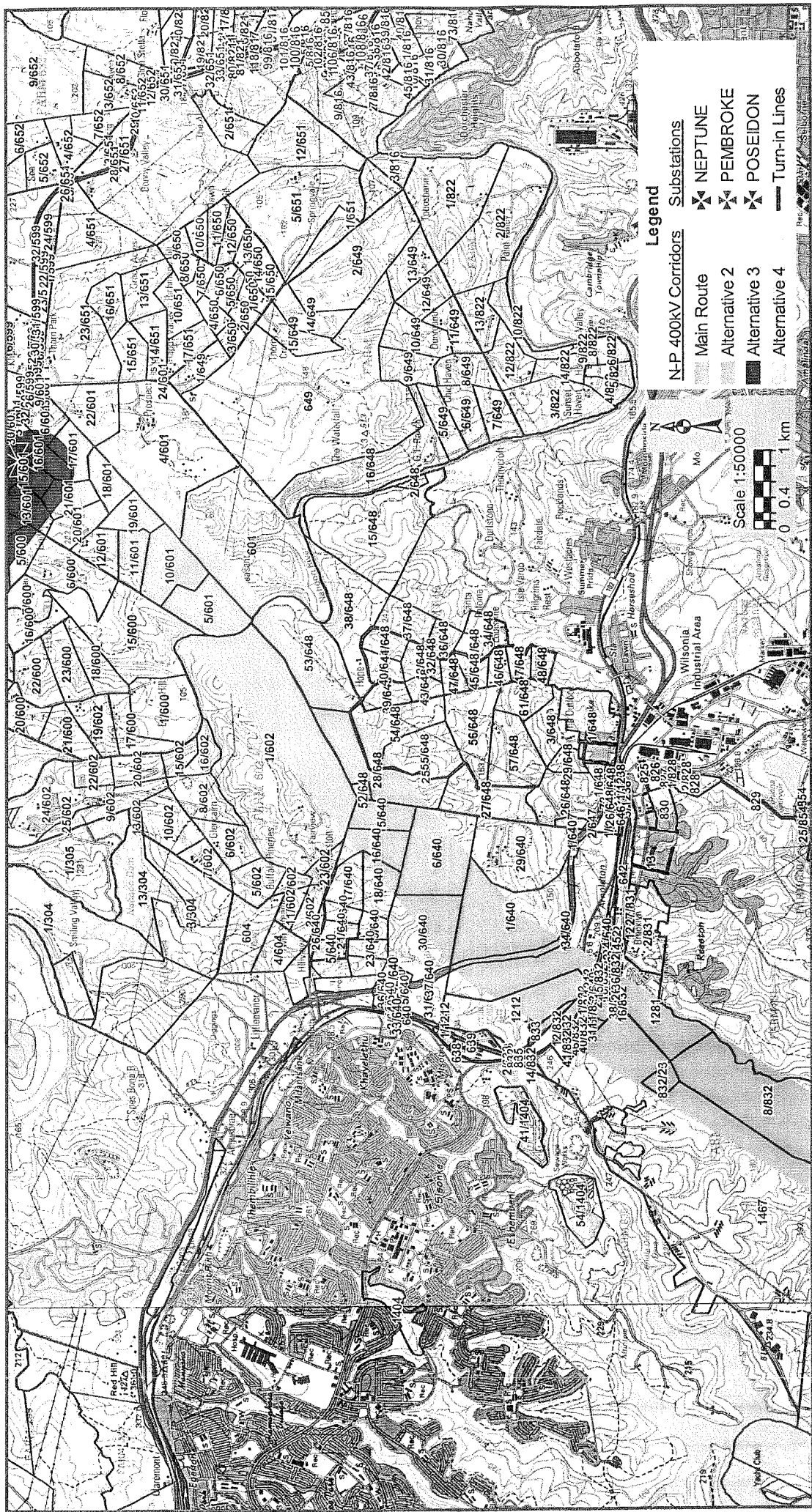
**LOCALITY MAP 6**

Client:


**Eskom Holdings Limited**  
Eskom Transmission Division

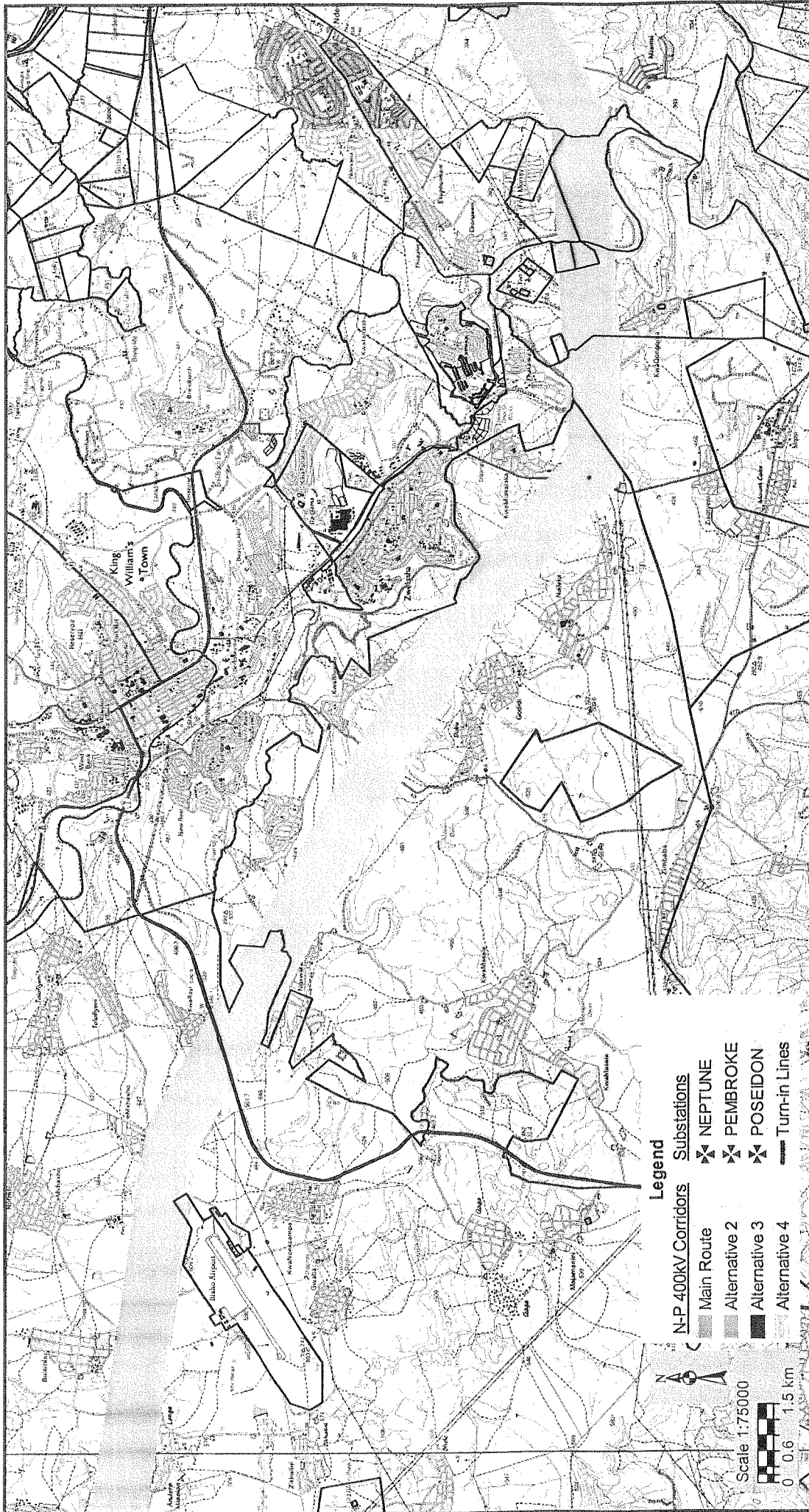
Prepared by:





**LOCALITY MAP 7**

<p><b>Client:</b></p> <p><b>Eskom Holdings Limited</b> Eskom Transmission Division</p>	<p><b>Prepared by:</b></p> 
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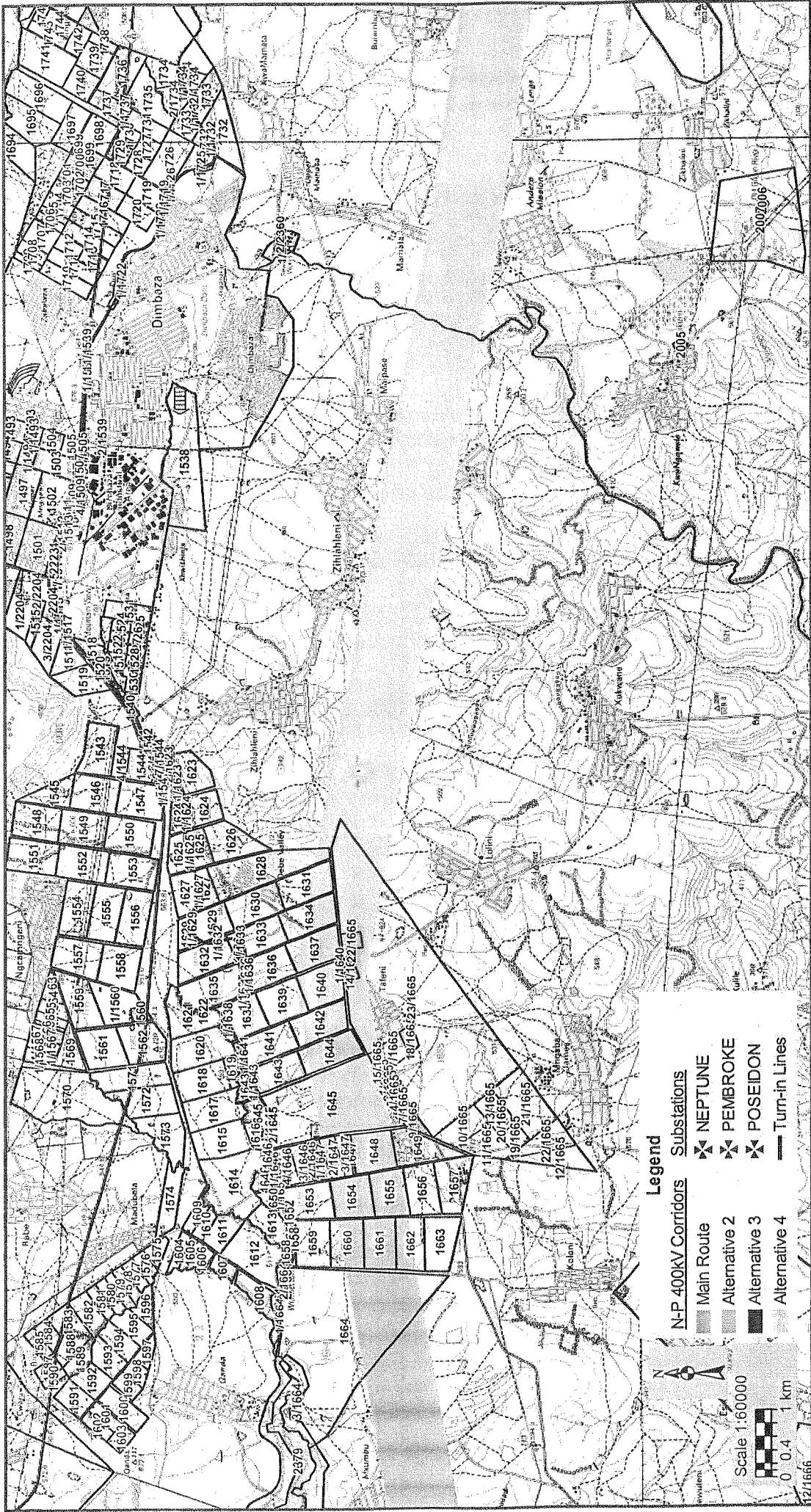


- Legend**
- N-P 400kV Corridors**
- Main Route
  - Alternative 2
  - Alternative 3
  - Alternative 4
- Substations**
- NEPTUNE
  - PEMBROKE
  - POSEIDON
  - Turn-in Lines

Scale 1:75000  
 0 0.6 1.5 km

**LOCALITY MAP 8**

Client: <b>Eskom Holdings Limited</b> Eskom Transmission Division	<b>Neptune-Poseidon 400 kV Power Line</b>	Prepared by: 
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**LOCALITY MAP 9**

