PAGE

# RICHARDS BAY COMBINED CYCLE POWER PLANT (CCPP), KWAZULU-NATAL PROVINCE (DEA Ref No.: 14/12/16/3/3/2/1123)

# COMMENTS AND RESPONSES REPORT

Final Environmental Impact Assessment Report

# **TABLE OF CONTENT**

1.	EIA PHASE	1
1.1	COMMENTS RECEIVED: REVISED ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT REPORT (REVISION 1)	1
2.1	COMMENTS RECEIVED: ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT REPORT (Revision 0)	48
1.1	Stakeholder and Interested and Affected Parties	85
2.	COMMENTS RECEIVED: RESUBMISSION OF APPLICATION	91
2.1	Organs of state	
2.2	General Comments and Requests	93
SCOF	PING PHASE	96
1.	COMMENTS RECEIVED ON THE SCOPING REPORT	
2.1	Organs of State Acknowledgments And Requests For Information	
3.1	Traffic Impacts	99
4.1	Public Participation Process and I&AP Registrations	
5.1	Visual Impacts & Site Location	
6.1	Project Need and Desirability	104

7.1	Project Technical Details
8.1	Site Selection Process
9.1	Grid Connection Infrastructure
10.1	Land Claims
11.1	Air Navigation Impacts
12.1	Impacts to Agricultural Potential
13.1	Comments from the National Department of Environmental Affairs
14.1	Water Uses and Water Use License Application Procedure
15.1	Water Consumption Requirements and Water Availability
16.1	Treatment and Disposal of Effluent
17.1	Air Quality Impacts
18.1	Consultation with the Richards Bay Clean Air Association
19.1	Ecological Impacts
20.1	Impacts to Transnet Activities and Infrastructure
21.1	Socioeconomic Impacts
22.1	Consultation With The Richards Bay Idz148
23.1	General151

All registered I&APs were notified of the resubmission of the Application for Environmental Authorisation on Tuesday, 19 February 2019. The availability of the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Report (revision 0) was announced on the Thursday, 18 April 2019 and was made available for review and comment for 45-days. The regulated 30-day review and comment period was from Sunday, 24 March 2019 to Friday, 26 April 2019. This review period was subsequently extended to end on Friday, 10 May 2019 and the notification of this extension was sent to all registered I&APs on Monday, 29 April 2019. All written comments received during the review period, as mentioned above have been recorded, included and responded to in this Comments and Responses Report.

All registered I&APs were notified of the availability of the revised EIA Report (revision 1) on Monday, 22 July 2019. The revised EIA Report was made available for a 30-day review and comment period from Wednesday, 24 July 2019 to Monday, 26 August 2019. All comments received during the 30-day review period as well as those received in the previous public comments periods (i.e. Scoping and Draft EIA) have been recorded, included and responded to in this Comments and Responses Report, included as **Appendix C8** of the Final EIA Report.

#### NOTE:

In terms Regulation 44(1) of the EIA Regulations of December 2014 (as amended on 07 April 2017), comments raised at meetings held during the public participation process have been recorded in notes of the meeting, and appended as **Appendix C7**, and not captured in this C&RR.

C&RR	Comments and Responses Report	CER	Centre for Environmental Rights
DAFF	Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries	DEA	Department of Environmental Affairs
DRDLR	Department of Rural Development and Land Reform	DWS	Department of Water and Sanitation
EDTEA	Economic Development, Tourism and Environmental Affairs	ElAr	Environmental Impact Assessment Report
GHGs	Greenhouse Gases		
HIA	Heritage Impact Assessment	1&APs	Interested and Affected Parties
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change		
IEM	Integrated Environmental Management	KZN	KwaZulu Natal
MEC	Minerals-energy complex		
NWA	National Water Act	RBCAA	Richards Bay Clean Air Association
RB CCPP	Richards Bay Combined Cycle Power Plant		·
SACAA	South African Civil Aviation Authority		

## 1. EIA PHASE

#### 1.1 COMMENTS RECEIVED: <u>REVISED</u> ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT REPORT (REVISION 1)

#### 1.1.1.Organs of State

NO.	COMMENT/ISSUE	ISSUE RAISED BY	RESPONSE
1.	The Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (DAFF) appreciates the opportunity given to review and comment on the revised Environmental Impact Assessment Report (rEIAR) received on the 24th of July 2019 for the above mentioned project. DAFF through the Sub-Directorate Forestry Regulations and Support is mandated to regulate activities affecting natural forests and tree species protected in terms of the National Forests Act, 1998 (Act No. 84 of 1998) in South Africa.	Thembalakhe Sibozana KZN DAFF Letter: 15-08-2019	It is acknowledged that the Department has received and reviewed the Revised EIA Report for the project.
	The development footprint of 71ha has been reduced to 52ha which will minimize vegetation clearance for the proposed development therefore, the department support the new layout and reiterates the previous comments dated 25t <sup>h</sup> April 2019.		During the 30-day review period of the EIA Report (revision 0), an authority site visit was undertaken with the Department of Environmental Affairs (DEA) to confirm the findings of the Report, and at the meeting the offset requirements and options, as recommended by the offset specialist report, were presented. During the site visit the applicant advised that it would undertake to amend and optimise the layout of the facility within the project site in order to reduce the offset deficit and implement Option 1 of the offset strategy. Part of the applicant's motivation was aligned to assurance of sustainability of the offset as the applicant would have full control over the offset area. Following the authority site visit on 17 April 2019, the DEA provided comments on the EIA Report (revision 0), dated

23 April 2019, which stated that the amended layout, as
mentioned by the applicant during the authority site visit
must be provided and must consider inputs from all
specialists. Following the site visit, the specialists' input
indicated that there would be no change in the
significance of the impacts (considering the impacts
identified and assessed in the EIA Report (revision 0)) with
the implementation of an amended layout (Appendix Q5
and Figure 1) and therefore Eskom reverted to the original
layout offset Option 2. The DEA comments also required
that any new information that was not available at the
time of the availability of the EIA Report (revision 0) to both
I&APs and the competent authority (i.e. DEA) must be
made available for a 30-day review period.
Following the end of the 30-day review period and the
consideration of all comments received from the
specialists, the EIA team embarked on a consultation
process with the wetland specialist, the City of uMhlathuze
Local Municipality and KZN Ezemvelo in order to obtain a
better understanding of the requirements and
expectations associated with Option 2 proposed for the
offset. Through this consultation process and obtaining a
better understanding of the expectations and the further
negotiations required Eskom was able to identify and
confirm that the implementation of Option 2 as an offset
is preferred. With the confirmation of Option 2 the need
for an amended layout of the facility, as required by the
DEA, is deemed no longer relevant to the project for the
DLA, is deemed no longer relevant to the project for the
consideration of the offset area. It must also be noted

	This letter does not exempt you from considering other environmental legislations. Should any further information be required please do not hesitate to contact this office.		that, Eskom investigated the possibility of an amended layout, however considering the associated infrastructure required for the facility, which will need to connect into the power station, and the constructability of an amended layout within the project site, this was identified as not being technically feasible. Eskom has however advised that, where possible, the final facility layout within the assessed project site will be optimised through the detailed designs. This optimisation is in line with Eskom's environmental objectives of reducing the environmental footprint. Therefore, the development footprint will still be 71 ha in extent and will not be reduced to 52 ha, although the final facility layout within the assessed project site will be optimised through the detailed designs. Therefore, the development footprint will still be 71 ha in extent and will not be reduced to 52 ha, although the final facility layout within the assessed project site will be optimised through the detailed designs. Therefore, the development footprint will still be 71 ha in extent and will not be reduced to 52 ha, although the final facility layout within the assessed project site will be optimised through the detailed designs. Comment noted, no response required.
2.	Reference is made to the Scoping Report received by the Department of Water and Sanitation (Department) in August 2017, our comment letter dated 18 Sept 2017, Environmental Impact Assessment Report (EIAR) received by this Department in April 2019, our comment letter dated 10 May 2019 and the Revised Environmental Impact Assessment Report (REIAR) with reference:	Lwandle Sibango DWS Ref.No.: 16/2/7/W12F/D1 Letter: 15-08-2019	Responses to comments are provided below.

14/12/16/3/3/2/1027, received by this Department in July	
2019. This Department has the following comments:	
(A) SPECIFIC COMMENTS	It is acknowledged that the DWS supports the
1. This Department supports that this development	development of the project subject to the
proceeds on grounds of the documentation at its	implementation of the conditions provided by the
disposal and on the basis that:-	Department.
1.1. The Applicant has and is continuously engaging	The requirement for on-going consultation and
with this Department with regards to water uses	correspondence between the Applicant and the DWS in
which need to be authorised in terms of Section 21	terms of the relevant water uses is noted.
of the National Water Act (NWA).	
1.2. The City of Umhlathuze Local Municipality (CoULM)	Statement noted, no response required.
commits, in the letter dated 11 February 2019, to	
avail potable and waste water services as a Water	
Services Authority (WSA).	
1.3. Considering that this letter from CoULM does not	A water use license application will be submitted to the
explicitly address the issues raised in our previous	Department in order for the project to obtain the
letters i.e. capacity of the source and supporting	necessary water use licensing.
infrastructure for potable water as well as the	
capacity of supporting infrastructure (pipelines,	The technical work undertaken thus far indicates that the
manholes, pump stations, etc.) to withstand	waste streams from the power station process will meet
anticipated qualities, this Department sets a	the Municipality's water quality requirements for effluent
condition that the Applicant commits, through a	disposal into the municipal effluent system. The
water use licence application, provisions to	municipality has indicated the availability of capacity to
manage, treat and dispose of the waste streams	accept the volumes estimated at this point.
that the CoULM has not committed to handling.	
N.B.	A water use license application will be submitted to the
The applicant is reminded that since this development, parts	Department in order for the project to obtain the
of it, and its infrastructure are located within the regulated	necessary water use licensing. This process will be
area then this project must be authorised by this	undertaken and completed prior to the commencement
department prior to commencement of the activity.	of the activity.
Therefore the applicant is required to apply for a Water Use	
Licence as the activity will not be a permissible water use as	

	stipulated in Section 22 of the National Water Act, Act 36 of 1998. A regulated area is an area within 1:100 year floodline or within a horizontal distance of 100m (whichever is greatest) of a watercourse in terms of the National Water Act, Act 36 of 1998 and an area within 500m radius from a boundary of a wetland in terms of the General Authorisation No 509 of 27 July 2016. Notwithstanding the above, the responsibility rests with the Applicant to identify any source or potential source of pollution from his undertaking and to take appropriate measures to prevent any pollution of the environment. Failure to comply with the requirements of the National Water Act (Act 36 of 1998) could lead to legal action being instituted against the Applicant.		The information provided by the DWS in terms of the regulated area is noted and has been provided to the Applicant. It is noted that all sources or potential sources of pollution from the undertaking of the proposed development must be identified and appropriate measures must be recommended to prevent any pollution of the environment. The need to comply with the National Water Act requirements are also noted. A water use license application will be submitted to the Department in order for the project to obtain the necessary water use licensing. The project will comply with Duty of Care Principles and site specific Environmental Management Systems for any other activities that do not trigger
			licencing.
3.	This Department has the following comments on the	Thando Booi	
	abovementioned application:	Case Officer: IEM	
	» It has been noted that the geohydrologist confirmed	DEA	As indicated by the DEA, the impacts associated with the
	in a letter dated 27 May 2019 that 'the		development of the project within the project site were
	geohydrological assessment undertaken did not	Letter: 06-08-2019	identified and assessed and the appropriate mitigation
	include the pollution area, the top-soil laydown area		measures recommended.
	and the diesel fuel pump plant as these facilities were not part of the layout and its description received initially", however, on page 20 to 22 of the Geohydrological Assessment report dated 22 March 2018, the impacts and its mitigation measures were		The need for the desktop study stems from confirmation required that the recommended mitigation measures indicated in the Geohydrological Assessment Report are considered sufficient and appropriate with the implementation of the final layout. A desktop study to

addressed. Therefore, the Department requires clarity on whether the recommended desktop study will generate different outcomes as indicated on the aforesaid pages.	confirm whether the mitigation measures are sufficient and appropriate will therefore be undertaken prior to the construction of the power plant through the consideration of the final layout.
The Department has noted that you have revised the draft ElAr and re-submitted for further comments. However; no proof of circulation of the revised report to registered Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs) has been attached. You are therefore, being advised that the amended report should be circulated for further 30 day public participation process (PPP) and proof of such correspondence must be appended to final ElAr.	Savannah Environmental (Pty) Ltd acknowledged receipt of the Department of Environmental Affairs (DEA) letter dated 06 August 2019 and has submitted a written response to the Department on 13August 2019 (refer to <b>Appendix P</b> – Authority Consultation of the final EIA Report for a copy of the response). The response provided proof of communication and consultation in terms of proof of circulation of the revised Environmental Impact Assessment Report for a 30-day public review and comment period. The proof submitted to the Department included:
	<ul> <li>Proof of the advertisements placed notifying the public of the availability of the revised EIA Report. Tearsheets were submitted to the Department and have also been included as Appendix C2 of the final EIA Report.</li> <li>Proof of written notification distributed to registered Interested and Affected Parries (I&amp;APs) on the project database prior to the commencement of the 30-day review period was provided. Proof of notification was submitted to the Department and has also been included as Appendix C5 of the final EIA Report.</li> <li>Proof of delivery of hard copies of the revised EIA Report to the Richards Bay Public Library and the Empangeni Public Library were submitted to the DEA</li> </ul>

	and has been included as <b>Appendix C5</b> of the final EIA Report. » Proof of notification and delivery of the revised EIA Report to Organs of State Departments was submitted to the DEA. The proof has also been included as <b>Appendix C4</b> of the final EIA Report.
Ensure that all issues raised and comments received during the circulation of the amended as well as the initial draft ElAr from registered I&APs and organs of state which have jurisdiction in respect of the proposed activity are adequately addressed in the final ElAr. Should you be unable to obtain comments, proof should be submitted to the Department of the attempts that were made to obtain comments.	Considering the proof of consultation and notification of the revised EIA Report for a 30-day review and comment period provided for in this letter and already undertaken for the revised EIA Report, the comment is not relevant to the revised EIA Report and the public participation process currently being undertaken. Issues raised and comments received from I&APs and Organs of State since the announcement phase of the EIA process, the Scoping Phase, the EIA Report and the revised EIA Report are all included in this comments and responses report submitted as part of the final EIA Report. All issues raised and comments received are adequately recorded and addressed as part of the final EIA Report.
General Comments The Public Participation Process must be conducted in terms of Regulations 39, 40, 41, 42, 43 & 44 of the EIA Regulations 2014, as amended.	It can be confirmed that the public participation process in terms of the EIA Regulations, 2014, as amended, has been complied with. Proof of compliance is included in the following Appendices of the final EIA Report: • Regulation 39: <b>Appendix C5</b>

You are further reminded that the final E1R to be submitted to this Department must comply with all the requirements in terms of the scope of assessment and content of Environmental Impact Assessment Report in accordance with Appendix 3 and Regulation 23(1) of the amended EIA Regulations, 2014.	<ul> <li>Regulation 40: Appendices C4 and C5</li> <li>Regulation 41: Appendices C2, C4 and C5</li> <li>Regulation 42: Appendix C1</li> <li>Regulation 43: Appendices C5, C6 and C7</li> <li>Regulation 44: Appendices C6 and C7</li> <li>The final EIA Report submitted to the DEA for decision-making has been undertaken and is in-line with the requirements in terms of Appendix 3 and Regulation 23(1) of the amended EIA Regulations, 2014.</li> <li>Table 1.4 of the final EIA Report provides a summary of where the requirements of Appendix 3 of the amended EIA Regulations, 2014.</li> </ul>
Further note that in terms of Regulation 45 of the EIA Regulations 2014, this application will lapse if the applicant fails to meet any of the timeframes prescribed in terms of the these Regulations, unless an extension has been granted in terms of Regulation 3(7).	EIA Regulations, 2014 are complied with in the final EIA Report. It is noted that the Application for Environmental Authorisation will lapse should the prescribed timeframes not be met. It must be noted that the DEA was notified of the
You are hereby reminded of Section 24F of the National	implementation of Regulation 23(1)(b) on 17 May 2019. The DEA acknowledged receipt of the notification on 22 May 2019. Refer to <b>Appendix P</b> of the final EIA Report. The last day for the submission of the final EIA Report to DEA for decision-making is 02 September 2019. The implications of Section 24F of the National Environmental Management Act are noted, and the
Environmental Management Act, Act No 107 of 1998, as amended, that no activity may commence prior to an environmental authorisation being granted by the Department.	project will not be executed until the required permits are obtained.

4	The Deviced Environmental Impact Assessment report (DELAD)	Muziwandila Malamha	Comment noted no remance required
4.	The Revised Environmental Impact Assessment report (REIAR)	Muziwandile Mdamba	Comment noted, no response required.
	for the aforementioned development received by this	Environmental Officer	
	department for comments refers.	KZN EDTEA	
	This Department has reviewed the aforementioned report	Letter: 26 August 2019	
	and scrutinized the options presented in relation to the offset		
	discussions.		
	Firstly, thank you for responding and giving clarity to our		It is noted that the Department has reviewed the clarity
	previous comments on the original EIAR. With regards to this		provided by the project team on the previous comments
	REIAR, please note that we have no substantive issues		submitted and that no concerns are raised on the revised EIA
	pertaining to the report, on the question of offsets. We are		Report pertaining to offsets.
	confident that the Ezemvelo KZN wildlife which is one of this		
	department's entities has provided appropriate guidelines		It must be noted that Ezemvelo KZN Wildlife has been involved
	on the establishment and the implementation of the offset		and consulted during the process of identifying the offsets and
	options.		will further be consulted by the applicant regarding the offset
			proposal for implementation.
	Should you have any queries on this correspondence, please		Comment noted, no response required.
	feel free to contact this department.		
5.	King Cetshwayo District Municipality (KCDM) wishes to thank	Londeka Ngcobo	Comment noted, no response required.
	you for the extension to comment on the proposed above	DEA: CD:	
	mentioned development. The report is acknowledged and	Environmental Sector	
	supported based on the proposed development being in	Performance; D: Local	
	line with Conference of Parties (COP) climate change	Government Support	
	signing of the Paris Agreement to committing to reducing	Seconded to King	
	Global Climate Change impacts which South Africa is part	Cetshwayo District	
	of with below mentioned recommendations:	Family of	
	i. The granting of this application however must be subject	Municipalities,	This recommendation has been included in Section 10.7 of the
	to the availability of natural gas to supply the Gas plant	Richards Bay	final EIA Report as a condition to be included in the
	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,		Environmental Authorisation, should this be granted.
		l	

-			
ii.	Clarity is required as to whether the Baseline Grid	E-mail: 26-08-2019	The independent specialist who undertook the Climate
	Emission Factor refers to $CO_2$ e/ per unit energy from		Change Assessment ( <b>Appendix J</b> of the revised EIA Report) has
	conventional coal fired power stations as per climate		provided the following response to the comment:
	change assessment		
			The units of measurement relating to baseline grid emission
			factor and the Richards Bay CCPP emission factor are in tCO2e
			/MWh. This is consistent with the unit of measurement used in
			the updated version of South Africa's Integrated Resource Plan
			(published for public comment in August 2018, and still to be
			finalised), depicted in figure 4 of the Plan.
			The draft Integrated Resource Plan is based on different
			sources of electricity, which vary from conventional coal fired
			power stations to renewable energy facilities. The total
			emissions, therefore, include emissions from all power
			generation in the country, including coal and renewables,
			divided by the total electricity consumed (which includes coal
			and renewables).
			While the Integrated Resource Plan provides for increased
			electricity supplies from renewables on an ongoing basis, coal
			is expected to continue to supply the bulk of the country's
			electricity needs in the near-medium future (as plotted on the
			graph in figure 4 of the Integrated Resource Plan published for
			public comment in August 2018), which shows the national grid
			emissions factor levels from 2009-2028).
iii.	Clear mitigation outline on whether there would be a		The offset proposed for implementation is being undertaken to
	need for translocation and recreation of habitat to offset		offset the unavoidable impacts on biodiversity and wetlands
	unavoidable impacts as per Biodiversity assessment.		systems associated with development of the CCPP on the
			selected site. The implementation of offset option 2 (as defined

	in the revised EIA Report and <b>Appendix E</b> of the final EIA Report
	has been identified as a feasible option by the specialist in
	order to ensure that the unavoidable impacts are mitigated
	through offset, including impacts on biodiversity. The offset
	plan proposed, and its implementation will be finalised and
	approved through consultation with KZN Ezemvelo Wildlife and
	the City of uMhlathuze Local Municipality.
Should you have further enquiries, please o	ontact the Comment noted, no response required.
Control Environmental Officer, Ms Londeka Ng	obo at Tel:
035-799 2684, or email: ngcobolo@kingcetshway	o.gov.za.

### 1.1.2. Stakeholder and Interested and Affected Parties

NO.	COMMENT/ISSUE	ISSUE RAISED BY	RESPONSE
1.	No to gas power station in South Africa and do a EIA on	Nicola Botha	The objection against the RB CCPP project was
	Transnet natural gas. We built more biogas power station in	I&AP	acknowledged.
	South Africa.		
		E-mail: 24-07-2019	The undertaking of an EIA for Transnet for natural gas does not
			form part of Savannah Environmental's Scope of Work and
			therefore no formal response can be provided in this regard.
			Further clarification from the I&AP regarding the details of the
			comment was requested via email on 24 July 2019 in order for
			the EAP to provide an appropriate response. The clarification
			requested included the following:
			» Can it please be confirmed whether this is a statement
			that biogas power stations have been built in South Africa; or
			<ul> <li>That South Africa must rather build power stations using</li> </ul>
			biogas?
			Diogast

NO.	COMMENT/ISSUE	ISSUE RAISED BY	RESPONSE
			No clarification regarding the submitted comment has been provided by the I&AP to date.
2.	The comments provided below are based on the Richards Bay Clean Air Association's (RBCAA) review of the <u>Revised</u> Environmental Impact Assessment Report (EIAR), prepared by Savannah Environmental, dated July 2019, and associated Appendices.	Sandy Camminga Director: RBCAA Letter: 26-08-2019	It is noted that the comments provided pertains to the revised EIA Report reviewed by the RBCAA. Appropriate responses to the comments submitted have been provided below.
	The issues raised in the RBCAA's submission, dated 10 May 2019, have been correctly captured in the Revised EIAR, and the Comments and Responses Report.		Comment noted, no response required.
	The RBCAA is satisfied that the impacts of emissions from the proposed Combined Cycle Power Plant (CCPP) have been adequately assessed in the Revised Atmospheric Impact Report		Comment noted, no response required.
	It is noted that emergency events are likely to result in off-site exceedances of SO <sub>2</sub> and NOx.		Statement noted, no response required. This comment is as per the information provided in the Air Quality Impact Assessment ( <b>Appendix I</b> of the final EIA Report).
	The RBCAA remains concerned that H <sub>2</sub> S emissions will contribute to off-site TRS exceedances, and odour complaints.		The concerns regarding H <sub>2</sub> S emissions, TRS exceedances, and odour complaints are noted. The appropriate recommended mitigation measures provided by the specialist as per the site specific Air Quality Impact Assessment ( <b>Appendix I</b> of the final EIA Report) and as included in the EMPr ( <b>Appendix O</b> of the final EIA Report) will be implemented to ensure that impacts are minimised and within acceptable levels of significance.
	Although predicted concentrations for other pollutants demonstrate compliance, it has to be noted that the proposed CCPP will nonetheless contribute to existing concentrations.		The contribution of other pollutants through the development of the Richards Bay CCPP is noted, however the contributions are within acceptable levels, as illustrated by the stakeholder in the associated comment. The cumulative impact assessment undertaken as part of the Air Quality Impact

NO.	COMMENT/ISSUE	ISSUE RAISED BY	RESPONSE
			Assessment (Appendix I of the final EIA Report) indicates that
			the cumulative impact will be of a medium significance.
	RECOMMENDATIONS:		The recommendations made are noted and have been
	Should the proposed CCPP receive authorisation the RBCAA		responded to below.
	recommends that the Authorisation should be subject to;		
	1. Approval and construction of LNG facility, Pipeline and		This recommendation has been included in Section 10.7 of the
	Transmission Infrastructure.		final EIA Report as a condition to be included in the
			Environmental Authorisation, should this be granted. This
			recommendation is in line with project development
			processes, as well as governance processes, through which the
			project must develop a Business Case.
	2. Submission of a Carbon Emissions Management Plan.		The requirement for the development, submission and
			implementation of a Carbon Emissions Management Plan has
			been included under Objective 1 of the Planning and Design
			Management Programme of the EMPr (Appendix O of the final
			EIA Report.
	3. Submission of an Air Quality Monitoring Plan.		The requirement for the development, submission and
			implementation of an Air Quality Monitoring Plan has been
			included under Objective 1 of the Planning and Design
			Management Programme of the EMPr (Appendix O of the final
			EIA Report.
	4. The CCPP may only operate as a mid-merit plant, and not		This recommendation has been included in Section 10.7 of the
	a baseload plant.		final EIA Report as a condition to be included in the
			Environmental Authorisation, should this be granted. The
			recommendation is in line with the project's development
			objectives, as the plant is being developed for mid-merit
			operations.

NO.	COMMENT/ISSUE	ISSUE RAISED BY	RESPONSE
	5. Stringent conditions regarding the operation of the CCPP using diesel as a source of fuel, in order to mitigate off-site exceedances.		The RB CCPP will not use diesel as the primary fuel source. Natural gas will be used as the primary fuel source. Diesel is only proposed as a back-up fuel during emergency situations, and a maximum operation time of 8 hours (per emergency event) is expected for diesel. The requirement for stringent measures regarding the use of diesel has been included in Section 10.7 of the final EIA Report as a condition to be included in the Environmental Authorisation, should this be granted.
	6. Membership of the RBCAA.		The requirement for membership with the RBCAA has been included under Objective 1 of the Planning and Design Management Programme of the EMPr ( <b>Appendix O</b> of the final EIA Report.
	Thank you for affording the Richards Bay Clean Air Association (RBCAA) the opportunity to comment on the above proposed project.		Comment noted, no response required.
	The RBCAA reserves the right to amend and $\ $ provide further comment.		Comment noted, no response required.

NO.	COMMENT/ISSUE	ISSUE RAISED BY	RESPONSE
3.	Comments on the Revised EIAr for the proposed Richards Bay	Robby Mokgalaka	It is noted that the comments submitted are based on the
	Combined Cycle Power Plant project, KwaZulu-Natal	Coal Campaign	revised EIA Report.
	Province, by Eskom (Pty) Ltd: Revised Environmental Impact	Manager	
	Assessment Report; Environmental Management	groundwork, Friends of	Responses to the comments are provided below.
	Programme; Waste Management Licence Application	the Earth, South Africa	
	Report; and Atmospheric Emission Licence Application.		
		Letter: 26-08-2019	
	Introduction		
	We make these submissions on behalf of groundWork.		
	groundWork is an environmental justice organization based		
	in Pietermaritzburg city of the KwaZulu-Natal Province.		
	Below, we elaborate on a few of the deficiencies in the		
	Revised Environmental Impact Assessment report (Revised		
	ElAr).		
	1. Failure to adequately assess cumulative impacts		
	"The preceding impact assessment chapter has		The independent specialist studies (including the Air Quality
	reported on the assessment of the impacts associated		Impact Assessment, Appendix I of the final EIA Report) have
	with the RB CCPP only, not taking into account similar		considered cumulative impacts associated with the
	surrounding developments from a cumulative		development of the proposed project in isolation and the
	perspective. This chapter therefore considers the		cumulative impact of the project and other projects in the
	potential cumulative impacts associated with the		area (refer to Chapter 9 of the Final EIA Report). This
	development of the project." 'The lack of adequate		methodology provides an assessment and consideration of the
	assessment of cumulative impacts in consideration of		cumulative impacts when considering other and surrounding
	other existing activities in the area. Richards Bay is the		developments. The cumulative impact assessment is
	home of other polluting processing plants such as Foskor		considered to be appropriate for the proposed project.
	Phosphoric acid and Phosphate processing plant, Mondi		
	wood processing plant, and Aluminium smelter, "Hillside		
	Aluminium uses the Hall-Héroult process and Pechiney		

NO.	COMMENT/ISSUE	ISSUE RAISED BY	RESPONSE
	Technology (AP-30 electrolytic pots) to produce		
	aluminium from alumina by electrolysis. The major		
	emissions which are contained, treated and monitored		
	are:-		
	Solid Particulates: These include carbon, alumina		
	(aluminium oxide), fluorides and condensed		
	hydrocarbons.		
	Carbon Dioxide and Carbon Monoxide: These gases		
	are generated during the electrolysis process as the		
	carbon in the anode reacts with oxygen in the molten		
	electrolytic liquid.		
	Gaseous Fluorides: These have evaporated from the		
	molten electrolytic liquid.		
	Sulphur Dioxide: Sulphur dioxide is generated during		
	the anode oxidation (as above) and during the		
	baking of the anodes before they are used in the		
	pots." <sup>2</sup>		
	<sup>1</sup> Assessment of potential Cumulative Impacts p248		
	<sup>2</sup> https://www.environment.co.za/environmental-issues/richards-bay-		
	2. The construction of the RB CCPP project in the area		With the implementation of the recommended mitigation
	already occupied by polluting industries will exacerbate		measures made by the specialists and included in the EMPr
	the pollution problem. According to the report, 'The		(Appendix O of the final EIA Report) the significance of the
	cumulative water resource impacts, considering the		impacts associated with pollution will be reduced to
	development of RB CCPP within the surrounding area		acceptable levels.
	will be of High significance.		
	However, a wetland offset plan ( <b>Appendix E</b> ) has been		The section taken from the report, as included by the I&AP is
	compiled in consultation with the local conservation		not related to pollution as per the comment made, but the
	authority (Ezemvelo KZN Wildlife). The wetland offset plan		issue is offsets for which a plan has been developed.
	offers a long-term conservation solution to conserve		

<b>)</b> .	COMMENT/ISSUE	ISSUE RAISED BY	RESPONSE
3	other wetlands in the region through offsetting the significant residual impacts to wetlands on the project site.' <sup>3</sup> P 255		
	B. The lands targeted to be used to offset the lost wetlands were already existing wetlands. It is questionable how a lost wetland could be offset with another one that is already existing. This clearly shows that a wetland cannot be offset. The targeted land for construction of the project would be a lost wetland with no replacement.		The offset specialists has identified wetland offset option 2 as the appropriate option for implementation ( <b>Appendix E</b> of the final EIA Report). To ensure appropriate development and effective implementation of the offset plan, consultation between the Applicant, KZN Ezemvelo Wildlife and the City of uMhlathuze Local Municipality is still being undertaken in order to agree on and finalise the offset proposal to be implemented, as well as allocation of roles and responsibilities. According to Macfarlane <i>et al.</i> (2017) a variety of options may be considered for an offset, some of which include protection of an area. Averted loss and rehabilitation of an existing wetland. Establishment is another action whereby a new wetland is created.
1	Market		Comment noted. No response required as this is a general
4	<ol> <li>Offsets are internationally defined as market-based instruments. The DEA discussion paper implies that offsets</li> </ol>		statement and not specific to the project under assessment.
	may also be non-market (we will call them 'direct		It must be noted that the offset proposal has been developed
	offsets') but does not distinguish between them.		in consultation with independent specialists and KZN Ezemvelo
ļ	5. Market-based offsets subordinate nature – and		Wildlife, and through the consideration of the SANBI & DEA
	ultimately the biosphere as a whole - to the law of value		Guidelines for Wetland Offsets (2016). The implementation of
	determined by the market since "it is only through this		the offset will be undertaken in line with the recommendations
	that nature can be 'valued' and thus efficiently		made by the relevant independent specialist and the relevant
	managed and allocated". Effectively, this is handing		offset guideline and will be agreed and approved through
	power to the market. This power will be increasingly		consultation between the Applicant, KZN Ezemvelo Wildlife
	remote and indifferent to ecological values as tradable		and City of uMhlathuze Local Municipality.

NO.		COMMENT/ISSUE	ISSUE RAISED BY	RESPONSE
		offsets and offset derivatives may be traded on global		
		securities markets.		
	6.	Direct offsets – where a specified offset is required as a		
		condition of project approval and is not to be traded or		
		sold – do not necessarily escape market power. Rather,		
		that power may be expressed by the unequal market		
		value of what is damaged and what is preserved, and		
		by the impermanence of the latter when market values		
		change.		
	7.	Further, offsets are supposed to be based on equivalent		
		ecological values which can then be exchanged 'like		
		for like' as if the place has no consequence. The		
		calculation of such equivalences is not only reductive		
		and generally specious, but also a necessary precursor		
		to trading. Direct offsets may therefore facilitate the		
		development of markets even if they are excluded.		
		Assuming that ecological functions do acquire market		
		value, it may be anticipated that business lobbies will		
		emerge to convert non-tradable to tradable assets.		
		nique context?		Comment noted. No response required as this is a general
	8.	It is argued that South African context makes the		statement and not specific to the project under assessment.
		prospects for offsetting different to other locations. We		
		agree. We think that the risks exposed elsewhere are		It must be noted that the offset proposal has been developed
		magnified and multiplied in the local context. This is		in consultation with independent specialists and KZN Ezemvelo
		because regulatory capacity is weak and economic		Wildlife, and through the consideration of the SANBI & DEA
		power is highly concentrated within the minerals-energy		Guidelines for Wetland Offsets (2016). The implementation of
		complex (MEC). Hence, handing power to the market		the offset will be undertaken in line with the recommendations
		hands more power to the MEC which is noted for its		made by the relevant independent specialist and the relevant
		disdain for anything perceived as an impediment to		offset guideline and will be agreed and approved through

NO.	COMMENT/ISSUE	ISSUE RAISED BY	RESPONSE
	<ul> <li>profits - including environmental or social ethics and legal prohibitions.</li> <li>9. We think the challenge is to strengthen existing regulatory capacity and planning processes rather than taking on new and more complex regulatory tasks in a context where the regulator is already disempowered by being made to play by market rules.</li> </ul>		consultation between the Applicant, KZN Ezemvelo Wildlife and City of uMhlathuze Local Municipality.

