

ENGLISH

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BACKGROUND INFORMATION DOCUMENT

**FOR THE INTEGRATED ENVIRONMENTAL
AUTHORISATION, WASTE MANAGEMENT LICENSE
APPLICATION FOR THE PROPOSED WET FLUE
GAS DESULPHURIZATION (WFGD) WASTE
DISPOSAL FACILITIES FOR THE MEDUPI POWER
STATION LOCATED WITHIN THE JURISDICTION OF
THE LEPHALALE LOCAL MUNICIPALITY,
LIMPOPO PROVINCE**

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1 INTRODUCTION

Selahle Consultancy and Projects (Pty) Ltd (herein referred to as SCP) has been appointed by Eskom Holdings SOC Limited (herein referred as the Applicant) as an Independent Environmental Assessment Practitioner (EAP) to undertake the Integrated Environmental Authorisation, Waste Management License and Water Use License Applications for the proposed Wet Flue Gas Desulphurization (WFGD) Disposal Sites for the Medupi Power Station under the jurisdiction of Lephalale Local Municipality, Limpopo Province.

The proposed project requires authorisation under the National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (Act No. 107 of 1998) (NEMA) and National Environmental Management: Waste Act, 2008 (Act No. 59 of 2008) (NEM: WA) to ensure compliance with Environmental and Waste Management legislations. The Competent Authority for the required Authorisation and License is the Department of Forestry, Fisheries and the Environment (DFFE). All relevant legislation will be consulted and complied with during the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) process.

2 PURPOSE OF THIS DOCUMENT

The purpose of this Background Information Document (BID) is to provide information to Interested and/or Affected Parties (I&APs) about the proposed Construction of the WFGD Waste Disposal Facilities for the Medupi Power Station.

This BID also aims to explain the Public Participation Process that is prescribed by Regulations 40-44 of the EIA Regulations, 2014, as amended promulgated under NEMA which invites all I&APs to raise issues, comment, respond and enquire on concerns related to the proposed project.

This BID will provide I&APs with the following:

- The overview of the proposed WFGD Waste Disposal Facilities at Medupi Power Station.
- The status of the Integrated Authorisation process.

This BID will also provide I&APs with the opportunity to:

- Duly register as an I&AP in the Public Participation Process (PPP).
- Understand the Integrated Environmental Authorisation process to participate effectively.
- Raise issues of concern and/or submit suggestions to enhance the proposed project, and
- Contribute local knowledge.

3 PROJECT BACKGROUND

Medupi is a coal-powered Power Station that forms part of the Eskom capital expansion programme, and it has an installed capacity of six (6) x 794 Megawatts (MW) units and utilising supercritical boiler and turbine technologies designed to operate at higher temperatures and pressures. This technology

allows for maximum efficiency of the Power Station. The Power Station has a design lifespan of 50 years, and these six units were designed and constructed to accommodate the installation of a Wet Flue Gas Desulfurization (WFGD) technology that uses limestone as a sorbent. In this system, Flue Gas is first filtered by Pulse Jet Fabric Filters (PJFFs), then scrubbed in an SO₂ absorber where limestone slurry reacts with SO₂ to form gypsum, which is collected and processed.

The Power Station currently operates under an Atmospheric Emission Licence (AEL No. H16/1/13-AEL/M1/R1), issued on 1 December 2020, which requires continuous operation of SO₂ reduction systems on all six units. Therefore, to comply with the AEL and Minimum Emission Standards (MES), an SO₂ abatement technology had to be installed on the six units. Eskom Holdings SOC Limited (the Applicant) applied and obtained Environmental Authorisation (EA) with reference number 14/12/16/3/3/2/1060 from the Department of Environmental (DEA) now known as the Department of Forestry, Fisheries and the Environment (DFFE) for Retrofitting a WFGD system in Medupi Power Station. The EA was granted on 6 September 2018, while an amendment for the extension was granted from the 6 September 2018 to 6 September 2028, (DEA REF: 14/12/16/3/3/2/1060-AM1) on August 10, 2023.

4 PROJECT LOCATION

Medupi Power Station is located in Ward 15, approximately 20 km northwest of Onverwacht town in Lephalale, 60km west of the Botswana West Border. The Power Station is situated within the jurisdiction of Lephalale Local Municipality, under the Waterberg District Municipality in Limpopo Province, South Africa (Refer to Figure 1). The site can be accessed via the R510 road.

The proposed project will investigate two (2) alternative land parcels and two routes for transporting the waste, which will encroach a total of four land parcels, but remain within the Eskom servitude in the Lephalale Local Municipality. The coordinates of the four land parcels are as follows (refer to the tables and locality map below).