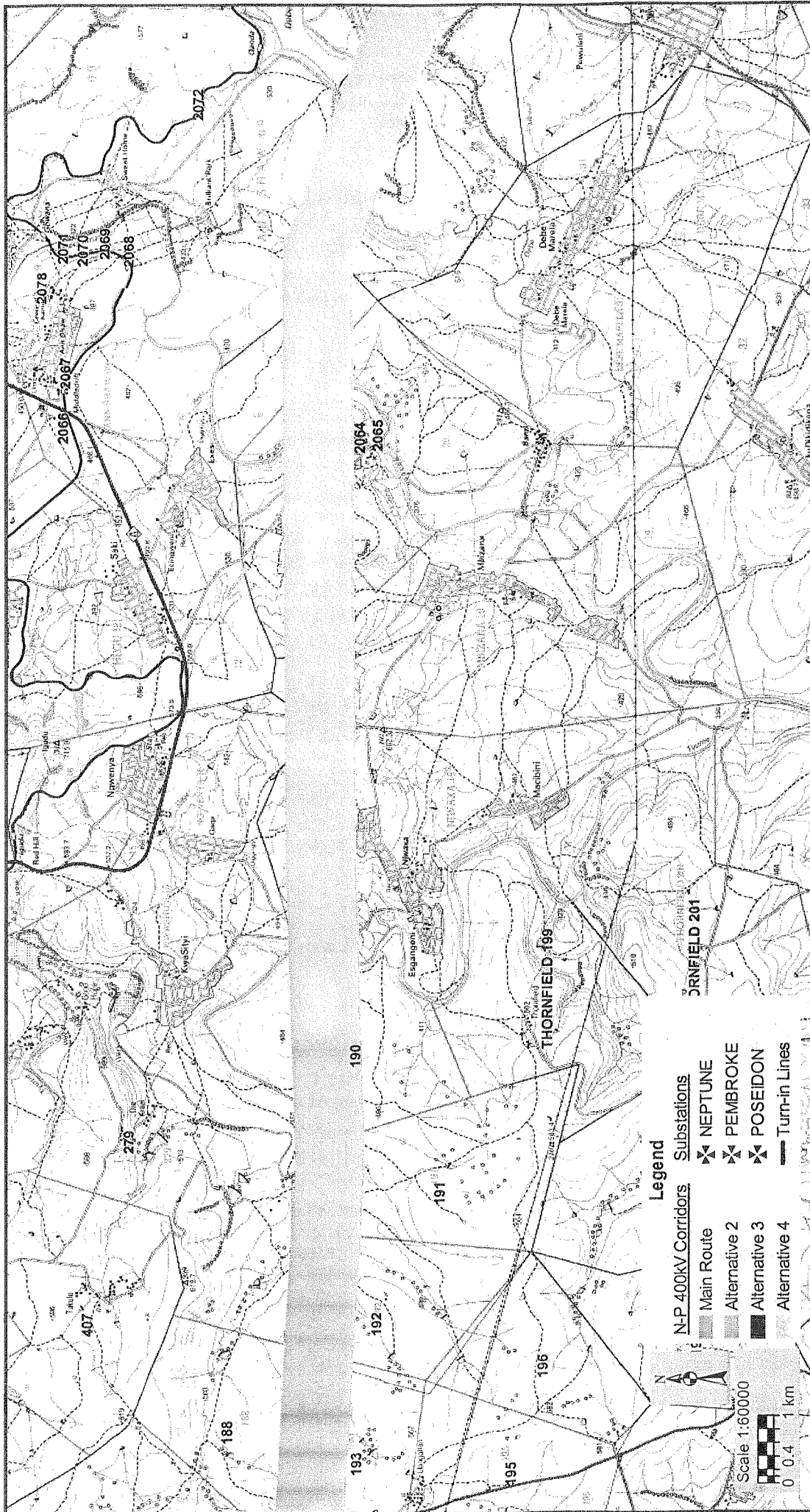
Prepared by:



**Neptune-Poseidon 400 kV Power Line**

Client:

**Eskom Holdings Limited**  
Eskom Transmission Division



**LOCALITY MAP 10**

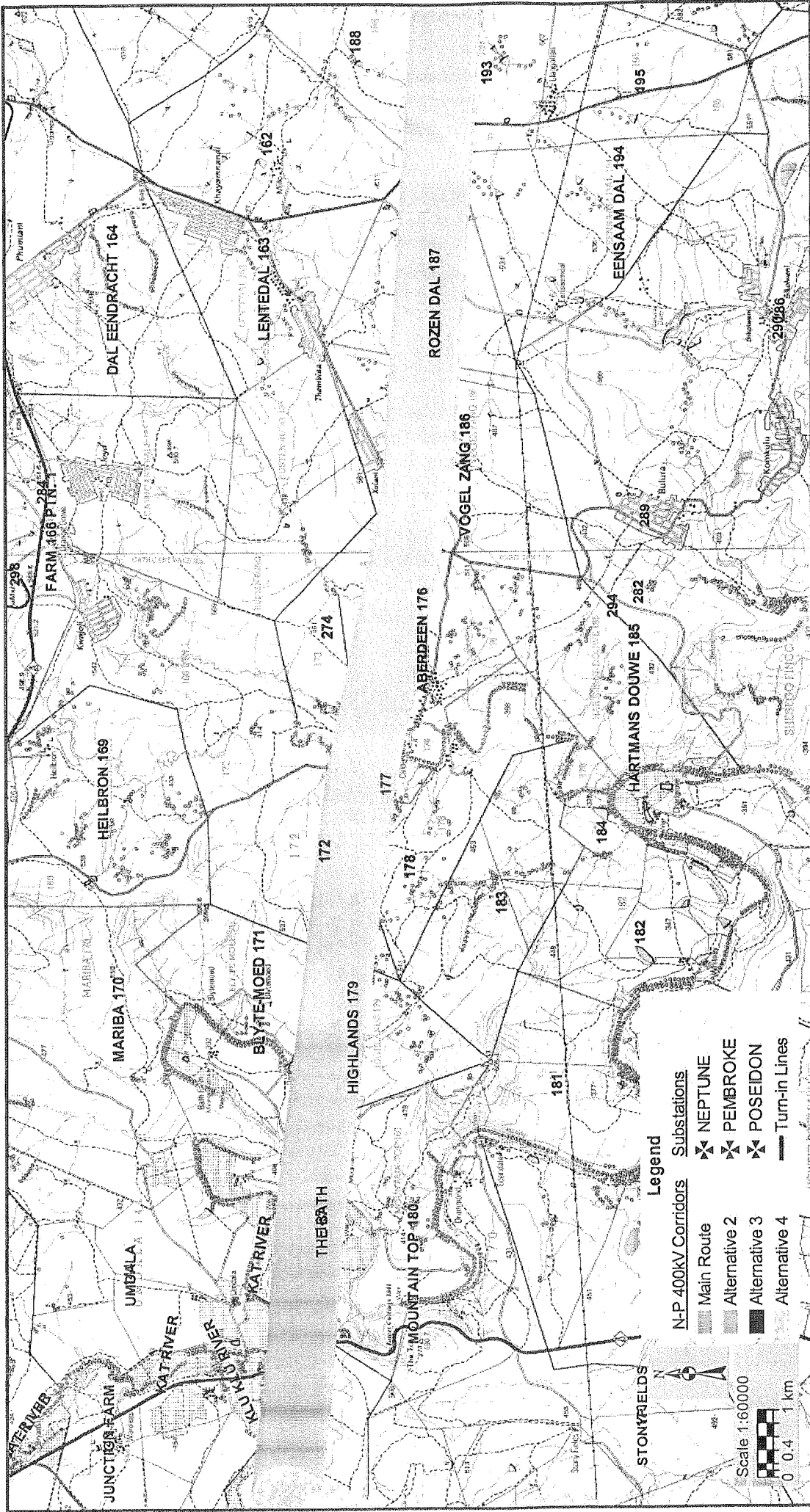
Client:

Eskom Holdings Limited  
Eskom Transmission Division

Prepared by:



**Neptune-Poseidon 400 kV Power Line**



**LOCALITY MAP 11**

Client:

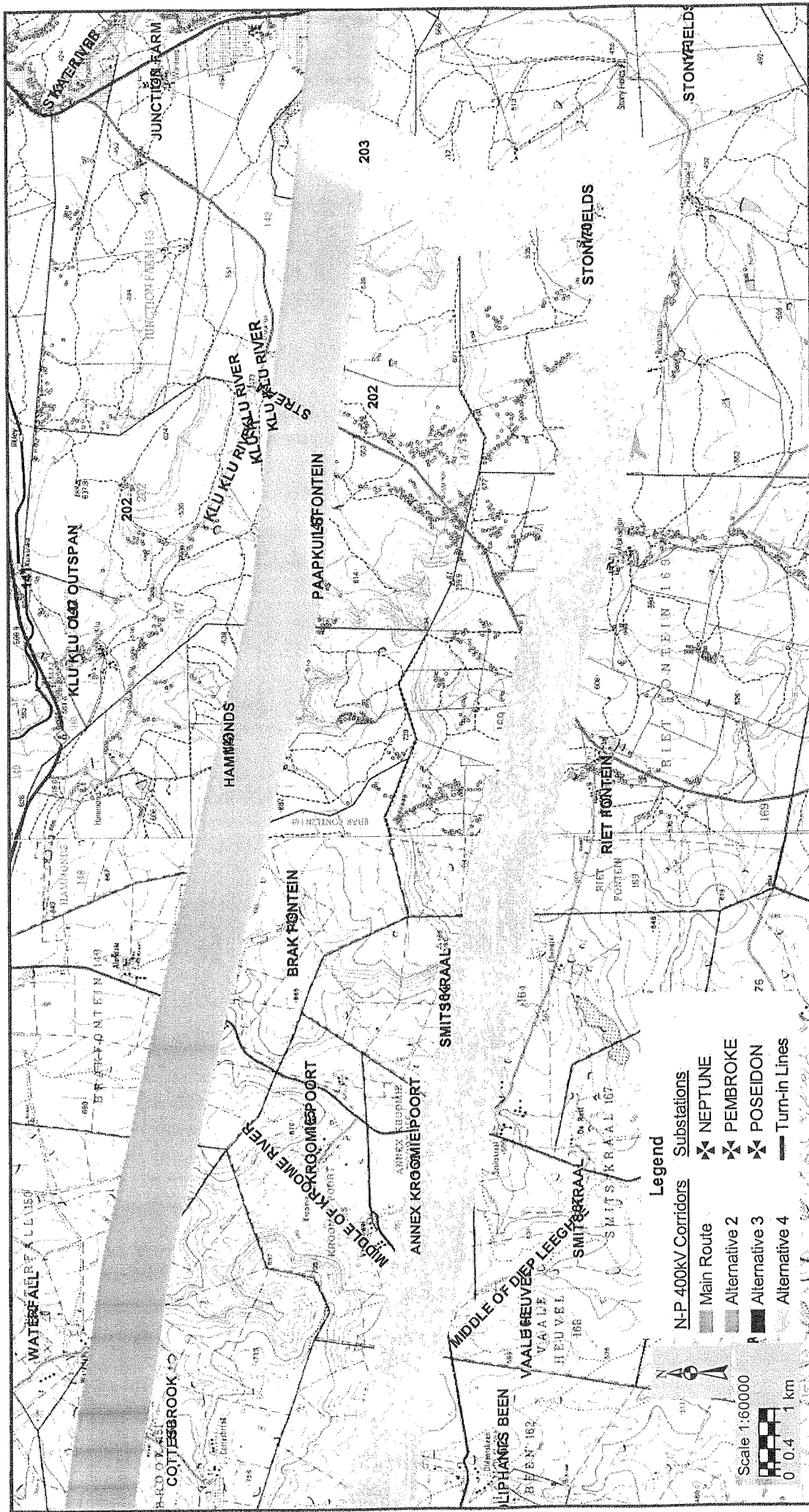
**Eskom Holdings Limited**  
Eskom Transmission Division

Prepared by:



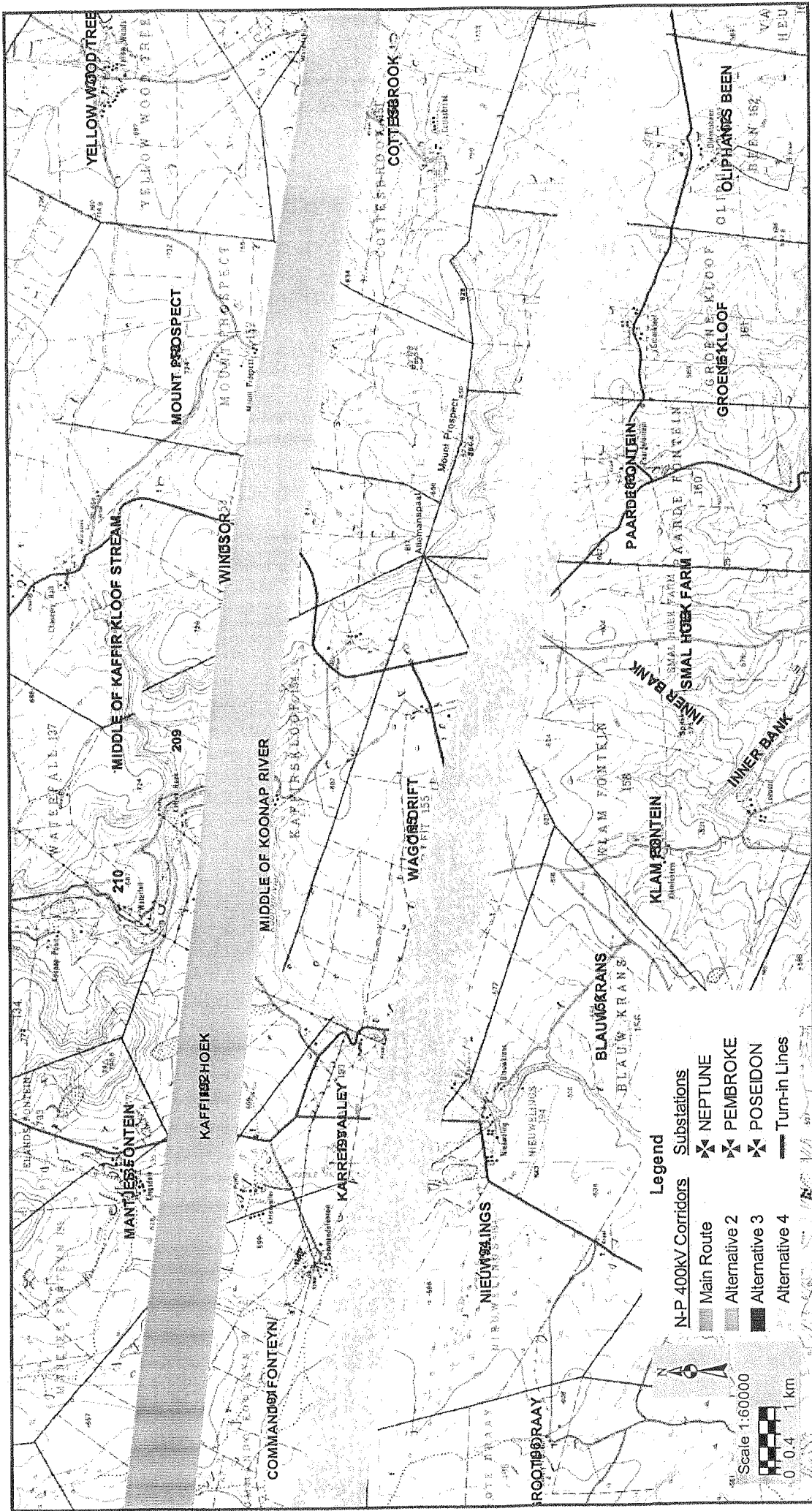
**Neptune-Poseidon 400 kV Power Line**





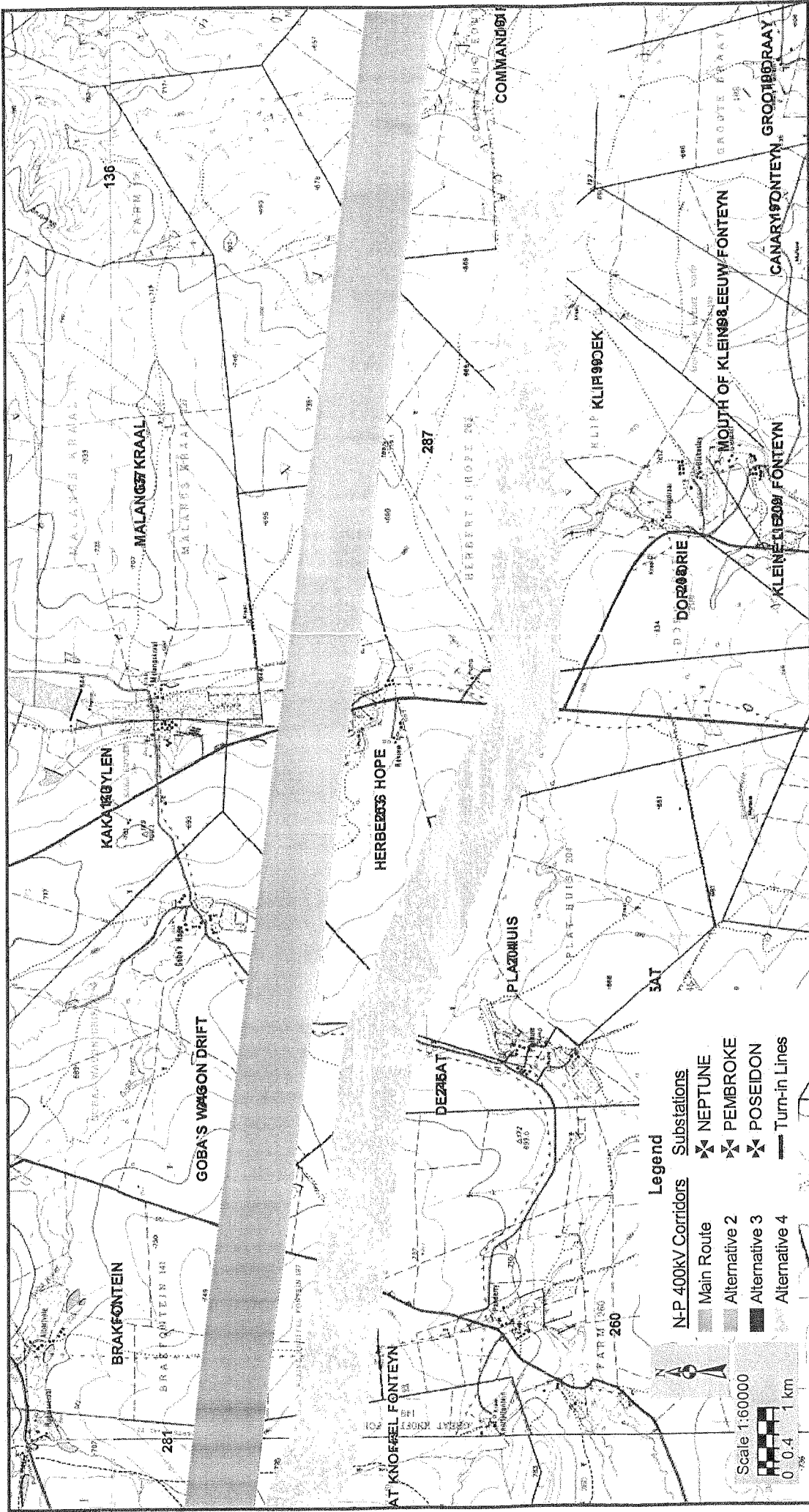
**LOCALITY MAP 12**

<p>Client: <b>Eskom Holdings Limited</b> Eskom Transmission Division</p>	<p><b>Neptune-Poseidon 400 kV Power Line</b></p>	<p>Prepared by: <b>NEMA CONSULTING</b></p>
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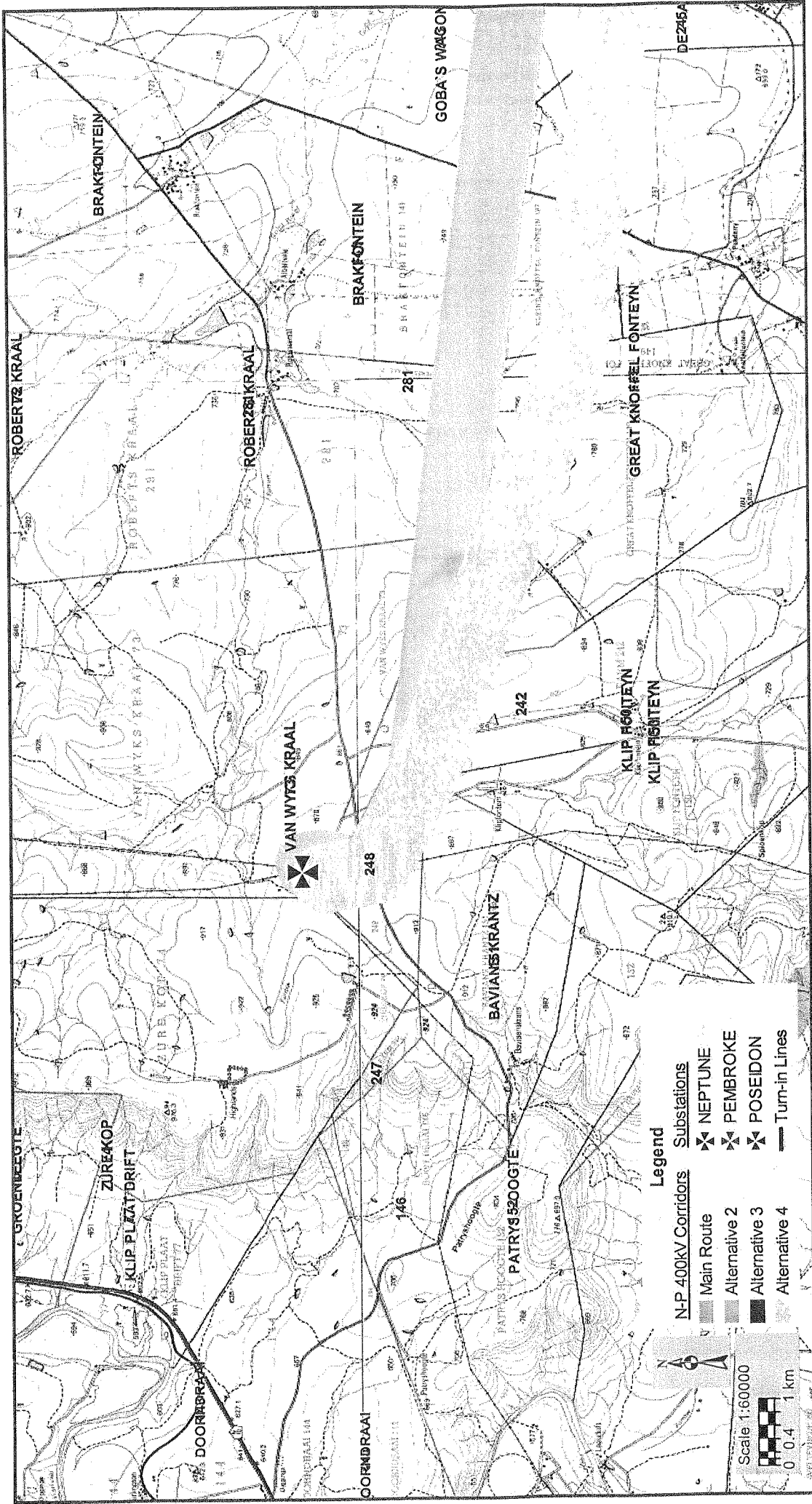
**LOCALITY MAP 13**

<p>Client:</p> <p><b>Eskom Holdings Limited</b> Eskom Transmission Division</p>	<p>Prepared by:</p> 	<p>Neptune-Poseidon 400 kV Power Line</p>
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**LOCALITY MAP 14**

<p>Client:</p> <p><b>Eskom Holdings Limited</b> Eskom Transmission Division</p>	<p>Prepared by:</p> 	<p><b>Neptune-Poseidon 400 kV Power Line</b></p>
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**LOCALITY MAP 15**

<p>Client:</p> <p><b>Eskom Holdings Limited</b> Eskom Transmission Division</p>	<p>Prepared by:</p>  <p><b>Neptune-Poseidon 400 kV Power Line</b></p>
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# APPENDIX C