COMMENT/ISSUE	ISSUE RAISED BY	RESPONSE
The poor record of offsets		Comment noted. No response required as this is a general
10. The argument that South Africa is different also side-		statement and not specific to the project under assessment.
steps the problem that there is no real evidence that		
offsets work. To the contrary, they have a dismal record.		It must be noted that the offset proposal has been developed
Carbon offsets are associated with dispossession in		in consultation with independent specialists and KZN Ezemvelo
southern countries and the pervasive 'gaming of the		Wildlife, and through the consideration of the SANBI & DEA
system' or outright corruption. It has served as a subsidy		Guidelines for Wetland Offsets (2016). The implementation of
to big polluters without reducing emissions.		the offset will be undertaken in line with the recommendations
11. Australia is often cited as demonstrating biodiversity		made by the relevant independent specialist and the relevant
offset benefits. However, Dr Philip Gibbons and Professor		offset guideline and will be agreed and approved through
Jochen Zeil of the Australian National University		consultation between the Applicant, KZN Ezemvelo Wildlife
comment on the irony that "conserving our biodiversity		and City of uMhlathuze Local Municipality.
is becoming dependent on its destruction". They		
conclude that government is using offsets to save		Eskom is committed to implementing offsets for their projects,
money "at the expense of threatened species".		as demonstrated in the Ingula Pumped Storage Scheme offset
12. And while there is no evidence that they do work, there		programme through which the wetland was declared a
is evidence that they don't. Friends of the Earth and		Ramsar Wetland.
FERN <sup>4</sup> cite several case studies from the UK, Europe and		
Australia.		
<sup>4</sup> FoE and FERN, Case studies of biodiversity offsetting: voices from the ground, 2 June 2014.		
13. The record in South Africa appears even worse. Projects		
such as the Vele mine offset agreement with CoAL		
confirm our comments about regulatory capacity		
above. This is made worse by the inclination for secrecy		
and the exclusion of civil society from the relevant		
committees.		
Polluter pays		Comment noted. No response required as this is a general
14. It is also argued that offsets are a way of making the		statement and not specific to the project under assessment.
polluter pay. We think that the end result of giving power		
to the market, is that the polluter will conjure up an		

<b>)</b> .	COMMENT/ISSUE	ISSUE RAISED BY	RESPONSE
	additional profit paid for by the public – as is the case		It must be noted that the offset proposal has been developed
	with carbon offsetting.		in consultation with independent specialists and KZN Ezemvelo
			Wildlife, and through the consideration of the SANBI & DEA
			Guidelines for Wetland Offsets (2016). The implementation of
			the offset will be undertaken in line with the recommendations
			made by the relevant independent specialist and the relevant
			offset guideline and will be agreed and approved through
			consultation between the Applicant, KZN Ezemvelo Wildlife
			and City of uMhlathuze Local Municipality.
	Options		Comment noted. No response required as this is a general
	15. At the DEA's offset workshop, civil society organisations called for a moratorium on offsetting.		statement and not specific to the project under assessment.
	16. The facilitator repeatedly suggested that this would		It must be noted that the offset proposal has been developed
	imply that all development must stop. In so far as much		in consultation with independent specialists and KZN Ezemvelo
	of what is called development profits the rich at the cost		Wildlife, and through the consideration of the SANBI & DEA
	of poor people and the environment, this is not a bad		Guidelines for Wetland Offsets (2016). The implementation of
	idea. The suggestion, however, is a decoy since most		the offset will be undertaken in line with the recommendations
	environmental authorisations, thus far, have been issued		made by the relevant independent specialist and the relevant
	without offsets. We are concerned that offsets will		offset guideline and will be agreed and approved through
	become routine and will be routinely abused as the		consultation between the Applicant, KZN Ezemvelo Wildlife
	numbers increase exponentially but monitoring and enforcement capacity does not.		and City of uMhlathuze Local Municipality.
	17. At present, there is no register and no knowing how		
	many authorisations do include offsets. Moreover, the		
	workshop was told that some – also an unknown number		
	- are negotiated in secret. We strongly support the		
	proposal that existing offsets should be registered and		
	made public.		
	18. As groundWork, we wish to go beyond the civil society		
	call for an end to all offsets. We believe that the		

NO.		COMMENT/ISSUE	ISSUE RAISED BY	RESPONSE
		resources of the state should rather go into		
		strengthening the regulatory and spatial planning		
		processes.		
	19.	At the workshop, there was a call to distinguish different		
		kinds of offset according to the ecological and		
		regulatory context:		
	20.	It was generally agreed that the air offsets will not work.		
		Those proposed by Eskom and Sasol are viewed as a		
		way of shifting blame onto communities. There is no		
		comparison in the scale of emissions from industrial and		
		domestic sources and it was argued that interventions		
		to reduce domestic emissions are a responsibility of		
		government and should not depend on offsets. It is		
		particularly galling that government has failed to		
		address domestic emissions in any meaningful way but,		
		over the last decade, has tried to do it on the cheap		
		with the risible Basa programme.		
	21.	Water and wetland offsets were also seen as		
		problematic. The Sasol water offset, for example, was		
		seen as a resource grab justified by fixing leaks in		
		Emfuleni while wetland offsets seem to have a short shelf		
	~~	life with no effective monitoring.		
	22.	Several participants had a more favourable view of bio-		
		diversity offsets arguing that there is potential for good		
		offset projects. We are concerned that there may be a		
		very wide gap between potential and realisation.		
		Beyond that, we believe these good projects should be		
		done anyway – just as the Emfuleni leaks should be fixed		
		anyway – and not left to the lottery of offsets.		

NO.		COMMENT/ISSUE	ISSUE RAISED BY	RESPONSE
	23.	The remaining justification for offsets is that none of these		
		things happen anyway because government doesn't or		
		can't do its job. But if it can't do its job, it won't manage		
		offsets either. In that case, future offsets will be much like		
		past offsets – like the wetland destroyed by the mine that		
		used it to offset an earlier development.		
	24.	We believe that government needs to strengthen its		
		primary regulatory and planning capacity rather than		
		trying to offset them. Spatial planning is particularly		
		important for biodiversity and healthy wetlands and		
		rivers which can provide clean water. We think that the		
		rigorous application of the environment right in the Bill of		
		Rights to all planning and processes will provide a more		
		coherent approach for good projects and give better results all round than offsets.		
	<b>6</b>			Comment noted. No remand required at this is a general
		nmary of concerns:		Comment noted. No response required as this is a general
	25.	The use of offsets inverts the mitigation hierarchy. Offsets will always be preferred to mitigation measures if they		statement and not specific to the project under assessment.
		are cheaper (e.g. Eskom and Sasol's air quality offset		It must be noted that the offset proposal has been developed
		proposals). Hence, there will be pressure to cut costs of		in consultation with independent specialists and KZN Ezemvelo
		the offset.		Wildlife, and through the consideration of the SANBI & DEA
	26	Offsets are used to justify the unjustifiable: projects that		Guidelines for Wetland Offsets (2016). The implementation of
	20.	should be rejected are permitted on the basis of offset		the offset will be undertaken in line with the recommendations
		proposals; illegal practices (e.g. exceedance of		made by the relevant independent specialist and the relevant
		minimum emission standards) are permitted on the basis		offset guideline and will be agreed and approved through
		of offsets.		consultation between the Applicant, KZN Ezemvelo Wildlife
	27.	Regulatory capacity is inadequate to the task and		and City of uMhlathuze Local Municipality.
		provides no oversight. The assumption that offsetting		
		compensates for weak regulatory and planning		The offset strategy has been compiled as per the mitigation
		capacity is false. To the contrary, it exacerbates it.		hierarchy.

NO.	COMMENT/ISSUE	ISSUE RAISED BY	RESPONSE
	<ol> <li>Offsets will tempt government to abandon responsibilities rather than build capacity to meet them         <ul> <li>thus playing into the arms of the business lobby (next item).</li> </ul> </li> </ol>		Through implementation of the EMPr, Eskom will undertake construction and operational elements with due concern.
	29. Offsets will call forth a business lobby for weak regulation of a new market in offset buying and selling on the argument that the market will be more 'efficient' than regulation – that is efficient in money terms, not biodiversity terms but proponents will elide the difference. In the UK, business proponents are lobbying against government establishing a central registry of offsets – which will prevent any national overview and inhibit evaluation. <sup>5</sup>		
	<sup>5</sup> Sian Sullivan and Mike Hannis, Nets and frames, losses and gains: Value struggles in engagements with biodiversity offsetting in England, Leverhulme Centre for the Study of Value, University of Manchester, June 2014		
	30. Destruction from the original project is certain, benefits of the offset are not – indeed, some offsets may themselves be destructive. Offsets usher in the commodification and financialization of nature.		
	31. If there is real money involved (as proponents hope) big capital will move in. Offset providers will not be restricted to small and ethical biodiversity practitioners. It will be profit driven.		
	32. Offsets will not be maintained if profits or securities (bought and sold globally) decline, offset providers are bankrupted or property values favour different land-use. In the UK, business proponents are already arguing for time limited offsets to avoid 'sterilising' land – meaning removing it from the market. In this context, it is striking		

NO.		COMMENT/ISSUE	ISSUE RAISED BY	RESPONSE
		that what is economically sterile is ecologically fecund		
		and vice versa.		
	33.	The use of offsets will depend on a series of false		
		equivalences – between what is destroyed and what is		
		preserved and between ecological and money values.		
		(How many chameleons are worth a hawk and what's		
		the price?)		
	34.	Offsetting will mask the fact that habitat and species loss		
		is irreplaceable. 'No net loss' is merely an advertising		
		slogan.		
	35.	Calculation of offsets and equivalences will depend on		
	o (	reductive simplifications of complex ecological systems.		
	36.	This will start with delimiting the supposed area of		
		impact: e.g. focusing on a wetland and its immediate		
		surrounds and excluding cumulative impacts on the		
		catchment. (Note: this is already common practice in		
	37	ElAs so it is very likely to be transferred to offsets.) People may be removed for the original project (e.g. to		
	57.	make way for mines) and then again for the offset itself.		
		This may be because people lose jobs with the change		
		of land-use (already observed on the change from		
		farms to game farms and the eviction of farmworkers) or		
		because people who used land and natural resources		
		in the offset area are excluded from doing so (as is likely		
		in former Bantustan areas).		
	38.	People will lose access to natural areas and resources		
		turned over to development and offset at distant		
		locations.		
	39.	Within specific catchments or airsheds, the offsets may		
		be overwhelmed by the accumulation of destructive		

NO.	COMMENT/ISSUE	ISSUE RAISED BY	RESPONSE
	activities – e.g. acid mine drainage ruins wetlands		
	preserved as offsets to the mining projects; air quality		
	offsets fall far short of the scale and geographic spread		
	of industrial pollution (e.g. the Eskom and Sasol proposed		
	offsets).		
	Excessive Water Consumption		Eskom recognises the importance of utilising any water
	40. According to this EIA report, the proposed RB CCPP		resource in South Africa sparingly and sustainably. It is with this
	project will require an excessive amount of water to		in mind that Eskom has opted for a water efficient dry cooling
	operate. 'For the Operations of the Power Plants, the		technology to reduce water consumption from the CCPP
	volumes of water required is between 2000 -5000m3/day		plant. This investment in dry cooling comes at a capital and
	to be provided by the municipality' <sup>6</sup>		operational cost to Eskom.
	<sup>6</sup> p31		
	41. The country is susceptible to drought owing to climate		Eskom is advised by the Municipality (water services authority)
	change. KwaZulu-Natal suffered a crippling drought		that water will be supplied from the water reuse project that is
	throughout 2015 and 2016, leaving farms, town and rural		being developed in the municipality to supply industry. The
	areas with JoJo tanks as the only source of water. The		water reuse project does not impact water availability to
	project will require a walloping 2millions to 5millions litres		surrounding communities negatively but rather makes more
	of water per day for operation. This is so unacceptable		water available in the supply area through re-use. This will
	because community people would surely be deprived		essentially also benefit all water users from any drought
	of water to some extent when it is hit by drought as they		impacting the area.
	will be competing with the power plant. The report does		
	not disclose where the water would be fetched from.		
	The disclosure of the water source is significant in order		
	to establish who else is depending on that particular		
	water source and whether or not the source would be		
	able to supply all those who depend on it and even		
	during the drought seasons. Since the country often		
	experience drought, the report does not provide any		
	guarantee that during that time it would not use water		

•	COMMENT/ISSUE	ISSUE RAISED BY	RESPONSE
	which is supposed to be provided to communities in		
	desperate need. <sup>7</sup>		
	<sup>7</sup> Website addresses provided below		
	Failure to guarantee cheap and affordable electricity to		The development of the RB CCPP is in response to the need for
	community		a supply of clean and modern forms of electricity at an
	42. The report states that the facility would supply cheap		affordable price for citizens of the country and not only the
	and affordable electricity. 'There are on-going		communities located directly adjacent to the project. The
	collaborations with the Department of Energy to ensure		electricity would feed into the national grid, and not only the
	that the province of KwaZulu-Natal contribute		local electricity supply grid.
	significantly to the diversification of the energy mix and		
	supply of clean and affordable electricity.'8		The country's electricity price determination processes will be
	<sup>8</sup> P5		used to determine the price of the electricity and not through
	<sup>43.</sup> The report does not afford any guarantee that the		this project.
	communities at least located adjacent to facility would		
	benefit from this cheap and affordable electricity. The		
	report should quantify how the electricity would be		
	cheap and affordable to the community, not industries.		
	Furthermore, the report should develop a commitment		
	document (to the effect of cheap and affordable		
	electricity) which is signed by both the community and		
	the facility for future reference, or else this promise would		
	be nothing but one of those talk shops to elicit support		
_	to the project.		
	Wetland Delineation		The offset specialist has identified wetland offset option 2 as the
	44. In your report it is stated that, 'The proposed project will		appropriate option for implementation (Appendix E of the final
	result in the loss of wetland area, and the subsequent		EIA Report). In this regard, a Wetland Offset Strategy was
	loss of ecological services. This loss is the key		undertaken by the independent specialist in consultation with
	consideration for the impact assessment, with the loss of		KZN Ezemvelo Wildlife and the City of uMhlathuze Loca
	wetland area unavoidable. No mitigation is possible for		Municipality (Appendix E of the final EIA Report). This was
	the loss of wetlands, and a wetlands offset plan is		undertaken in-line with the relevant offset guidelines.

COMMENT/ISSUE	ISSUE RAISED BY	RESPONSE
therefore required. A wetland offset plan (	Appendix E)	
has been compiled in consultation with	h the local	It must be noted that the offset proposal has been developed
conservation authority (Ezemvelo KZN V	Vildlife). The	in consultation with independent specialists and KZN Ezemvelo
wetland offset plan offers a long term of	conservation	Wildlife, and through the consideration of the SANBI & DEA
solution to conserve other wetlands in	the region	Guidelines for Wetland Offsets (2016). The implementation of
through offsetting the high residual impacts	to wetlands	the offset will be undertaken in line with the recommendations
on the project site.' <sup>9</sup>		made by the relevant independent specialist and the relevant
<sup>9</sup> Potential Impacts on Wetlands p175		offset guideline and will be agreed and approved through
45. Wetlands are biologically diverse ecos	ystems that	consultation between the Applicant, KZN Ezemvelo Wildlife
provide a habitat for many important spe	cies, act as	and City of uMhlathuze Local Municipality.
buffers against coastal storms, and natural	y filter water	
by breaking down harmful pollutants. One	of the most	
significant role of wetlands in the ecosysten	n is that they	
are natural water purification system and c	an never be	
replaced.		
46. There is nothing in the Draft EIA Report of	this project	
illustrating how the offset of the wetlands of	are going to	
be carried out and offset the wetlands that	are going to	
be destroyed for the project. So, the re	port has to	
explain and be convincing that the offset	plans for this	
valuable resource can be legally accepted	d and are in	
line with the objectives pursued by the regu	latory laws.	
47. It is important that the offset plans be	substantially	
equivalent or greater to the loss of the wet	lands on the	
site. The offset plans of wetlands should be	justifiable in	
law as to why this significant water resourc	e should be	
degraded and why the law should allow	/ the loss to	
happen.		
Public health impacts study on surrounding com	munities.	The location of the project site within the industrial RBIDZ, which
		has been earmarked for the development of a gas to power

NO.	COMMENT/ISSUE	ISSUE RAISED BY	RESPONSE
	48. The Report makes a general comment that the public		facility, was identified as preferred from a socio-economic
	health impacts would be minimal goes on to claim that		perspective due to its location in relation to residential areas
	that on balance the social benefits outweigh the		and other communities (refer to Appendix Q3). Considering
	potential public health impacts. We submit that this is		this, the need for a health study was not considered to be
	over-simplistic and in the context of our greatest		required.
	existential threat from climate change the EIA report fails		
	in that it does not undertake a full health risk assessment		Health impacts in terms of air emissions during the construction
	to determine the public health risks posed by climate		phase are considered in the Air Quality Impact Assessment
	change which are elaborated in the section below. We		(Appendix I of the final EIA Report). The impact of emissions
	submit that this is an even greater threat to		from the proposed facility on the environment was assessed
	development and will in fact result in maldevelopment		using the pollutant critical levels that may affect vegetative
	of the communities that this EIA report purports will		productivity, and nuisance dustfall. The same dispersion
	benefit from such a facility.		modelling approach was used as in the assessment of impact
	49. In fact the EIA report does not adequately determine		of the facility on human health. It was identified that increased
	the public health impacts from an additional industrial		ambient concentrations of fine particulates and gaseous
	installation in Richards Bay in general - where the		pollutants may result in negative human health impacts.
	ambient air quality is generally in exceedance of our		Increased nuisance dustfall is likely because of wind-blown
	National Ambient Air Quality regulations.		dust emissions from the working areas. Increased nuisance
	50. For this reason we submit that a dedicated Health		dustfall rates will likely result in negative impact on dustfall at
	Impact Assessment by a qualified public health		nearby residences and on potentially on plants. This impact
	professional taking into account the cumulative health		will be of a low significance with the implementation of the
	risk from the existing industrial facilities in the Greater		recommended mitigation measures provided by the specialist.
	Richards Bay area is required at a minimum to determine		
	the potential cumulative health impacts on the		
	surrounding communities from the existing and potential		
	pollution emissions from the proposed facility.		
	51. There has to be a health study done on the type of		
	pollution impacts onto the communities, i.e. the types of		
	diseases they are going to suffer and who is going to		
	carry the costs of taking care of them. The findings of		

NO.	COMMENT/ISSUE	ISSUE RAISED BY	RESPONSE
	such health study should be communicated to those who would be potentially affected.		
			The Climate Change Impact Assessment assessed the impact of the RB CCPP on climate change. The assessment identified that the relevant impacts associated with the project are expected in the operation phase of the project. During the operation phase, the impacts expected to occur include climate change impacts of the estimated Greenhouse Gas Emissions from the proposed RB CCPP. The significance of the operation phase impact is high, following the implementation of the recommended mitigation measures by the specialist. The impact of these emissions is considered as high, due to the impact on the national inventory from a single source (i.e. the RB CCPP project site). The proposed project has options to mitigate its carbon emissions. It must however be noted that, the most important feature of the proposed CCPP power plant is its projected role in enabling a greater uptake of intermittent renewable energy onto the South
	<ul> <li>research, and increasing evidence of the dire impacts of climate change – particularly on South Africa – that taking urgent and effective steps to substantially reduce the country's GHG emissions without delay is a legal obligation on the state – including National Treasury - and a Constitutional imperative.</li> <li>55. A landmark report released on 8 October 2018 by the</li> </ul>		African grid. The load following capacity that it could offer would enable the national grid to accommodate greater proportions of variable renewable energy, such as solar power and wind energy. This is consistent with the Integrated Resource Planning process which requires an increasing quantity of OCPP and CCPP in order to balance ambitious renewable energy roll outs. This would assist in decarbonising
	United Nations Intergovernmental Panel on Climate		the national grid and reduce emissions within South Africa's national greenhouse gas inventory. This will be a positive

NO.	COMMENT/ISSUE	ISSUE RAISED BY	RESPONSE
	<ul> <li>Change<sup>10</sup> (IPCC) on Global Warming of 1.5 °C ("the IPCC Report"), confirms, inter alia, that:</li> <li><sup>10</sup> Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) on 8 October 2018</li> <li>56. human activities have already caused approximately 1.0°C of global warming above pre-industrial levels, resulting in increased natural disasters, droughts, and rising sea levels;</li> <li>57. the risks of allowing temperature increases to reach even 1.5 degrees Celsius are dire (the Paris Agreement currently sets the target at 2 °C);</li> <li>58. limiting global warming to 1.5°C would require "rapid and far-reaching" transitions in land, energy, industry, buildings, transport, and cities; and</li> <li>59. global net human-caused emissions of carbon dioxide (CO2) must fall by about 45 percent from 2010 levels by 2030, reaching 'net zero' around 2050.</li> <li>60. The IPCC report essentially confirms that drastic GHG emission reductions are needed, and these are needed urgently. The IPCC envisages a 60-80% reduction in the use of coal and fossil fuels in the energy sector by 2030 and negligible use of coal and fossil fuels by 2050.</li> </ul>		<ul> <li>contribution to the national commitment to mitigate global climate change.</li> <li>From the findings of the Air Quality Impact Assessment (Appendix I) it can be concluded that air quality impacts of medium to low significance are expected as a result of the proposed RB CCPP. The proposed development is therefore considered to be appropriate and acceptable from an air quality perspective. The specialist has therefore indicated that the development may be authorised, constructed and operated, subject to the implementation of the recommended mitigation measures and on condition that:</li> <li>» Emissions due to construction activities be mitigated using good practise guidelines.</li> <li>» Maintain SO<sub>2</sub> and NOx emissions near the emission factor estimates.</li> <li>» To limit the possibility of off-site SO<sub>2</sub> exceedances during emergency events, it is suggested that Emergency 2-type events be avoided as far as practically possible, by using low sulphur (50 ppm) diesel only, when diesel is used as energy source.</li> </ul>

	COMMENT/ISSUE	ISSUE RAISED BY	RESPONSE
61.			
	change impacts to southern Africa:		
62.	<b>o</b>		
63.	•		
	0		
64.			
	· · · ·		
	,		
65			
00.			
	, .		
	62. 63. 64.	61. The IPCC report emphasises the following climate	<ul> <li>61. The IPCC report emphasises the following climate change impacts to southern Africa:</li> <li>62. "At 1.5°C, a robust signal of precipitation reduction is found over the Limpopo basin and smaller areas of the Zambezi basin, in Zambia, as well as in parts of Western Cape, in South Africa, while an increase is projected over central and western South Africa as well as in southern Namibia (Section 3.3.4)"</li> <li>63. The IPCC report also includes Southern Africa as one of the "hot spots of change" when comparing a global warming of 1.5°C and 2° C. It states:</li> <li>64. "The southern African region is projected to be a climate change hot spot in terms of both hot extremes (Figures 3.5 and 3.6) and drying (Figure 3.12). Indeed, temperatures have been rising in the subtropical regions of southern Africa at approximately twice the global rate over the last five decades (Engelbrecht et al., 2015). Associated elevated warming of the regional landbased hot extremes has occurred (Section 3.3; Seneviratne et al., 2016). Increases in the number of hot nights as well as longer and more frequent heat waves are projected even if the global temperature increase is constrained to 1.5°C (high confidence), with further increase at 2°C of global warming and beyond (high confidence) (Weber et al., 2018)</li> <li>65. Moreover, the region is likely to become generally drier with reduced water availability under low mitigation (Niang et al., 2014; Engelbrecht et al., 2015; Karl et al., 2015; James et al., 2017), with this particular risk also</li> </ul>

August	201	9
--------	-----	---

NO.	COMMENT/ISSUE	ISSUE RAISED BY	RESPONSE
	of warming (Gerten et al., 2013). Risks are significantly		
	reduced, however, under 1.5°C of global warming		
	(Schleussner et al., 2016b). There are consistent and		
	statistically significant projected increases in risks of		
	increased meteorological drought in southern Africa at		
	2°C vs 1.5°C of warming (medium confidence). Despite		
	the general rainfall reductions projected for southern		
	Africa, daily rainfall intensities are expected to increase		
	over much of the region (medium confidence), and		
	increasingly so with further amounts of global warming.		
	There is medium confidence that livestock in southern		
	Africa will experience increased water stress under both		
	1.5°C and 2°C of global warming, with negative		
	economic consequences (e.g., Boone et al., 2017). The		
	region is also projected to experience reduced maize,		
	sorghum and cocoa cropping area suitability as well as		
	yield losses under 1.5°C of warming, with further		
	decreases towards 2°C of warming (World Bank, 2013).		
	Generally, there is high confidence that vulnerability to		
	decreases in water and food availability is reduced at		
	1.5°C versus 2°C for southern Africa (Betts et al., 2018),		
	whilst at 2°C these are expected to be higher (Lehner et		
	al., 2017; Betts et al., 2018; Byers et al., 2018; Rosenzweig		
	et al., 2018) (high confidence)" (emphasis added).		
	66. What the IPCC report makes clear is that aiming for a 2°		
	C temperature increase, as per the Paris Agreement, is		
	not sufficient to protect people and the planet from		
	irreversible harm. South Africa's own Nationally		
	Determined Contribution (NDC) notes that a global		
	average temperature increase of 2°C translates to up to		

NO.	COMMENT/ISSUE	ISSUE RAISED BY	RESPONSE
	4°C for South Africa by the end of the century. South		
	Africa is not even on track to meeting the (now		
	confirmed inadequate) 2°C target, with its current NDC		
	ambitions being rated as highly insufficient by Climate		
	Action Tracker.		
	67. South Africa's own Climate Change Response White		
	Paper states that: "even under emission scenarios that		
	are more conservative than current international		
	emission trends, it has been predicted that by mid-		
	century the South African coast will warm by around 1		
	to 2°C and the interior by around 2 to 3°C. By 2100,		
	warming is projected to reach around 3 to 4°C along the		
	coast, and 6 to 7°C in the interior. With such temperature		
	increases, life as we know it will change completely:		
	parts of the country will be much drier and increased		
	evaporation will ensure an overall decrease in water		
	availability. This will significantly affect human health,		
	agriculture, other water-intensive economic sectors		
	such as the mining and electricity-generation sectors as		
	well as the environment in general. Increased		
	occurrence and severity of veld and forest fires; extreme		
	weather events; and floods and droughts will also have		
	significant impacts" (emphasis added).		
	68. Evidently much more needs to be done by the state to		
	firstly, ensure that the people of South Africa are		
	protected from the impacts of climate change and the		
	country's GHG emissions reduced and, secondly, to		
	ensure that the country's international climate		
	commitments are adequate and honoured.		

August	201	9
--------	-----	---

NO.	COMMENT/ISSUE	ISSUE RAISED BY	RESPONSE
	69. The recent Dutch case of the State of the Netherlands v		
	the Urgenda Foundation <sup>11</sup> , demonstrates the		
	obligations of the state to protect its people from the		
	impacts of climate change. In the judgment handed		
	down on 9 October 2018 the court confirmed that the		
	state was acting unlawfully, and in contravention of the		
	duty of care by failing to pursue a more ambitious GHG		
	emission reduction plan. The court held, inter alia, that:		
	"the State has a positive obligation to protect the lives		
	of citizens within its jurisdiction This obligation applies		
	to all activities, public and non-public, which could		
	endanger the rights protected, and certainly in the		
	face of industrial activities which by their very nature are		
	dangerous" (emphasis added);		
	<sup>11</sup> [2015] HAZA C/09/00456689 (June 24, 2015); aff'd (Oct. 9, 2018)		
	(District Court of the Hague, and The Hague Court of Appeal (on appeal))		
	70. the Court believes that it is appropriate to speak of a real		
	threat of dangerous climate change, resulting in the		
	serious risk that the current generation of citizens will be		
	confronted with loss of life and/or a disruption of family		
	life. The State has a duty to protect against this real		
	threat" (emphasis added); and "up till now the State has		
	done too little to prevent a dangerous climate change		
	and is doing too little to catch up, or at least in the short		
	term (up to end-2020). Targets for 2030 and beyond do		
	not take away from the fact that a dangerous situation		
	is imminent, which requires interventions being taken		
	now. In addition to the risks in that context, the social		
	costs also come into play. The later actions are taken to		
	reduce, the quicker the available carbon budget will		

August 2019

NO.	COMMENT/ISSUE	ISSUE RAISED BY	RESPONSE
	diminish, which in turn would require taking considerably		
	more ambitious measures at a later stage, to		
	eventually achieve the desired level of 95% reduction by		
	2050" (emphasis added).		
	71. Negative impacts on air quality can be expected during		
	the construction of the RB CCPP due to release of		
	particulate and gaseous pollutants. This impact was		
	rated to have a potentially low impact (after mitigation).		
	During the operation phase, negative impacts as a result		
	of sulphur dioxide emissions, and other atmospheric		
	pollutants due to the RB CCPP can be expected; and		
	were assessed to be of medium to Low significance		
	(after mitigation), respectively.' <sup>12</sup>		
	<sup>12</sup> Assessment of Impact on Air Quality p165		
	72. Eskom, just like any other polluting industry, has a		
	responsibility to reduce ambient air pollution. RB CCPP		
	need not to contribute to any pollutions levels in the		
	Richards Bay area, not even anywhere else.		
	73. Section 24 of the Constitution <sup>13</sup> and section 28 of the		
	National Environmental Management Act, 1998		
	(NEMA) <sup>14</sup> impose the same duty of care and obligation		
	on the state to take reasonable measures to protect the		
	people of South Africa from harmful impacts to their		
	health and/or wellbeing and to protect the people and		
	future generations from the irreversible impacts of		
	climate change. In line with the above, we confirm that		
	adopting effective and adequate climate change		
	mitigation measures is in fact a legal – and Constitutional		
	- obligation on the state. Simply adhering to inadequate		
	targets, making provision for carbon offsets and		

IO.	COMMENT/ISSUE	ISSUE RAISED BY	RESPONSE
	otherwise imposing loose and ineffectual regulations, which are unlikely to give rise to a meaningful reduction of GHG emissions, does not, in any way, discharge the		
	state's Constitutional duties to implement proper GHG emission reduction measures to protect the people of South Africa from the impacts of climate change, or its		
	international commitments. <sup>13</sup> Act No. 108 of 1996		
	<sup>14</sup> No. 107 of 1998		
	Cost of the Project74. There is lack of information about the costs of the		The cost of the project is not available at this time of the project planning process as it is too early to be determined. This will
	project. Eskom is currently having an estimated R 248		only become available once the business case for the whole
	billion in debts. The question is, who is carry the costs of		project complex (i.e. the power station and all supporting
	the project? Is Eskom expecting the taxpayers' money		infrastructure) has been completed and internally approved
	to bail them out again? This is a very important		by the Applicant.
	information to be included in this report for the public to		
	know whether or not the costs would be incurred by the		

NO.	COMMENT/ISSUE	ISSUE RAISED BY	RESPONSE
	public and what does this mean regarding the inflation rate.		
	<ul> <li>Source of the natural gas</li> <li>75. The document does not indicate where the natural gas intended to be used in the project comes from. This failure of disclosure for the source of the gas does not give us confidence that the gas provider does not cause environmental destruction. The document should disclose this information so that the public can make an informed decision that they are benefitting or approving the project which is indirectly causing environmental harm elsewhere and to some community.</li> </ul>		At this stage the source of the natural gas is unknown. A condition proposed to be included in the EA (Section 10.7 of the final EIA Report) stating that the granting of this application must be subject to the availability of natural gas to supply the RB CCPP project has been recommended by the EAP. This recommendation also states that approval and construction of the required LNG facility, Pipeline and Transmission Infrastructure must be undertaken.
	76. Kindly Keep us informed		The request by the I&AP is noted. It can be confirmed that Groundworks will be kept informed during the EIA process and will be notified of the decision on the Application for Environmental Authorisation.
4.	EIAR, Table 2.2: Add a third bullet to the component below and mention that the power lines to connect the power station to the grid are subject to a separate EIA (DEA Ref: xx) Grid connection * The CCPP will be connected to the national grid via an HV yard and a 400kV power inset. * The CCPP will have a maximum of 12 generator transformers.	Percy Langa SHEQ Manager RB IDZ E-mail: 27-08-2019	The DEA reference number for the Application for Environmental Authorisation for the power lines is 14/12/16/3/3/2/1125.
	<ul> <li>EIAR, Table 2.2: Stormwater</li> <li>a. Page 27: The sea outfall pipeline is owned and operated by Mhlathuze Water, not the municipally.</li> <li>b. Page 28: "The location of the storage facility – storage will be in bunded tanks and sumps" – The yellow bit does not talk to the green bit,</li> </ul>		<ul> <li>a. It is noted that the sea outfall pipeline is owned and operated by Mhlathuze Water. This has been updated in Table 2.2 of the final EIA Report.</li> <li>b. The information provided gives an indication that the location of waste storage facilities will be located within bunded tanks and sumps as part of the project development footprint. The necessary registration</li> </ul>