Table 1: Land Parcels Coordinates

LAND PARCELS	CO-ORDINATES	FARM NAMES	LAND PARCEL SIZES
PREFERRED SITE	A: 23°41'4.60"S 27°35'22.65"E B: 23°42'20.54"S 27°34'51.73"E C: 23°41'53.38"S 27°36'41.02"E D: 23°41'24.01"S 27°36'53.19"E E: 23°41'51.41"S 27°35'41.25"E	Portion 9 of Hanglip 508 LQ	295,66 Ha
ALTERNATIVE SITE	A: 23°41'36.29"S 27°33'43.05"E B: 23°41'43.52"S 27°35'5.56"E C: 23°41'3.98"S 27°35'20.02"E	Naaw Ontkomen 509 LQ	134,79 Ha

LAND PARCELS	CO-ORDINATES	FARM NAMES	LAND PARCEL SIZES
ROUTE 1	Start: 23°42'56.55"S 27°32'58.25"E Middle: 23°42'24.75"S 27°34'47.05"E End: 23°41'54.47"S 27°36'35.95"E	Naaw Ontkomen 509 LQ	6,51 Km
ROUTE 2	Start: 23°42'51.75"S 27°32'55.48"E Middle: 23°42'51.68"S 27°33'51.35"E End: 23°42'24.75"S 27°34'47.05"E	Kuipersbult 511 LQ	4,57 Km

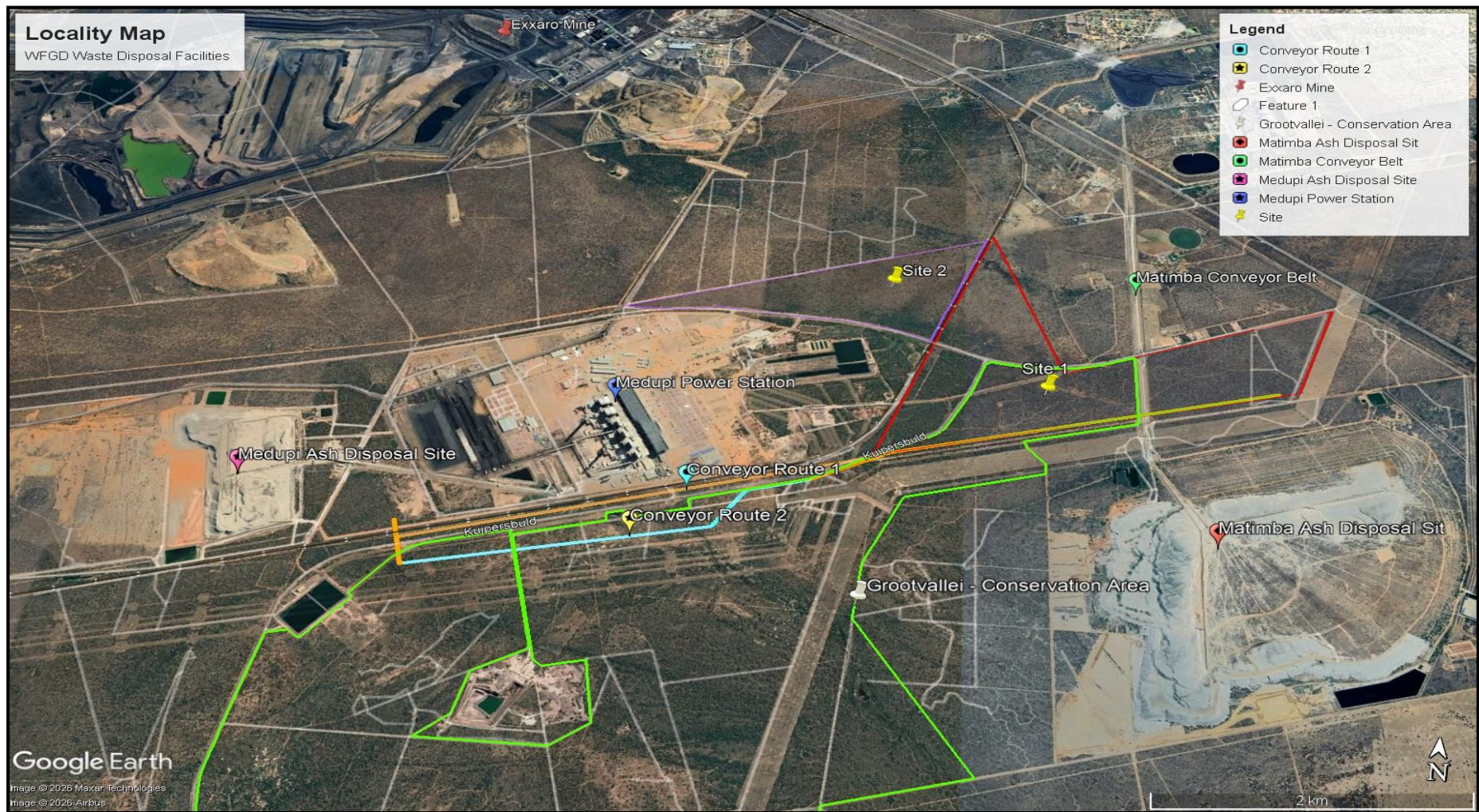


Figure 1: Eskom Waste Disposal Land Parcels Locality Map

5 NEED OF THE PROPOSED PROJECT

The authorised WFGD system will produce three (3) waste streams, namely: **Gypsum, Chemical Salts and Sludge**, requiring Eskom to establish designated disposal facilities to accommodate and manage the by-products that would be generated from the process. Two (2) land parcels were identified and are considered to be suitable for the disposal of these by-products, following a site screening and feasibility assessment undertaken to evaluate and confirm their suitability.