## I&APs DATABASE

**Neptune-Poseidon 400 kV Power Line**

**LANDOWNERS**

FARM DESCRIPTION	LANDOWNER	Postal Address	TEL 1
FARM 599	KRUGER JAN HARM	PO BOX 335, GONUBIE, 5256	
FARM 601/1	JOHN GAIR LTD	PO BOX 1626, CAPE TOWN, 8000	
FARM 601/2	ROBINSON VALERIE YVONNE	PO BOX 1665, EAST LONDON, 5200	043 730 7098
FARM 601/14	LOTTER ANTON	PO BOX 1127, EAST LONDON, 5200	043 730 7089
FARM 601/13	OBEREM CLINTON CRAIG	PO BOX 7447, EAST LONDON, 5200	043 730 7025
FARM 601/15	ESKOM HOLDINGS LTD	PO BOX 1091, SANDTON, 2157	021 941 5800
FARM 601/16	ESKOM HOLDINGS LTD	PO BOX 1091, SANDTON, 2157	021 941 5800
FARM 600/11	EGELHOF JANET	PO BOX 3274, CAMBRIDGE, 5206	043 730 7272
FARM 600/5	MILDENHALL DESMOND PATRICK	PO BOX 2180, BEACON BAY, 5205	043 730 7053
FARM 600/12	KING GRAHAM LAIRD	PO BOX 84, HOMELEIGH, 5212	043 730 7559
FARM 600/3	SPENCE SANDRA JOAN	PO BOX 869, EAST LONDON, 5200	043 730 7305
FARM 600/4	KING GRAHAM LAIRD	PO BOX 84, HOMELEIGH, 5212	043 730 7559
FARM 600/7	ANDERSON MICHAEL WAYNE	PO BOX 2556, BEACON BAY, 5205	043 730 7368
FARM 600/16	ENSLIN ANTHONY CLARENCE	PO BOX 2356, BEACON BAY, 5205	043 730 7379
FARM 600/8	BLEWETT TRACEY LYNN	WEAVER LAAN 27, COUNTRY LANE ESTATE, RIETVALLEIRAND, 01	021 919 8819
FARM 600/2	BRODIE ANDREW MARK	UD236 PTN 2 OF FARM 600, NORTH COAST, EAST LONDON, 5201	083 391 3199
FARM 600/9	LEVEY ANDREW BERNARD	PO BOX 114, HOMELEIGH, 5212	043 730 7310
FARM 600/20	SCHWARTZ GARNET HERMANN	PO BOX 3111, CAMBRIDGE, 5206	043 730 7141
FARM 305/0	SCHWARTZ GARNET HERMANN	PO BOX 3111, CAMBRIDGE, 5206	043 730 7141
NEWLANDS 27/1	MAKHLI MBOZONGO Minister of Land Affairs	NEWLANDS, KING WILLIAMS TOWN	
ST. LUKES MISSION LAND 96	BELLE VUE TRUST	KING'S CROSS	
FARM 280	TERENCE AHLSCHLAGER	PO BOX 47, HAGA HAGA, 5272	043 841 1398
FARM 280/2	MOLDENHAUER IVAN RAY ROWAN	PO BOX 62, BERLIN	043 739 1253
FARM 280/3	MADLINGOZI LUNGELO	1 LAGOON DRIVE, BEACON BAY, 5241	043 733 3369
FARM 280/4	HEIN JEAN BERTHA	PO BOX 3050, CAMBRIDGE, 5206	
FARM 280/4	HEIN FANIE	PO BOX 112, BERLIN, 5660	
FARM 281/4	WEISS HILBERT	PO BOX 3126, CAMBRIDGE, 5206	043 764 9183
FARM 281	LAYISHA FARMING CC	10 SCOTT STREET, BERLIN, 5660	043 764 9183
FARM 282/2	JACOBS HENDRIK JACOBUS	PO BOX 64, BERLIN, 5660	043 685 9040
FARM 281/1	IELAM PROP ASSOC	EAST LONDON ROAD	
FARM 282/1	QWEMEME SIMPHIWE	PO BOX 161, MDANTSANE, 5219	043 761 1004
FARM 282/1	QWEMEME LULAMA	PO BOX 161, MDANTSANE, 5219	043 685 2177
FARM 282/3	POTGIETER MARIA ELIZABETH	PO BOX 95, BERLIN	
FARM 282	REABOW DENTZEL SELWYN LAWRENCE	PO BOX 10, BERLIN, 5660	
FARM 278/2	WALT FRANS VAN DER	POSTNET SUITE 367, PRIVAATSAK X 9063, OOS-LONDEN, 5200	043 685 9122
FARM 289	QWEMEME SIMPHIWE	PO BOX 161, MDANTSANE, 5219	043 761 1004
FARM 289/3	QWEMEME SIMPHIWE	PO BOX 161, MDANTSANE, 5219	043 761 1004
FARM 1219/1	SA DEVELOPMENT TRUST	PRIVATE BAG X 65, PRETORIA	
FARM 284	AHLSCHLAGER OSWALD ROBERT REINHARD	PO BOX 51, BERLIN, 5660	043 685 2208
FARM 2236	MAKONGOLO MXOLISI LESLIE	8 SALVIA PLACE, VINCENT PLACE, VINCENT, 5247	043 726 7602
FARM 1936	CHRISTIAN HENDRIK	14 INDWE CT SUNNYRIDGE, EAST LONDON	043 736 2992
FARM 1936	CHRISTIAN CECILIA	21 BONDST, EAST LONDON, EAST LONDON & BORDER	043 722 2802
FARM 1631	FARIA FLORENTINO	32 BELLET FORT BEAUFORT	046 645 1933
FARM 1634	SIRAYI SIPHOKAZI ETHEL	39 ORDANCE STREET, FORT BEAUFORT, 5720	046 645 1101
FARM 1639	WARD DEON ANDY	SHIBUMI CHALUMNA KIDDS BEACH, EAST LONDON & BORDER	041 368 7072
FARM 1640/1	BADI WENDY	20 HENRIETTA ROAD, FORT BEAUFORT, 5720	040 609 3445
FARM 1640/1	BADI XOLILE CASWELL	PO BOX 98, MIDDLEDRIFT, 5685	046 657 9541
FARM 1665 PTN 14	BADI WENDY	20 HENRIETTA ROAD, FORT BEAUFORT, 5720	040 609 3445
FARM 1665 PTN 14	BADI XOLILE CASWELL	PO BOX 98, MIDDLEDRIFT, 5685	046 657 9541
FARM 1642	ABRAHAMS DIRK THOMAS	40 NEDERBURG CRES, EAST LONDON & BORDER	043 733 1000
FARM 1655	CRAMFORD ANDRIES	CHAPMAN PLACE, EAST LONDON & BORDER	043 733 1760
FARM 1660	WARD WILFRED CHARLES	FORT BEAUFORT Iyre 624	046 645 1546
FARM 191	NABE MZIMKULU MZAMO	PO BOX 356, BISHO, 5605	043 643 4015
FARM 274	HAMMOND MARK LEE	PO BOX 69, HOMELEIGH, EAST LONDON, 5212	