NO.	COMMENT/ISSUE	ISSUE RAISED BY	RESPONSE
			facilities, in line with the NEMWA Norms and Standards for
			Storage of Waste.
	EIAR, Section 10.7, page 284: 2 <sup>nd</sup> last bullet should state a		The information provided in section 10.7 is correct as per the
	maximum of 8 hours <u>per day</u>		scope of the project. It can be confirmed that diesel can only
			be used as a back-up fuel in emergency situations and for a
			maximum of 8 hours (per emergency event).
	The use of diesel as backup during emergencies		Examples of emergency conditions is when there is no natural
	a. There is general concern from members of the public		gas available at the storage facility (managed by the gas sales
	about the use of diesel as a backup for the gas-fired		agreement and will have penalties) and the grid is
	power plant. The concern is mainly air quality.		constrained. Diesel operation will take place to potentially
	However, it is noted that it will used as backup for a		avoid loadshedding during these conditions.
	limited period, under emergency conditions.		
	i. It would be helpful to include examples of		Regarding the use of low sulphur content diesel, the lowest
	emergency conditions for information and		commercially available sulphur content diesel must be utilised
	awareness		on the power plant. It is suggested, that this be included as
	b. The use of low sulphur content diesel (50 ppm) is		part of the conditions of the Environmental Authorisation,
	noted. Question: was 10 ppm diesel, which has		should this be granted.
	been available in SA for a while, considered?		
	Although not available in SA yet, ultra-low sulphur		
	diesel (5 ppm and lower) is available in Europe / EU		
	members and North America [1]. It is only a matter		
	of time until is available in SA.		
	Notes: [1] https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ultra-Iow-sulfur_diesel		
	[1] https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/utira-iow-sultur_alesei		

## 1.1.3. General Comments and Requests – <u>Captured Alphabetically according to Surname</u>

## a) General Comments

NO.	COMMENT/ISSUE	ISSUE RAISED BY	RESPONSE
1.	It was requested whether the proposed development is	Tashveer Bothath	The ownership of the property on which the Richards Bay CCPP
	situated on the property owned by the Ingonyama Trust.	Town & Regional	project is being proposed was confirmed via telephone with
		Planner	Mr Bothath. The I&AP was advised that the City of uMhlathuze
		Igonyama Trust Board	Local Municipality is the lawful owner of <b>Portions 2, 3 and 4</b> of
			Erf 11376.
		Telephonic: 22-08-2019	
2.	The Notice below which appeared in yesterday's Zululand	Sandy Camminga	It was confirmed that the I&AP did not miss the formal
	Observer, giving notice of the availability of the Revised	Director: RBCAA	notification as the formal e-mail notification to which a
	Environmental Impact Assessment, refers.		notification letter is attached, was only released on Monday,
		E-mail: 19-07-2019	22 July 2019 informing all <u>registered</u> I&APs on the project
	I can't find record of having received a notification. Have I		database of the availability of the revised EIA Report and the
	missed something?		review and comment period as per the advert in the Zululand
			Observer.
3.	I acknowledge with thanks receipt of your letter dated 22 July	Samuel Masemola	The information provided was acknowledged and it was
	2019, addressed to the Director General regarding the	For: Office of the	confirmed that should Savannah Environmental require to
	subject matter.	Director General	follow-up with the Department regarding the project, that Ms
		DRDLR	Malebo Baloi will be contacted as requested.
	Kindly note that the matter has been referred to the Acting		
	Deputy Director General: Spatial Planning and Land Use	E-mail: 23-07-219	
	Management: Ms Aluwani Matsila for attention and		
	response.		
	Should you wish to follow up on this matter kindly contact Ma		
	Should you wish to follow up on this matter, kindly contact Ms		
	Malebo Baloi: Tel: 012 312 9851. Email:		
	Malebo.Baloi@drdlr.gov.za or Mr Ramaleho Saila: Tel: 012312		
	9665. Email: ramaleho.saila@drdlr.gov.za		

NO.	COMMENT/ISSUE	ISSUE RAISED BY	RESPONSE
4.	I am wondering why is GroundWork not notified about the	Robby Mokgalaka	The I&AP was notified of the availability of the Revised EIA
	EIAr being available for review and comments because we	Coal Campaign	Report on 22 July 2019. The I&AP was also registered in the
	registered with you as I&AP in the process. We only got the	Manager	project database as previously requested by the I&AP. Proof
	information from one of our partners.	groundwork, Friends of	of email notifying the I&AP of the availability of the Revised EIA
		the Earth, South Africa	Report and proof of registration of the I&AP on the project
	Kindly ensure that we are registered and notified		database (through the provision of a screenshot) was
	accordingly.	E-mail: 12-08-2019	submitted to the registered I&AP in order to provide proof of
			tasks already undertaken during the public participation
	Could I please be assisted with the EIAr itself as I could not		process for the project.
	access it from your website, it requires a password to view the		
	document. Kindly email it to me URGENTLY as compressed		In the response e-mail providing proof of correspondence, the
	find or assist on how I can access it on your website.		I&AP was informed that the Release Code for accessing the
			Revised EIA Report, as also provided in March 2019, stayed
			unchanged, but for ease of reference the release code was
			provided.
5.	Thank you for taking my call.	Kershan Moodley	Submission of the Company's profile was acknowledged, and
		J&P Projects	confirmation was provided to the I&AP that the submitted
	As per our discussion please find attached a copy of our	E-mail: 24-07-2019	profile has been submitted to Eskom for their perusal.
	profile which will give you an understanding of our field of		
	work.		It must be noted that the project is currently in the feasibility
			stage and no profiles are accepted by Eskom at this stage of
	Thank you so much for your assistance.		the process. Once there is a business case an RFP (Request for
			purchase) will be sent out to the market and potential suppliers,
			through the commercial process, can submit their profiles
			together with their proposals.
			The ISAP was informed per telephone that Savanash
			The I&AP was informed, per telephone, that Savannah
			Environmental has been appointed to undertake the EA
			process and construction and operation of the proposed

NO.	COMMENT/ISSUE	ISSUE RAISED BY	RESPONSE
			power plant does not form part of Savannah Environmental's Scope of Work.
			Registration as an I&AP on the project database, representing J&P Projects, was confirmed.
6.	We note that the comment period ends on 26th August 2019. We are unable to comment until such time as we have received a response as to why site 4a was deemed to be 'not preferred'. Kindly request your project team to respond as a matter of urgency	Luke Harel OD Manager: uMhlatuzi Valley Sugar Company (Pty) Ltd E-mail: 22-08-2019	<ul> <li>The following responses were provided to the I&amp;AP via email on 23 August 2019 (refer to Appendix C5 of the final EIA Report).</li> <li>The matter as to why Site 4 was deemed not to be the preferred site for the proposed development was previously responded due to as per below:</li> <li>» Question was raised at the Public Meeting #2 held on the 27<sup>th</sup> of March 2019 at the Empangeni Public Library</li> <li>* Response was provided at the Public Meeting and a Post Meeting note included in the Meeting Notes (an abstract of the Meeting Notes was included in the response e-mail. Please refer to Appendix C5 of the final EIA Report).</li> <li>* The Meeting Notes was distributed to all attendees and those who submitted apologies (proof of e-mail sent was attached to e-mail response, including a copy of Meeting Notes. Please refer to Appendix C5 of the final EIA</li> </ul>
			Report). The I&APs e-mail dated 01 April 2019 was not responded as a formal response was provided at the public meeting and subsequently included in the Meeting Notes.

NO.	COMMENT/ISSUE	ISSUE RAISED BY	RESPONSE
			The Meeting Notes were included in <b>Appendix C7</b> of the Revised EIA Report which was made available for public review and comment.
	Please note that we do not appear to have received the meeting notes of the session held on 27 <sup>th</sup> March 2019. Kindly advise when this was done and to whom it was directed.	E-mail: 26-08-2019	The following responses were provided to the I&AP via email on 26 August 2019 (refer to <b>Appendix C5</b> of the final EIA Report). It was identified that the e-mail address has been captured incorrectly on the project's database – i.e. harell@uvs1920.co.za. The e-mail address has been updated as it is believed that this was the reason that the electronic copy of the Public Meeting Minutes was not received. The Public Meeting Minutes and presentation was attached to the response e-mail dated 26 August 2019 (please refer to <b>Appendix C5</b> of the final EIA Report).
			The I&APs attention was drawn to his e-mail dated 22 August 2019 in which it was mentioned that "We note that the comment period ends on 26 <sup>th</sup> August 2019." It is therefore understood that the other two representatives from uMhlatuzi Valley Sugar Company (Pty) Ltd forwarded the notification to you. Savannah Environmental noticed that Russel Addison who is CC in your e-mail, email address differ from our records i.e. addisonr@theuvs.co.za – can this detail be updated to addisonr@uvs1910.co.za? Also, Kevin Seamark current e-mail address is seamarkk@theuvs.co.za, can it be updated to seamarkk@uvs1910.co.za?

NO.	COMMENT/ISSUE	ISSUE RAISED BY	RESPONSE
	We wish to inform as follows:		The screening study for the consideration of various sites for the
	Given that site 4a is not on the floodplain and comprises of		development of the proposed project (Appendix Q3 of the
	sugar cane and timber operations as well as a man-made		final EIA Report) was supported by independent specialist
	dam we are of the opinion that the screening consideration		inputs, which included a wetland screening study which
	labelling factors such as wetlands and aquatic ecology as		indicated that the Site 4a is least preferred. It was also
	'not preferred' is inaccurate. Furthermore, site 4a in our		indicated that the site is least preferred based on the current
	opinion is deemed preferred from a socio economic		land uses and land capacity in support of agricultural
	perspective.		development. The screening study identified that the Site 4a is
			not preferred from a socio-economic perspective based on
			specialist inputs which lists the location of the site 4a next to
			urban townships including Mhlatuze Flats, Bhiliya and
			Madlhangala, surrounding land uses and the desired plan of
			the site as per the SDF as the reasoning thereof. The site was
			discarded based on the findings of the screening assessment
			which indicated that the site would require mitigation to
			minimise impacts on social receptors, specifically when it
			comes to noise and air quality. Impacts on the aquatic
			ecology and wetlands were identified to potentially be of a
			high significance.
	We, as the owners of site 4a, have not been consulted		It must be noted that Savannah Environmental is not part of
	regarding the fact that the property is part of an off-set		any offset process being undertaken on the properties which
	process for a conservation area.		form part of Site 4a, and can therefore not provide a response
			to the comment.
	For the record our query has not been adequately dealt with.		The project team confirms that with the specialists' assessments
			undertaken on the four sites during the screening study
			(including Site4a) and the detailed specialists' studies
			undertaken during the EIA on the preferred site, adequately
			address the matter.

NO.	COMMENT/ISSUE	ISSUE RAISED BY	RESPONSE
			For ease of reference, herewith the various opportunities
			provided to the public and Umhlatuzi Valley Sugar Company
			to review and comment on the project and whereby the Site
			Selection process was included:
			» Environmental Scoping Report: 21 August 2017 to 20
			September 2017
			<ul> <li>Chapter 3, point 3.4.1</li> </ul>
			» Environmental Impact Assessment Report: 24 March 2019
			to 26 April 2019
			<ul> <li>Chapter 3, point 3.2.2.1: Site Alternatives</li> </ul>
			* Appendix Q
			» Revised Environmental Impact Assessment Report: 24 July
			2019 to 26 August 2019
			* Appendix Q3

## b) Registration as I&AP

NO.	REQUESTED BY	WHEN AND HOW	RESPONSE
		REQUESTED	
1.	Desnei Leaf-Camp	07-08-2019: E-mail	Registration as I&AP on project database confirmed by e-mail
	ENGIE – Africa Business Unit		dated 07 August 2019.
2.	Fred Smits van Oyen	01-08-2019: E-mail	Registration as I&AP on project database confirmed by e-mail
	Chenerie		dated 01 August 2019.
3.	Darryl Hunt	31-07-219: E-mail	Registration as I&AP on project database confirmed by e-mail
	Dynamic Energy		dated 31 July 2019.
4.	Thomas Jackens	31-07-219: E-mail	Registration as I&AP on project database confirmed by e-mail
	Technical Director: Roads, Transportation, Infrastructure and		dated 31 July 2019.
	Engineering Services		
	AfriCoast Consulting Engineers (Pty) Ltd		

NO.	REQUESTED BY	WHEN AND HOW	RESPONSE
		REQUESTED	
5.	Judy Bell	23-07-2019: E-mail	Registration as I&AP on project database confirmed by e-mail
			dated 24 July 2019.
6.	Antoinette Slabbert	23-07-2019:	Registration as I&AP on project database confirmed by e-mail
	Reporter: Rapport	Telephonically	dated 23 July 2019.

c) Request for Release Code

NO.	REQUESTED BY	WHEN AND HOW REQUESTED	RESPONSE
1.	Wisdom Mpofu	22-08-2019:	Release Code provided on 22 August 2019 telephonically.
	Snr Manager: Statutory & Development Planning	Telephonically	
	King Cetshwayo District Municipality		
2.	Amitha Maharaj	15-08-2019: Email	Release Code provided on 16 August 2019 by e-mail.
	Sasol		
3.	Amitha Maharaj	15-08-2019: Email	Release Code provided on 16 August 2019 by e-mail.
	Sasol		
4.	Desnei Leaf-Camp	06-08-2019: E-mail	Release Code provided on 06 August 2019 by e-mail.
	ENGIE – Africa Business Unit		
5.	Simon Roos	02-08-219: E-mail	Release Code provided on 05 August 2019 by e-mail.
	Director: Shyft Energy (Pty) Ltd		
6.	Fred Smits van Oyen	01-08-2019: E-mail	Release Code and website link provided on 01 August 2019 by
	Chenerie		e-mail.
7.	Thomas Jackens	31-07-219: E-mail	Release Code and website link provided on 31 July 2019 by e-
	Technical Director: Roads, Transportation, Infrastructure and		mail.
	Engineering Services		
	AfriCoast Consulting Engineers (Pty) Ltd		
8.	Fadia Salie	30-07-2019: E-mail	Release Code provided on 31 July 2019 by e-mail.
	Miningmx Reporter		
9.	Dan Marks	26-07-2019: E-mail	Release Code provided on 29 July 2019 by e-mail.

REQUESTED BY	WHEN AND HOW	RESPONSE
	REQUESTED	
CBI Publishing		
African Energy Consultancy		
Nomphi	26-07-2019:	
CAIA Association	Telephonically	Release Code and website link provided on 26 July 2019 by e-
Vinesh Rajcoomer	25-07-2019: E-mail	mail.
VR Consulting		
Mthobisi Ngcobo	25-07-2019:	Release Code and website link provided on 25 July 2019 by e-
DEA	Telephonically	mail.
Nicole Loser		Release Code and website link provided on 26 July 2019 by e-
Attorney		mail.
CER	24.07.2010; E mail	
Shaldean Opperman	24-07-2019. E-IIIdii	Release Code provided on 24 July 2019 by e-mail.
Administration Officer		
Teichmann		
Paul Bester	24-07-2019: E-mail	Release Code provided on 24 July 2019 by e-mail.
Project Manager		
Mega North		
Antoinette Slabbert		Release Code and website link provided on 26 July 2019 by e-
Reporter: Rapport	22.07.2010	mail.
Dominic Wieners		Release Code and website link provided on 23 July 2019 by e-
Environmental Officer	relephonically	mail.
KZN Ezemvelo		
Jasper Edrich	10-08-2019: E-mail	Release Code provided on 12 August 2019 by e-mail.
I&AP		
	CBI Publishing African Energy Consultancy Nomphi CAIA Association Vinesh Rajcoomer VR Consulting Mthobisi Ngcobo DEA Nicole Loser Attorney CER Shaldean Opperman Administration Officer Teichmann Paul Bester Project Manager Mega North Antoinette Slabbert Reporter: Rapport Dominic Wieners Environmental Officer KZN Ezemvelo Jasper Edrich	REQUESTEDCBI Publishing African Energy Consultancy26-07-2019: TelephonicallyNomphi26-07-2019: TelephonicallyCAIA AssociationTelephonicallyVinesh Rajcoomer25-07-2019: E-mailVR Consulting25-07-2019: TelephonicallyMthobisi Ngcobo25-07-2019: TelephonicallyDEA25-07-2019: TelephonicallyNicole Loser Attorney CER24-07-2019: E-mailShaldean Opperman Administration Officer Teichmann24-07-2019: E-mailPaul Bester Project Manager Mega North24-07-2019: E-mailAntoinette Slabbert Reporter: Rapport23-07-2019: TelephonicallyDominic Wieners Environmental Officer KZN Ezemvelo23-07-2019: TelephonicallyJasper Edrich10-08-2019: E-mail

## 2.1 COMMENTS RECEIVED: ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT REPORT (Revision 0)

1.1.4.Organs of State

NO.	COMMENT/ISSUE	ISSUE RAISED BY	RESPONSE
1.	This letter serves as a notice of receipt for the above	Thembalakhe	The timeframe provided by the department is noted. No
	document received on the 29th March 2019. Kindly note	Sibozana	additional information was requested by DAFF from the project
	that this document will be processed within 30 days from the	KZN DAFF	team or the applicant.
	date of receival, provided that all requested information is		
	submitted to the department timeously. Should any further	Letter: 01-04-2019	
	information be required, please do not hesitate to contact		
	this office.		
2.	The application form and draft Environmental Impact Report	Thando Booi	The comments provided are noted, and responded to, below.
	(EIR) dated March 2019 as received by this Department on	Case Officer	
	22 March 2019 refers.	DEA	
	This Department has the following comments on the		
	abovementioned application:	Letter: 23-04-2019	
	Project description:		The issue raised by the DEA regarding the addition of the two
	The Department has noted that two components have been		components during the EIA phase, which was not considered
	added to the project description on page 6 of the		during the Scoping Phase is noted, as well as the risk of the
	application form and page v under the executive summary		triggering of National Environmental Management: Waste Act
	that were not part of the project description as contained in		listed activities through additions of these components.
	the project application form that was submitted on 06		
	October 2017 and final scoping report that was accepted		In order to address this issue, Eskom arranged and held a
	on 20 November 2017 i.e. dirty water retention dam and		meeting with the DEA: Waste Directorate on 24 May 2019.
	clean water retention dam as well as waste storage facilities		Savannah Environmental and the EIA case officer was also
	(general and hazardous). The Department submits that the		present at the meeting.
	additional components might trigger the NEMWA listed		
	activities which require waste license and were not applied		The purpose of the meeting was to obtain clarity from the DEA:
			Waste Directorate on why they consider the additional two

for. On that note, the Department submits that the above	project components as having triggered listed activities under
mentioned is considered a flaw.	the National Environmental Management: Waste Act due to
	the fact that these activities were not identified as applicable
	to the project during the EIA process.
	Following the meeting further consultation with the meeting
	attendees has taken place. This included the submission of a
	legal opinion on the matter. It was confirmed on 16 July 2019
	via email by the DEA: Waste Directorate that the application
	does not trigger the waste listed activity and that the
	application may proceed. Refer to Appendix C for proof o
	this confirmation.
	The meeting notes of the meeting held are included a
	Appendix P of the revised EIA Report.
Taking into consideration the additional information	The reasoning behind the addition of the two projec
included in the draft EIR, please provide reasons for the	components was to demonstrate how Eskom will deploy Duty
inclusion of these two components at this stage of the EIA	of Care with respect to management of run-off water from it
process. In addition, the following with regard to the	operational footprint. Additionally, presentation of these wate
retention dams and storage facilities (general and	containment systems does not trigger additional listed
hazardous): must be included in the report:	activities, particularly because all aspects related to them, e.g
<ul> <li>Capacity of the dams;</li> </ul>	footprint, visual, would not change the evaluation of the site
<ul> <li>The composition of the dirty water;</li> </ul>	These facilities are smaller than other structures on site, and
» Type of liners to be used	their footprint impact was already assessed as part of the
<ul> <li>The location of the storage facility;</li> </ul>	impacts on site.
<ul> <li>The duration of storage of the waste;</li> </ul>	
<ul> <li>The design of the storage facility; and</li> </ul>	The additional information requested in the comment has
<ul> <li>Types of waste to be stored.</li> </ul>	been included in Chapter 2, Table 2.2 of the revised EIA Report
Project layout	During the authority site visit undertaken with the Departmen
	of Environmental Affairs (DEA) to confirm the findings of the

-		
»	Please furnish an amended project layout plan as	Report, the applicant advised that it would undertake to
	discussed in the site inspection meeting of the	amend and optimise the layout of the facility within the project
	17 April 2019 and it must consider inputs from all the	site in order to reduce the offset deficit and implement Option
	specialists.	1 of the offset strategy. Part of the applicant's motivation was
		aligned to assurance of sustainability of the offset as the
		applicant would have full control over the offset area.
		Following the authority site visit, specialist input was sourced
		from all specialists considering a potential amended layout.
		Specialists' input (Appendix Q5 of the revised EIA Report)
		indicated that there would be no change in the significance
		of the impacts (considering the impacts identified and
		assessed in the EIA Report (revision 0)) with the implementation
		of an amended layout and therefore Eskom reverted to offset
		Option 2.
		Following the end of the 30-day review period of the EIA Report
		(revision 0) and the consideration of all comments received
		from the specialists, the EIA team embarked on a consultation
		process with the wetland specialist, the City of uMhlathuze
		Local Municipality and KZN Ezemvelo in order to obtain a
		better understanding of the requirements and expectations
		associated with Option 2 proposed for the offset. Through this
		consultation process and obtaining a better understanding of
		the expectations and the further negotiations required Eskom
		was able to identify and confirm that the implementation of
		Option 2 as an offset is preferred. With the confirmation of
		Option 2 the need for an amended layout of the facility, as
		required by the DEA, is deemed no longer relevant to the
		project for the consideration of the offset area.

	It must also be noted that Eskom investigated the possibility of an amended layout, however considering the associated infrastructure required for the facility, which will need to connect into the power station, and the constructability of an amended layout within the project site, this was identified as not being technically feasible.
» Please ensure that the amended project lay out plan clearly illustrates all the components and associated infrastructure of the project.	The response provided in the row above is also relevant to this comment.
	The amended layout which was investigated by the applicant, but identified to be unfeasible from a technical and constructability perspective is included as <b>Figure 1</b> of the revised EIA Report.
Alternatives	It is noted that the EIA Report (revision 0), is in-line with
The Department has noted that Appendix 3, (3) (1) of GN R.982 of 2014, as amended has been complied with however should there be an amendment of the alternative site, then the scope of the assessment and	Appendix 3 Section 3(1), as indicated by the DEA. It must be noted that no alternative site has been considered as part of the revised EIA Report and therefore the project site
the content of environmental impact report must comply with NEMA EIA regulations of 2014 as amended	assessed as part of the EIA phase is still applicable. Therefore there is no need for a change in the scope of the EIA Report
(Appendix 3).	The project site, which was assessed and considered during the EIA process, was selected through a comprehensive site selection process.
Other approvals	An Air Emissions License is required to be obtained from the
Please indicate if the process of obtaining an air emission	Local Municipality for the Richards Bay CCPP in terms of the
license has been undertaken for this proposed	NEM: Air Quality Act. This licensing process will only be
development.	undertaken following the completion of the EIA process and after a decision on the Application for Environmento Authorisation has been issued, as the EA is required a supporting information to the application.

<u>Specialist studies</u>	Following the end of the 30-day review period of the EIA Report
The Department has noted that the ecological specialist concluded that the current biodiversity offset area does not offer suitable habitat for wetland species, as a result it is not recommended as an offset option but other sites must be considered for offsetting.	(revision 0) and the consideration of all comments received from the specialists, the EIA team embarked on a consultation process with the wetland specialist, the City of uMhlathuze Local Municipality and KZN Ezemvelo in order to obtain of better understanding of the requirements and expectation associated with Option 2 proposed for the offset (as Option 7 did not offer suitable habitat). Through this consultation process and obtaining a better understanding of the expectations and the further negotiations required, Eskom wa able to identify and confirm that the implementation o Option 2 as an offset is preferred.
It has been noted that option 2 has been preferred by the aquatic specialist taking into consideration the development layout submitted with the draft EIR, therefore, the Department submits that inputs by the specialist be included in the final report which considered the amended layout plan.	Input on the amended layout has been provided by the wetland specialist ( <b>Appendix Q5</b> of the revised EIA Report). The amended layout investigated by the applicant and considered by the wetland specialist, was identified to be unfeasible from a technical and constructability perspective and is therefore not considered as feasible for the development of the project.
Heritage impact assessment Please explain why only 36 ha of the project footprint was assessed for heritage impacts whereas it stated in section 8 on page 159 of the draft EIR "that the total project footprint that is assessed for this project is 71 ha".	Savannah Environmental has consulted the heritage specialis to advise on the extent provided for the development footprin in the Heritage Impact Assessment. The specialist advised that it was a typing error made on his side when the report wa compiled and confirmed that the development footprint for the project assessed was 71ha. The Heritage Impact Assessment ( <b>Appendix</b> H of the revised EIA Report) has been updated accordingly. Refer to Figure 4 of the Heritage Impact Assessment for an indication of the track logs during the site survey.

Pub	lic Participation Process	All written comments received are captured in this Comments
<b>»</b>	Please ensure that all issues raised and comments	and Responses Report and are adequately addressed. Where
	received during the circulation of the EIR from the	relevant comments have also been addressed in the revised
	registered I&APs and organs of state which have	EIA Report.
	jurisdiction (including this Department's Biodiversity	
	Section, Air Quality and Climate Change Directorates)	Written comments received from Organs of State, key
	in respect of the proposed activity are adequately	stakeholders and I&APs are included in Appendix C6 of the
	addressed in the final EIR.	revised EIA Report.
		All comments received during the 30-day review period of the
		revised EIA Report will be included and responded to by the
		project team in this comments and responses report and the
		final EIA Report.
<b>»</b>	Proof of correspondence with the various stakeholders	Proof of distribution of the EIA report as hard copies and/or CDs
	must be included in the final EIR, should you be unable	are included in Appendix C4 of the revised EIA Report,
	to obtain comments, proof of the attempts that were	including follow-up e-mail notifications requesting comment
	made to obtain comments must be submitted to the Department.	sent to the registered I&APs.
		Proof of notifications sent to registered I&APs on the project
		database is included in <b>Appendix C5</b> of the revised EIA Report.
<b>»</b>	The Public Participation Process must be conducted in	It can be confirmed that the public participation process in
	terms of Regulations 39, 40, 41, 42, 43 & 44 of the EIA	terms of the EIA Regulations, 2014, as amended, has been
	Regulations 2014, as amended.	complied with.
		Proof of compliance is included in the following <b>Appendices</b> :
		Regulation 39: Appendix C5
		Regulation 40: Appendices C4 and C5
		Regulation 41: Appendices C2, C4 and C5
		Regulation 42: Appendix C1
		Regulation 43: Appendices C5, C6 and C7

		Regulation 44: Appendices C6 and C7
•	Please note any new information that was not	A revised EIA report has been made available for a 30-day
	available at the time of the availability of the draft EIR	review and comment period from 24 July 2019 to 26 August
	for comments must be made available to both the	2019. This revised EIA Report (revision 1), has been made
	interested and affected parties and the competent	available for review and comment in response to the
	authority for comment prior to the submission of the	comments received from the DEA on the need for an
	final FEIR to the competent authority for a decision.	amended layout and to provide the relevant information on
		the amended layout which was found to be unfeasible for
		development. This revised EIA Report also aims to provide
		feedback from the applicant in terms of the offset identified as
		preferred for the development of the project. This revised
		report also provides the responses to the comments received
		during the 30-day review period of the EIA Report (revision 0)
		and provides an opportunity for I&APs to confirm that their
		comments on the EIA Report (revision 0) have been included
		and addressed and to enable I&APs to provide their final
		comment on the proposed project. Considering the nature
		and extent of the project, this approach is considered to be
		required and necessary in order to satisfy the requirements of
		the EIA Regulations, 2014 (as amended), and to respond to the
		comments received from the competent authority.
		Formal notifications of the availability of the revised EIA Report
		have been provided to all registered I&APs on the project
		database and the availability of the revised EIA Report has
		been advertised in the same newspapers in which the EIA
		Report (revision 0) availability was advertised, as well as
		Savannah and Eskom websites. Refer to Appendix C of the
		revised EIA Report.

	The relevant commenting Organs of State have received the revised Report (hard copies and/or CDs). Proof of distribution of the revised EIA report will be included in <b>Appendix C4</b> of the
	final EIA Report, including follow-up e-mail notifications in order to obtain comments.
<u>General Comments</u>	The final EIA Report will be submitted to the DEA for decision-
You are further reminded that the final EIR to be submitted	making following the 30-day review period of the revised EIA
to this Department must comply with all the requirements in	Report.
terms of the scope of assessment and content of	
Environment Impact Report in accordance with Appendix 3	The content of the final EIA Report will be in-line with the
and Regulation 23(1) of the amended EA Regulations, 2014.	requirements of Appendix 3 of the EIA Regulations, 2014, as
	amended. The submission of the final EIA Report will comply
	with the requirements as stipulated in Regulation 23(1) of the
	EIA Regulations, 2014, as amended.
Further note that in terms of Regulation 45 of the EIA	It is noted that the Application for Environmental Authorisation
Regulations 2014, this application will lapse if the applicant	will lapse should the prescribed timeframes not be met.
fails to meet any of the timeframes prescribed in terms of the	
these Regulations, unless an extension has been granted in	It must be noted that the DEA was notified of the
terms of Regulation 3(7).	implementation of Regulation 23(1)(b) on 17 May 2019. The
	DEA acknowledged receipt of the notification on 22 May 2019.
	Refer to <b>Appendix P</b> of the revised EIA Report. The last day for
	the submission of the final EIA Report to DEA for decision-
	making is 02 September 2019.
You are hereby reminded of Section 24F of the National	The implications of Section 24F of the National Environmental
Environmental Management Act, Act No 107 of 1998, as	Management Act are noted, and the project will not be
amended, that no activity may commence prior to an	executed until the required permits are obtained.
environmental authorisation being granted by the	
Department.	

3.	The Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (DAFF)	Mr. T. Sibo	zana	DAFF's mandate in terms of regulating activities affecting
0.	appreciates the opportunity given to review and comment	Forestry	Regulations	natural forests and tree species protected in terms of the
		-	0	· ·
	on the Draft Basic Assessment Report (DBAR) received on the	and Supp	ON	National Forest Act is noted.
	1st of April 2019 for the above-mentioned project. DAFF	DAFF KZN		
	through the Sub-Directorate Forestry Regulations and		0 4 00 1 0	It must be noted that an EIA Report was submitted to DAFF for
	Support is mandated to regulate activities affecting natural	Letter: 25-	04-2019	review and not a Basic Assessment Report. This is in-line with
	forests and tree species protected in terms of the National			the EIA process required for the proposed project.
	Forests Act, 1998 (Act No. 84 of 1998) in South Africa.			
	Based on the information presented on the document			The concern regarding the impacts to wetlands and protected
	received, site visit on the 17th of April 2019 and desktop			trees (such as Sclerocarya birrea and Ficus Trichopoda) is
	analysis performed for the above-mentioned project the			noted. The Ecological Impact Assessment (Appendix D of the
	proposed project will have detrimental impact on wetlands			revised EIA Report)) identified Sclerocarya birrea and Ficus
	and protected trees such as Sclerocarya birrea and Ficus			Trichopoda within the project site and has considered the
	Trichopoda. The above-mentioned trees are protected in			presence of the species as part of the impact assessment
	terms of National Forest Act. The Richard's Bay CCPP			undertaken.
	infrastructure will cover 71 ha of Maputaland wooded			
	grassland vegetation, however the area does not constitute			The concern regarding the impact on wetlands has been
	a natural forest. The department supports alternative one,			considered in the Water Resources Assessment (Appendix E of
	only if the developmental footprint have been reduced,			the revised EIA Report) undertaken for the project site. Due to
	hence the alternative number 2 is still under discussion for			the presence of wetlands within the project site and the
	Biodiversity offset for Umhlathuze and Ezemvelo KZN Wild life			limitations in terms of avoidance of the wetlands by the
	and a new layout plan be established by Eskom and			proposed development footprint a wetland offset is required
	included on the final report.			to be implemented for the project. The specialist
				recommendations in terms of the wetland offset strategy is
				included in <b>Appendix E</b> of the revised EIA Report.
				Following the end of the 30-day review period of the EIA Report
				(revision 0) and the consideration of all comments received
				from the specialists, the EIA team embarked on a consultation
				·
				process with the wetland specialist, the City of uMhlathuze

	<ul> <li>Should the project be approved the following conditions should be incorporated in the EMPr and adhered to:</li> <li>a) The area should be rehabilitated using 100% indigenous tree species endemic to the area to retain the ecosystem.</li> <li>b) Should protected trees be impacted by the proposed project, a licence application be submitted to DAFF offices in Pietermaritzburg for review and compensation of 1:3 ratio will apply for every protected tree removed.</li> <li>c) Trees of conservation importance should be rescued or transplanted to a suitable site or incorporated to a landscaping plan and this work should be done by an Ecologist or a vegetation Specialist.</li> </ul>		<ul> <li>Local Municipality and KZN Ezemvelo in order to obtain a better understanding of the requirements and expectations associated with Option 2 proposed for the offset. Through this consultation process and obtaining a better understanding of the expectations and the further negotiations required Eskom was able to identify and confirm that the implementation of Option 2 as an offset is preferred. With the confirmation of Option 2 the need for an amended layout of the facility, is deemed no longer relevant to the project for the consideration of the offset area.</li> <li>The requirements provided by DAFF are covered in the EMPr (Appendix O of the revised EIA Report) in the following sections:</li> <li>» Objective 1 of the rehabilitation management programme. This objective is to ensure appropriate rehabilitation of disturbed areas such that residual environmental impacts are remedied or curtailed.</li> <li>» Objective 2 of the planning and design management programme. This objective is to ensure that the relevant permits and plans are in place to manage the impacts to the environment.</li> </ul>
4.	The Directorate: Biodiversity Conservation reviewed and evaluated the above-mentioned reports including its specialist's studies. Based on the information provided in the DEIR, specialist reports and the findings of the site visit that took place on the 17th April 2019. The following recommendations can be regarded as final and must be included in the Environmental Authorisation as conditions:	Stanley Tshitwamulomoni Acting Director: Biodiversity Conservation Directorate DEA	The recommendations made by the DEA: Biodiversity Conservation Directorate to be included as conditions in the Environmental Authorisation are noted and have been included within the revised EIA Report as detailed below.