The proposed WFGD Waste Disposal Facilities for the Medupi Power Station will consist of the following infrastructure:

- Disposal sites for by-product waste streams: Gypsum, Chemical Salts and Chemical Sludge
- Stormwater Infrastructure
- Waste Water Infrastructure
- Waste Conveyance System
 - Temporary access roads during construction
 - Temporary site roads during construction
 - Permanent access roads
 - Maintenance and operations roads (temporary and permanent)
- Services including electricity, drainage lines, which include dirty water dams and water supply.
- Other Associated Infrastructure
 - Underdrain system
 - Compacted clay layer
 - HDPE liner
 - Leak detection layer
 - Drainage layer with perforated pipes
 - Dirty water system
 - Pollution Control Dam (PCD)
 - Return Water Dam (RWD)
 - Clean water system
 - Diversion berms and channels
 - Stormwater Separation (aligned with Best Practice Guidelines under the National Water Act)
 - Emergency containment areas
 - Groundwater monitoring boreholes (upgradient & downgradient)
 - Surface water sampling points
 - Leak detection systems
 - Site offices/control room
 - Weighbridge (if required)
 - Workshop/maintenance area
 - Security fencing and access control.

6 LEGAL REQUIREMENTS

To ensure compliance with all legal requirements of the proposed development, the Integrated Environmental Authorisation process is subject to compliance with the following Acts, Regulations, Norms and Standards:

- a) National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (Act No. 107 of 1998);
 - i. EIA Regulations, 2014 (as amended); and
- b) National Environmental Management Waste Act (NEM: WA), 2008 (Act No. 59 of 2008)
 - i. National Norms and Standards for the Assessment of Waste for Landfill Disposal, 2013
 - ii. National Norms and Standards for Disposal of Waste to Landfill, 2013
 - iii. National Norms and Standards for the Storage of Waste, 2013
- c) National Water Act, No 36 of 1998

6.1 National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (Act No. 107 of 1998)

Section 24 of NEMA requires that certain listed activities, which may have an impact on the environment, trigger the need for environmental authorisation from a relevant competent authority before commencing with any of the listed activities. Such activities are listed under Regulations Listing Notice 1 GNR 324, Listing Notice 2 GNR 325 and Listing Notice 3 GNR 327 of the EIA Regulations, 2014 (as amended) under NEMA, 1998.

The proposed WFGD Disposal Sites and Associated Infrastructure require Environmental Authorisation in terms of EIA Regulations, 2014, from DFFE.

The EIA process for the proposed WFDG disposal sites will follow the Scoping and Environmental Impact Report (S&EIR) process, which apply to all projects that are likely to have significant environmental impacts due to their nature or extent. These are activities associated with potentially high levels of environmental degradation, or activities for which the impacts cannot be easily predicted.

Therefore, commenting authorities such as the Department of Water and Sanitation (DWS), the Limpopo Department of Economic Development, Environment and Tourism (LEDET), Waterberg District Municipality, Roads Agency Limpopo and the Lephalale Local Municipality, to name a few, will be contacted during the entire EIA process for the proposed project.

Table 2: Triggered Activities in terms of EIA Regulations, 2014 – Governmental Notices 325, 326 and 327 of 2017

Activity No(s)	Listed Activity	Description of the project activity that triggers the listed activity
Relevant Basic Assessment Activity(ies) as set out in Listing Notice 1 of the EIA Regulations, 2014, as amended		
Activity 9	The development of infrastructure exceeding 1 000 metres in length for the bulk transportation of water or storm water-	Stormwater infrastructure will be required in and around the waste disposal site (s) on a land parcel measuring

Activity No(s)	Listed Activity	Description of the project activity that triggers the listed activity
	(i) with an internal diameter of 0.36 metres or more; or (ii) with a peak throughput of 120 litres per second or more; excluding where- (a) such infrastructure is for bulk transportation of water or storm water or storm water drainage inside a road reserve or railway line reserve; or (b) where such development will occur within an urban area.	approximately 280 hectares. The layout will determine the extent and size of these pipelines.
Activity 10	The development and related operation of infrastructure exceeding 1 000 metres in length for the bulk transportation of sewage, effluent, process water, waste water, return water, industrial discharge or slimes- (i) with an internal diameter of 0.36 metres or more; or (ii) with a peak throughput of 120 litres per second or more; excluding where- (a) such infrastructure is for the bulk transportation of sewage, effluent, process water, waste water, return water, industrial discharge or slimes inside a road reserve or railway line reserve; or (b) where such development will occur within an urban area.	1. Conveyor length for gypsum will be approximately 10.5km. 2. Bulk transportation of sludge from the intermediate waste disposal facility. The approximate length will be 8.2km with a diameter of 100 NB. 3. The length of the infrastructure that will transport chemical salts will measure approximately 8.2km.
Activity 12	The development of – (ii) infrastructure or structures with a physical footprint of 100 square metres or more, where such development occurs- (a) within a watercourse; (b) in front of a development setback; or (c) if no development setback exists, within 32 metres of a watercourse, measured from the edge of a watercourse.	Some of the areas where there are drainage lines or watercourses will be impacted by either the development of a road or linear infrastructure, which will require working within the watercourse or its buffer.
Activity 19	The infilling or depositing of any material of more than 10 cubic metres into, or the dredging, excavation, removal or moving of soil, sand, shells, shell grit, pebbles or rock of more than 10 cubic metres from a watercourse, but excluding where such infilling, depositing, dredging, excavation, removal or moving-	Some of the areas where there are drainage lines or watercourses will be impacted by either the development of a road or linear infrastructure, which will require the infilling or depositing of material more than 10 cubic metres into the watercourse.
Activity 24	The development of a road- (i) for which an environmental authorisation	The proposal entails the development of access roads that will run from Medupi