HIGHLANDS 179	MNYANGO LIMIKHAYA MCDONALD	89 CAMPBELL STREET, FORT BEAUFORT, 5720	046 645 1546
BLY-TE-MOED FARM 171/1	MAYEKISO TEMBEKA	PO BOX 15621, BEACON BAY, 5205	043 748 4610
BLY-TE-MOED FARM 171/2	MAYEKISO TEMBEKA	PO BOX 15621, BEACON BAY, 5205	043 748 4610
BATH FARM	MILDENHALL JUSTIN BOVEY	PO BOX 82, FORT BEAUFORT, 5720	046 645 2812
MOUNTAIN TOP FARM 180/1	MILDENHALL JUSTIN BOVEY	PO BOX 82, FORT BEAUFORT, 5720	046 645 2812
FARM 202	MILDENHALL JOHN PETER	PO BOX 82, FORT BEAUFORT, 5720	
PAAPKUILS FONTEIN FARM 147	DANCKWERTS ANDRE HERMANN	PO BOX 76, FORT BEAUFORT, 5720	046 654 0008
HAMMONDS 148	HOCKLY ROBERT COURTNEY NORMAN	PO BOX 185, ADELAIDE, 5760	046 684 0705
WATERFALL 150	BELLE VUE TRUST	KING'S CROSS	046 684 0700
COTTESBROOK FARM 151	HOCKLY ROBERT COURTNEY NORMAN	PO BOX 185, ADELAIDE, 5760	046 684 0705
MOUNT PROSPECT 152	HOCKLY ROBERT COURTNEY NORMAN	PO BOX 185, ADELAIDE, 5760	046 684 0705
MOUNT PROSPECT FARM 152/1	HOCKLY ROBERT COURTNEY NORMAN	PO BOX 185, ADELAIDE, 5760	046 684 0705
WINDSOR 153	MALAN STEPHANUS WILLEM	PO BOX 20, 5760	046 684 0777
FARM 209	PREEZ JOHN BRICE DU	PO BOX 250, ADELAIDE, 5760	046 684 0736
KAFFIRS HOEK 192	GREEFF FREDERICK WILLEM	PO BOX 16, FORT BEAUFORT, 5720	046 645 1109
KAREE VALLEY FARM 193/4	GREEFF FREDERICK WILLEM	PO BOX 16, FORT BEAUFORT, 5720	046 645 1109
GIDEONS HOEK CAMP FARM 190/1	REPAPIS MICHAEL JOHN	PO BOX 139, BEDFORD, 5780	041 368 5333
BRAK FONTEIN 141/3	NIKERK IAN STEWART VAN	PO BOX 52, BEDFORD, 5780	046 685 0680
BAVIANS KRANTZ FARM 151/2	KNOTT ANDREW GEORGE	PO BOX 2185, GRAHAMSTOWN, 6140	042 247 2122
FARM 419 NEWLANDS	STEYN JACOBUS ALBERTUS	PO BOX 19342, TECOMA, 5214	043 740 5419
FARM 419 NEWLANDS	STEYN ANNEMARIE	PO BOX 276, HONEYDEW, 2040	043 707 7200
FARM 197	NKOSIYANE NCEBA PATRICK	PO BOX 808, UMTATA, 5099	047 532 5775
FARM 197	NKOSIYANE THUMEKA	PO BOX 115, IDUTYWA, 5000	047 531 0346
FARM 198	ZWEEL NICOLAAS SCHULTATES HAVUNGA VAN	PO BOX 18, MOOIPLAAS, 5288	043 851 1068
FARM 199	NKOSIYANE THUMEKA	PO BOX 115, IDUTYWA, 5000	047 531 0346
FARM 199	NKOSIYANE NCEBA PATRICK	PO BOX 808, UMTATA, 5099	047 532 5775
FARM 200	NKOSIYANE NCEBA PATRICK	PO BOX 808, UMTATA, 5099	047 532 5775
FARM 200	NKOSIYANE THUMEKA	PO BOX 115, IDUTYWA, 5000	047 531 0346
FARM 201	ZWEEL NICOLAAS SCHULTATES HAVUNGA VAN	PO BOX 18, MOOIPLAAS, 5288	043 851 1068
FARM 204	MAKOBOKA XOLISA DONNA	PO BOX 13304, VINCENT, 5217	043 731 2878
FARM 205 1/205	NOKOYO NHITI NIMROD	37201 PHASE 1, SCENERY PARK, 5247	041 466 5322
FARM 206 0/206	CAMPBELL FIRTH	PO BOX 561, KWELERA, 5259	043 738 5340
FARM 206 1/206	TENG YU MING-YING	PO BOX 1815, KING WILLIAM'S TOWN, 5600	
FARM 207	TENG YU MING-YING	PO BOX 1815, KING WILLIAM'S TOWN, 5600	
FARM 209	BICKERS GEOFFREY JOHN	PO BOX 3, MOOIPLAAS, 5288	043 738 5034
FARM 209	BICKERS AUDREY JANE	PO BOX 3, MOOIPLAAS, 5288	
FARM 210	BICKERS GEOFFREY JOHN	PO BOX 3, MOOIPLAAS, 5288	043 738 5034
FARM 210	BICKERS AUDREY JANE	PO BOX 3, MOOIPLAAS, 5288	
KLEIN KNOFFEL FONTEYN 187	NIKERK IAN STEWART VAN	PO BOX 52, BEDFORD, 5780	046 685 0680
FARM 148 0/148	KNOTT ANDREW GEORGE	PO BOX 168, BEDFORD, 5780	042 247 2122
CORPCLO 2400 CC		PO BOX 3101, PRETORIA	043 726 5321
FARM 137	PORT FERRY PROPERTIES 71 (PTY) LTD	PO BOX 19728, TECOMA, 5214	011 609 2155
FARM 272/7	TUSCAN MOOD 19 (PTY) LTD	PO BOX 313, EAST LONDON, 5200	043 740 0344
FARM 280/2	ZOPHON PROPERTIES CC	PO BOX 35465, MENILO PARK, 102	
FARM 281	LAYISHA FARMING CC	PO BOX 13065, EAST LONDON, 5217	
MISTELY 3/1219, SOUTH BIGGAR 1/122	SOUTH AFRICAN NATIONAL ROADS AGENCY LTD	PO BOX 415, PRETORIA, 0001	012 426 6000
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FARM 1645 1/1645, 1645/2, 1644/1	TRANSNET LTD	PO BOX 72501, JOHANNESBURG, 2122	011 308 3000
BRAK FONTEIN 149/6	G. T. H. FARMING (PTY) LTD	PO BOX 690, GRAHAMSTOWN, 6140	041 374 9885
MOUNT PROSPECT 152	ELKUKO FARMS (PTY) LTD	PO BOX 2, GRAHAMSTOWN, 6140	
HAMMONDS 148	C. H. BALLANTYNE (PTY) LTD	PO BOX 43, ADELAIDE, 5760	046 684 0800
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Neptune-Poselidon 400 kV Power Line