*	The layout plan for the proposed development must be		During the authority site visit undertaken with the Department
	amended to cater for the revised work from Eskom	Letter: 26-04-2019	of Environmental Affairs (DEA) to confirm the findings of the
	Biodiversity section to reduce the impacts on wetlands		Report, the applicant advised that it would undertake to
	found within the plant footprint, Search and Rescue of		amend and optimise the layout of the facility within the project
	all protected species and species of biodiversity		site in order to reduce the offset deficit and implement Option
	concern must be conducted before vegetation		1 of the offset strategy. Part of the applicant's motivation was
	clearance;		aligned to assurance of sustainability of the offset as the
			applicant would have full control over the offset area.
			Following the authority site visit, specialist input was sourced
			from all specialists considering a potential amended layout.
			Specialists' input (Appendix Q5 of the revised EIA Report)
			indicated that there would be no change in the significance
			of the impacts (considering the impacts identified and
			assessed in the EIA Report (revision 0)) with the implementation
			of an amended layout and therefore Eskom reverted to offset
			Option 2.
			Following the end of the 30-day review period of the EIA Report
			(revision 0) and the consideration of all comments received
			from the specialists, the EIA team embarked on a consultation
			process with the wetland specialist, the City of uMhlathuze
			Local Municipality and KZN Ezemvelo in order to obtain a
			better understanding of the requirements and expectations
			associated with Option 2 proposed for the offset. Through this
			consultation process and obtaining a better understanding of
			the expectations and the further negotiations required Eskom
			was able to identify and confirm that the implementation of
			Option 2 as an offset is preferred. With the confirmation of
			Option 2 the need for an amended layout of the facility, as

	required by the DEA, is deemed no longer relevant to the project for the consideration of the offset area. It must also be noted that Eskom investigated the possibility of an amended layout, however considering the associated infrastructure required for the facility, which will need to connect into the power station, and the constructability of an amended layout within the project site, this was identified as not being technically feasible. The requirement for the undertaking of Search and Rescue of species of concern is included under Objective 2 of the planning and design management programme and states that this task must be undertaken prior to the commencement of construction. <b>Appendix E</b> of the EMPr also includes a Plant Search and Rescue Plan for the project site
The biodiversity offset area to the north and conservation area to the south of the project site must be regarded as no-go areas;	The preferred layout for the development (Chapter 10 of the revised EIA Report) avoids biodiversity offset area to the north and conservation area to the south of the project site and therefore complies with this requirement. This requirement has been included in the EMPr ( <b>Appendix O</b>
	of the revised EIA Report) under Objective 1 of the planning and design management programme. This objective is to ensure that the facility design responds to identified environmental constraints and opportunities.
<ul> <li>A permit must be obtained from the relevant authorities for the removal or destruction of indigenous, protected or endangered plant or animal species;</li> </ul>	The requirements for obtaining permits from the relevant authorities have been included in the EMPr ( <b>Appendix O</b> of the revised EIA Report). Objective 2 of the planning and design management programme covers this requirement. This

	<ul> <li>All areas with habitat rich and high concentration of flora and fauna must be avoided;</li> </ul>	objective is to ensure that the relevant permits and plans are in place to manage the impacts to the environment. The project site contains areas of high aquatic sensitivity which relates to the presence of wetlands. The development footprint of the project will not be able to avoid these areas of high sensitivity and therefore an offset plan is required. The wetland specialist has developed a strategy in line with SANBI guidelines for the required offset. Refer to Chapter 10 of the revised EIA Report and <b>Appendix E</b> .
	Rescue operation of all listed species suitable for translocation within the development footprint that cannot be avoided must be conducted. Affected individuals must be trans-located to a similar habitat outside the development footprint and marked for monitoring purposes;	The requirement for the undertaking of Search and Rescue of species of concern is included under Objective 2 of the planning and design management programme and states that this task must be undertaken prior to the commencement of construction. <b>Appendix E</b> of the EMPr also includes a guideline for the Plant Search and Rescue Plan for the project site.
	The Plant Rescue and Protection Plan must be compiled by ecological specialist and be implemented; and	The requirement for the compilation of the Plant Rescue and Protection Plan by an ecological specialist must be included as a condition in the Environmental Authorisation. <b>Appendix E</b> of the EMPr also includes a guideline for the Plant Search and Rescue Plan for the project site.
	Recommendations in the Fauna and Flora Specialist Reports must be adhered to during construction and operational phases.	It is noted that the recommendations made by the Fauna and Flora specialist Reports must be adhered to during the construction and operation phases. The recommendations of the specialist report have also been included in the EMPr ( <b>Appendix O</b> of the revised EIA Report).
5.	Kindly note that application have to be send to obstacles@caa.co.za and (Please see "Obstacle Applications, Management & Control" on	Lizell StröhIt is noted that the application to SACAA must be submitted to Obstacle Inspector PANS-OPS SectionObstacle Applications, Management & Control. The applicant

	http://www.agg.co.zg/Daggo/Captgat/2016/Captgat.lb	Air Novigetien	bee been informed of this requirement. This application will be
	http://www.caa.co.za/Pages/Contact%20Us/Contact-Us-	Air Navigation	has been informed of this requirement. This application will be
	Midrand.aspx	Services Department	submitted to SACAA before project execution.
	The Obstacle Application process & procedure is published	SACAA	The important links provided by the SACAA are noted and will
	on http://www.caa.co.za/Pages/Obstacles/Urgent-		be consulted as and when required.
	notices.aspx. Also see "Obstacle Application Process" under	E-mail: 30-04-2019	
	"Important Links" on the right-hand side of the page which		
	explains the process. Also see "Guidance documents" (1.		
	Development Around Aerodromes) & "Forms" (CA139-27)		
	published under "Important Links".		
	When submitting the Obstacle Application Form (CA139-27)		The applicant has been advised of these requirements.
	please attach all the supporting documents you attached		
	to this email. Please copy myself (strohl@caa.co.za) when		
	submitting the applications.		
	Please contact me should you have any questions regarding	•	The SACAA's offer for any further assistance, should it be
	this matter as we will gladly try to assist.		required, is noted.
	Please correspond with the Airport Management as an		It can be confirmed that the Richards Bay Airport is a registered
	affected party.		Stakeholder on the project database.
	Information Document Development around an Airport is		
	included in Appendix C6 of the revised EIA Report.		
6.	The Environmental Impact Assessment report (EIAR) for the	Muzi Mdamba	It is noted that the KZN EDTEA recognises the significance of the
	aforementioned development received by this department	KZN EDTEA	proposed project in terms of power generation and supply
	for comments refers. This Department recognizes the need		interventions. In terms of government policy provisions, this
	for power generation and supply interventions for this area in	Letter: 10-05-2019	project also aligns with the Departmental policies.
	order to ensure the reliable and desirable supply of		
	electricity at all times. Hence the significance of this project.		
	However, while this fact is acknowledged, environmental	1	Independent specialist studies were undertaken for the project
	limits and constraints are also a reality for the development		to address areas of sensitivity on site and provide appropriate
	of this nature as the development of the Combined Cycle		mitigation measures for the identified impacts. The
	Power Plant (CCPP) is proposed in an environmentally		

constrained area. Nevertheless, it is pleasing that the EIAR in the form of specialist studies undertaken has identified and also attempted to address some of the key negating environmental issues that could possibly impede the success of the project if not fully considered.

Notwithstanding the abovementioned milestones in the process, the only concerning aspect of the project is the failure of the applicant in ensuring alignment of the gas supply project and its associated infrastructure with the CCPP. KZNEDTEA would like to encourage that the commissioning of the approval processes for the gas supply project be aligned with the CCPP project or at least commitments be made on the projected timeframes of commencing and eventually finalizing this project. An idea of running the plant with diesel for a prolonged period will not be supported instead of gas. It is therefore recommended that the applicant provide details on the progress of the approval of the gas supply infrastructure before the issuing of environmental authorization of the CCPP, should it be authorized.

recommendations of the specialists will be implemented or responded to appropriately during project execution.

The project is being developed in terms of Eskom's Project Life Cycle Model (PLCM) which observes governance processes that require confirmation of acquisition of all required permitting processes, and all supporting infrastructural processes, before the project is approved for execution. While the project development process is currently following Eskom processes, as the developer, Eskom is in engagement with other key service providers that would be required for project execution. It is understood that there can be no construction undertaken until all required services are provided for, and this includes gas.

Eskom notes the concern with respect to prolonged period for diesel usage, but it must be noted that the plant will be operated mainly on gas, and diesel will be used under emergency conditions only, which should be limited. The impact of diesel was assessed in the Air Quality specialist report, and applicable mitigation was provided in the report. These mitigation provisions are part of the EMPr (**Appendix O**) and the revised EIA Report.

Gas sourcing activities form part of the project feasibility studies, which will be implemented in line with Eskom's procurement and governance processes. The feasibility studies are anticipated to be completed by August 2020.

	To this end, the department is satisfied that the EIAr in its		The comment is noted. No response is required.
	current format meet the requirements of the NEMA EIA Regs		
	2014.		
7.	Reference is made to the Environmental Impact Assessment	Lwandle Sibango	The comments submitted by the DWS have been responded
	Report (EIAR) with reference: 14/12/16/3/3/2/1027, received	DWS	to below.
	by the Department of Water and Sanitation (Department).	Ref.No.:	
	This Department has the following comments:	16/2/7/W12F/D1	
	SPECIFIC COMMENTS		The statement included in the EIA Report is acknowledged,
	1. Reference is made to:	Letter: 10-05-2019	and the recommended offset plan was developed by the
	(a) Page 1 of this EIAR which states that the during the		wetland specialist (Appendix E of the revised EIA Report).
	impact phase by independent wetland and biodiversity		
	specialist investigations on site, it was concluded that a		
	wetland offset plan would be required to address		
	significant residual impacts;		
	(b) Page 3 of this EIAR which states that the main		The statement included in the EIA Report is acknowledged,
	infrastructure associated with the facility includes,		and it is confirmed that the listed infrastructure forms part of the
	amongst others,		project design layout.
	<ul> <li>» Dirty Water Retention dam and Clean Water Dams;</li> </ul>		
	<ul> <li>Storm water channels;</li> </ul>		
	» A water treatment plant.		
	(c) Page 10 of this EIAR which states that some wetland		The statement included in the EIA Report is acknowledged, as
	features are located within the project site. The wetlands		it was provided by the wetland specialist (Appendix E of the
	located within the project site are considered to be in a		revised EIA Report).
	largely natural state and are ecologically important;		
	(d) Page 68 - 69 of this EIAR (Table 6.3) which lists water uses		The statement included in the EIA Report is acknowledged, as
	associated with the proposed project, identified in terms		it seeks to identify water uses that are triggered by the project
	of the National Water Act (NWA) which require		implementation.
	authorisation;		

(e) Page 87 - 103 of this EIAR (Table 6.8): a review of	The statement included in the EIA Report is acknowledged, as
legislative requirements applicable to the proposed	it aligns the project developmental processes with applicable
development, which identified activities triggered in	policy and permitting provisions.
terms of the National Water Act (NWA)	
1.1. The Applicant is reminded (as stated in our letter dated	The requirement for the project to be authorised by the DWS in
18 Sept 2017) that the above statements clearly confirm	terms of the water uses listed under Section 21 of the National
that this project must be authorised by this office in	Water Act (NWA) is included within the revised EIA Report. A
terms of Section 21 of the National Water Act (NWA).	water use license process will be undertaken for the project as
	required by the DWS. This process has commenced.
1.2. It is the responsibility of the Applicant to identify all water	Water uses applicable to the proposed project scope have
uses applicable to the activity in terms of Section 21 of	been identified in terms of Section 21 of the NWA, and are listed
the NWA.	within Chapter 6 of the revised EIA Report. These water uses
	were confirmed with DWS during a pre-application
	consultation meeting held on 26 June 2019. Any additional
	uses which may be identified will be included in the WUL
	application process.
1.3. The Applicant is reminded to contact the Department's	A Pre-Water Use Authorisation meeting was held with the DWS
Licensing Administrator, Ms Zama Hadebe, (031 336	in Durban on 26 June 2019.
2767/2700) for a Pre-Water Use Authorisation meeting.	
Such a meeting will assist to determine all water uses	The water uses applicable to the project were discussed and
requiring authorisation and provide guidance on the	confirmed through the guidance of the DWS. Notes for the
requirements in this regard.	record of the meeting are included as <b>Appendix C7</b> .
2. Reference is made to:	The statement included in the EIA Report is acknowledged,
(a) Page 24 of this EIAR which states that water — potable	and it provides that Eskom has had engagements for water
water is to be sourced from the uMhlathuze Municipality	provision with the Local Municipality.
Water Works;	
(b) Page 25 of this EIAR which states that water of industrial	The statement included in the EIA Report is acknowledged,
quality will be provided by the municipality;	and it provides that Eskom has had engagements for water to
	be provided by the Municipality which will be of industrial
	quality.

(C	Page 24 of this EIAR which states that sanitation — during	The statement included in the EIA Report is acknowledged
	construction and operation of the Richards Bay CCPP a	and Eskom has engaged with the Local Municipality for use a
	connection to the municipal sewer pipeline will be	their sewer pipeline system.
	established for sanitation purposes at the plant;	
(d	Page 25 of this EIAR which states that wastewater from	The statement included in the EIA Report is acknowledged
	the plant will be discharged to the municipal system;	and Eskom has engaged with the Local Municipality for
		wastewater discharge into their system.
(e	Page 25 of this EIAR which states that wastewater	The statement included in the EIA Report is acknowledged
	produced from the CCPP will be generated from the	and the wastewater will meet the Local Municipality quali
	demineralised water treatment system, Boiler Blowdown	requirements before being discharged into their system.
	Recovery System and the Condensate Polisher System.	
	The wastewater will be neutralised before discharge to	
	the municipality;	
(f)	Page 25 of this EIAR which states that wastewater	The statement included in the EIA Report is acknowledged
	containing oil will include waste water from ground run-	and it is confirmed that this infrastructure is part of the project
	offs, and therefore the effluent is expected to contain grit	design layout.
	and silt. An oil separator will be installed, and a	
	secondary oil water separator will be required to refine	
	the waste water prior to discharging it to the local	
	municipality sewage treatment plant.	
1.	1. This Department reiterates the request indicated in our	The need for the provision of the Service Level Agreement b
	letter dated 18 Sept 2017 that the Applicant is required	the applicant to DWS is noted. The requirements provided b
	to provide this office with a Service Level Agreement	the DWS to be included as part of the Service Leve
	(SLA) between the project proponent and the Water	Agreements is noted.
	Services Authority that will provide the services. Such a	
	SLA should include, amongst others:	It must be noted that the applicant is still in the process of
	, and the second s	consulting and liaising with the service providers and therefor
»	Confirmation of sustainability of potable and industrial	
	water services i.e. capacity of the source and supporting	the EIA process. The Service Level Agreements will be provide
	infrastructure.	to the DWS by the applicant once finalised.

	» Confirmation of sustainability of waste water services:		Letters confirming the availability of the required services is
	capacity of supporting infrastructure (pipelines,		included as Appendix Q1 of the revised EIA Report.
	manholes, pump stations, etc) to withstand both		
	anticipated qualities above and additional quantities.		
	N.B.		The Water Use License for the project will be applied for to the
	The applicant is reminded that since this development, parts		DWS as was discussed in the Pre-Water Use Authorisation
	of it, and its infrastructure are located within the regulated		meeting (refer to Appendix C7 of the revised EIA Report). The
	area then this project must be authorised by this department		Water Use License will be obtained prior to the
	prior to commencement of the activity. Therefore, the		commencement of the construction of the proposed project.
	applicant is required to apply for a Water Use Licence as the		
	activity will not be a permissible water use as stipulated in		
	Section 22 of the National Water Act, Act 36 of 1998.		
	A regulated area is an area within 1:100 year floodline or		The information provided by the DWS in terms of the regulated
	within a horizontal distance of 100m (whichever is greatest)		area is noted and has been provided to the Applicant.
	of a watercourse in terms of the National Water Act, Act 36		
	of 1998 and an area within 500m radius from a boundary of		
	a wetland in terms of the General Authorisation No 509 of 27		
	July 2016.		
	Notwithstanding the above, the responsibility rests with the		The Applicant has been advised that they will be responsible
	Applicant to identify any source or potential source of		to identify pollution sources and take the appropriate
	pollution from his undertaking and to take appropriate		mitigation measures to prevent any pollution of the
	measures to prevent any pollution of the environment.		environment, as well as the consequences of not complying
	Failure to comply with the requirements of the National		with this requirement.
	Water Act (Act 36 of 1998) could lead to legal action being		
	instituted against the Applicant.		Measures for the mitigation of pollution have been included in
			the EMPr ( <b>Appendix O</b> of the revised EIA Report).
8.	Following the mail below, we confirm that a claim has been	Stephan Viljoen	The lodging of a land claim for the project site is noted. It is
	lodged on the property.	Chief Town and	acknowledged that the claim has not been finalised and that
		Regional Planner:	no timeframe for the finalisation can be provided.
		Spatial Planning and	

August	201	9
7.09051	201	1

 It is a fairly large claim and has not been gazetted	Land Use	The land claim will be the responsibility of the landowner and
(Approved as final).	Management (KZN)	not the applicant of the project.
The claim is still being processed and investigated by the	DRDLR	
Land Claims Commission.		
We can unfortunately not give timeframes for processing	E-mail: 28-06-2019	
and finalisation of this claim		
We were able to download the documentation.	E-mail: 20-06-2019	The feedback provided has been acknowledged.
From our side we will only comment on issues related to Land		The land claim will be the responsibility of the landowner and
Reform.		not the applicant of the project.
It is important to note that a land claim was lodged against		
the property.		
We are looking into the status of this claim and will provide		
additional information shortly.		
We trust the above to be in order, but should you require any		
further information please do not hesitate to contact our		
offices on (033) 264 1401 or (033) 264 1419.		

	From a cocio oconomia norma otiva the Department	Latter: 28.0/ 2010	It is noted that the Department supports the development of
	From a socio-economic perspective the Department	Letter: 28-06-2019	It is noted that the Department supports the development of
	supports in principle the proposed RBCCPP based on the		the proposed project based on the socio-economic impacts
	following aspects:		and aspects associated with the development.
	» Number of direct and indirect employment opportunities		
	created during the construction phase (temporary		
	employment) as well as the opportunities created during		
	the operational Phase (Permanent employment).		
	» The skills development programme during the		
	construction phase which leads to empowerment of the		
	neighbouring community, and the long-term positive		
	impact this will have on general household income.		
	» The potential increased production capability of the		
	Richards Bay Special Economic Zone (RBSEZ), and the		
	subsequent realisation of the Strategic Plans of the		
	uMhlathuze Local Municipality.		
	» The limited negative impact the proposed development		
	will have on the surrounding environment, since the site		
	is situated within the area earmarked for the RBSEZ.		
9.	Thank you for affording the City of uMhlathuze an extended	Sharin Govender	The comments submitted by the City of uMhlathuze on the
	opportunity to comment on the Environmental Impact	Manager:	project are responded to below.
	Assessment (EIA) for the above project. We have afforded	Environmental	
	due diligence in reviewing the lengthy documentation	Management	
	provided. In the course of reviewing such, we have had to		
	further engage key affected parties. Our comments are	Letter: 27-06-2019	
	accordingly set out as follows:		
	1. Background, Policy Framework and Strategic		It is noted that the Municipality acknowledges the strategic
	Imperatives		nature of the project in terms of meeting the country's energy
	1.1. At the outset the Municipality wishes to highlight the		needs.
	strategic nature of the project to meet the country's		
	future energy needs.		

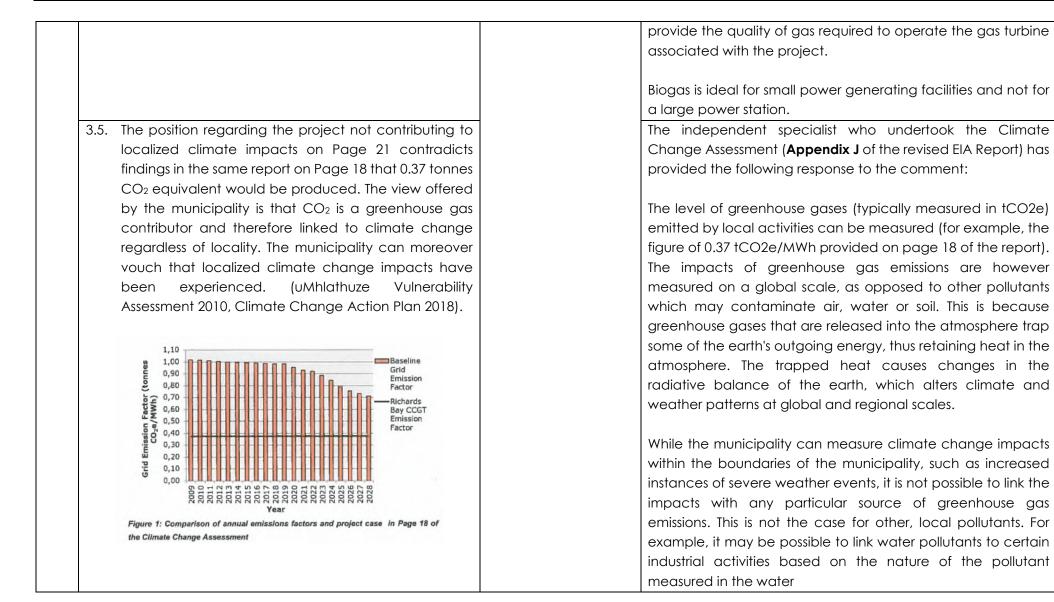
1.2.	The above is particularly significant in the context of	It is further noted that the project site (Phase 1D if the Richards
	being signatory to the Conference of the Parties Paris	Bay IDZ) has been selected for Gas to Power development by
	(Climate Change) Agreement and subsequent	the City of uMhlathuze Local Municipality.
	Nationally Determined Contributions, which South	
	Africa is required to comply with.	
1.3.	Further, Chapter 5 of the National Development plan	
	(NDP) charts a clear path for transitioning into a low	
	carbon economy to avert dangerous levels of climate	
	change. The NDP is explicit on reducing emissions	
	below a baseline of 34 % by 2020 and 42 % by 2025 to	
	align with projections of below 1.5 degrees global	
	temperature increase.	
 1.4.	South Africa is currently the 13 <sup>th</sup> highest Greenhouse	
	Gas emitter per capita GDP in the world as a result of	
	coal fired power stations. (uMhlathuze Climate Action	
	Plan 2018). In meeting the above targets, the country	
	would have to diversify its energy mix. Gas to power is	
	in this regard, considered a secure energy source to	
	augment this supply.	
1.5.		
1.0.	the draft National Resource plan, the Department of	
	Energy has allocated 2000 MW of Gas to Energy	
	development for Richards Bay. The geographic	
	placement is strategic considering supply of natural	
	gas and further transmission to the South Africa's	
	hinterland.	
1 /		
1.6.	In support of the above and in advancing	
	Government's Operation Phakisa, the uMhlathuze	
	council reserved land for Gas to Power Development.	

	<ul> <li>The preferred site, Phase 1 D, was carefully selected based on:</li> <li>» proximity to planning a gas import facility at the Port of Richards Bay;</li> <li>» Planning of gas servitudes and electricity transmission lines;</li> <li>» Transport linkages (road, rail and maritime);</li> <li>» Historic EIA approval for the particular site for a chemically-blended pulp paper mill;</li> <li>» The Environmental Management Framework for Richards Bay IDZ and Port Expansion;</li> <li>» Land use and zoning of the property; and</li> <li>» Disaster management considerations.</li> </ul> Design Considerations 1. The Municipality notes the design capacity of the combined cycle gas plant as 1000 MW above the Department of Energy gas allocation for the region. 2. Of particular concern to the Municipality however is the use of Diesel as a back-up fuel source. The switch from Gas to Diesel is also not explained in terms of probability, frequency nor duration.	The latest draft IRP determinations have made provision for 8100 MW of gas and no allocations have been made in this regard. The RB CCPP project has the flexibility to generate up to 3000MW. Once the IRP process has been finalised the plant will be constructed in line with the allocated determinations. It must be noted that diesel is proposed to be used only as a back-up fuel and not as the primary fuel resource. The primary fuel resource of the facility is natural gas. Storage tanks will be developed for diesel to be used as the back-up fuel which will be enable the facility to operate for 8- hours during emergency situations where natural gas is not available, but these are expected to be infrequent as the contracting process for gas provision will ensure that there is
2.5	<ol> <li>We wish to emphasize that the burning of diesel as a fuel source would be contrary to the policy and</li> </ol>	available, but these are expected to be infrequent as the

	strategic objectives mentioned under the above	ensure sustainable power supply to the grid. The use of diesel
	section.	as the primary source of fuel is not considered for the operation
		of the project.
2.4.	The unbundling of applications relating to the (a) Gas	The condition for inclusion to the decision on the Application
	plant, (b) the respective Gas import facility at the Port,	for Environmental Authorisation is noted. This condition has
	and (c) associated transmission lines, is understood and	been included in Chapter 10 of the revised EIA Report. It should
	accepted. The granting of this application however	be noted that the project execution would be dependent on
	must be subject to the availability of natural gas to	all the required services having been confirmed, and required
	supply the Gas plant.	approval processes received.
3.	Climate Change Assessment	The independent specialist who undertook the Climate
3.1.	The Climate change assessment, based on SANS/an	Change Assessment ( <b>Appendix J</b> of the revised EIA Report) has
	ISO standards, is noted. The expectation however was	provided the following response to the comment:
	to further report emission aspects in terms of current	
	reporting protocols by utilizing accepted platforms	The methodology used to calculate the Richards Bay
	(e.g. the Carbon Disclosure Project).	Combined Cycle Power Plant carbon footprint entailed the
		use of ISO/SANS 14064-1 and the Greenhouse Gas Protocol's
		Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (which is
		strongly aligned to ISO/SANS 14064-1).
		ISO/SANS 14064-1 is an internationally recognised and widely
		used standard that specifies principles and requirements at the
		organisation level for the quantification and reporting of
		historical figures of greenhouse gas emissions and removals.
		The consistent use of the standard across countries supports
		harmonization of greenhouse gas tracking and valuation,
		which supports consistency and comparability across different
		projects.

	ISO/SANS 14064-1 and the Greenhouse Gas Protocol's Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard are recognised by the CDP (formerly known as the Carbon Disclosure Project) as methodologies/reporting protocols for calculating the carbon footprints that are reported on the platform.
	The CDP is a voluntary platform that organisations use to report their climate change risks and opportunities, as well as their carbon footprints on an ongoing basis. The CDP is not an appropriate platform for reporting or analyses relating to an Environmental Impact Assessment.
3.2. A further expectation of the specialist scope was to have a baseline assessment of Greenhouse gases based on projected emissions factors. Such would need to expand to transport and even waste emission	The independent specialist who undertook the Climate Change Assessment ( <b>Appendix J</b> of the revised EIA Report) has provided the following response to the comment:
sources.	The natural gas that will be consumed by the Richards Bay CCPP will be imported. It is common practice to account for greenhouse gas emissions only from emissions released within the country. This practice is used when reporting greenhouse inventories to the UNFCCC.
	The reason for focusing on the in-country combustion emissions is because the indirect emissions associated with imported fuel are comparatively small, considering that fossil fuel combustion accounts for about 85% of global CO2 emissions.
3.3. Carbon Capture and storage mentioned on Page 12	It is noted that the impacts associated with the implementation
of the above assessment cannot be considered as	of Carbon Capture and Storage as a mitigation measure for
greenhouse gas mitigation as its impacts have not been assessed as part of this application.	climate change has not been assessed. As the options

	available in this regard are not defined at this stage, it was not possible to include an assessment of these in the EIA process. Should this mitigation measure be considered for the operation of the project, the necessary processes in terms of the EIA Regulations 2014 (as amended) will need to be undertaken and approved by the competent authority.
3.4. Use of Biogas as a fuel source as back up is supported and which the Municipality can play a support role on in facilitating discussions around sourcing of biomass.	It must be noted that <b>n</b> o carbon capture technologies will be included on the RB CCPP project as South Africa does not have any carbon storage facilities. Carbon capture can be added later to the facility once a carbon storage facility has been identified. It is noted that the Local Municipality is in support of the use of Biogas as a fuel source and back-up, however the project will use natural gas mainly due to strict design parameters on the gas quality requirements. Eskom plans to use diesel as a back- up fuel for emergency situations and this was considered in the EIA process.
	Biogas is the mixture of gases produced by the breakdown of organic matter in the absence of oxygen. Biogas can be produced from raw materials such as agricultural waste, manure, municipal waste, plant material, sewage, green waste or food waste. Biogas is a renewable energy source (definition sourced from Wikipedia). Gas turbines have a very small tolerance and are very sensitive to the quality of gas. Biogas reactors cannot consistently



3.6.	The comparison between Baseline grid emission and	The independent specialist who undertook the Climate
	the proposed gas to power plant on page. 18 is useful.	Change Assessment ( <b>Appendix J</b> of the revised EIA Report) has
	Clarity is however sought as to whether the Baseline	provided the following response to the comment:
	Grid Emission Factor refers to CO2 3/per unit energy	
	from conventional coal fired power stations.	The units of measurement relating to baseline grid emission
		factor and the Richards Bay CCPP emission factor are in tCO2e
		/MWh. This is consistent with the unit of measurement used in
		the updated version of South Africa's Integrated Resource Plan
		(published for public comment in August 2018), depicted in
		figure 4 of the Plan.
		The draft Integrated Resource Plan is based on different
		sources of electricity, which vary from conventional coal fired
		power stations to renewable energy facilities. The total
		emissions therefore include emissions from all power
		generation in the country, including coal and renewables,
		divided by the total electricity consumed (which includes coal
		and renewables).
		While the Integrated Resource Plan provides for increased
		electricity supplies from renewables on an ongoing basis, coal
		is expected to continue to supply the bulk of the country's
		electricity needs in the near-medium future (as plotted on the
		graph in figure 4, which shows the national grid emissions factor
		levels from 2009-2028).
3.7.	A further expectation of the climate change	The independent specialist who undertook the Climate
	assessment for this project was to report on climate	Change Assessment ( <b>Appendix J</b> of the revised EIA Report) has
	adaptation actions. This would include amongst	provided the following response to the comment:
	others, water; stormwater; biodiversity and	
	landscaping etc.	

<ul> <li>4. Biodiversity</li> <li>4.1. The ecological and water resource assessment documents potential loss and impact of threatened fauna species as of High Sensitivity. It was not clear in terms of mitigation, however, whether there would be a need for translocation and recreation of habitat to offset unavoidable impacts.</li> </ul>	The assessment of climate change adaptation actions was not discussed or specified as a requirement. The Ecological Impact Assessment Report ( <b>Appendix D</b> of the revised EIA Report) provides mitigation measures for the loss and disturbance of local fauna populations. The specialist recommended that prior to land clearance, the area should be investigated for the presence of fauna species (including threatened species) and relocated in appropriate habitat away from the site. There is no need for the recreation of habitat.
4.2. The proposed offset proposal of adoption of Portion 1 of 11376, which is Municipal owned and zoned conservation, misrepresents discussions held amongst stakeholders. This is raised following conclusions made by the biodiversity specialist that the adjacent land	The mitigation measures included in the Ecological Impact Assessment for the loss and disturbance of fauna will be relevant to all fauna located within the project site, including the wetlands present. The offset proposal of adoption of Portion 1 of 11376 was based on discussion held with the stakeholders, but also based on the offset calculations made by the wetland specialist as part of the wetland offset strategy. Therefore, the conclusion that the adjacent land parcel is not sufficient for the offset is not solely
parcel did not sufficiently meet the offset required to develop Portion 2 of 11376.	based on the consultation with stakeholders, but also considered the offset guidelines and the results of the wetland offset calculations.
<ul> <li>4.3. The municipality requests that a formal biodiversity offset proposal be drafted, in agreement with the Municipality, EKZN Wildlife and any other relevant party. The agreement must amongst other information contain:</li> <li>» Property administration implications (landowner negotiations; alienation etc);</li> </ul>	A formal biodiversity offset proposal will be developed by the Applicant through consultation and negotiation with all relevant stakeholders (including the Municipality and EKZN Wildlife). This will be undertaken prior to the development of the CCPP and will contain the required information as requested by the Local Municipality.