Activity No(s)	Listed Activity	Description of the project activity that triggers the listed activity
	was obtained for the route determination in terms of activity 5 in Government Notice 387 of 2006 or activity 18 in Government Notice 545 of 2010; or (ii) with a reserve wider than 13.5 metres, or where no reserve exists where the road is wider than 8 metres; but excluding a road- (a) which is identified and included in activity 27 in Listing Notice 2 of 2014; (b) where the entire road falls within an urban area; or (c) which is 1 kilometre or shorter	Power Station to the proposed waste landfill site, as well as internal roads. The approximate/typical dimensions of the road with a single lane per direction and excluding the conveyors and other services (drainage lines, culverts etc.) along the servitude of the road are estimated as follows 1. Each travelled lane 3.5m-6m 2. Each shoulder=1m-2m 3. Total width =12m+4m=16m 4. Estimated distance from the immediate disposal site to the furthest point in the 6 sludge, salts and gypsum sites are approximately 8.2km or 10.5km long. These are subject to confirmation during detailed design.
Activity 28	Residential, mixed, retail, commercial, industrial or institutional developments where such land was used for agriculture, game farming, equestrian purposes or afforestation on or after 01 April 1998 and where such development: (i) will occur inside an urban area, where the total land to be developed is bigger than 5 hectares; or (ii) will occur outside an urban area, where the total land to be developed is bigger than 1 hectare; excluding where such land has already been developed for residential, mixed, retail, commercial, industrial or institutional purposes.	The proposed site measures approximately 290 hectares of land that was used for agriculture.
Relevant Scoping and EIA Activity(ies) as set out in Listing Notice 2 of the EIA Regulations, 2014 as amended		
Activity 6	The development of facilities or infrastructure for any process or activity which requires a permit or licence or an amended permit or licence in terms of national or provincial legislation governing the generation or release of emissions, pollution or effluent, excluding-	The exclusion applies to (ii), which still needs to be interpreted for (iii) – scope to be confirmed No treatment of waste will be done as part of the scope.

Activity No(s)	Listed Activity	Description of the project activity that triggers the listed activity
	(i) activities which are identified and included in Listing Notice 1 of 2014; (ii) activities which are included in the list of waste management activities published in terms of section 19 of the National Environmental Management: Waste Act, 2008 (Act 59 of 2008) in which case the National Environmental Management: Waste Act, 2008 applies; (iii) the development of facilities or infrastructure for the treatment of effluent, polluted water, wastewater or sewage where such facilities have a daily throughput capacity of 2 000 cubic metres or less; or (iv) where the development is directly related to aquaculture facilities or infrastructure where the wastewater discharge capacity will not exceed 50 cubic metres per day.	
Activity 7	The development and related operation of facilities or infrastructure for the bulk transportation of dangerous goods- (i) in gas form, outside an industrial complex, using pipelines, exceeding 1 000 metres in length, with a throughput capacity of more than 700 tons per day; (ii) in liquid form, outside an industrial complex, using pipelines, exceeding 1 000 metres in length, with a throughput capacity of more than 50 cubic metres per day; or (iii) in solid form, outside an industrial complex, using funiculars or conveyors with a throughput capacity of more than 50 tons per day.	Transporting of waste using pipeline is one of the considered alternative for the proposed development. The viability of this alternative will be assessed.
Activity 15	The clearance of an area of 20 hectares or more of indigenous vegetation, excluding where such clearance of indigenous vegetation is required for- (i) the undertaking of a linear activity; or (ii) maintenance purposes undertaken in accordance with a maintenance management plan.	The proposal will entail the clearance of approximately 290 hectares of indigenous vegetation to allow for the development of waste disposal sites and related infrastructure
Listing Notice 3 of the EIA Regulations, 2014 as amended According to the Limpopo Conservation Plan, v2, the Medupi area in Lephalale falls within ESA these do not trigger any activities within geographical areas.		

6.2 National Environmental Management: Waste Act, 2008 (Act No.59 of 2008) – NEM: WA

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

Section 19(1) of NEM: WA highlights all waste management activities that require a waste management license from a relevant authority before commencing with the activities. Such waste management activities are listed under Government Notice R.718, together with the Norms and Standards, 2013. **Category A** identifies activities that require a Basic Assessment Process, and **Category B** identifies all activities requiring a full Scoping and Environmental Impact report process.