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Nqantosi*	Nkosi Kubaswe	073 835 0867
KwaMpundu	Nkosi Theke	082 674 6318
Rini		
KwaBhonke*	Nkosi Tshatshu	073 792 8877
Ngxwalane	Nkosi Tshanthu	073 792 8877
EMxhaxho	Nkosi Toise	073 326 2057
Anders Mission	Nkosi Toise	073 326 2057
Mamata*	Nkosi Toise	073 326 2057
Ntonga	Nkosi Koma	082 828 8164
Tafeni	Nkosi Koma	082 828 8164
Debe Valley	Nkosi Koma	082 828 8164
EMxumbu*	Nkosi Koma	082 828 8164
Gqadushe	Nkosi Koma	082 828 8164
Reeston	Mr. Ndevu	072 457 0997
Silverdale		
Ezigodlweni		
Msundulu		
Kuni/ Hall's Hill		
Kwetyana	Nkosi Makinawa	083 630 1733
Zikwaba	Nkosi Makinawa	083 630 1733
Lilitha	Nkosi Makinawa	083 630 1733
Mntla	Nkosi Makinawa	083 630 1733
Hillcrest	Alice Municipality	



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5.	Eastern Cape: Traditional Affairs: Amathole Region	Mr. Matete	040 609 5738	

Neptune-Posetion 400 kV Power Line

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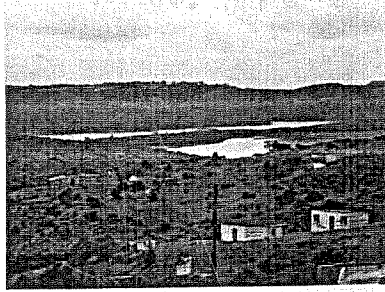
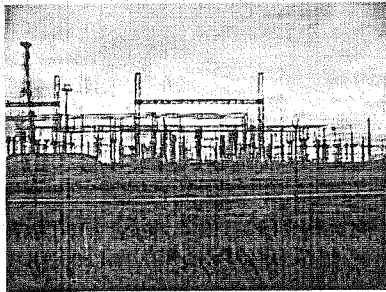
# APPENDIX D

## BACKGROUND INFORMATION DOCUMENT

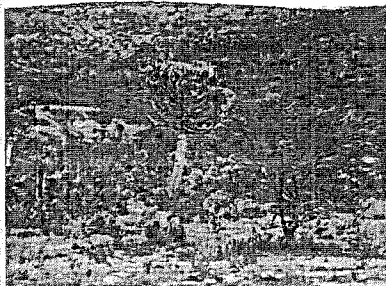
# Eskom Holdings Limited Eskom Transmission Division

Neptune-Poseidon 400 kV Power Line

## SCOPING AND ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT



## BACKGROUND INFORMATION DOCUMENT SCOPING PHASE



June 2009



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