<ul> <li>Clearly defined roles and responsibilities for the offset, noting that the Municipal mandate is limited in terms of fulfilling the role of a biodiversity management agent for the offset; and</li> <li>Statutory processes, if any, that would need to be followed for formalizing the offset.</li> <li>Air Quality</li> </ul>	It is correct that the air quality impact assessment confirms the
<ul> <li>5.1. The air quality assessment confirms the detrimental impact of SO<sub>2</sub> from Diesel as a fuel source.</li> </ul>	detrimental impact of SO <sub>2</sub> from the use of diesel as an alternative fuel source. It must be noted that the RB CCPP will not use diesel as the primary fuel source. Natural gas will be used as the primary fuel source. Diesel is only proposed as a back-up fuel during emergency situations and a maximum operation time of 8 hours is expected for Diesel during the emergency situations.
5.2. The assessment is silent on compatibility with surrounding land uses, in particular with Mondi Pulp Mill.	The independent specialist who undertook the Air Quality Impact Assessment ( <b>Appendix I</b> of the revised EIA Report has provided the following response to the comment: A cumulative assessment based on actual emissions from Mondi would require detailed information to be provided by Mondi, which is out of the scope of this study. A cumulative impact assessment has been provided based on measured TRS (total reduced sulfide) concentration measured at the Esikhawini and CBD RBCAA monitoring stations.
5.3. A schedule trade permit would be required in terms of Municipal Environmental health bylaws.	Because the CCPP is not a particularly malodourous operation, the two land uses are considered to be compatible. The applicant has been informed of this requirement for the development of the project, and is aware of this undertaking, which will be executed as the project permitting requirements

	processes are continuing following the decision on this
	application.
6. Transport Planning and Civil Services	It is noted that the recommendations included for the
6.1. The recommendations of the Traffic Impact Assessment	development of the project in the Traffic Impact Assessment
are accepted subject to review thereof as further	(Appendix M of the revised EIA Report) have been accepted
details emerge and project specifics change. Design	by the Local Municipality. The design of the intersections will
of intersections, including signalling thereof, must be	be undertaken by the applicant when the final design and
submitted to the Transportation and Road Planning unit	layout of the project is available, and will be submitted to the
of the Municipality	Transportation and Road Planning Unit of the Local
	Municipality.
6.2. A civil engineering report is required for municipal	The civil engineering report for the project will be submitted to
approval, amongst which must include:	the Local Municipality by the applicant once the final facility
<ul> <li>Water demand, inclusive of a water conservation</li> </ul>	layout is available. This report will include the details of the
strategy	water demand, water conservation strategy and energy
» Energy demand (where applicable). A detailed	demand.
energy efficiency strategy must also be devised.	
Such must assess plant operations and design	
considerations, Stormwater management plan,	
inclusive of details of dewatering and	
hydrological engineering needed to develop the	
site.	
6.3. A geotechnical investigation is required to establish	A geotechnical investigation will be undertaken for the project
founding soil conditions. This is imperative considering	site to determine the final facility layout prior to construction.
the high-water table evident in specialist reports	The geotechnical investigation will consider the high-water
	table identified in the specialist report.
7. Spatial Planning and Land Use	It is noted that that the Local Municipality considers the
7.1. The uMhlathuze Spatial Development framework	development of gas to power facilities as strategic
makes reference to gas to power development as a	infrastructure required to unlock economic growth.
strategic infrastructure imperative to unlock economic	
growth.	

	This need identified within the local municipal area intensifies the need and desirability of the proposed CCPP project within
	the proposed project site.
7.2. The zoning of portion 2 of 11376 is confirmed as High	It is noted that Portion 2 of Erf 11376 is considered as suitable for
Impact Industry and suitable for Gas to Power	gas to power development and High Impact Industry in terms
development. The applicant would however be required to consult with the Land use management unit	of the Land Use Scheme.
of the Municipality to ensure compliance with the	The applicant will consult with the Land Use Management Unit
uMhlathuze Spatial Planning and Land use Bylaw and	of the Local Municipality in order to ensure compliance with
Land use Scheme.	the uMhlathuze Spatial Planning and Land use Bylaw and Land
	use Scheme. This consultation will take place once a decision
	on the Application for Environmental Authorisation has been
	provided by the competent authority, and will be part of
	project development processes.
7.3. The zoning of Portion 3 of 11376 is confirmed as	It is noted that Portion 3 of Erf 11376 is zoned for conservation.
Conservation.	It must be noted that Portion 3 of Erf 11376 does not form part
The set of	of the project site and is avoided in its entirety by the development of the proposed project.
7.4. The site layout may be subject to change following	It is acknowledged that the submission of the building plan may
building plan submission.	result in a change of the layout. The final layout for
	construction will be developed after execution of detailed
	geotechnical investigations by the Contractor (still to be employed).

8. Disaster Manageme	nt	It is noted that a comprehensive capacity building program /
8.1. The handling of	LNG is widely accepted to be a	training is required in order to develop an efficient emergency
significant disaste	er management risk. Yet, the	response in the event of a gas leak, explosion fire or any other
operational param	neters and functioning of the facility	disaster.
is still vague to asc	certain exact disaster management	
implications. It is h	ence requested that the developer	Appendix H of the EMPr (Appendix O of the revised EIA Report)
fulfils the obligation	on of a comprehensive capacity	includes a guideline for the development of an Emergency
building program	/ training to render an efficient	Preparedness, Response and Fire Management Plan. The
emergency respo	nse in the event of a gas leak,	emergency plan for the project, considering the possible
explosion, fire or ar	ny other disaster.	emergency situations, will be covered and catered for
		emergency situations. This plan will only become available
		once the facility layout of the project has been finalised.
		In addition, the EIA and EMPr further include the requirement
		for an MHI Risk Assessment to be undertaken for the project.
		This will further inform the Emergency Preparedness, Response
		and Fire Management Plan for the CCPP project.
		Eskom develops Emergency Evacuation Plans at all its
		operations and the plans are developed inclusive of all
		affected stakeholders.
8.2. The recommend	ations of the quantitative risk	The recommendations included in the Quantitative Risk
assessment must b	e strictly adhered to.	Assessment (Appendix N of the revised EIA Report) are noted
		and will be adhered to.
8.3. The HAZOP study	must amongst other considerations	The requirements for the undertaking of the HAZOP study
include:		identified by the Local Municipality is noted.
<ul> <li>Other Major Ho</li> </ul>	azardous installations in the vicinity of	
	gas to power plant;	The HAZOP studies will be completed prior to construction to
» Cumulative HA	ZOP assessment with the Gas import	ensure that design and operational hazards have been
Facility and pip	peline corridors;	identified and that adequate mitigation is put in place. This is

	» Emergency response preparedness of Disaster		as per the recommendation included in the Quantitative Risk
	management teams; and		Assessment ( <b>Appendix N</b> of the revised EIA Report).
	» Impact on major transport networks (Road, rail and		
	maritime)		
As	uMhlathuze Municipality, and further to our EIA comment	E-mail: 08-07-2019	The additional inputs provided by the Municipality on the
sul	omission relating to the subject matter, we wish to provide		required offset is noted. These points will be considered by the
the	e following inputs:		applicant during the consultation and negotiation process with
1.	Based on the specialists findings, as well as historic		the relevant stakeholders for the finalisation of the offset. The
	agreements with Ezemvelo re Phase ID, Portion 1 of		required agreements between the relevant parties with
	Erf 11376 does not adequately address the biodiversity		regards to the offset will be put in place.
	offset requirements for the CCPP.		
2.	Additional areas must be investigated. It would be		
	preferred if such area is spatially and ecologically		
	connected to Portion 1.		
3.	We accept there are challenges in fulfilling the previous		
	Pulp United MoA (i.e. in terms of proclaiming the 3 lakes		
	in question).		
4.			
	a biodiversity offset around Lake Nsezi would be a		
	viable option.		
5.	The uMhlathuze water stewardship partnership (uWASP)		
	COULD be a vehicle to implement management actions		
	relating to the above. Details regarding the uWASP can		
	be forwarded on to this committee for further		
	consideration of its appropriateness.		
6	If agreed, a needs assessment would need to be		
0.	undertaken to clearly determine net biodiversity gains of		
	the offset, nature of activities to achieve such, roles and		
	responsibilities and even associated capital costs		
	involved.		

10.	The Draft Environmental Impact Assessment Report (EIR), and	Dominic Wieners	It is noted that Ezemvelo is in agreement with the
10.		Co-Ordinator: IEM	ç
	the associated specialist reports for the abovementioned		recommendations for the expected loss of wetlands and
	application has been reviewed by the Ezemvelo KZN Wildlife	Ezemvelo KZN	biodiversity. It is also noted that Ezemvelo supports the
	(Ezemvelo) IEM Planning Committee.		recommendation of the conservation of other wetland
		Letter: 09 -07-2019	opportunities as part of the offset (Option 2).
	It is submitted that the significance of the cumulative loss of		
	wetlands and associated biodiversity has been adequately		It must be noted that the Applicant has identified offset Option
	assessed, and the recommendation for a plan to consider		2 as preferred for the project following further consultation and
	the cumulative loss for the larger catchment is supported. In		investigation into the requirements associated with this option.
	addition, the conclusion drawn that the applicant should		
	involve themselves in the conservation of other wetland		
	opportunities is also supported, and Ezemvelo supports the		
	realization of this through an Offset Plan for the project.		
	It must be noted however that the review of the specialist		The concerns raised regarding the information is
	reports has highlighted some concerns with regards to the		acknowledged.
	proposed offset areas. The report refers to an "MOU Offset		
	Area", and additionally to Option 2 receiving areas. It is		It must be noted that the Applicant has identified offset Option
	brought to your attention that through the historical IDZ EIA		2 as preferred for the project following further consultation and
	process (the receiving site falls on an IDZ land parcel), offset		investigation into the requirements associated with this option.
	areas were agreed to and it was resolved through an MOU		This option involves the proclamation of areas for conservation
	between Ezemvelo and the Umhlatuze Municipality which		in Richards Bay.
	receiving areas would be proclaimed – MOU Attached. It		
	should be noted that progress has been halted since the		
	signing of the MOU. During the initial engagements with		
	stakeholders, the proposal was mooted that, as part of the		
	offset discussions required for developing the proposed		
	Combined Cycle Power Plant (CCPP), that Eskom would be		
	able to assist the Municipality with support for the		
	proclamation of these areas. These discussions were held in		
	absence of the baseline information presented in the EIR,		

that the wetlands on Portion 1 would not suffice to address	
the residual impact resulting in the loss of wetlands on Portion	
2. In addition, the risk of the CCPP to Portion 1, has been	
identified to render this as a sub-optimal choice as a wetland	
offset receiving area.	

In the context of the above, it is strongly advised that the project team draft an offset management plan, which clearly outlines:

- » The objectives of the offset,
- The possible alternatives for offset receiving areas with an assessment of respective positive and negative attributes for each potential alternative. The list should also indicate land ownership and possible constraints, how the area is to be secured, what the outcomes of each alternative would be in terms of contribution to the required offset, what finance mechanisms and controls would be required for the long term provisions and possible liabilities, and what involvement would be required from other stakeholders.
- » The best recommended offset receiving alternative.
- » Recommended management interventions to achieve best practicable conservation outcomes on the ground, which satisfy the objectives of the offset
- » Recommended programme for offset implementation, with realistic timeframes and measurable stages for auditing purposes.
- » Recommended appropriate legal mechanism for securing offset receiving area in perpetuity, or for the length of the impact.
- » Recommended members of the Offset Oversight Committee.

It should be noted that programmes such as clearing of alien invasive weeds for a period of 2 years on their own, for example, would not suffice as an acceptable on the ground An offset plan will be developed by the Applicant through a consultation and negotiation process with the relevant stakeholders (including the Local Municipality and Ezemvelo) for the finalisation of the offset. The required agreements between the relevant parties with regards to the offset will be put in place.

The requirements for the plan, as indicated by Ezemvelo, will be covered in the plan and submitted to Ezemvelo for their consideration.

The comment regarding the clearing of alien invasive species

in terms of the offset is noted. The inclusion of the clearing of

alien invasive species as part of the plan will be investigated

 conservation outcome. It is however, recommended as part
of a management approach for rehabilitation of the offset
receiving area.
Ezemvelo looks forward to working together with the
applicant in securing suitable offset receiving areas which
would address the requirements above, and which would
satisfy offset principles and the specific objectives.
Should you wish to discuss any of the points raised above or
should any further biodiversity issues arise please do not
hesitate to contact our offices.

## 1.1 Stakeholder and Interested and Affected Parties

NO.	COMMENT/ISSUE	ISSUE RAISED BY	RESPONSE
1.	The comments provided below are based on the Richards	Sandy Camminga	The comments provided by the RBCAA on the EIA Report are
	Bay Clean Air Association's (RBCAA) review of the Draft	Chairman: EIA	responded to below.
	Environmental Impact Assessment Report (DEIAR), prepared	Committee	
	by Savannah Environmental, dated March 2019, and		
	associated Appendices.	RBCAA	
	1. COMMENT		The Richards Bay CCPP is operation specific and can be
		Letter: 10-05-2019	designed and constructed to operate via all operating modes
	1.1. Specialist Studies:		e.g. peaking, mid-merit or baseload. Mid-merit was the chosen
	The proposed CCPP is to operate as a mid-merit plant,		as the operating mode due to the high fuel cost and will
	however the plant can operate as a baseload plant, which		provide the best returns. Therefore, consideration of the facility
	would magnify the impacts. This is quantified in the Climate		as baseload has not been undertaken as this is not considered
	Change Assessment, which states that should the proposed		as a feasible option. Should this be considered by the
	CCPP be run as a baseload plant, greenhouse gas emissions		applicant, the impacts associated with the baseload
	would increase by 70%.		operation will need to be assessed and the relevant approvals
			obtained.
			This application is based on the plant operations at mid-merit.

NO.	COMMENT/ISSUE	ISSUE RAISED BY	RESPONSE
	It is the view of the RBCAA that it would have been prudent		
	to include the assessment of the proposed CCPP as a		The independent specialist who undertook the Air Quality
	baseload plant.		Impact Assessment ( <b>Appendix I</b> of the revised EIA Report has provided the following response to the comment:
			As a conservative estimate, the dispersion simulations considered continuous emissions.

<b>O</b> .	COMMENT/ISSUE	ISSUE RAISED BY	RESPONSE
	1.2. Atmospheric Impact Report:		The independent specialist who undertook the Air Quality
	While the report makes reference to hourly and daily		Impact Assessment (Appendix I of the revised EIA Report) has
	average simulations, there are no dose maps for the majority		provided the following response to the comment:
	of pollutants to support the findings. The report appears to		
	focus primarily on the representation of the annual average		Data provided by WSP for the simulated Richards Bay Baseline
	simulations.		was only provided as annual average. Measured short-term
			ambient concentrations of $SO_2$ and PM10 (section 5.1.3.3 of
	The report falls short in providing the following information;		Appendix I of the revised EIA Report) shows compliance with
	<u>Simulations:</u>		the NAAQS and improvement in air quality over the period of
	1. Simulated daily average PM10 for the Richards Bay		assessment (2014 to 2017). $NO_2$ is only monitored at the three
	Baseline.		newly deployed stations owned by the City of uMhlathuze
	2. Simulated daily and hourly average SO <sub>2</sub> for the Richards		Local Municipality. Data was requested from the City of
	Bay Baseline.		uMhlathuze for these stations during the assessment however
	3. Simulated hourly average $NO_2$ for the Richards Bay		the data was not provided. Therefore, short-term baseline
	Baseline.		concentrations of NO <sub>2</sub> could not be assessed.
	4. Dose maps for simulated daily PM10 and PM <sub>2.5</sub> from		
	normal operations of the CCPP.		Isopleth plots for short-term averaging periods have been
	5. Dose maps for simulated daily and hourly $SO_2$ from		included in Appendix F of the Air Quality Impact Assessment
	normal operations of the CCPP.		(Appendix I of the revised EIA Report).
	6. Dose map for simulated hourly NO <sub>2</sub> from normal		
	operations of the CCPP.		
	7. Dose maps for simulated NO2 for Emergency 1, and		
	Emergency 2 type events.		
	8. Dose map for simulated H <sub>2</sub> S from the CCPP.		
	Odour Impacts:		The independent specialist who undertook the Air Quality
	Odour impacts from the operation of the proposed CCPP		Impact Assessment (Appendix I of the revised EIA Report) has
	have <u>not</u> been adequately addressed, with only 2 lines in the report referencing H <sub>2</sub> S emissions;		provided the following response to the comment:

NO.	COMMENT/ISSUE	ISSUE RAISED BY	RESPONSE
	Mondi is an emitter of H <sub>2</sub> S which is a source of ongoing and a		The fugitive emissions inventory (section 4.7 of the Air Quality
	significant number of community complaints, with reported		Impact Assessment - Appendix I of the revised EIA Report) has
	associated health impacts.		been updated to include H2S emissions from the dirty water
			retention dam.
	The issue of odour was raised by Mondi at a meeting held		
	with Eskom on 30 August 2017 (Comments & Response Report		A cumulative assessment based on actual emissions from
	Oct 2017). Mondi requested that Eskom take note of the fact		Mondi would require detailed information to be provided by
	that odour is inherent in Mondi's process, and that although		Mondi, which is out of the scope of this study. A cumulative
	stringent odour abatement processes are adhered to, the		assessment has been provided based on measured TRS (total
	CCPP site will be impacted by nuisance air quality impacts.		reduced sulfide) concentrations measured at the Esikhawini
	In response it is stated in the Comments & Responses Report		and CBD RBCAA monitoring stations (refer to section 5.1.6.4 of
	that "This will be investigated by the air quality specialist		the Air Quality Impact Assessment – Appendix I of the revised
	study."		EIA Report).
	The Air Quality Impact Report is however silent on this issue. The RBCAA requests that a cumulative assessment of H2S from		
	the CCPP and Mondi operations be undertaken.		
	Air Quality Monitoring:		The independent specialist who undertook the Air Quality
	The Atmospheric Impact Report is silent on this issue.		Impact Assessment (Appendix I of the revised EIA Report has
			provided the following response to the comment:
			Monitoring requirements have been recommended in section
			5.3.1 of the Air Quality Impact Assessment Report – Impact
			Assessment Rating Tables. Monitoring recommendations
			include:
			<ul> <li>» Dustfall monitoring during construction and decommissioning phases; and</li> </ul>

).	COMMENT/ISSUE	ISSUE RAISED BY	RESPONSE
			<ul> <li>Assistance with the RBCAA to expand the pollutants and meteorology measured at two of the existing monitoring stations (Bayside and/or Scorpio)</li> </ul>
Simu exce area Regu the i	ards Bay Baseline: lations of baseline operations result in PM10 edances across much of the Port area and adjacent is as a result of operations within the Port. These findings cause for concern, and the RBCAA would urge the ulatory Authorities to take the necessary action to ensure mplementation of appropriate mitigation measures.		The comment is noted and must be considered by the Regulatory Authorities as described in the comment.
The f quar	Climate Change Assessment: Finding is that the proposed plant will produce significant intities of greenhouse gas emissions annually (4.6 million		The applicant has been made aware of the alternatives proposed by the specialist for the mitigation of the impacts expected to occur.
note	). The <u>impacts</u> of which are considered to be <b>high</b> . It is ad that this equates to <b>0.85%</b> of South Africa's greenhouse nventory when operated as a mid-merit plant. However,		Biogas is the mixture of gases produced by the breakdown of organic matter in the absence of oxygen. Biogas can be produced from raw materials such as agricultural waste,

NO.	COMMENT/ISSUE	ISSUE RAISED BY	RESPONSE
	should the plant be operated as a baseload plant it will		manure, municipal waste, plant material, sewage, green
	contribute <b>1.69%</b> to the national emissions each year.		waste or food waste. Biogas is a renewable energy source
			(sourced from Wikipedia).
	The report details various alternatives that would mitigate the		
	carbon emissions, and the authors advise that the design of		Gas turbines have a very small tolerance and very sensitive on
	the project should take these options into account. In view		the quality of gas. Biogas reactors cannot consistently provide
	of the above, the RBCAA recommends that the alternatives		the quality of gas required to operate the gas turbine. Biogas
	as detailed in the Climate Change Assessment be		is ideal for small power generating facilities and not for a large
	investigated and incorporated into the design of the plant.		power station.
			No carbon capture technologies will be included on the RB
			CCPP project as South Africa does not have any carbon
			storage facilities. Carbon capture can be added later to the
			facility once a carbon storage facility has been identified.
	2. RECOMMENDATIONS:		The conditions provided by the RBCAA for the project are
	Should the proposed CCPP receive authorisation the RBCAA		noted. The conditions must be considered by the competent
	recommends that the Authorisation should be subject to;		authority for inclusion as part of the Environmental
	1. Approval and construction of LNG facility, Pipeline and		authorisation, should the project be authorised.
	Transmission Infrastructure.		
	2. Submission of a Carbon Emissions Management Plan.		
	3. Submission of an Air Quality Monitoring Plan.		
	4. The CCPP may only operate as a mid-merit plant, and		
	not a baseload plant.		
	5. Membership of the RBCAA.		
	3. CONCLUSION:		It is noted that the RBCAA was not able to comment on the
	Given the gaps in information relating to the air quality		acceptability of the project from an air quality perspective.
	assessment, the RBCAA is unable to comment on the		
	acceptability of the proposed CCPP project from an air		It must be noted that the specialist has provided responses to
	quality perspective.		the comments raised on the air quality impact assessment, as

NO.	COMMENT/ISSUE	ISSUE RAISED BY	RESPONSE
			per the comments included above. These responses are
	The RBCAA reserves the right to amend and $or$ provide		available for review by the RBCAA as part of the revised EIA
	further comment once the additional information has been		Report. All additional comments received from the RBCAA will
	provided.		be included and responded to in the Comments and
			Responses report to be submitted as part of the final EIA Report.

## 2. COMMENTS RECEIVED: RESUBMISSION OF APPLICATION

## 2.1 Organs of state

NO.	COMMENT/ISSUE	ISSUE RAISED BY	RESPONSE
1.	Thank you for the opportunity to comment on this	Bernadet Pawandiwa	A field-based Heritage Impact Assessment was undertaken
	development proposal as outlined above. The	Senior Heritage Officer	during the EIA Phase of the project. The site investigation was
	Archaeological Scoping Report by Jaco van der Walt and	Amafa/Heritage KZN	undertaken by the independent heritage specialist on 20
	the field-based Paleontological Report by Elize Butler have		December 2017. The specialist advised that the vegetation
	been considered. While the Palaeontologist did not find any	Letter: 14-03-2019	cover was low (less than 400 mm high) with good
	fossiliferous material on the development footprint, it is noted		archaeological visibility. The project site was sufficiently
	that both the paleontological study and the archaeological		covered (to adequately record the presence of heritage
	desktop study confirm that the area is generally sensitive in		resources. The Heritage Impact Assessment in included as
	terms of heritage values. For this reason a field based		Appendix H of the revised EIA Report.
	Heritage Impact Assessment is required. While the field-		
	based paleontological study did not record any surface		The Heritage Impact Assessment identified the need for the
	finds, the possibility of sub-surface finds cannot be ruled out		implementation of a Chance Find Procedure due to the
	in the dune area and therefore a protocol for finds should be		possible occurrence of subsurface finds, which cannot be
	submitted as part of the Heritage Impact Assessment Report		excluded. The Chance Find Procedure is included as
	to be conducted during the EIA phase. The field-based		Section10.0 of the Heritage Impact Assessment (Appendix H of
	survey that covers a comprehensive history of occupation of		the revised EIA Report) and has also been included under
	the area and living heritage aspects should be submitted as		Objective 9 of the construction management programme
	part of the HIA report as the general area has yielded such		which aims to ensure the protection of heritage resources.
	sites.		

NO.	COMMENT/ISSUE	ISSUE RAISED BY	RESPONSE
			The Heritage impact Assessment (based on a site investigation)
			indicated that no archaeological sites were identified. In terms
			of the built environment of the area no standing structures
			older than 60 years occur within the project site. No burial sites
			were recorded. No public monuments are located within, or
			close to, the project site and the project site is located in an
			industrial area away from main tourist routes and the proposed
			development will not impact negatively on significant
			viewscapes.
	The HIA Study should cover:		No heritage resources were identified in the Heritage Impact
	<ul> <li>Identification of all heritage resources in the development area and its surroundings -50m</li> </ul>		Assessment Report ( <b>Appendix H</b> of the revised EIA Report).
	» Assessment of the impact of the development on such		An impact assessment of the impact on heritage resources
	heritage		within the project site was undertaken in the Heritage Impact
			Assessment Report (Appendix H of the revised EIA Report). The
			specialist report concluded that the impact of the project on
			heritage resources will be low.
	» Evaluation of the impact of the development on heritage		An impact assessment of the impact on heritage resources
	resources relative to the sustainable social and economic		within the project site was undertaken in the Heritage Impact
	benefits to be derived from the development		Assessment Report ( <b>Appendix H</b> of the revised EIA Report). The
			specialist report concluded that the impact of the project on
			heritage resources will be low.
	» Results of consultation with communities affected by the		No heritage concerns were raised during the public
	proposed development and other interested and		participation process undertaken for the project.
	affected parties regarding the impact of the		
	development on heritage resources.		
	» Consideration of alternatives if heritage resources are		No heritage resources were observed and identified to be
	affected by the development		affected by the project. Therefore, no alternatives have been
			considered.

NO.	COMMENT/ISSUE	ISSUE RAISED BY	RESPONSE
	» Mitigation plans for any adverse effects during and after		Mitigation measures have been recommended by the
	completion of the project.		specialist, including the implementation of a Chance Find
			Procedure.
	» Table of all heritage resources identified. This should show		As no heritage resources were identified during the site
	Heritage resource type, description, location, significance		investigation undertaken for the Heritage Impact Assessment,
	and reasons for this rating.		this requirement is not applicable to the project.
	Amafa will therefore provide further comment on the field-		The full Heritage Impact Assessment was made available for
	based full Heritage Impact Assessment Report once its		review to Amafa as part of the EIA Report.
	submitted.		
			Amafa has been notified of the availability of the revised EIA
			Report for a 30-day review period.
2.	You may be aware that there is a feasibility study underway	Sharin Govender	The requested report was not yet available for distribution at
	for the Oil and Gas development in Richards Bay. In lieu of 1D	Project Manager:	the time of this request, and therefore not uploaded on
	being of strategic significance in this regard, please provide	Environmental	Savannah Environmental's website.
	a link with all the specialist studies that have been released in	Planning	
	the public domain.	City of uMhlathuze	All registered I&APs were notified of the report availability for
			review and comment once this was available. The release
		E-mail: 04-03-2019	code to access the report on the Savannah Environmental
			website was provided after the notification was distributed.
			Note:
			All registered I&APs were notified of the availability of the EIA
			Report on 18 March 2019.

# 2.2 General Comments and Requests

NO.	COMMENT/ISSUE	ISSUE RAISED BY	RESPONSE
1.	I am inquiring for K Peters as we seen you notice on the wall	Wayne Fisher	Mr Fisher was thanked for the e-mail sent on behalf of Mr/Ms K
	at the RBIDZ.	Transnet Port Terminals	Peter.
		RCB	

NO.	COMMENT/ISSUE	ISSUE RAISED BY	RESPONSE
	She would like to find out if there would be any vacancies for		Savannah Environmental has been appointed by Eskom
	admin staff in your Richards Bay branch.	E-mail: 13-03-2019	Holdings SOC Ltd as the independent Environmental
			Assessment Practitioner responsible only for assessing all
	She had lived and worked in Richards Bay all her life and feel		environmental impacts (positive and negative) regarding the
	she will be a great asset to your company.		proposed Combined Cycle Power Plant and Associated
	This is K Peter CV.		Infrastructure in Richards Bay. Savannah Environmental, is
			therefore not responsible for facilitating employment
			opportunities for the proposed development.
			Eskom is currently conducting feasibility studies only. The
			decision to implement the project and the process for the
			employment of staff will be finalised once the business case has
			been approved.
			Mr/Ms K Peter CV will however be forwarded to the applicant
			and it would be up to the client to make contact should they
			wish to do so.
2.	Please note that Candice Webb is no longer with Mondi.	Sandy Camminga	Updated information acknowledged and project database
		Director: Richards Bay	updated accordingly. Proof included in <b>Appendix C5</b> .
	The contact person is Brendan Crawford (in copy).	Clean Air Association	
		E-mail: 18-03-2019	
3.	Kindly remove me from the distribution list.	Roelof Camminga	Request acknowledged and removed from project database
		Senior Supercargo	as a registered I&AP. Proof included in <b>Appendix C5</b> .
		Island View Shipping	
		E-mail: 24-04-2019	
4.	Pls send me the release code for the Richards Bay CCPP link	Louwaine Swarts	Release Code e-mailed as requested on 07 May 2019. Proof
	if possible.	E.O.H: Richards Bay	included in Appendix C5

NO.	COMMENT/ISSUE	ISSUE RAISED BY	RESPONSE
	We are based locally in Richards Bay and are very interested		
	in the latest developments that might provide additional	E-mail: 07-05-2019	
	opportunities in the work force		

## **SCOPING PHASE**

## 1. COMMENTS RECEIVED ON THE SCOPING REPORT

NO.	COMMENT/ISSUE	ISSUE RAISED BY	RESPONSE
2.1 0	rgans of State Acknowledgments And Requests For Information	n	
1.	Do you have a locality plan depicting the proposed activities versus Transnet Freight Rail properties so that we are able to comment comprehensively?	Futhi Mathebula National Capacity Planning & Strategy Transnet Real Estate Transnet Ltd	A locality map was sent to Futhi Mathebula of Transnet via email on 24 August 2017.
		Email: 21-08-2017	
2.	Please send me the Background Information Document (BID) or a locality map.	John Geeringh Senior Environmental Consultant Eskom SOC Ltd Email: 22-08-2017	The BID and locality map was sent to John Geeringh of Eskom via email on 22 August 2017. No further comments have been received to date.
3.	<ul> <li>Your EIA process notice forms part of our approval from the South African Civil Aviation Authority (SACAA) with regard to CCPP project refers. There is a SACAA process whereby permission is applied for with regards to obstacles which could pose an aviation hazard. More information can be obtained at http://www.caa.co.za. Click on information for industry 'Obstacles' on the LHS. Forms, Part 139-27 and submit on the form itself.</li> <li>» Kindly provide a .kml (Google Earth) file reflecting the footprint of the proposed development site including</li> </ul>	Lizell Stroh Obstacle Inspector Procedures for Air Navigation Services- Aircraft Operations Air Navigation Services	SACAA's requirements have been submitted to the applicant. The applicant will apply for the SACAA approvals once the CCPP designs are finalised. SACAA will be consulted in November 2017 to determine the process to follow.

August 2019

NO.	COMMENT/ISSUE	ISSUE RAISED BY	RESPONSE
	the proposed overhead electric power line route that	South African Civil	
	will evacuate the generated power to the national grid.	Aviation Authority	
	» Also indicate the highest structure of the project & the	(SACAA)	
	Overhead electric power transmission line.		
	» Note that there may be other wind farms and PV farms	Email: 22-08-2017	
	in the area. Unique names are preferable.		
	» Please always use the proposed PV farm name in the		
	Subject box when corresponding via email with this		
	office and indicate the name & address which should		
	appear on the CAA approval/decline letter.		
	» There is an assessment fee of R820 per application.		
	» For billing purposes: company name VAT nr. and postal		
	details.		
	» Kindly ensure that all the above data is forwarded.		
	Incomplete data causes unnecessary delays.		
4.	Thank you for notifying Amafa. Comment will be published	Bernadet Pawandiwa	The Scoping Report was uploaded on the SAHRIS website
	on the SAHRIS facility on www.sahra.org.za once we have	Senior Heritage Officer	(Case Reference: 11535) on 21 August 2017. A completed
	received proof of payment (currently R700) and site	Archaeology	Need and Desirability Form and proof of payment was
	photos/case images. The payment details are on the cover	Compliance/Permits	submitted to SAHRIS and Amafa Heritage on 04 September
	sheet of the Need and Desirability Form (NID-Notice of		2017. No further comments have been received to date.
	Intention to Develop Form) available on the Amafa website	Amafa Heritage	
	www.heritagekzn.co.za.	KwaZulu-Natali	
		Email: 22-08-2017	
5.	The South African National Roads Agency SOC Ltd	Jabu Zondo	SANRAL's requirements with regards to the submission of
	(SANRAL) hereby notifies you that all Scoping Environmental	Statutory Control –	Scoping and Environmental Impact Assessment Reports are
	Impact Assessment Reports submitted to this office for	Eastern Region	noted. A Scoping Report was submitted to SANRAL on 21
	comments shall conform to the following requirements:		August 2017. It must be noted that a Traffic Impact Assessment
		SANRAL	will be undertaken during the EIA Phase of the project.