As such, in terms of the said GN R718, the proposed project has activities listed under category B, which require a full Scoping and Environmental Impact Assessment Report.

Table 3: Listed Activities triggered in terms of GN R718 of the NEM: WA

Activity No(s)	Listed Activity	Description of the project activity that triggers the listed activity
Activity numbers (as listed in the Waste Management Activity list): Category B		
(1)	The storage of hazardous waste in lagoons, excluding storage of effluent, wastewater or sewage.	Storage of sludge.
(4)	The treatment of hazardous waste using any form of treatment at a facility that processes in excess of 1 ton per day calculated as a monthly average, excluding the treatment of effluent, wastewater, sewage or organic waste using composting or any other organic waste treatment.	Treatment of sludge.
(7)	The disposal of any quantity of hazardous waste to land.	The disposal of gypsum, chemical salts and chemical sludge on land.
(10)	The construction of a facility for a waste management activity listed in Category B of this Schedule (not in isolation to associated waste management activity).	The construction of a landfill site for all three wastes and associated infrastructure. The type of waste will be determined as per the Waste Act.
Activity numbers (as listed in the Waste Management Activity list): Category C		
(1)	The storage of general waste at a facility that has the capacity to store in excess of 100 m of general waste at any one time, excluding the storage of waste in lagoons or temporary storage of such waste.	The storage, including temporary storage, of general waste such as gypsum, salts and sludge from the WFGD process prior to disposal on site. Waste determination to be done.
(2)	The storage of hazardous waste at a facility that has the capacity to store in excess of 80 m of hazardous waste at any one time,	The storage, including temporary storage, of hazardous waste such as gypsum, salts and sludge from the WFGD process prior to

Activity No(s)	Listed Activity	Description of the project activity that triggers the listed activity
	excluding the storage of hazardous waste in lagoons or temporary storage of such waste.	disposal on site.

6.3 National Water Act, 1998 (Act No.36 of 1998) – NWA

The proposed development will require a Water Use License Application in terms of Section 21 of the National Water Act, 1998 (Act No. 36 of 1998). The earmarked land parcels are located in areas that have a number of small rivers, drainage lines, pans and water bodies. Furthermore, other groundwater resources might also be impacted by the proposed development and its operation.

However, the WULA process will not run concurrently with this Integrated Environmental Authorisation process, as the Applicant is still finalising other technical information pertaining to the WUL Application.

7 PHASES FOR EIA

Scoping and Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) are crucial components of the environmental management process, particularly in large-scale development projects. The scoping defines the parameters of the EIA study by identifying key environmental issues, while EIA assesses the potential environmental impacts of a proposed project and provides recommendations for minimising or mitigating those impacts. This process is governed by NEMA and Regulations 21 and 23 of the EIA Regulations, 2014 (as amended). The process consists of two Phases:

7.1 Scoping Phase

Scoping is the initial phase of the Environmental Impact Assessment process. It is the process of determining the spatial and temporal boundaries, project alternatives, and key issues to be addressed in an EIA. The primary purpose of scoping is to focus the environmental assessment on the key issues to be investigated in the EIA that will inform decision-making. The Scoping Report and Plan of Study for EIA will be submitted to DFFE for review and acceptance. The outcomes of the scoping process help in designing a comprehensive EIA study that addresses all significant environmental impacts of the project. The Scoping Phase aims to address the following:

- It is an open process that involves the authorities, proponent and stakeholders.
- Feasible alternatives are identified and selected for further assessment.
- Important characteristics of the affected environment are identified.
- Significant issues to be examined in the assessment procedure are identified.
- It provides the basis for determining terms of reference for the assessment procedure.
- Identify the Interested and Affected Parties & relevant authorities by conducting a Public Participation Process. This public participation process includes:

- Distribution of this Background Information Document and Invitation letters to participate in the proposed project PP process
- Placement of Site Notices in proximity to the study areas
- Publishing of newspaper adverts in local papers read in the area
- Affording I&APs opportunity to review and comment on the Draft Scoping Report (DSR)
- Conducting Public and Focus Group Meetings
- Identify potential environmental impacts through the Public Participation Process and Investigation.
- Submission of final Scoping Report with Plan of Study for EIA
- Notification of Scoping outcome to all registered I&APs via newsletters.

7.2 Environmental Impact Assessment Phase

An Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is a process used to evaluate the potential environmental impacts identified during the Scoping Phase through specialist assessments and public participation. The process involves assessing the significance of potential impacts and identifying appropriate measures to enhance positive impacts while avoiding, minimising, or mitigating negative impacts. Typically, an EIA is informed by a range of specialist studies, with the findings and outcomes of the assessment compiled and presented in an Environmental Impact Report (EIR). This process aims to predict both positive and negative environmental impacts of a proposed project and find ways to reduce adverse impacts, shape projects to suit the local environment and present the predictions and options to decision-makers. This tool is designed to be project-specific and site-specific. Furthermore, this process follows the Plan of Study, that was accepted by the Competent Authority. The Environmental Management Programme will also be compiled, which will prescribe how an activity is to be managed to minimise potential impacts on the environment and enhance benefits throughout the life cycle of the activity. The EMPr also aims to ensure that the conditions of authorisation associated with a project are fulfilled, and can be applied to the construction, establishment, operational or decommissioning phases of an activity.

In this instance, the Environmental Impact Report (EIR) phase for the proposed Medupi WFGD Disposal Sites will entail the following, but not limited to:

- Undertaking of Specialist Studies that were identified by the Screening Report, the Scoping Phase, and the Terms of Reference from the Applicant
- Progress feedback to Stakeholders and I&APs
- Allowing I&APs and Stakeholders to review and comment on the Draft EIR
- Public and Focus Group Meeting with Stakeholders and I&APs
- Submission of Final EIR to DFFE for decision-making purposes
- Notification of Final EIR to DFFE to all Stakeholders and I&APs

The figure below indicates the steps that have been undertaken and the next steps required to be undertaken in the Scoping and Environmental Impact Report Phase.

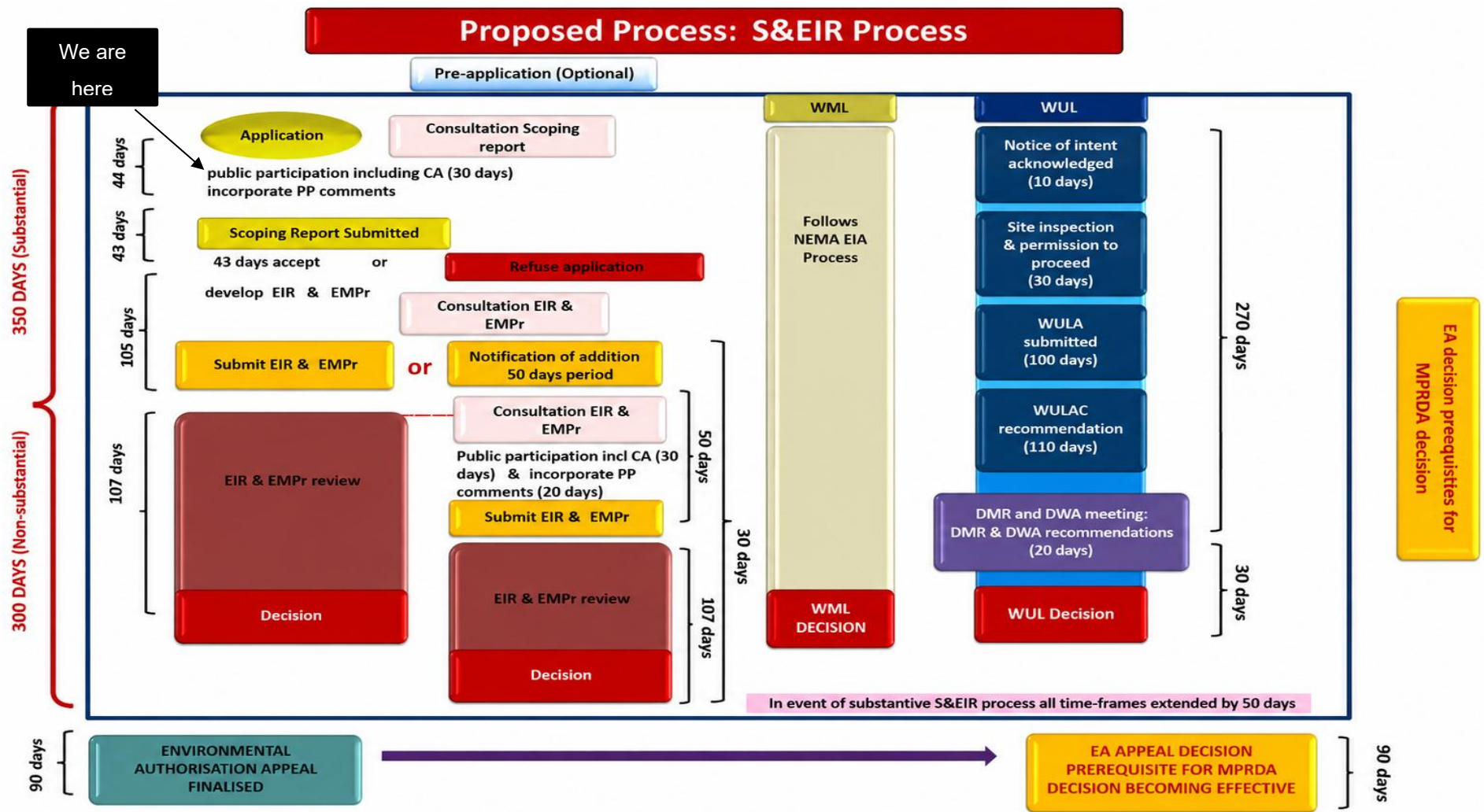


Figure 2: Scoping and Environmental Impact Report Phase for the Integrated Environmental Authorisation Process

8 PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROCESS

The public participation process during the Integrated Environmental Assessment & Waste Management License Application phase will enable I&APs to influence the course of the technical investigations and to review the findings of the independent studies that are undertaken. The environmental consultants will correspond directly with registered I&APs at various stages during the process to keep them informed of progress in the study and the timing of opportunities to be involved.