August 2019

NO.	COMMENT/ISSUE	ISSUE RAISED BY	RESPONSE
	1) All reports must be submitted as a hard copy via courier		
	or normal mail.	Email: 25-08-2017	
	2) Submissions must be A4 – DIN size (210x297mm) and be		
	bound on the left side.		
	3) Cover letter fully describing the purpose of the		
	submission.		
	4) Executive Summary including a description of the		
	proposed development or activity.		
	5) Clearly annotated Locality Map – A3-Din size		
	(297x420mm) folded to A4 size.		
	6) Clearly annotated Development/Site Layout plan – A3		
	Din size (297x420mm) folded to A4 size.		
	7) Associated Town Planning Proposal		
	8) Listed Activities.		
	9) Road infrastructure provision and the associated Traffic		
	Impact Assessment		
	10) Comments from other relevant Transport Authorities e.g.		
	Provincial Departments of Transport, Municipality etc.		
	11) Storm water management		
	All ancillary information must be included on a Compact		
	Disc (CD) for further reference.		
	12) All submissions to be addressed to:		
	The Regional Manager – Eastern Region		
	58 Van Eck Place		
	Mkondeni		
	Pietermaritzburg		
	3201		
	Attention: Statutory Control Department		

August 2019

NO.	COMMENT/ISSUE	ISSUE RAISED BY	RESPONSE
	13) Every effort must be taken by the applicant to ensure that only relevant and concise information is included to prevent unnecessarily large or voluminous submissions.		
	Your cooperation in this regard will be appreciated and you are to note that any submission in an electronic (soft copy) format or a submission that does not conform to the above standard requirements will not be processed from hereon. Furthermore, SANRAL reserves the right to request any additional information it deems relevant in its consideration of any submission in this regard.		
3.1 Tro	affic Impacts		
6.	From the drawing supplied it is not clear if you will be near a National Route our comments are set out below in the event that it does traverse or run parallel to a National Route. Any powerline and associated infrastructure that crosses or runs parallel to the National Road or placed within SANRAL's (The South African National Roads Agency SOC Ltd) building restriction area which is 60 metres from the Road Reserve Boundary needs SANRAL's approval. Once a route has been approved and finalised and falls	Judy Marx Statutory Control – Eastern Region South African National Roads Agency SOC Ltd (SANRAL) Letter: 15-08-2017	<ul> <li>The routes which are located within close proximity to the project site include the Regional road (R34) located approximately 900m south of the project site and the National road (N2) located approximately 4.5km to the west of the project site.</li> <li>The project site and the associated infrastructure does not traverse the National road, therefore approval from SANRAL will not be required in this regard. It should be noted that the grid infrastructure to connect the CCPP to the national grid, or any other linear infrastructure associated with the project, will be assessed under a</li> </ul>
	within 60 metres parallel or crosses the National Road a wayleave will have to be submitted to SANRAL's Eastern Region for approval.		<ul> <li>separate application for environmental authorisation.</li> <li>The roads associated with the development of the Richards</li> <li>Bay CCPP will not be located within 60m of a National</li> </ul>

NO.	COMMENT/ISSUE	ISSUE RAISED BY	RESPONSE
	Formal application shall be made to this office on an		road, therefore no wayleave application will be required to
	encroachment form which can be made available at the		be approved by SANRAL's Eastern Region.
	time of application and must be completed by the service		» A formal application for encroachment is not required due
	owner.		to the location of the project site in relation to the N2, which
			is located approximately 4.5km to the west.
7.	How will the impacts on traffic be managed if diesel or gas	Franz Schmidt	A Traffic Impact Assessment will be undertaken in the EIA phase
	is required to be trucked in.	SHREQC Manager	of this project, and will also address issues related to
			transportation of the fuel. Traffic impacts will be assessed and
		Richards Bay Alloys	appropriate management measures proposed and presented
			in the Traffic Impact Assessment and in the EIA Report. Gas will
		Public Meeting:	not be trucked in but will be supplied by a gas supplier via its
		31-08-2017	pipeline to the Eskom connection point at the boundary fence
			of the plant. Only diesel (used as back-up) will be trucked in.
8.	What modes of transport will be moving in and out of the	Vuyo Keswa	A gas pipeline will be used to supply gas to the power plant as
	proposed power plant?	Environmental	the primary fuel. Fuel tankers will be used occasionally should
		Manager	diesel be required to operate the facility as a back-up (this is
			all during operation of the power plant). During construction
		Transnet Freight Rail	there will be construction vehicles moving in and out of the site
			on a regular basis
9.	Has a Traffic Impact Assessment been undertaken?	Meeting:	A Traffic Study was undertaken as part of the Environmental
		31-08-2017	Screening and Site Selection Study and a Traffic Impact
			Assessment will be conducted during the EIA phase.
4.1 Pu	blic Participation Process and I&AP Registrations		
10.	I noted with surprise in the Zululand Observer (dd:	Frans van der Walt	The proposed 3000MW Richards Bay Combined Cycle Power
	25/08/2017) that Public Meetings are to be held for what I		Project (CCPP) is a different project to the Gas Power Plant
	can only assume to be the same project as this one, but this	QS2000 Plus (Quantity	proposed by Richards Bay Gas Power 2 (Pty) Ltd, an
	time round for a facility 10 times the size, i.e. 3000MW vs. the	Surveyors & Project	independent power producer (IPP) and to which the previous
	original 300MW. We have not heard from you whatsoever	Managers)	correspondence, referred to by Frans Schmidt, related to. The
			EIA process for the Gas Power Plant (proposed by Richards Bay

NO.	COMMENT/ISSUE	ISSUE RAISED BY	RESPONSE
	since the communication hereunder, and also find that curious?	Email: 28-08-2017	Gas Power 2) project was completed in 2016. The project received environmental authorisation in October 2016.
	I shall be attending the Public Meeting on Thursday, 31/08 at 09h00 at the Richards Bay Public Library. I look forward to receiving substantially more information on this project, as well as the planned routing of the LNG Gas from the source and/or the Port of Richards Bay. I can only assume that this EIA process actually include the route?!		The EAP confirms that Frans Schmidt has been registered as an Interested and Affected Party (I&AP) on the Richards Bay CCPP project's database. Correspondence distributed from the CRM system did not reach Frans Schmidt due to technical issues which have subsequently been resolved.
	I do have various issues with the deemed locality for the facility and would share that at the Meeting. Please do ensure that we are added to the database on this project to ensure we do receive future correspondence, notices, etc.		Please note that the LNG gas pipeline will be subjected to an EIA process under a separate application which will be undertaken by a separate entity.
11.	Kindly add Motla Consulting Engineers (specifically George Lotter) via email rbadmin@motla.co.za to your database. We are electrical consulting engineers.	George Lotter Electrical Engineer Motla Consulting Engineers (Pty) Ltd. Email: 29-08-2017	George Lotter of Motla Consulting Engineers has been registered as an I&AP on the project's database.
12.	The DEA will request comments from DWS on the Scoping and EIA reports. We will submit our comments to the environmental consultant and to DEA directly.	Masala Nemubura Environmental Officer Department of Water and Sanitation	Comments on the draft SR dated 17-09-2017 were received from the DWS.
		Meeting: 30-08-2017	

NO.	COMMENT/ISSUE	ISSUE RAISED BY	RESPONSE
13.	It is recommended that you consult Mondi. Mondi has	Franz Schmidt	A one-on-one meeting was held with Candice Webb the
	previously blocked activity on the proposed project site. I	SHREQC Manager	Environmental Manager at Mondi on 30 August 2017. Potential
	have noted that air quality has been identified as least		air quality impacts caused by Mondi have been raised and
	preferable in terms of the selected site. Air pollution works	Richards Bay Alloys	Eskom has taken note of these.
	both ways and one would need to take cognisance of the		
	air pollution impacts that Mondi would have on the project	Public Meeting:	
	site and determine what mitigation measures could be	31-08-2017	
	implemented to reduce these impacts.		
14.	The site is in close proximity to Mondi. Have any	Sandy Camminga	A meeting has been held with Mondi and further discussions
	incompatibilities with those land users been assessed (i.e.	Chairperson – EIA	will be held in this regard and comments on the DSR are
	the pulp mill).	Committee	expected to be submitted.
		RBCAA	
		Meeting: 31-08-2017	
15.	The presentation should have included more detailed	Sharin Govender	The presentation provided a summary of the infrastructure
	information on the power plant processes.	PM: Environmental	required for the power plant and the technology being
		Management	investigated. Detailed information is presented within the Scoping Report.
		City of uMhlatuze	
		Municipality	
		Meeting:	
		31-08-2017	
5.1 Vi	sual Impacts & Site Location	I	
16.	Is the proposed site the same erven that Pulp United	Candice Webb	The project is proposed on Portion 2 and Portion 4 of Erf 11376,
	undertook an EIA on?	Environmental	the same site that was considered for the Pulp United plant.
17.	Mondi's primary concern is the potential impact the power	Manager'	Mondi's concern regarding the potential impacts to their
	plant or power plant processes would have on the quality		product considering the location of the warehouse in relation
	of our product. Only potable water is utilised within our	Mondi	to the proposed power plant site is noted. Eskom and the air

NO.	COMMENT/ISSUE	ISSUE RAISED BY	RESPONSE
	process to ensure the brightness and whiteness of our		quality specialist will consider this concern in their layout
	product. The proposed power plant will face Mondi's	Meeting:	design, and the most optimal layout will be provided in the
	warehouse and this is a concern for us.	30-08-2017	Draft EIA.
18.	What will the power plant's visual impact be? The power	Frans van der Walt	Afzelia Environmental Consultants have been appointed to
	plant's proximity to the John Ross Highway must be		undertake a Detailed Visual Impact Assessment. The Scoping
	considered.	QS2000 Plus (Quantity	report provides detail on the visual receptors in the area that
		Surveyors & Project	would be impacted by the development. At this stage, the
		Managers)	visual impact is considered to be medium-low subject to a
			detailed assessment being undertaken in the EIA phase.
19.	This power plant will be a Major Hazardous Installation (MHI).	Public Meeting:	A MHI assessment is being conducted and will form part of the
	The location of the power plant in close proximity to the	31-08-2017	EIA report. The potential impact of the facility on the John Ross
	John Ross Highway, a critical arterial to the Richards Bay		Highway will be considered in the MHI assessment.
	Port, must be considered.		
20.	I am not supportive that Phase 1D is being considered as		Afzelia Environmental Consultants have been appointed to
	the site for the development of the proposed power plant		undertake a Detailed Visual Impact Assessment. The Scoping
	due to the potential visual impacts and that it will be a MHI.		report provides detail on the visual receptors in the area that
	This project will have a negative impact on the proposed		could be impacted by the development. At this stage, the
	Richards Bay Port expansion. More appropriate sites should		visual impact is considered to be medium-low subject to a
	be considered, for example, sites within Phase 2 of the IDZ		detailed assessment being undertaken in the EIA phase. Eskom
	might be better suited for the development of a power		identified six potential sites within the greater Richards Bay area
	station.		for the development of the proposed power plant. Four sites
			were taken forward into an environmental screening study.
			The process followed in determining which sites were most
			preferred is outlined in Chapter 3 of the Scoping report. Phase
			1D is considered to be the most preferred alternative for
			consideration in the environmental screening and site
			selection study. The area surrounding the project site is
			inclusive of open fields, industrial activities, and pockets of
			commercial activities. The proposed development is,

NO.	COMMENT/ISSUE	ISSUE RAISED BY	RESPONSE
			therefore, compatible with the surrounding land uses. No fatal
			flaws from an environmental perspective were identified.
			Mitigation in terms of air quality through appropriate design of
			the facility will however be required.
21.	That specific location concerns me. A much better site		As Savannah Environmental indicated in the presentation,
	would be next to the Athene Transmission Station in		Eskom commissioned a Site Screening and Selection Study to
	Empangeni because of its proximity to the Sasol pipeline.		identify the most preferred site for the power plant. The Site
	The power station can also connect to the Athene		Screening and Selection Study details the methodology used
	Transmission Station. This site would make more sense as		and the factors considered in selecting this site as the most
	there would be limited visual and air quality impacts.		preferred alternative. The Scoping report provides further
			details in this regard.
6.1 Pro	bject Need and Desirability		
22.	What is the reason for developing this project? It seems as	Franz Schmidt	The purpose of the project is to reduce transmission losses from
	though 3000MW is more than Richards Bay requires in the	SHREQC Manager	generation facilities supplying KwaZulu-Natal, by having a
	future with the development of other energy related		generation centre in KwaZulu-Natal. Also, the project is
	projects.	Richards Bay Alloys	planned to aid in reducing Eskom's carbon footprint per Unit of
			electricity produced, as power plants using natural gas emit
		Public Meeting:	approximately half the carbon of coal-fired power plants while
		31-08-2017	using considerably less water, thus supporting Government's
			commitment to reduce carbon emissions. It should be noted
			however, that Eskom are still undertaking feasibility studies to
			determine whether the development of such a power plant will
			be viable. Eskom will decide whether to proceed with the
			implementation of this power plant once the permitting
			requirements and regulatory compliance requirements have
			been met.
23.	Is the intention of this power plant to be part of the primary	GA Lotter	The plant is a mid-merit plant that will operate for 16 hours per
	generation of Eskom or will it be a standby plant that will	Engineer	day for 5 days per week.

NO.	COMMENT/ISSUE	ISSUE RAISED BY	RESPONSE
	only be used if necessary. Is the plant going to run fulltime or on a standby basis?	Motla	
		Public Meeting: 31-08-2017	
7.1 Project Technical Details			
24.	Why is the gas pipeline being assessed under a separate EIA process?	Candice Webb Environmental Manager Mondi	Eskom will need to enter into a gas sales agreement (GSA) with potential gas suppliers. The entity supplying the gas will be responsible for undertaking the EIA for the gas pipeline. However, the pipeline inside the power plant or at the boundary fence (connection point) of the gas power plant will
		Meeting: 30-08-2017	be assessed in this EIA. Eskom is in discussions with Transnet and other stakeholders to determine possible routing options for the gas pipeline.
25.	Where will the fuel for this power plant be sourced from? Will the fuel be supplied via the Mozambique gas pipeline, via LNG containers being delivered, via an FSRU or a land-	Dion Wilmans Director	The application for environmental authorisation only applies to the power plant itself. In terms of Eskom's mandate, it is not authorised to develop or construct gas pipelines. Eskom is a
	based storage facility? How can an EIA for the gas power plant be undertaken without having completed an EIA for the fuel pipeline?	Richards Bay Gas Power 2	power generation, transmission and distribution company. A partnership with the relevant service provider would need to be established to determine the routing of the pipeline and the
	Details pertaining to the supply of fuel must be included in this EIA assessment as this aspect of the project will have a monumental impact on transportation routes, safety, etc. One has to take fuel supply into consideration in this EIA.	Public Meeting: 30-08-2018	supply of gas. This partnership will be responsible for the permitting of the pipeline and gas supply and storage. It should be noted, however, that Eskom considered aspects relating to fuel supply when the site was selected. The project is being developed in phases and the project's operational requirements will be met when all the phases and aspects of the project have been considered.
			Eskom has experience from two plants requiring the supply of fuel in the Western Cape and therefore, understand the

NO.	COMMENT/ISSUE	ISSUE RAISED BY	RESPONSE
			requirements and what the impacts are. Furthermore, Eskom has in-house knowledge, expertise and capability to mitigate and manage those impacts.
26.	I assume that this power plant will start up on diesel instead of gas. Will the plant be fully operational on diesel fuel alone?	Franz Schmidt SHREQC Manager Richards Bay Alloys Public Meeting: 31-08-2017	The primary fuel stock for this power plant is gas. The plant will have dual fuel capabilities; however, the intention is to have the power station supplied by gas full time. The plant will only operate on diesel as a backup for emergency situations.
27.	The same site was subjected to an EIA for Pulp United. A number of environmental challenges were identified during that process. I am glad that you are aware of these challenges. Too often we find that outside consultants are unaware of other environmental assessments undertaken in the area. What is the full extent of that site? My concern is that there will not be sufficient space to develop the project due to	Frans van der Walt QS2000 Plus (Quantity Surveyors & Project Managers) Public Meeting: 31-08-2017	Savannah Environmental are fully aware of the challenges faced with regards to the Pulp United EIA that was previously conducted. Phase 1D is approximately 107ha in extent. The project study site is 71ha, as the off-set area has to be avoided. The footprint of the power plant is likely to be less than 71ha depending on the environmental sensitivities on the site. The entire power plant may I require approximately 60ha.
28.	the environmental sensitivities identified on the site. The gas pipeline will require an EIA. The pipeline route is critical as it may impact the Richards Bay Port expansion project.		A partnership needs to be established with other state-owned companies or with private companies to establish the gas pipeline. This entity will be responsible for the permitting required for the pipeline. More work needs to be undertaken in this regard from a technical and commercial point of view.
29.	Where will the product be stored and where is your strategic reserve going to be stored. This needs to be considered within the EIA. Is the storage going to be included within the		The current planning is that only diesel will be stored on the site.

NO.	COMMENT/ISSUE	ISSUE RAISED BY	RESPONSE
	footprint that you are referring to or will it be at another location?		
30.	My sentiment is that this EIA cannot be approved until you have clarified the routing of the transmission lines and the pipelines.		Comment noted.
31.	Why are the EIAs for the various project components being undertaken separately?	Retha van Niekerk Director Urban Plan Public Meeting: 31-08-2017	<ul> <li>Eskom is unable to undertake the EIA for the fuel supply pipeline as the gas supplier will conduct this. A partnership needs to be established with other state-owned companies or with private companies to establish the gas pipeline. This entity will be responsible for the permitting required for the pipeline. More work needs to be undertaken in this regard from a technical and commercial point of view. Eskom's transmission department will be initiating the EIA for the transmission lines which will commence once a consultant has been appointed (envisaged to be in the fourth quarter of 2017). Once this is completed the EIA for the powerlines will commence. It should be noted that Eskom is not developing the power plant in isolation from its other critical components. Consultation with various stakeholders and state-owned companies are ongoing.</li> <li>In terms of the project lifecycle for generation project, the Transmission lines which will comment will be initiating the EIA for the eIA for the transmission EIA lags the facility EIA (generation). Eskom's transmission lines which will commence once a consultant has been appointed transmission department will be initiating the EIA for the transmission lines which will commence once a consultant has been appointed (envisaged to be in the fourth quarter of 2017). Desktop and conceptual studies were undertaken from Eskom's transmission, generation and technical engineering departments. This information was used to inform the Site</li> </ul>

NO.	COMMENT/ISSUE	ISSUE RAISED BY	RESPONSE
			Screening and Selection Study. Eskom's transmission department will be initiating the EIA for the transmission lines which will commence once a consultant has been appointed (envisaged to be in the fourth quarter of 2017). Eskom has to select three corridors and a few substations close to the site are being considered. Also, Eskom is taking due consideration of future developments planned within the IDZ. Eskom is working very closely with the IDZ as well as Transnet and other key state- owned companies. It is expected that the Scoping Report for the transmission lines will be available in due course.
32.	This project must take cognisance of other developments such as the relocation of the airport and the expansion of the port. With all due respect to Eskom, we have been involved in ElAs in Richards Bay where the same mistake was made. Applicants separated the transmission lines from the substation ElAs and then it failed. It is tax payers' money that Eskom is wasting by using this approach. Rather undertake a Scoping Study on the preferred sites and investigate more sites and present realistic solutions. Undertaking an ElA on this site is premature if you do not know what your source of supply is and where your source of supply is going to be stored. The UVS site would have been optimal for this development but was dropped to environmental concerns.	Frans van der Walt QS2000 Plus (Quantity Surveyors & Project Managers) Public Meeting: 31-08-2017	Eskom is not working in isolation. Key stakeholders and government departments are being consulted and we are aware of other developments taking place in Richards Bay. It should be noted that some of the sites considered within the Site Screening and Selection Study were considered no-go areas for development due to water related issues. The UVS site (Site 4a) is not preferred from an environmental perspective as the impacts on the aquatic ecology and wetlands may present an impact of high significance in these areas which cannot be avoided.
33.	The City of uMhlatuze Municipality is concerned that this project is not being planned holistically as the gas pipeline, the LNG import terminal and the liquefaction plant are excluded from this EIA. It is the Municipality's sentiment that	Sharin Govender PM: Environmental Planning	This project is being developed in a development phased approach where the project is considered holistically. The pipeline and transmission power lines are being considered by Eskom even though separate EIA processes are being undertaken for these project components. Eskom is in the

NO.	COMMENT/ISSUE	ISSUE RAISED BY	RESPONSE
	this project needs to be dealt with from a cumulative	City of uMhlathuze	process of appointing an EIA consultant to undertake the
	perspective.	Municipality	environmental assessment required for the transmission line
			infrastructure. This process will not lag far behind the EIA for the
		Meeting; 31-08-2017	power plant.
			With regards to the gas pipeline, Eskom's commodities
			department is responsible for sourcing potential gas supply
			through various stakeholders. The gas supplier will be
			responsible for the permitting requirements of this project
			component, therefore a separate EIA will be undertaken by
			the entity responsible for the gas. It must be noted that Eskom
			will not present a business case for this power plant if all the
			project components are not in place.
34.	The Richards Bay Clean Air Association is concerned that	Sandy Camminga	The Richards Bay CCPP will be operated on gas with diesel as
	there is no gas available to supply a gas power plant in	Director	a back-up in case there is an emergency situation. It would
	Richards Bay. We will not support a gas power plant which		not be feasible to operate the power plant solely on diesel as
	will be operated using diesel because there is no gas	Richards Bay Clean Air	this is too expensive and harmful to the environment. Eskom is
	available.	Association	currently engaging with various stakeholders to source gas.
			There is a possibility that gas could be imported from
		Meeting:	Mozambique via a pipeline.
35.	There is no EIA process underway for the gas supply. My	31-08-2017	Eskom's governance will not approve the business case for this
	sentiments are that the EIA for the power plant is being		power plant if the fuel source is not available. Eskom is
	undertaken prematurely. The critical component of this		mandated to source the gas from potential gas suppliers and
	project is the supply of gas and this need to be put in place		Eskom would be unable to proceed with the project if the gas
	prior to the power plant being approved. We do not want		is not sourced. Eskom will not run this plant on diesel as its
	a gas power plant operating on diesel in Richards Bay. Will		primary source of fuel. The power plant will operate on a mid-
	the Air Quality Impact Assessment investigate the worst-		merit basis of 16 hours a day for 5 days a week on gas. It will
	case scenario which is a power plant that runs entirely on		not operate at baseload, although the EIA will assess the
	diesel? This is an assumption that the Richards Bay Clean Air		impacts for both mid-merit and baseload cases.

NO.	COMMENT/ISSUE	ISSUE RAISED BY	RESPONSE
	Association is going to make until there is an LNG facility in		
	Richards Bay.		
36.	It is understood that the gas pipeline, the LNG import	Sharin Govender	Eskom is engaging with the Department of Energy on an
	terminal and the liquefaction process plant will be operated	PM: Environmental	ongoing basis. Eskom forms part of the committee that is
	by different entities. It is important to understand that the	Management	working on the SEA.
	National DEA is in the process of undertaking a Strategic		
	Environmental Assessment on the gas network and it is	City of uMhlathuze	
	assumed that this assessment will include LNG aspects.	Municipality	
	However, it is imperative that I&APs are provided with a		
	holistic understanding of this project.	Meeting;	
		31-08-2017	
37.	Is this plant considered a Major Hazardous Installation	Sandy Camminga	The power plant is considered to be a MHI and an MHI
	(WHI)Ś	Director	assessment will be undertaken in the EIA phase.
		Richards Bay Clean Air	
		Association	
		Meeting:	
		31-08-2017	
38.	What kind of waste would be generated by the power	Issue raised at the	The waste which would be generated would include sewage,
	plant?	meeting held with the	waste from the reverse osmosis plant.
		Richards Bay IDZ ERC	
		Committee on 31-08-	
		2017	
39.	Phase 1D consists of 3 portions and the portion being	Sandy Camminga	The detailed layout will be presented in the EIA report. Eskom
	investigated are Portion 2 and Portion 4 of Erf 11376. Portion	Director	will ensure that the offset areas are avoided.
	3 of Erf 11376 will likely be traversed by infrastructure such as		
	access roads. It must be noted that any infrastructure	Richards Bay Clean Air	
	linking to the site would need to bypass the off-set area. We	Association	

NO.	COMMENT/ISSUE	ISSUE RAISED BY	RESPONSE
	would need an understanding of what infrastructure will		
	need to traverse Portion 3 of Erf 11376.	Meeting:	
		31-08-2017	
8.1 Sit	e Selection Process		
40.	How were the sites selected? I am not entirely convinced	Sandy Camminga	KG: The sites along the coast were chosen based on the
	that the other three sites options which were assessed were	Director	technology that Eskom wanted to use for the power plant,
	even viable to begin with.		which was wet cooling technology and planned to use sea
		Richards Bay Clean Air	water for cooling. The two inland sites were chosen based on
		Association	their availability for power generation following discussions with
			the landowners.
		Meeting:	
		31-08-2017	Eskom's project selection criteria does not consider technology
			only. Transmission studies and the cost of the project are
			considered as well. Eskom undertook a pre-site selection
			screening exercise prior to these four sites being selected.
			Richards Bay is identified as the best locality for this project as
			the Department of Energy (DoE) plans to implement a gas-to-
			power programme in Richards Bay which would include the
			supply of gas to the port. Three of the sites were not selected
			based on cost factors. Eskom commissioned an Environmental
			Screening and Site Selection Study which was undertaken by
			Savannah Environmental prior to the commencement of the
			Scoping Study. The site selection report was concluded and
			approved in Mach 2017.
41.	Was there any consultation with the City of uMhlathuze		The City of uMhlathuze Municipality was consulted during the
	Municipality during the Environmental Screening and Site		Environmental Screening and Site Selection Study. It is Eskom's
	Selection Study.		intention to continue to liaise and engage with the Municipality
			during the EIA process and during the entire life cycle of the
			project.

NO.	COMMENT/ISSUE	ISSUE RAISED BY	RESPONSE
42.	It is true that site 4a, 5 and 6 are deemed unfeasible for	Sharin Govender	These sites were assessed in the Environmental Screening and
	various reasons. These sites should not be presented as	PM: Environmental	Site Selection Study that was undertaken prior to the EIA
	alternative sites in the EIA as they are deemed unfeasible.	Planning	process being initiated. Site 4a, 5 and 6 are not presented as
			alternative sites in the Scoping report.
		City of uMhlathuze	
		Municipality	It is important to demonstrate how the site was selected prior
			to the Scoping study being initiated, therefore, the process
		Meeting;	undertaken for the Environmental Screening and Site Selection
		31-08-2017	Study is detailed in the Scoping Report. A motivation as to why
			these sites were not preferred has been included in the
			Scoping report.
43.	With all due respect you cannot present unfeasible sites as		There are two processes which were undertaken prior to the
	alternative sites. It is disingenuous if you present four sites as		Scoping study being undertaken. First, Eskom undertook an
	alternatives which are deemed unfeasible from the		assessment of six potential sites from an engineering and cost
	commencement of this process.		perspective. Technical and landowner issues reduced the
			potential sites to four. Second, Savannah Environmental was
			commissioned to undertake an Environmental Screening and
			Site Selection Study. Four sites were assessed within this study.
			The result of this study was that Site 7 is considered to be the
			most preferred alternative considered within this Environmental
			Screening and Site Selection Study. No fatal flaws from an
			environmental perspective were identified at this stage in the
			process. A Scoping and EIA study are now being undertaken
			on Site 7. The other sites are not being considered as
			alternative sites within the EIA.
44.	It is important to note within the Scoping and EIA report that		The Environmental Screening and Site Selection process is
	an initial Environmental Screening and Site Selection Study		detailed in Chapter 3 of the Scoping report.
	was undertaken and that the sites assessed are not being		
	assessed within the EIA.		

NO.	COMMENT/ISSUE	ISSUE RAISED BY	RESPONSE
9.1 G	rid Connection Infrastructure		
45.	Where will the proposed power station connect to the	Frans van der Walt	Eskom has undertaken desktop level studies in relation to the
	Eskom grid? The transmission lines will be subject to an EIA.		transmission lines. Three corridor alternatives have to be
	Why is this aspect of the project not included within this EIA?	QS2000 Plus (Quantity	selected and assessed within an EIA. This project is being
		Surveyors & Project	developed in a phased approach and the permitting of the
		Managers)	transmission lines will be undertaken once Eskom has
			completed the required options analysis and technical studies
		Public Meeting:	with respect to the transmission lines. Since the current site is the
		31-08-2017	only site deemed most feasible, all Transmission corridors being
			investigated are leading to this site.
46.	Do you have your plans in place already in terms of where	Retha van Niekerk	Transmission studies have been undertaken on a desktop level,
	the application area will be?	Director	and some corridors were identified.
		Urban Plan	
		Pubic Meeting:	
		31-08-2017	
10.1	Land Claims	Γ	
47.	We acknowledge receipt of your enquiry received on 11	Mr N Mdluli	It is noted that the Commission of Restitution of Land Rights'
	August 2017 and advise that our records indicate that no	Manager: Information	records indicate that no claims for restitution in terms of the
	claims for restitution in terms of the provisions of the	and Records	provisions of the Restitution of Land Rights Act, 22 of 1994 (as
	Restitution of Land Rights Act, 22 of 1994 (as amended)	Management	amended) have been lodged in respect of Portion 2 and 4 of
	have been lodged in respect of the properties described as		Erf 11376 located within Richards Bay, at this stage.
	Portion 2 and Portion 4 of Erf 11376, Richards Bay.	Commission of	
		Restitution of Land	
	Whilst great care is taken to verify the accuracy of the	Rights	
	information regarding all claims, the Regional Land Claims		
	Commission will not be held responsible for any damage or	Letter: 22-08-2017	
	loss suffered as a result of information furnished in this regard		

NO.	COMMENT/ISSUE	ISSUE RAISED BY	RESPONSE
	as there are claims lodged with the Commission which are		
	not yet captured in our database as they are not yet		
	published in the relevant government gazette.		
11.1	Air Navigation Impacts		
48.	Interest in the project:	Oscar Nzima	The proposed CCPP is to be developed on Portion 2 and 4 of
	Aviation safety with regards to traffic operating with the	Richards Bay Airport	Erf 11376 which is located in the Richards Bay Industrial
	Richards Bay airspace.	Manager	Development Zone.
	Questions, views or concerns:	Indiza Airport	The tallest structures will be between 40 and 60 meters and
	1) Position of the proposed CCPP	Management	includes the bypass stack and the exhaust stack for the CCPP.
	2) Height of the tallest structure		
	3) Footprint of the CCPP	Reply Form: 28-08-	The development footprint of the CCPP is approximately 60ha
		2017	in extent.
49.	My interest in this project is the potential impact of the	Oscar Nzima	Eskom has received correspondence from the CAA. Eskom is
	project on aviation. The IDZ is positioned in line with the	Richards Bay Airport	liaising with Lizell Stroh, Obstacle Specialist – Aviation Obstacle
	runway of the Richards Bay Airport. It is approximately 4.5	Manager	and GIS, and she has advised that the application for obstacle
	miles from the runway threshold. Any development in line		evaluation assessment should be submitted once the project is
	with the runway might affect aircraft operation and the	Indiza Airport	in an advanced stage, once the heights have been
	decent gradient onto the runway. From an advisory point	Management	determined.
	of view, Eskom needs to take this into consideration and		
	consult the Civil Aviation Authority (CAA) so that an	Public Meeting:	
	obstacle evaluation assessment can be undertaken.	31-08-2017	
12.1	Impacts to Agricultural Potential		•
50.	1. GENERAL	P. Mans	COMMENTS ON PROPOSAL:
	1.1. The Provincial Department of Agriculture and Rural	Deputy Director: Land	1. It is noted that the development of the proposed CCPP will
	Development: Agriculture Resource Management	Use Regulation	have limited impact on the agricultural land of the
	Land Use Regulatory Unit acknowledges receipt of		Province. The agricultural potential of the project site has
	the above mentioned application.	KwaZulu-Natal	also been identified by the Soils and Agricultural Potential
		Department of	Scoping Study (Appendix H) as Class III land, which is

NO.	COMMENT/ISSUE	ISSUE RAISED BY	RESPONSE
	1.2. The submitted application requests that the	Agriculture and Rural	considered to pose moderate limitations to agriculture with
	Provincial Department of Agriculture and Rural	Development	some erosion hazard, and would require special
	Development to provide inputs on the		conservation practice and tillage methods for agricultural
	Environmental Impact Assessment Process (EIA).	Letter: 01-09-2017	production.
	1.3. The EIA is conducted as Eskom proposes to develop		2. The proposed development has an impact on surface and
	a Combined Cycle Power Plant (CCPP) and		ground water and soil and land capability, however the
	associated infrastructure.		significance of the impacts on surface and ground water
			and soils and land capability will be considered, assessed
	2. BACKGROUND		and quantified during the EIA Phase. It is noted that the
	2.1. The proposed CCPP will be located on Portion 2		proposed project is within the well-developed site that has
	and Portion 4 of Erf 11376 in the Richards Bay		been permanently transformed. The project site will be
	Industrial Development Zone (IDZ) Phase 1D.		subjected to further detailed assessments during the EIA
	2.2. Portion 2 and 4 are located 6km south west of		phase in order to confirm that agricultural potential of the
	Richards Bay and 4km south west of Alton.		site will not be impacted upon.
	2.3. Portion 2 and 4 are within uMhlathuze Town		3. The footprint of the project site is approximately 71 ha,
	Planning Scheme and as part of uMhlathuze Local		which is considered to be sufficient to accommodate the
	Municipality.		CCPP with a development footprint of ~60ha. Layout
	2.4. Portion 2 and 4 are 71 hectors in total combined.		design and planning will be undertaken by the developer
	2.5. The proposed project is aimed at reducing		will consider the environmental sensitivities and constraints
	transmission losses from generation facilities		in order to avoid or minimise impacts on sensitive
	supplying KwaZulu-Natal.		environmental features. It must however be noted that a
	2.6. The project is also aimed in reducing Eskom's		biodiversity offset area is located directly adjacent to the
	carbon footprint per unit of electricity produced as		project site for the conservation of the vegetation and
	power plants using natural gas emit approximately		coastal wetland system present within the project site and
	half the carbon of coal-fired power plants while		the surrounding area.
	using considerably less water.		4. Maintenance and operational requirements to ensure that
	2.7. CCPP will use a gas turbine generator to generate		the development will not have a detrimental impact on the
	electricity and the waste heat will be used to make		environment will be included as part of the Environmental
			Management Programme within the EIA phase. This will