The public participation process for the proposed Medupi WFGD waste disposal sites will be comprehensive, which will allow the following:

- to provide for the opportunity for all role players, including potential and I&APs, EAPs, state departments, organs of state, and the competent authority (CA) to obtain clear, accurate and understandable information about the environmental impacts of the proposed activity or implications of a decision;
- to provide for role-players to voice their support, concerns and questions regarding the project, application or decision;
- to provide the opportunity for role-players to suggest ways for reducing or mitigating any negative impacts of the project and for enhancing its positive impacts;
- to enable the person conducting PP to incorporate the needs, preferences and values of potential or I&AP's into its proposed development that becomes the subject of an application for an integrated environmental authorisation (IEA);
- to provide opportunities for clearing up misunderstandings about technical issues, resolving disputes and reconciling conflicting interests;
- to encourage transparency and accountability in decision-making.
- to contribute toward maintaining a healthy, vibrant democracy; and
- to give effect to the requirement for procedural fairness of administrative action as contained in the Promotion of Administrative Justice Act, 2000 (Act No. 3 of 2000)

The steps in which the public participation process will be undertaken are outlined below:

- Letters of invitation will be accompanied by this BID and a comment sheet, which will be distributed via emails and hand-delivery to adjacent landowners, stakeholders and Organs of State of the proposed development.
- Site notices will be erected at prominent points along the properties and neighbouring areas in accordance with the requirements of the Regulations, to announce the project.
- All issues received from stakeholders will be captured in the Comments and Response Report (CRR), which will be used to screen and prioritise issues for evaluation.
- Appropriate participation measures will be put in place to deal with the range of cultural and language requirements of I&APs.

8.1 How to Participate

- Respond (by phone, fax or e-mail) to our invitation for your participation, which has been advertised in the printed media.
- Mail, fax, or e-mail the attached Registration and Comment Form to Selahle CP.
- Contact us telephonically should you have a query, comment or require further project information.

8.2 Your comments are important

Your comments and raised issues will be evaluated during the Integrated Environmental Authorisation (EA) and the Waste Management License processes. You are requested to complete the enclosed registration form and comment sheet. Use the contact details below in this document to make any comments or raise issues.

By completing and submitting the accompanying Registration and Comment Form, you automatically register yourself as an I&AP for this proposed project, ensuring that your comments and/or concerns raised regarding the proposed project will be noted. The public participation consultants will respond to all comments and queries received during the course of the project. Use the contact details below to send your comments. This Public Participation phase will run from, **Monday, 18 May 2026, to Wednesday, 17 June 2026.**

Please contact the Public Participation office as indicated below. The PP documents can be obtained by scanning the QR Code below.

Public Participation – Contact Details	Scan the QR Code for more information and project documents
Contact Person (s): Shonisani Selahle / Sibongile Hamisi/ Botlhale Phiri	
Tel No: 011 026 2560	
Cell & WhatsApp No: 079 569 5277	
Fax No: 086 532 0398	
Email: ppp@scprojects.co.za	
Postal Address: P. O. Box 1059, Halfway House, 1685	

9 NEXT STEP

The next phase of the Public Participation Process will be releasing the Draft Scoping Report for review and comment. Registered I&APs will be afforded another 30 days to review and comment on the report. During this period, public meetings will be conducted, and all registered I&APs will be invited to attend Public Meetings where the summary of the potential environmental impacts, as documented in the DSR, will be presented and discussed. Dates of the DSR review period and public meetings will be communicated in due course.

Table 4: Possible locations where the Draft Scoping Report can be reviewed;

VENUE	CONTACT DETAILS
1. Lephalale Local Municipality, Civic Center, Onverwacht, Cnr Joe Slovo and Douwater Road, Lephalale	Tel.: 014 762 1409
2. Marapong Community Library, 143 Chris Hani Street, Marapong	Tel.: 014 768 3927
3. Lephalale Farmers' Association, NTK Building, 1 Jan Louis Botha Avenue, Lephalale	Tel.: 014 763 1888
4. SCP Website – Public Documents https://www.scprojects.co.za/publicdocuments.html	Tel.: 011 026 2560 Cell.: 079 569 5277

AFRIKAANS

	Agtergrond Inligtings Dokument	
	Raport en Dokument	
	0001-PR-001	
	Rev 1	
	Selahle Consultancy & Projects Pty Ltd	