NO.	COMMENT/ISSUE	ISSUE RAISED BY	RESPONSE
NO.	<ul> <li>steam to generate additional electricity via a steam turbine.</li> <li>2.8. Associated infrastructure will include the following: <ul> <li>Gas turbines</li> <li>Heat recovery steam generators</li> <li>Steam turbines for the generation of additional electricity</li> <li>Condensers for conversion of steam back to water</li> <li>Bypass and exhaust stacks</li> <li>Water treatment plant for treatment of potable water and production of demineralized water</li> <li>Water pipeline and tanker</li> <li>Dry cooled systems or once-through cooling system technology</li> <li>Closed fin fan coolers to cool lubrication oil for the gas and steam turbines</li> <li>A gas pipeline and gas pipeline supply conditions process facility</li> <li>Diesel offloading facility and storage tanks</li> <li>Ancillary infrastructure including access roads, warehousing and buildings, storage facilities, generators and 132kV and 400kV switchyards.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>		<ul> <li>ensure the proper operation and maintenance of the water treatment plant.</li> <li>5. As part of the EIA Phase an Environmental Management Programme will be compiled to include all the appropriate and required mitigation measures to ensure that the construction, operation and decommissioning of the Richards Bay CCPP is undertaken such that it will not lead to detrimental impacts on the environment.</li> <li>6. It is noted that information regarding the pipelines to be constructed as part of the project needs and the location thereof needs to be made available. However, the gas pipeline associated with this development will be undertaken as part of a separate application for environmental authorisation.</li> <li>7. Impacts on wetlands within the project site will be investigated in detail by a qualified specialist during the EIA phase. The outcome of the assessment of impacts on wetlands will be included in a Wetland and Aquatic Ecology Impact Assessment Report as well as in the environmental impact assessment report (EIAr).</li> <li>RECOMMENDATIONS</li> <li>» A detailed EIA Report will be submitted to the KwaZulu-Natal Department of Agriculture and Rural Development in</li> </ul>
	<ul> <li>» A power line to connect the Richards Bay CCPP to the national grid for the evacuation of generated electricity.</li> <li>3. COMMENTS ON PROPOSAL</li> </ul>		due course. The requirements stated by the Department will be considered during the compilation of the EIA Report and EMPr. CONCLUSION

<ul> <li>3.1. The proposed development has limited impact on reducing available agricultural lands within the Province as it is within an area that is already been under local municipality control.</li> <li>3.2. Even though the proposed development is foreseen as the project that will highly have impact on surface and ground water and impact on soil and land capability.</li> <li>3.3. The proposed project is within the well-developed site, which is an area that is permanently transformed so there are no foreseen agricultural activities that will be impacted upon by the proposed development.</li> <li>3.4. Generally, it is important that the available land is enough for all proposed operations to avoid possible negligence of important parts that might lead to greater degradation of natural resources within the area.</li> <li>3.5. Proper maintenance is essential as to meet discharge standards of water treatment plant</li> <li>3.6. Environmental management plant for the joreses.</li> <li>3.7. There should be a correct allocation of pipes in terms of distances from the fivers.</li> <li>3.8. Wetlands also need to be observed and delineated as to avoid possible pollution.</li> </ul>	NO.	COMMENT/ISSUE	ISSUE RAISED BY	RESPONSE
		<ul> <li>3.1. The proposed development has limited impact on reducing available agricultural lands within the Province as it is within an area that is already been under local municipality control.</li> <li>3.2. Even though the proposed development is foreseen as the project that will highly have impact on surface and ground water and impact on soil and land capability.</li> <li>3.3. The proposed project is within the well-developed site, which is an area that is permanently transformed so there are no foreseen agricultural activities that will be impacted upon by the proposed development.</li> <li>3.4. Generally, it is important that the available land is enough for all proposed operations to avoid possible negligence of important parts that might lead to greater degradation of natural resources within the area.</li> <li>3.5. Proper maintenance is essential as to meet discharge standards of water treatment plant</li> <li>3.6. Environmental management plan for such projects is important. The office notes that this is still the beginning of the whole process.</li> <li>3.7. There should be a correct allocation of pipes in terms of distances from the rivers.</li> <li>3.8. Wetlands also need to be observed and</li> </ul>		» It is noted that the KwaZulu-Natal Department of Agriculture and Rural Development supports the development of the Richards Bay CCPP within the proposed project site. A detailed EIA Report will be submitted to the Department for their consideration and

NO.	COMMENT/ISSUE	ISSUE RAISED BY	RESPONSE
	4.1. A detailed report that is still to be submitted to this		
	office, it is important that the following areas be		
	addressed as to have a sound project view:		
	4.1.1.Type of dam and method that will be used for		
	construction of a dam for the proposed water		
	treatment plant.		
	4.1.2.Types and construction methods of		
	underground tanks for fuel tanks.		
	4.1.3.Clarity where the gas will be sourced and its		
	disposal plan.		
	4.1.4.Water Use License Application is lodged and		
	addressed as per National Water Act, 1998		
	(Act No 36 of 1988) for the proposed		
	development.		
	4.1.5. Proper mitigation measures are implemented		
	and adhered to.		
	4.1.6.Proposed development and associated		
	infrastructure is not affecting our Natural		
	Resources which is ground water, surface water and soils.		
	4.1.7.Conservation of Agricultural Resources Act 43		
	of 1983 should be taken into consideration with		
	application to Paragraph 6 and 18 Subsection		
	1.		
	4.1.8.Re-vegetating and rehabilitating plan of the		
	areas that will be affected by the construction		
	phase.		
	4.1.9.Proper storm water management plan is also		
	adhered to as to prevent possible soil erosion.		

NO.	COMMENT/ISSUE	ISSUE RAISED BY	RESPONSE
	4.1.10. The office request that detailed information		
	and a report is sent to us with information that		
	will clearly indicate:		
	<ul> <li>Depth of ground water on site</li> </ul>		
	<ul> <li>» Distance from project site to the coast</li> </ul>		
	5. CONCLUSION		
	5.1. Please be advised that the Provincial Department		
	of Agriculture and Rural Development: Land Use		
	Regulatory Component's is in support of the project		
	but the approval is on basis of submission of a		
	detailed report with a detailed environmental		
	management programme.		
13.1	Comments from the National Department of Environmental A	ffairs	
51.	The draft Scoping Report (SR) dated August 2017 and	Olivia Letlalo	Public Participation Process
	received by this Department on 22 August 2017 refers.	Control Environment	» All issues raised and comments received by I&APs have
		Officer: Strategic	been collated and responded to in the Comments and
	This Department has the following comments on the	Infrastructure	Responses Report (Appendix C8). Copies of the Scoping
	abovementioned application:	Developments	Report were submitted to Wilma Lutch of the DEA's
			Biodiversity Section and Thulie Khumalo of the DEA's Air
	» <u>Public Participation Process (PPP)</u>	Thando Booi:	Quality Management Directorate on 21 August 2017 (refer
	o Please ensure that all issues raised and	Environmental Officer	to Appendix C4 for evidence of this submission). Follow-up
	comments received during the circulation of the	Specialised	emails requesting comments from Olga Chauke and Kent
	SR from registered I&APs and organs of state	Production: Strategic	Buchanan were sent on 20 September 2017, following
	which have jurisdiction (including this	Infrastructure	receipt of the DEA's letter dated 15 September 2017.
	Department's Biodiversity Section and Air	Developments	» Proof of correspondence with I&APs and proof of attempts
	Quality Section: Contact person Ms Olga		made to obtain comments are contained in Appendix C4
	Chauke at 0123999161	Department of	and C5 of the final Scoping Report.
	ochauke@environment.gov.za or Kent	Environmental Affairs	

NO.	COMMENT/ISSUE	ISSUE RAISED BY	RESPONSE
	Buchanan at 0123998868 or		» The Public Participation Process undertaken for the
	kbuchanan@environment.gov.za) in respect of	Letter: 15-09-2017	Richards Bay CCPP, is included in Chapter 4: Approach to
	the proposed activity are adequately		undertaking the Scoping Phase, is in line with Regulations
	addressed in the final SR.		39, 40, 41, 42, 43 & 44 of the EIA Regulations 2014, as
	o Proof of correspondence with the various		amended in April 2017.
	stakeholders must be included in the final SR,		
	should you be unable to obtain comments, and		Description of the identified Alternatives
	proof should be submitted to the Department of		» All alternatives which were assessed as part of the Scoping
	attempts that were made to obtain comments.		phase are included in Chapter 3, Section 3.4 of the final
	o The Public Participation Process must be		Scoping Report. Alternatives considered as part of the
	conducted in terms of Regulations 39, 40, 41, 42,		project included technology alternatives and the 'do-
	43 & 44 of the EIA Regulations 2014, as		nothing' alternative. The advantages and disadvantages
	amended.		expected to be associated with the development of the
			Richards Bay CCPP is included in Chapter 3, Section 3.2
	» <u>Description of the identified Alternatives</u>		and chapter 6 of the final Scoping Report.
	• Please provide a description of the identified		» A motivation for not assessing site alternatives is provided in
	alternatives for the proposed activity that are		Chapter 3, Section 3.4.1.
	feasible and reasonable, including the		» Appendix 2 of GN R326 has been fully considered and
	advantages and disadvantages that the		complied with within the Scoping Report, which was
	proposed activity or alternatives will have on the		submitted for review and the final Scoping Report
	environment and on the community that may		submitted to DEA for their consideration. At the start of
	be affected by the activity as per Appendix 2 of		each Chapter, requirements as per Appendix 2 of the 2014
	GN R.982 of 2014 as amended.		EIA Regulations are included to illustrate in each Chapter
	<ul> <li>Alternatively, you should submit written proof of</li> </ul>		which requirements have been met. Please refer to the
	an investigation and motivation if no reasonable		following sections in the report which indicate the
	or feasible alternatives exist in terms of Appendix		requirements that have been met in each chapter and
	2.		where in the chapter the requirement is addressed;
			Sections 1.1, 2.1, 3.1, 4.1, 5.1, 6.1, 7.1 and 8.1.

NO.	COMMENT/ISSUE	ISSUE RAISED BY	RESPONSE
	» This Department requests the EAP to familiarise		» The Climate Change Impact Assessment will be
	themselves with the requirements of Appendix 2 of GNR		undertaken and will form part of the EIA report. The terms
	982 of the EIA Regulations, 2014 as amended and		of reference has been included in the Plan of Study for EIA
	ensure that the final SR submitted to this Department for		(Chapter 8 of the final Scoping Report).
	consideration meets the requirements in terms of		
	identifying, assessing and providing mitigation measures		<u>General Comments</u>
	of the impacts on the alternative and preferred sites.		» Three CD copies and one hard copy of the final Scoping
			Report will be submitted to the National Department of
	In addition to the above, please ensure that the climate		Environmental Affairs for their consideration.
	change impact assessment study is undertaken and be		» The final Scoping Report complies with the requirements of
	incorporated in the final SR.		Appendix 2 of the 2014 EIA Regulations, as amended.
			Refer to sections 1.1, 2.1, 3.1, 4.1, 5.1, 6.1, 7.1 and 8.1 for an
	» <u>General Comments</u>		indication of the requirements and where in the report the
	• Please provide three (3) cd copies and one (1)		requirements have been met. Regulation 21(1) has also
	hard copy of the final scoping report.		been met through the submission of the application for
	• You are further reminded that the final SR to be		Environmental Authorisation, the undertaking of the 30-day
	submitted to this Department must comply with		review period, which was from 21 August 2017 – 20
	all the requirements in terms of the scope of		September 2017, and the submission of the final scoping
	assessment and content of Scoping reports in		report which considers all comments and issues raised
	accordance with Appendix 2 and Regulation		during the review period. The Scoping process was
	21(1) of the amended EIA Regulations 2014 (as		undertaken within 44 days of submission of the Application
	amended).		for Environmental Authorisation to the National
	• Further note that in terms of Regulation 45 of the		Department of Environmental Affairs.
	EIA Regulations 2014, this application will lapse if		» Regulation 45 is noted and the timeframes as per the 2014
	the applicant fails to meet any of the timeframes		EIA Regulations (as amended) will be adhered to.
	prescribed in terms of these Regulations, unless		
	an extension has been granted in terms of		» It is noted that no activity may commence prior to an
	Regulation 3(7).		environmental authorisation being granted by the National
			Department of Environmental Affairs as stipulates in Section

NO.	COMMENT/ISSUE	ISSUE RAISED BY	RESPONSE
	You are hereby reminded of Section 24F of the National		24 F of the National Environmental Management Act, Act
	Environmental Management Act, Act No 107 of 1998, as		No 107 of 1998, as amended.
	amended, that no activity may commence prior to an		
	environmental authorisation being granted by the		
	Department.		
14.1	Water Uses and Water Use License Application Procedure		
52.	Were wetland delineation studies undertaken?	Masala Nemubura	Desktop Wetland and Aquatic Ecology and Geo-hydrology
		Environmental Officer	studies have been undertaken and are appended to the
			Scoping Report. A wetland delineation study will be
		Department of Water	undertaken during the EIA phase.
53.	What are the plans to compensate for the expected loss of	and Sanitation	A preliminary layout would be looked at in terms of where the
	water features on the site?		infrastructure would be placed. It is our intention from an
		Meeting: 30-08-2017	environmental perspective to try and avoid and minimize
			impact if we can on the water features. The layout will be
			configured to avoid water features. In areas where this is not
			possible we will recommend mitigation measures.
			Eskom has met with KZN Ezemvelo Wildlife to understand their
			concerns and some of the work regarding the biodiversity
			offset agreement between them and the Municipality.
54.	This meeting will be considered a pre-application meeting		The WULA is planned to be submitted during the EIA phase. The
	required as part of the Water Use License (WULA) submission		WULA is planned to be submitted once Eskom has completed
	process. A Water Use License will be required to be		the conceptual design in October or November 2017.
	submitted. The conceptual designs can be submitted with		
	the WULA. The detailed designs can be submitted at a later		
	stage once they are finalized.		
55.	The Integrated Water and Waste Management Plan		The EAP is aware of the requirements that need to be met in
	(IWWMP) document provides details of what information is		order to submit the WULA.

NO.	COMMENT/ISSUE	ISSUE RAISED BY	RESPONSE
	required to be submitted to DWS as part of the WULA. I will		
	send this to you.		
56.	You will be required to submit a letter from the DEA	-	The DEA's acknowledgment letter will be included in the WULA.
	acknowledging that an application for environmental		
	authorisation has been lodged as part of the WULA.		
57.	The maximum timeframe for the issuing of a WULA is 300		It is noted that the WULA will take a maximum of 300 days to
	days.		process.
58.	Reference is made to the above-mentioned document	Ms Nokwanda Mkhize	Specific Comments
	received by the Department of Water and Sanitation	Institutional	» It is noted that the Applicant is required to apply for a Water
	(Department) on 23 August 2017.	Establishment	Use Authorisation (WUA) in terms of Section 21 of the
			National Water Act, No. 36 of 1998 (NWA) prior to
	This Department has the following comments with regards	Department of Water	commencement due to the development of infrastructure
	to the proposed development which must be addressed	and Sanitation	planned to take place within a watercourse.
	and form part of subsequent environmental assessment		» It is noted that the Department requires proof of a Service
	process: The final document must include responses to	Letter: 18-09-2017	Level Agreement with the Water Service Authority for the
	issues raised which must be submitted to this Department for		development. The Service Level Agreement or an
	further review and comments.		equivalent will be included in the EIAr. It is also noted that
			taking water from a water resource constitutes a Section 21
	A) <u>SPECIFIC COMMENTS</u>		water use and must be authorised accordingly.
			» A layout map and environmental sensitivity map of the
	1. Water Uses and Water use Authorisations		facility will be provided in colour in the ElAr for the
			Department's consideration.
	1.1. It is indicated on page 3 of the SR that the proposed		» It is noted that any activity within a 500m radius from the
	facility will include the following infrastructure:		boundary of a wetland requires a water use licence in
	a) Water Treatment Plant for the treatment of		terms of Section 21 of the NWA.
	potable water and the production of		» During the EIA phase a Wetland and Aquatic Impact
	demineralised water;		Assessment will be undertaken to delineate all wetlands

NO.	COMMENT/IS	SUE	ISSUE RAISED BY	RESPONSE
	b) Storage facilities for	r fuel, gas, diesel and		located within the project site. The Department of Water
	chemicals;			and Sanitation's guideline and other applicable regulatory
	c) Water storage facilitie	es for process water and		tools will be applied.
	firefighting purposes;			» The Wetland and Aquatic Ecology Impact Assessment will
	d) A gas pipeline and	a gas pipeline supply		determine the impacts that will be posed by the proposed
	conditioning process	facility;		development on the wetlands located within the project
	e) Internal roads.			site. The study will be undertaken during the EIA phase.
				» An Environmental Management Programme, including
	1.2. Reference is made to	Table 4.1 of the Listed		appropriate mitigation measures for the management of
	Activities on page 42 of th			impacts on wetlands will be compiled during the EIA Phase.
	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	: The development of		» It is noted that the Applicant must identify all water uses
		uctures with a physical		applicable to the activity in terms of Section 21 of the NWA
		ich development occurs		and ensure that all applicable water uses are authorised.
	within a watercourse			A meeting was held with the Department of Water and
	,	ne infilling or depositing of		Sanitation on 30 August 2017 as part of the process to
		an 5 cubic meters into a		obtain the required water use license.
	watercourse.			
				Other issues to be addressed
	The above statements indicat	• •		» It is noted that the Department requires proof of the
	development activities constitu			Services Level Agreement (SLA) with the Municipality for
	Applicant is therefore required to			the disposal of waste and that proof of such disposal must
	Authorisation (WUA) in terms of Se			be recorded and made available when required. The
	Water Act, No. 36 of 1998 (NWA) p	prior to commencement.		Service Level Agreement will be included in the ElAr .
				» It is noted that temporal or permanent toilet facilities must
	1.3. According to page 31 of			not be situated within 100m of a watercourse or within the
	indicated that the source of			1:100 year floodline (whichever is the greatest). Mitigation
	development will be			measures will be included on the EMPr to ensure that no
	Municipal Water Works. I			form of secondary pollution arises from the disposal of
	"no agreement or conf	irmation for the above		refuse or sewage from temporal or permanent toilets.

NO.	COMMENT/ISSUE	ISSUE RAISED BY	RESPONSE
	services has been obtained as yet". This		
	Department would like to request a Service Level		<u>General Comments</u>
	Agreement with the Water Service Authority as it is		» All comments and requirements regarding solid waste are
	of crucial importance. The Applicant must note		noted and will be considered in the EIAr and EMPr.
	that taking water from a water resource constitutes		» All comments and requirements regarding sewage and
	a Section 21 water use and must be authorised		wastewater management are noted and will be
	accordingly.		considered in the EIAr and the EMPr.
			» All requirements regarding stormwater management for
	1.4. It is indicated on page 43 that the proposed		the Richards Bay CCPP are noted and will be considered in
	development will occur within 500m of a wetland		the EIAr and EMPr during the EIA phase of the project.
	feature. In light of this, the Applicant is required to		» The concerns regarding erosion control are noted.
	provide this office with a legible colour Layout Map		Appropriate mitigation measures to ensure the
	for this development (preferable an A2 size or		management of erosion will be considered by the
	bigger). Such a map should, amongst others:		specialists and included in the EMPr.
	i) Show all water courses within and around the		» It is noted that no unacceptable impacts should occur with
	site of interest;		the development of the Richards Bay CCPP due to
	ii) Show the 1:100 year floodline of all		spillages on site. The concerns raised by the Department
	watercourses (in and around the site) or 100m		regarding the matter is noted and appropriate mitigation
	distance (whichever is greatest);		measures for the management and avoidance of spillages
	iii) Show all wetlands (in and around the site), their		will be included in the EMPr to ensure that spillages do not
	delineated boundaries as well as buffer zone(s)		impact on the water resources within the area.
	to be applied for this development;		» The EMPr to be compiled as part of the EIAr will include
	iv) Superimpose all the activity area/project as		mitigation measures to ensure that all water resources
	well as infrastructure (temporary & permanent)		within the area will be protected from pollution and
	which forms part of this development.		degradation. Appropriate buffer areas for the protection
			of the resources will be recommended by the relevant
	Furthermore:		specialists in the EIA phase that will need to be adhered to.
	1.1.1.The Applicant must note that any activity		» Areas identified and considered to be sensitive from an
	within a 500m radius from the boundary of a		ecological perspective, as well as the recommended

NO.	COMMENT/ISSUE	ISSUE RAISED BY	RESPONSE
	wetland requires a water use licence in terms		associated buffers will be considered by the developer
	of Section 21 of the NWA;		during the design of the layout for the facility in order to
	1.1.2.A Wetland Delineation study must be		ensure that the features will not be degraded due to
	conducted for all wetlands occurring on site.		activities associated with the development of the Richards
	The delineations of the watercourse, riparian		Bay CCPP.
	habitat and wetlands must be done according		» Permitted and appropriate contractors will be appointed
	to this Department's guideline and other		for the disposal of sewage and refuse to ensure that
	applicable regulatory tools;		secondary pollution is avoided.
	1.1.3.The Applicant must conduct an impact		» It is noted that DWS has the right to inspect the project site
	assessment to determine the impacts that will		without prior notification to ensure that all requirements of
	be posed by the proposed development on		the Department are met.
	the wetland of importance;		» It is noted that the Department reserves the right to
	1.1.4. Mitigation measures must also be included,		revise/withdraw comments and request further information
	outlining how the impacts will be mitigated		regarding the project should any other information that
	and managed so as to not pose detrimental		contradicts the above come to light.
	impact on the wetland.		» It is noted that all sources or potential sources of pollution
	1.5. It is the responsibility of the Applicant to identify all		from the undertaking of the proposed development must
	water uses applicable to the activity in terms of		be identified and appropriate measures must be
	Section 21 of the NWA and to ensure that all		recommended to prevent any pollution of the
	applicable water uses are authorised as such.		environment. The need to comply with the National Water
	Should the Applicant engage in any water use		Act requirements are also noted.
	activity without the necessary Water Use		
	Authorisation, it will be regarded as an unlawful		
	water use. The Applicant will thus be guilty of an		
	offence and liable for a fine or imprisonment as		
	stipulated in Section 151 of the NWA. It is therefore		
	advised that a Pre-Water use Authorisation		
	Application meeting be scheduled with Ms.		

NO.	COMMENT/ISSUE	ISSUE RAISED BY	RESPONSE
	Zamashenge Hadebe of the Water Use		
	Authorisation Unit on (031) 336 2700/2767.		
	2. OTHER ISSUES TO BE ADDRESSED		
	2.1. It is indicted on page 31 of the SR that "all waste		
	material generated from the development will be		
	collected by a contractor and that the waste will		
	be disposed of at a licensed waste disposal site off		
	site. This service will be arranged with the		
	municipality when required". This Department		
	would like to request a Services Level Agreement		
	(SLA) with the said Water Service Authority and		
	proof of such disposal must be recorded and safe		
	disposal certificates must be kept on record and		
	made available to this Department when required.		
	2.2. It is further indicated on Page 31 of the SR that		
	"during construction, all sewage waste will be		
	collected by a contractor to be disposed of at a		
	licensed waste disposal site. This service will be		
	arranged with the municipality when required.		
	During operation, the facility will be connected to		
	the municipal sewer system". This Department		
	would like to emphasize that temporal or		
	permanent toilet facilities must not be situated		
	within 100m of a watercourse or within the 1:100		
	year floodline (whichever is the greatest).		
	Furthermore, no form of secondary pollution should		

NO.	COMMENT/ISSUE	ISSUE RAISED BY	RESPONSE
	arise from the disposal of refuse or sewage from		
	temporal or permanent toilets. Any pollution		
	problems arising from the above are to be		
	addressed immediately by the Applicant.		
	3. <u>GENERAL COMMENTS</u>		
	3.1. Solid Waste		
	3.1.1.The requirements of this Department with		
	respect to solid waste must be strictly enforced		
	and complied with		
	3.1.2.The applicant should note that contaminated		
	soil or other hazardous material must be		
	disposed of at a permitted hazardous landfill		
	site that is authorized to accept the said		
	material and proof of his must be made		
	available to this Department when required.		
	3.1.3.Should private contractors be used, all solid		
	waste must be disposed of at a permitted		
	landfill site and proof of this must be made		
	available to this Department when required.		
	3.1.4.This Department would like to put an emphasis		
	that binds and/or skips should be provided at		
	convenient intervals for disposal of waste within		
	the construction camp. Furthermore, these		
	refuse bins must be stored in a designated		
	storage /or collection area prior to being safely		
	disposed of and must not cause any surface		

NO.	COMMENT/ISSUE	ISSUE RAISED BY	RESPONSE
	and groundwater pollution, or pose any health		
	hazards.		
	3.1.5.The recycling of suitable material is		
	encouraged by this Department, provided it is		
	properly managed.		
	3.2. Sewage and Wastewater Management		
	3.2.1.Washing, refuelling, maintaining of vehicles or		
	the transfer of hazardous substances must be		
	conducted within a bunded area. All		
	drainage arising from the bunded area must		
	be treated as a water containing waste and		
	disposed of safely.		
	3.2.2.The following is applicable should wastewater		
	be generated during the construction phase:		
	» Water containing waste must not be		
	discharged into the natural environment		
	and;		
	» Measures to contain the water		
	containing waste and safe disposal		
	thereof must be implemented.		
	3.3. Stormwater Management		
	3.3.1.It is imperative that there is proper		
	management of storm water at the project		
	site.		
	3.3.2.The Engineer or Contractor must ensure that		
	only clean stormwater runoff enters the		
	environment.		

NO.	COMMENT/ISSUE	ISSUE RAISED BY	RESPONSE
	3.3.3.Drainage must be controlled to ensure that		
	runoff from the project area does not		
	culminate in off-site pollution, flooding or result		
	in any damage to properties downstream of		
	any stormwater discharge point(s).		
	3.4. Erosion Control		
	3.4.1.This Department therefore recommends that		
	erosion control measures must be put in place		
	to minimise erosion along the proposed		
	construction areas. Extra precautions must be		
	taken in areas where the soils are deemed		
	highly erodible.		
	3.4.2.Soil erosion onsite must be prevented at all		
	times, i.e. pre, during and post construction		
	activities. Erosion control measures must be		
	implemented in areas prone to erosion such as		
	near water supply points, edges of slopes, etc.		
	These measures could include the use of sand		
	bags, hessian sheets, bidim, retention or		
	replacement of vegetation.		
	3.4.3.Where the land has been disturbed during		
	construction it must be re-habilitated and re-		
	vegetated back to an acceptable state after		
	construction.		
	3.4.4.Stockpiling of soil or any other materials used		
	during the construction phase must not be		
	allowed on or near steep slopes, near a		
	watercourse or water body. This is to prevent		

NO.	COMMENT/ISSUE	ISSUE RAISED BY	RESPONSE
	pollution or the impediment of surface run-off.		
	The applicant must control and establish		
	suitable mitigation measures to prevent the		
	erosion of residue stockpiles.		
	3.5. Spillages Management		
	3.5.1.There must be no unacceptable impact on the		
	quality of both surface and groundwater in the		
	area. If pollution of any surface or		
	groundwater occurs, it must be immediately		
	reported to this Department and the		
	appropriate mitigation measures must be		
	employed. In addition, should the proposed		
	development impact on any groundwater		
	and/or surface water users, then water of		
	equal quality and quantity must be provided		
	to the affected users.		
	3.5.2.Storage of material, chemicals, fuels etc. must		
	not pose a risk to the surrounding environment,		
	and this includes surface and groundwater.		
	Temporary bunds must also be constructed		
	around chemical or fuel storage areas to		
	contain possible spillages. Such storage areas		
	must be located outside the 1:100 year flood-		
	line of the water source and must be fenced to		
	prevent unauthorized access into the area.		
	3.5.3.1t is important that any significant spillage of		
	chemicals, fuels, etc. during the construction		
	phase and/or operation phase is reported to		

NO.	COMMENT/ISSUE	ISSUE RAISED BY	RESPONSE
	this Office and other relevant authorities. In the		
	event of a spill, the following steps can be		
	taken:		
	<ul> <li>Stop the source of the spill;</li> </ul>		
	<ul><li>Contain the spill;</li></ul>		
	<ul> <li>All significant spills must be reported to this</li> </ul>		
	Department and other relevant		
	authorities;		
	» Remove the spilled product for treatment		
	and authorised disposal;		
	» Determine if there is any soil, groundwater		
	or other environmental impact;		
	» If necessary, remedial action must be		
	taken in consultation with this		
	Department and;		
	» Incident must be documented.		
	3.6. This Department notes the content and		
	recommendations made on the following studies:		
	3.6.1.The Wetland and Aquatic Ecology, dated 28		
	April 2017, prepared by The Biodiversity		
	Company;		
	3.6.2.Hydrology and flood Line Study, dated 15		
	February 2017, prepared by Raws Consulting		
	Engineers		
	3.6.3.Geo-Hydrology Study, dated 02 May 2017,		
	prepared by Geo Hydraulic and Environmental		
	Technology (Pty) Ltd		

August	201	9
--------	-----	---

NO.	COMMENT/ISSUE	ISSUE RAISED BY	RESPONSE
	3.7. Adequate measures must be put in place to		
	protect all water resources that flow adjacent to, as		
	well as through the proposed project area, from		
	being polluted and/or degraded. Visible markings		
	showing/demarcating the buffers must be		
	provided on site during the construction phase. If		
	pollution of any surface or groundwater occurs, it		
	must be immediately reported to this Department		
	and the appropriate mitigation measures must be		
	employed.		
	3.8. Ecological sensitive areas and their appropriate		
	buffers must be protected and should not be		
	degraded by the activities arising from the		
	proposed development.		
	3.9. No form of secondary pollution should arise from		
	the disposal of sewage and refuse. The contractor		
	must be clearly briefed on the method of disposal		
	of such waste and compliance must be ensured/or		
	monitored. Any pollution problems arising from the		
	above project is to be addressed immediately by		
	the Applicant.		
	3.10. This Office reserves the right to inspect the		
	site without prior notice in order to ensure that its		
	requirements, as mentioned above, are adhered		
	to. Should any problems be noted, measures must		
	be undertaken immediately to rectify the situation.		

Richards Bay Combined Cycle Power Plant (CCPP), KwaZulu-Natal Province Final Environmental Impact Assessment Report

NO.	COMMENT/ISSUE	ISSUE RAISED BY	RESPONSE
	3.11. This Department reserves the right to revise/withdraw these comments and request further information from the applicant should any other information that contradicts the above comes to light.		
	3.12. Notwithstanding the above, the responsibility rests with the Applicant to identify all sources or potential sources of pollution from the undertaking of the proposed development and to take appropriate measures to prevent any pollution of the environment. Failure to comply with the requirements of the NWA could lead to legal action being instituted against the Applicant.		
15.1	Water Consumption Requirements and Water Availability		
59.	What are the water consumption volumes requirements for the proposed power plant?	Candice Webb Environmental Manager	The project will require approximately 37 290 m <sup>3</sup> for the construction period of 36 months. Approximately 1 825 000m <sup>3</sup> will be required annually during the operational phase.
60.	From a cumulative impact the industry in Richards Bay has made noteworthy efforts to reduce the need and demand on the water that is left. New industry must be on board in making efforts to reduce water demand.	Mondi Meeting: 30-08-2017	Eskom is certainly aware of the scarce water resource South Africa is facing and is always investigating innovative ways to save water. Currently there is a public participation project with the Richards Bay Municipality with regards to water supply and Eskom is well represented in this regard.
61.	This area is a severely water-stressed area. Recent rains have caused the dam levels to rise slightly. In August 2016 dam levels were at 17% and many of the industries in Richards Bay were facing closure due to no water being	Dion Wilmans Director Richards Bay Gas Power 2	Water is planned to be sourced from the uMhlathuze Local Municipality. The Municipality has informed Eskom that they are investigating the option of using effluent from other industries in the Empangeni area. Such effluent will be treated and then used to supply the power station.

NO.	COMMENT/ISSUE	ISSUE RAISED BY	RESPONSE
	available. How much water will this power plant require and where will the water be sourced from?	Public Meeting:	
62.	We are aware that the Municipality is undertaking a technical advisory on the potential recycling of effluent. However, this process has not been concluded. Do the water volumes provided by the Municipality meet the water consumption requirements of the power station?	20-08-2017	Eskom is currently preparing the power station's basic design and that will tie in with the Municipality's plan. Eskom will provide the Municipality with the first opportunity to supply water and then look to other water providers if the power station's water requirement needs cannot be met.
	The report must include a comparison of what the minimum and maximum water requirements are when using ACC technology when compared to water-cooled technology. A balance of the water consumption needs must be provided in terms of what the municipality can provide and where the shortfall will be sourced from.		Eskom sits on a working group which is investigating the possibility of recycling water from industries in Richards Bay and Empangeni. Eskom is considering the best practice figures internationally and we cannot provide accurate water consumption figures at this stage. Accurate figures will be provided during the EIA Phase. Eskom has identified and acknowledged that water scarcity is a major risk to this project.
63.	Are there any plans to construct a desalination plant? Will water recycling plants be considered to provide the water for the power plant?		The working group is investigating the development of a desalination plant which could provide water in the future. Eskom aims to conclude the basic design of the CCPP project by the end of 2017. The water use consumption figures will be detailed in the EIA report. A Water Use License Application will be submitted by Savannah Environmental during the EIA phase.
64.	Was access to sea water cooling one of the criteria for this development?	Darryl Hunt Consultant	Access to sea water cooling would have been a criterion if the project site was located along the coast.
		Cheniere	
		Public Meeting: 31-08-2017	

NO.	COMMENT/ISSUE	ISSUE RAISED BY	RESPONSE
65.	What are the water consumption requirements for the	Sandy Camminga	The project will require approximately 37 290 m <sup>3</sup> for the
	power plant? There is no water available for this project at	Director	construction period of 36 months. Approximately 1 825 000m <sup>3</sup>
	this stage.		will be required annually during the operation phase. Two
		Richards Bay Clean Air	cooling technology alternatives are being considered for the
		Association	project namely dry cooling and once-through cooling.
		Meeting:	KC: Eskom is aware of the water constraints in the region and
		31-08-2017	Eskom has representation in working group that has been
			established to investigate various water supply options for the
			region. Options being considered include the utilisation of
			treated effluent from other industries in the area, a desalination
			plant and a water treatment plant on the site.
66.	Will rain water be harvested at the proposed power plant?		Onsite rainwater harvesting will be implemented. Eskom's
			policy is to have a zero discharge so all rain water is harvested.
			This water could be used for domestic use and in the cooling
			process.
16.1	Treatment and Disposal of Effluent		
67.	What type of process will be used for effluent treatment?	Candice Webb	Eskom is considering installing a reverse osmosis treatment
		Environmental	plant. Eskom's transmission department will be initiating the EIA
		Manager	for the transmission lines which will commence once a
			consultant has been appointed (envisaged to be in the fourth
		Mondi	quarter of 2017) and confirmation of this will be finalised as the
			engineering designs progress from concept to basic designs.
68.	Would the effluent be treated so that you could feed the	Meeting:	It is likely that effluent would be discharged via the sea outlet.
	treated water back into the plant or are you planning on	30-08-2017	
	disposing effluent via the marine outlet?		
69.	Is effluent discharge going to go into uMlathuze Effluent	Sandy Camminga	Effluent will be discharged to sea via the uMhlathuze Effluent
	Pipeline and out to sea?	Chairperson – EIA	Pipeline.
		Committee	

NO.	COMMENT/ISSUE	ISSUE RAISED BY	RESPONSE
		Richards Bay Clean Air Association Meeting: 31-08-2017	
17.1	Air Quality Impacts	Τ	
70.	Eskom must note that Mondi has an impact on air quality from a nuisance point of view. Odour is inherent in our process and although stringent odour abetment processes are adhered to, the power plant site will be impacted by nuisance air quality impacts. Mondi do not wish to find themselves in a situation where complaints are lodged against them regarding this nuisance impact. Eskom will need to decide whether it is acceptable to deal with this air quality impact.	Candice Webb Environmental Manager Mondi Meeting: 30-08-2017	This will be investigated by the air quality specialist study, which is part of the current EIA process. Following the installation of the plant, appropriate monitoring will be undertaken by Eskom, as Mondi is also expected to continue its monitoring processes.
71.	Eskom will need to consider the air quality impacts from any other processes that could have an impact on air quality in the region to avoid impacts to our process and quality of the end product.		<ul> <li>The impact assessment for air quality will include the following:</li> <li>The compilation of a baseline emissions inventory for existing facilities within Richards Bay based on measured emissions in the RBCAA inventory;</li> <li>The establishment of an emissions inventory by referring to NMES and emission factors for combustion processes, fuel storage and fugitive dust (construction);</li> <li>Atmospheric dispersion simulations using the US EPA CALPro suite (CALMET and CALPUFF); and</li> <li>A human health risk and nuisance impact screening assessment based on dispersion simulation results.</li> </ul>
72.	Richards Bay is reported to have the second worst air quality in South Africa, second only to Secunda, due to the high	Dion Wilmans Director	The appointed air quality specialist, AirShed Planning Professionals, is in contact with the Richards Bay Clean Air

NO.	COMMENT/ISSUE	ISSUE RAISED BY	RESPONSE
	concentration of heavy industry. There are numerous industries contributing to air emissions in Richards Bay including Mondi (who have taken steps to reduce their own emissions), a cement factory, a smelter, a fertilizer manufacturing plant, a chrome smelter and two titanium smelters all contributing to the second worst air quality in the Country. Surely a regional air emissions study has to be completed rather than a site specific one due to the excessive impact of these industries in Richards Bay. What is your proposed methodology for assessing air emissions on a cumulative scale.	Richards Bay Gas Power 2 Public Meeting: 20-08-2017	Association and their data is being considered in the air quality assessment. The EIA will assess cumulative impacts as well as localised impacts. The air quality impacts of all industries within a 30 – 50km radius of the proposed site will be assessed. The assessment of cumulative impacts is a requirement of the EIA Regulations, 2014 (as amended), and the EIA Report will include a chapter on cumulative impacts.
	The wind does blow in both directions and if the wind does blow in a certain direction it will blow the emissions over sugar cane and forestry lands as well as a few rural communities. However, if the wind blows in the opposite direction it will take the emissions over highly concentrated residential areas.		
73.	The Scoping report does not make reference to sulphur dioxide. Sulphur dioxide emissions are a key concern in Richards Bay as many industries contribute to sulphur dioxide emissions.	Franz Schmidt SHREQC Manager Richards Bay Alloys	The Scoping report identifies sulphur dioxide as a source of air pollution within the region. A detailed Air Quality Impact Assessment will be provided in the EIA Report.
		Public Meeting: 31-08-2017	
74.	In terms of the air quality would it be possible for you to present the impact on residential areas in Richards Bay?	Retha van Niekerk Director	Air quality impacts to residential areas in Richards Bay will be detailed in the Air Quality Impact Assessment which will be undertaken in the EIA phase.
		Urban Plan	

NO.	COMMENT/ISSUE	ISSUE RAISED BY	RESPONSE
		Public Meeting:	
		31-08-2017	
75.	Does the Air Quality Impact Assessment investigate air	Sandy Camminga	The Air Quality Impact Assessment considers air quality impacts
	quality impacts on the facility operating on gas or the	Director	with the facility operating on gas as the primary fuel and diesel
	facility operating on diesel?		as a backup.
76.	The term "back-up" needs to be clearly defined in the	Richards Bay Clean Air	The term "back-up" will be quantified and clarified in the
	Scoping and EIA reports.	Association	report. Diesel will not be used to operate the plant for 16 hours
			a day for 5 days a week (only natural gas will be used for this
		Meeting:	purpose). Diesel will only be utilised in extreme worst-case
		31-08-2017	scenarios. The quantities of diesel will be small.
77.	The Scoping report does not make reference to abatement	Siyabonga Zigubu	The requirement for emissions for diesel is that they should be
	technologies that will be used in case the plant is required	Air Quality Inspection	within the air emission limits. No $_x$ and So $_x$ emissions would need
	to operate on diesel.		to fall within these limits.
		City of uMhlathuze	
		Municipality	
		Meeting:	
		31-08-2017	
18.1	Consultation with the Richards Bay Clean Air Association		1
78.	COMMENT ON DRAFT SCOPING REPORT (DSR)	Sandy Camminga	COMMENTS
		Chairperson – EIA	
	The comments provided below are based on the Richards	Committee	3.1 In order to ensure that the development of the Richards Bay
	Bay Clean Air Association's (RBCAA) review of the Draft		CCPP is undertaken within a site that is both feasible from a
	Scoping Report (DSR), prepared by Savannah	Richards Bay Clean Air	technical and environmental perspective, Eskom in
	Environmental, dated August 2017, and Appendices.	Association	consultation Savannah Environmental and independent
			specialists, undertook an Environmental Screening and Site
	PROJECT INFORMATION:	Letter:	Selection process. As included in Section 3.4.1, Eskom
		27-09-2017	identified 6 potential sites in the greater Richards Bay area for

NO.	COMMENT/ISSUE	ISSUE RAISED BY	RESPONSE
	Eskom Holdings SoC Ltd proposes to develop a Combined		the development of the proposed CCPP which were
	Cycle Power Plant (CCPP) and associated infrastructures,		considered to be feasible from a technical perspective.
	with a generating capacity of up to 3000MW. The Project		Following consideration of various technical and landowner
	site is located in Richards Bay Industrial Development Zone		issues associated with the sites, four sites were taken forward
	(IDZ) Phase 1D. The purported purpose of the project is to;		into the environmental screening study namely Site 4A; Site 5,
	a) Reduce transmission losses from generation facilities		Site 6 and Site 7. The four sites selected by Eskom which formed
	supplying KwaZulu-Natal, by having a generation		part of the Environmental Screening and Site Selection process
	center in Kwazulu-Natal.		were considered to be feasible from a technical perspective.
	b) Aid in reducing Eskom's carbon footprint per unit of		Technical requirements considered were the location of a site
	electricity produced, as power plants using natural gas		in relation to the sea level (performance related), the proximity
	emit approximately half the carbon of coal-fired power		of a cooling source (performance related) and the proximity
	plants while using considerable less water.		to the fuel supply. This could have been located anywhere
			along the Richards Bay coast however sites 5 and 6 were
	The DSR lists the main infrastructure associated with the		identified as the most feasible sites along the coast from a
	facility to include the following;		technical and locality perspective. However, sites 5 and 6
	» Gas Turbines for generation of electricity through the		were not favourable from a transmission and power
	use of natural gas or diesel.		evacuation perspective. Sites 4A and 7 were identified on the
	» Heat recovery steam generators (HRSG) to produce		same criteria however Air Cooled Condensers were
	steam.		considered as the cooling technology.
	» Steam turbines for the generation of additional		
	electricity through the use of steam generated by the		It should be noted that the findings of the Screening and Site
	HRSG.		Selection Process identified that none of the sites were fatally
	» Condensers for the conversion of steam back to water.		flawed, however some of the sites presented some social and
	» Bypass stacks associated with each gas turbine.		environmental factors which made the sites less favourable
	» Exhaust stacks.		from an environmental perspective for the development. On
	» A water treatment plant for the treatment of potable		this basis, these sites were considered as not being preferred
	water and the production of demineralized water.		for the development due to the envisaged significance of the
	» A water pipeline and water tank.		potential issues that would occur. The screening process is
			considered to be a full-rounded process which provided Eskom

NO.	COMMENT/ISSUE	ISSUE RAISED BY	RESPONSE
	» Dry-cooled system or Once-Through-Cooling system		with the necessary information regarding the proposed sites
	technology.		and which has led to the preferred site being identified. It must
	» Closed Fin-fan coolers to cool lubrication oil for the gas		be noted that all four sites were considered feasible from a
	and steam turbines.		technical perspective, however due to environmental
	» A gas pipeline and a gas pipeline supply conditioning		constraints identified in the screening process the least
	process facility.		environmentally sensitive site was identified and assessed as
	<ul> <li>Diesel off-loading facility and storage tanks.</li> </ul>		part of the EIA process (i.e. Site 7).
	» Ancillary infrastructure including access roads,		
	warehousing and buildings, storage facilities, generators		3.2 The Air Quality Assessment indicated that the potential
	and 132kV and 400 kV switchyards.		impact is likely to be high due other industries located near the
	» A power line to connect the Richards Bay CCPP to the		site (industries such as Mondi Richards Bay (next door) and
	national grid for the evacuation of the generated		other industries in Richards Bay such as Lafarge, TATA Steel and
	facility. (Note* The DSR states that "The development of		Pulp United). The location of the site in relation to other sources
	the power line does not form part of this EIA process")		of pollution – likelihood for cumulative SO <sub>2</sub> and PM <sub>10</sub> ambient
			concentrations - were also taken into consideration. As
	The DSR goes on to state that;		indicated above, the site was not fatally flawed. The Air
	» The Richards Bay CCPP will be a baseload or mid-merit		Quality impact assessment will undertake a detailed
	plant.		assessment for the worst case scenario during the EIA Phase.
	» The natural gas is to be supplied via a gas pipeline to		
	the CCPP from the supply take-off point at the Richards		During the scoping phase it was identified that the construction
	Bay Harbour, and that;		of the Richards Bay CCPP has the potential to impact on the
	» The LNG Terminal at the Port does not form part of this		ambient air quality of the area through elevated daily PM10
	assessment.		concentrations due to background PM10 and the proximity of
			the project site to other particulate emission sources. During
	3. COMMENT		the operation phase, the Richards Bay CCPP is likely to
			contribute NOX, CO, and VOCs to the existing baseline
	3.1 Site Alternatives:		concentrations (including greenhouse gasses). Based on the
			findings of the scoping Phase the impact is expected to be of
			a medium-low significance. It should be noted that the project

NO.	COMMENT/ISSUE	ISSUE RAISED BY	RESPONSE
	It is the opinion of the RBCAA that, from an environmental		is subjected to further detailed specialist assessment which will
	perspective, 3 of the 4 sites considered were unfeasible		provide the significance of the air quality impacts, as well as
	from the outset. The site selection process is therefore		provide feasible mitigation measures which will aid in the
	automatically skewed in favour of the preferred site. This		management and/or reduction in the impacts. The Air Quality
	issue was raised and discussed at the presentation made to		specialist will address the worst case operating model
	the Industrial Development Zone Environmental Review		(baseload and mid-merit plant)
	Committee (IDZ ERC), of which the RBCAA is a member. The		
	response given to the Forum was that "The sites had been		3.3 Eskom will need to enter into a gas sales agreement (GSA)
	assessed from a technical perspective and not an EIA		with potential gas suppliers. The entity supplying the gas will be
	perspective". This assertion appears to be contradicted on		responsible for undertaking the EIA for the gas pipeline.
	page 32, Section 3.4.1 which states that ", 4 sites were		However, the pipeline inside the power plant site, from the
	taken forward into an environmental screening study."		boundary fence (connection point) of the gas power plant will
			be assessed in this EIA. Eskom is in discussions with Transnet and
	3.2 Preferred Site 7:		other stakeholders to determine possible routing options for the
			gas pipeline. It should be noted that a corridor for locating the
	It is noted with extreme concern that the selected preferred		gas pipeline infrastructure within the project site will be
	site, located in IDZ 1D, has been deemed to be not		assessed within this EIA Process.
	acceptable from an air quality perspective.		
			3.4 The Supply Conditioning Process Facility is a facility within
	3.3 Gas Pipeline:		the power station to condition the natural gas supplied by a
			third party to meet the gas turbine inlet process conditions
	The gas pipeline is listed in the report as forming part of the		required. This is not a LNG regasification facility. The source of
	main infrastructure associated with the facility; however the		the natural gas is still not known however Eskom is in discussions
	construction of the pipeline does not form part of this		with potential gas suppliers and it currently seems likely that
	application.		LNG at the Richards Bay port is the most favourable solution.
			Eskom would not be able to obtain an approved business case
	The RBCAA does not support this approach. The location		if the natural gas supply GSA is not signed.
	and construction of the pipeline will contribute directly to		

D. COMMENT/ISSUE	ISSUE RAISED BY	RESPONSE
the impacts of the proposed facility, and can therefore not		3.5 The volumes and impacts of effluent discharge as part of
be excluded from the current process.		the development will be included and considered in the EIA
		Phase and Report.
3.4 Gas Pipeline Supply Conditioning Process Facility (LNG		
Facility)		3.6 The Traffic Impact Assessment will be undertaken during the
		EIA phase and the terms of reference has been included in the
While references are made to a possible LNG facility within		Plan of Study for EIA (refer to Chapter 8 of the Final Scoping
the Port of Richards Bay, there is no commitment to the		Report).
construction of such a facility. Section 2.2.10 (page 15) of		
the report states that; "It is envisaged that by the time		3.7 Clarification regarding the storage tanks and the holding
construction of the proposed development is complete,		capacity and amount of tanks required will be clarified in the
more gas infrastructure will be available, such as the LNG		EIA report.
import terminal at the Richards Bay Port." And goes on to		
say " the gas-fired power station in Richards Bay could		3.8 The Chapter within which Table 4.3 is included refers
acquire local gas cheaply if the infrastructure to obtain it is		specifically to the approach undertaken during the Scoping
developed. However, as identified, the lack of said		Phase. Please note that the Climate Change Impact
infrastructure is currently a constraint."		Assessment will only be undertaken during the EIA Phase, the
		terms of reference has been included in the Plan of Study for
Section 3.3 (page 29) of the DSR states that; "The natural		the EIA Phase (refer to Chapter 8). The specialist details have
gas is to be supplied via a gas pipeline to the CCPP from a		been included in chapter 8.
supply take-off point at Richards Bay Harbour. The LNG		
terminal infrastructure at the port does not form part of the		3.9 The terms of reference for the EIA phase for Air Quality has
scope of this assessment."		been updated in the Plan of Study for the EIA (Chapter 8 of the
		Final Scoping report), and reflects this recommendation.
Clarity is requested regarding the above statement, as the		
IDZ ERC was informed that the source of the natural gas is		RECOMMENDATIONS
still unknown.		
		1. The project is under development, of which the EIA is part,
		and the finalisation of the gas supplier is a function of a

NO.	COMMENT/ISSUE	ISSUE RAISED BY	RESPONSE
	The RBCAA does not support the approach of proceeding		commercial process and a negotiation, since there are
	with the application for a CCPP, without an established and		various possible suppliers. The contracted gas supplier will
	confirmed source of natural gas.		be responsible for permitting processes associated with
			their infrastructure. Eskom is responsible for the said pipeline
	3.5 Effluent Discharge:		within the power station up to the boundary of the site (this
			is part of the associated infrastructure assessed within this
	The impact of discharging effluent into the marine outfall		EIA process). The corridor to be assessed for gas
	pipeline must be quantified.		transportation allows for ease of approach and
			connection by any of the potential gas suppliers.
	3.6 Traffic Impact Assessment:		2. Availability of gas is guaranteed, but a commercial process
	The report is silent on traffic impacts. A Traffic Impact		and a negotiation process must be finalised. Therefore,
	Assessment must be included in the scope of Specialist		there is no risk of gas unavailability for the project.
	Studies.		3. The primary fuel stock for this power plant is gas. The plant
			will have dual fuel capabilities; however, the intention is to
	3.7 Diesel Storage Tanks:		have the power station supplied by gas full time. The plant
	The report speaks of "storage tanks" which will hold a		will only operate on diesel as a backup for emergency
	capacity for eight (8) hours operation. It is unclear as to how		situations. Therefore the Air quality assessment will assess
	many tanks will be constructed, and whether the 8 hour		the impacts associated with the facility mainly operating
	capacity is per tank or the cumulative holding capacity.		on gas and operation on diesel as a backup.
	Please may we request clarification in this regard.		4. The terms of reference for the EIA phase for Air Quality has
			been updated in the Plan of Study for the EIA (Chapter 8 of
	3.8 Climate Change:		the Final Scoping report), and reflects this
			recommendation.
	The RBCAA notes and supports the statement on page 105		5. The terms of reference and the details of the independent
	that "A Climate Change Impact Assessment will be		specialist that will be undertaking the Climate Change
	undertaken as during the EIA phase."		impact Assessment has been included in the Plan of Study
			for the EIA (refer to Chapter 8 of the Final Scoping Report).
			6. A Traffic Impact Assessment will be undertaken as part of
			the EIA Phase and the terms of reference has been

NO.	COMMENT/ISSUE	ISSUE RAISED BY	RESPONSE
	However we note with concern that Table 4.3 (Page 52)		included in the Plan of Study for EIA (refer to Chapter 8 of
	which lists the Specialist Consultants does not include a		the Final Scoping Report).
	Specialist Consultant on Climate Change.		
	2.0 Air Quality Impact Assessment - Seening Report (Airshed		
	3.9 Air Quality Impact Assessment – Scoping Report (Airshed Planning Professionals):		
	Terms of Reference for the EIA Phase should include the		
	assessment of;		
	a) Worst Case Scenario. Dispersion simulations for worst		
	case scenario, which would be the plant operating		
	solely on diesel.		
	b) Fugitive Emissions.		
	c) Odour.		
	4. RECOMMENDATIONS:		
	The RBCAA strongly recommends that;		
	1. The Gas Pipeline form part of this application.		
	2. CCPP application not proceed until a guaranteed		
	source and supply of natural gas is confirmed. 3. The Air Quality Impact Assessment (AQIA) include worst		
	case scenario, which is the plant operating solely on		
	diesel.		
	4. The AQIA include the assessment of fugitive emissions and odour during operation.		
	5. A Climate Change Specialist be included in the list of		
	Specialist Consultants.		
	6. A Specialist Traffic Impact Assessment be undertaken.		

NO.	COMMENT/ISSUE	ISSUE RAISED BY	RESPONSE
	Thank you for affording the Richards Bay Clean Air		
	Association (RBCAA) the opportunity to comment on the		
	above proposed project.		
	The RBCAA reserves the right to amend and\or provide		
	further comment.		
19.1	Ecological Impacts		
79.	Extensive studies were undertaken within Phase 1D of the IDZ in 2003/204. Kwambo Grassland (Kwambonambi	Franz Schmidt SHREQC Manager	The Kwambonambi Hygrophilous Grassland has been identified as an endangered species in the Scoping report.
	Hygrophilous Grassland) was identified as an endangered		Further detail on how impacts to this plant species will be
	plant species. Does the Scoping report identify Kwambo Grassland as endangered?	Richards Bay Alloys	mitigated or managed will be provided in the EIA report.
		Public Meeting:	
		31-08-2017	
80.	It must be noted that as much as Phase 1D is being made	Sharin Govender	The terrestrial, ecological and hydrological impacts will be
	available for purposes of gas development there are issues	PM: Environmental	further assessed in the EIA phase and detailed impact
	that need to be tested through an environmental process.	Management	assessments will be provided in the specialist studies and EIA
	These issues relate to terrestrial, ecological and hydrological		report.
	impacts identified in the Environmental Screening and Site	City of uMhlatuze	
	Selection Study.	Municipality	
		Meeting:	
		31-08-2017	
81.	The agreements regarding the biodiversity offset between	Dominic Weiners	The agreements regarding the biodiversity offset between KZN
	KZN Ezemvelo wildlife and the City of uMhlathuze	Principal Planner	Ezemvelo wildlife and the City of uMhlathuze Municipality will
	Municipality will remain in place.		remain in place.
		Ezemvelo KZN Wildlife	
		Meeting:	

NO.	COMMENT/ISSUE	ISSUE RAISED BY	RESPONSE
		31-08-2017	
20.1	Impacts to Transnet Activities and Infrastructure		
82.	Is Eskom aware of the Port Expansion Programme. This programme is being developed in phases and implementation is likely to commence in 2050.	Vuyo Keswa Environmental Manager Transnet Freight Rail Meeting: 31-08-2017	Eskom is aware of the Port Expansion Programme and are engaging with the Transnet Port Authority and the Richards Bay IDZ in this regard. It should be noted that the Richards Bay CCPP lifespan is approximately 20 years and the plant is likely to come online by 2023. Therefore the power plant is likely to be decommissioned before 2050.
83.	Transnet infrastructure and servitudes are not affected by the proposed development. Transnet will require a better understanding of how the gas pipeline and the transmission lines would impact on Transnet infrastructure.	Thulani Fakude Depot Engineer – Infrastructure Transnet Freight Rail Meeting: 31-08-2017	It is noted that the power plant project does not impact on Transnet's servitudes or infrastructure. A separate EIA applications will be undertaken for the transmission lines. The potential gas supplier whom Eskom will enter into consider a Gas Sales Agreement (GSA) will conduct an EIA for its gas pipeline corridor from the power plant to Eskom's connection point at the boundary fence of, and the power plant. The gas pipeline from this connection point to Eskom's power plant is part of service provider will be responsible for authorisation processes from the associated infrastructure included in this EIA.
21.1	Socioeconomic Impacts	I	
84.	How many people will be based on the site during the construction and operation phases?	Vuyo Keswa Environmental Manager Transnet Freight Rail	Approximately 800 – 1000 people will be on site during the construction phase and 80 – 100 people during the operation phase.
		Meeting:	

NO.	COMMENT/ISSUE	ISSUE RAISED BY	RESPONSE
		31-08-2017	
22.1	Consultation With The Richards Bay Idz		
85.	<ul> <li>Consultation with the kichards Bay Idz</li> <li>I am aware the commenting period for the Scoping Report closed on the 20th of September, nonetheless I would like to submit the following input –</li> <li>1. The RBIDZ welcomes the proposed gas-to-power plant in the Richards Bay area. We are equally excited about future arrival of LNG and its benefits for industry, businesses and households in the Zululand area, and to the rest of the Province.</li> <li>2. I would urge Eskom to work closely with the local municipality and Transnet as hosts of the natural gas project for Richards Bay.</li> <li>3. I would also urge Eskom to work closely with Ezemvelo KZN Wildlife and the Department of Water and Sanitation on ecological/biodiversity and wetland issues in the R Bay area, respectively.</li> <li>4. Having attended the 2nd public meeting held at the public library and later hosting your team at our ERC meeting on the same day, the Impact Assessment phase will need to address the following matters: <ul> <li>a. The need and desirability of diesel as a backup fuel for the CCGT (the ambient air quality in R Bay has challenges due to existing heavy industries)</li> <li>i. Related matter: Traffic impact of diesel</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	Percy Langa SHEQ Manager Richards Bay Industrial Development Zone	<ol> <li>The support from the RBIDZ for the development of the Richards Bay CCPP is noted.</li> <li>Eskom and Savannah Environmental have been in consultation with the local municipality and Transnet and will also continue to do so during the EIA Phase. The local municipality and Transnet were invited to provide comment and raise any potential issues regarding the development of the Richards Bay CCPP (refer to Appendix C of the Final Scoping Report), all comments raised will form part of the EIA reporting.</li> <li>During the Scoping Phase Ezemvelo KZN Wildlife and the Department of Water and Sanitation have been consulted and invited to provide comment and raise any potential issues regarding the development of the Richards Bay CCPP (refer to Appendix C of the Final Scoping Report). Consultation will be continuous throughout the remainder of the EIA process and all comments raised will form part of the EIA reporting.</li> <li>It is noted that Percy Langa attended the 2<sup>nd</sup> public meeting and the RBIDZ ERC meeting for the Richards Bay CCPP.</li> <li>The need and desirability for the use of diesel as a back-up fuel will be included and considered in the EIA Report during the EIA Phase.         <ul> <li>A Traffic Impact Assessment will assess all</li> </ul> </li> </ol>

NO.	COMMENT/ISSUE	ISSUE RAISED BY	RESPONSE
	b. Given that that the CCGT will be a mid-merit		during the EIA Phase (refer to the Plan of
	power plant (16 hours-a-day, 5 days-a-week), is		study for EIA, Chapter 8 of the Final Scoping
	there a justified need for a diesel backup		Report)
	component?		b. Diesel will be utilised to operate the Richards (in case of
	i. It makes sense that Eskom needs to		emergencies) Bay CCPP in situations where gas is not
	manage the risk associated with the		available for use. This will be investigated further in the
	reality that, for whatever reason, LNG or		EIA Report.
	natural gas supply to the CCGT could be		i. This project is being developed in a phased
	unavailable or affected – and therefore		approach where the project is considered
	resulting in the CCGT standing idle until		holistically. The transmission power lines are
	the gas supply is restored. Would		being considered by Eskom even though
	additional storage tanks for natural gas		separate EIA processes are being
	(either at the CCGT or the LNG Import		undertaken for these project components.
	Terminal at the Port) not provide		Eskom is in the process of appointing an EIA
	mitigation against this?		consultant to undertake the environmental
	c. Incorporate a summary of the Site Selection		assessment required for the transmission line
	study for the CCGT into the Impact Assessment		infrastructure. This process will not lag far
	Report.		behind the EIA for the power plant.
	d. Key missing pieces in the current EIA: transmission		c. A summary of the Site Selection and Screen Process has
	powerlines for power evacuation and incoming		been included in Chapter 3 of the Scoping Report.
	natural gas pipeline.		d. This project is being developed in a phased approach
	e. Other pieces in the current EIA:		where the project is considered holistically. The
	i. Incoming bulk infrastructure/services		pipeline and transmission power lines are being
	(water, whether it be portable, raw or		considered by Eskom even though separate EIA
	industrial)		processes are being undertaken for these project
	ii. Outgoing bulk infrastructure/services		components. Eskom is in the process of appointing an
	(wastewater, effluent?, hazardous		EIA consultant to undertake the environmental
	waste?, etc.)		assessment required for the transmission line

NO.	COMMENT/ISSUE	ISSUE RAISED BY	RESPONSE
NO.	<ul> <li>COMMENT/ISSUE</li> <li>f. The transfer of CCGT-related and LNG-related knowledge and skills (technical and other) to the local communities, in particular youth and women.</li> <li>g. The current EIA process must also undertake to educate the general public on safety, health and environmental benefits of natural gas.</li> <li>h. Lastly, we would be happy to engage with your environmental specialists to either provide information or discuss any other relevant matter.</li> </ul>	ISSUE RAISED BY	RESPONSEinfrastructure. This process will not lag far behind the EIA for the power plant.e. Other comments on the scoping report:i. Specific details regarding the bulk infrastructure or services will be made available for consideration in the EIA Report. In this regard, an infrastructure/service corridor will be assessed as part of this EIA process. This will be undertaken within the project site.ii. Specific details regarding the outgoing bulk infrastructure or services will be made available for consideration in the EIA Report. In this regard, an infrastructure/service corridor will be assessed as part of this EIA process. This will be undertaken within the project site.ii. Specific details regarding the outgoing bulk infrastructure or services will be made available for consideration in the EIA Report. In this regard, an infrastructure/service corridor will be assessed as part of this EIA process. This will be undertaken within the project site.f. Details regarding skills transfer processes as part of the development of the Richards Bay CCPP will be included in the EIA Report for consideration.g. Comment noted. This will be addressed during the EIA phase and appropriate stakeholder management and consultation with local communities will be undertaken.h. Comment noted. Should the need arise for consultation between the RBIDZ and the independent specialists engagement between the parties will be

NO.	COMMENT/ISSUE	ISSUE RAISED BY	RESPONSE
23.1	General		
86.	Cheniere supports any gas to power initiative in South Africa	Darryl Hunt	The support for the project is noted.
	irrespective of whether those projects are being developed	Consultant	
	by Eskom or by the private sector. Gas power is a strategic		
	market since coal and nuclear power generation options	Cheniere	
	have numerous challenges. Gas is viewed as a key part of		
	South Africa's secure power supply. We welcome any	Public Meeting:	
	initiative that can sustainably move the Country forward in	30-08-2017	
	an environmentally friendly way.		
87.	The Scoping Report states that the gas power plant's load		Comment noted. During the EIA phase both mid-merit and
	factor is assumed to operate for 16 hours per day for 5 days		baseload options will be considered in order to ensure that the
	per week (mid merit basis). The impacts should be assessed		environmental Authorisation is applicable to both options.
	for both mid-merit and baseload options so that the EA is		
	not constrained in the event that the plant is required to		
	operate at baseload.		
88.	It is advised that Eskom join the Richards Bay Clean Air	Franz Schmidt	This recommendation is noted by the applicant.
	Association which will provide access to a network of updated and relevant information.	SHREQC Manager	
		Richards Bay Alloys	
		Public Meeting:	
		31-08-2017	
89.	The Vortum Energy Project and the Accelor Mittal Thermal	Darryl Hunt	Comment noted.
	Plant located in Saldanha in the Western Cape recently	Consultant	
	received environmental authorisation from the Department		
	of Environmental Affairs (DEA) which also excluded the grid	Cheniere	
	connection and pipeline infrastructure. DEA has approved		
	the impact of the power plant in isolation, with the condition	Public Meeting:	
		31-08-2017	

NO.	COMMENT/ISSUE	ISSUE RAISED BY	RESPONSE
	that the remaining project components must receive		
	environmental authorisation within two years.		
90.	I hope that the EIAs being undertaken by the private sector	Frans van der Walt	Comment noted.
	will continue. NERSA is the deciding factor and will make		
	the decision based on rate. Eskom cannot develop a plant	QS2000 Plus (Quantity	
	like this in competition and price wise then it should go to	Surveyors & Project	
	the private sector. The sad thing is that in this instance the	Managers)	
	tax payers are funding this EIA. IPPs should be assisted by our		
	government to do these studies because at the end of the	Public Meeting:	
	day this is all to the benefit of the Country.	31-08-2017	
91.	Are there any other combined cycle power plants in South	Sandy Camminga	There are no combined cycle power plants in South Africa
	Africa?	Chairperson – EIA	currently.
		Committee	
		Richards Bay Clean Air	
		Association	
		Meeting:	
		31-08-2017	