AGTERGROND INLIGTINGS DOKUMENT

VIR DIE GEÏNTEGREERDE

OMGEWINGSMAGTIGING,

AFVALBESTUURSLISENSIE-AANSOEK VIR DIE

VOORGESTELDE NAT ROONGAS-ONTSWAWELING

(WVGA) AFVALVERWYDERINGSAAANLEGINGS VIR

DIE MEDUPI-KRAGSTASIE GELEË BINNE DIE

JURISDIKSIE VAN DIE LEPHALALE PLAASLIKE

MUNISIPALITEIT,

LIMPOPO-PROVINSIE

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1 INLEIDING

Selahle Consultancy and Projects (Edms) Bpk (hierna verwys as SCP) is deur Eskom Holdings SOC Beperk (hierna verwys as die Aansoeker) as 'n Onafhanklike Omgewingsassesseringspraktisyn (OAP) aangestel om die Geïntegreerde Omgewingsmagtiging, Afvalbestuurslisensie en Watergebruikslisensie-aansoeke vir die voorgestelde Nat Rookgas-ontswaeling (WVGA) Stortingsterreine vir die Medupi-kragstasie onder die jurisdiksie van die Lephalale Plaaslike Munisipaliteit, Limpopo Provinsie, te onderneem.

Die voorgestelde projek vereis magtiging kragtens die Nasionale Omgewingsbestuurswet, 1998 (Wet Nr. 107 van 1998) (NEMA) en die Nasionale Omgewingsbestuur: Afvalwet, 2008 (Wet Nr. 59 van 2008) (NEM: WA) om nakoming van Omgewings- en Afvalbestuurswetgewing te verseker. Die Bevoegde Owerheid vir die vereiste Magtiging en Lisensie is die Departement van Bosbou, Visserye en die Omgewing (DFFE). Alle relevante wetgewing sal geraadpleeg en nagekom word tydens die Omgewingsimpakstudie (OIE) proses.

2 DOEL VAN HIERDIE DOKUMENT

Die doel van hierdie Agtergrondinligtingsdokument (BID) is om inligting aan Belanghebbende en/of Geaffekteerde Partye (B&GP's) te verskaf oor die voorgestelde Konstruksie van die WFGD-afvalverwyderingsfasiliteite vir die Medupi-kragstasie.

Hierdie BID het ook ten doel om die Openbare Deelnameproses te verduidelik wat voorgeskryf word deur Regulasies 40-44 van die OIE-regulasies, 2014, soos gewysig uitgevaardig kragtens NEMA, wat alle B&GP's nooi om kwessies te opper, kommentaar te lewer, te reageer en navraag te doen oor bekommernisse rakende die voorgestelde projek.

Hierdie BID sal B&GP's van die volgende voorsien:

- Die oorsig van die voorgestelde WFGD-afvalverwyderingsfasiliteite by die Medupi-kragstasie.
- Die status van die Geïntegreerde Magtigingsproses.

Hierdie BID sal ook B&GP's die geleentheid bied om:

- Registreer behoorlik as 'n B&GP in die Openbare Deelnameproses (PPP).
- Verstaan die Geïntegreerde Omgewingsmagtigingsproses om effektief deel te neem.
- Raak kommerwekkende kwessies aan en/of dien voorstelle in om die voorgestelde projek te verbeter, en
- Dra plaaslike kennis by.

3 PROJEKAGTERGROND

Medupi is 'n steenkoolkragstasie wat deel vorm van Eskom se kapitaaluitbreidingsprogram, en dit het 'n geïnstalleerde kapasiteit van ses (6) x 794 Megawatt (MW) eenhede en maak gebruik van superkritiese ketel- en turbinetegnologieë wat ontwerp is om teen hoër temperature en druk te werk. Hierdie tegnologie maak voorsiening vir maksimum doeltreffendheid van die kragstasie. Die kragstasie het 'n ontwerpleeftyd van 50 jaar, en hierdie ses eenhede is ontwerp en gebou om die installering van 'n Nat Rookgas-Ontzwavelingstegnologie (WFGD) te akkommodeer wat kalksteen as 'n sorbent gebruik. In hierdie stelsel word rookgas eers gefiltreer deur Pulse Jet Fabric Filters (PJFF's), en dan geskrop in 'n SO₂ - absorbeerder waar kalksteenslurry met SO₂ reageer om gips te vorm, wat versamel en verwerk word.

Die Kragstasie werk tans onder 'n Atmosferiese Emissielisensie (AEL Nr. H16/1/13-AEL/M1/R1), uitgereik op 1 Desember 2020, wat deurlopende werking van SO₂ -verminderingstelsels op al ses eenhede vereis. Om te voldoen aan die AEL en Minimum Emissiestandaard (MES), moes 'n SO₂ -verminderingstegnologie dus op die ses eenhede geïnstalleer word. Eskom Holdings SOC Limited (die Aansoeker) het aansoek gedoen om Omgewingsmagtiging (EA) met verwysingsnommer 14/12/16/3/3/2/1060 van die Departement van Omgewing (DEA), nou bekend as die Departement van Bosbou, Visserye en die Omgewing (DFFE), en dit verkry vir die Opknapping van 'n WFGD-stelsel in die Medupi-kragstasie. Die EA is op 6 September 2018 toegestaan, terwyl 'n wysiging vir die verlenging van 6 September 2018 tot 6 September 2028 toegestaan is (DEA REF: 14/12/16/3/3/2/1060-AM1) op 10 Augustus 2023.

4 PROJEKLISSING

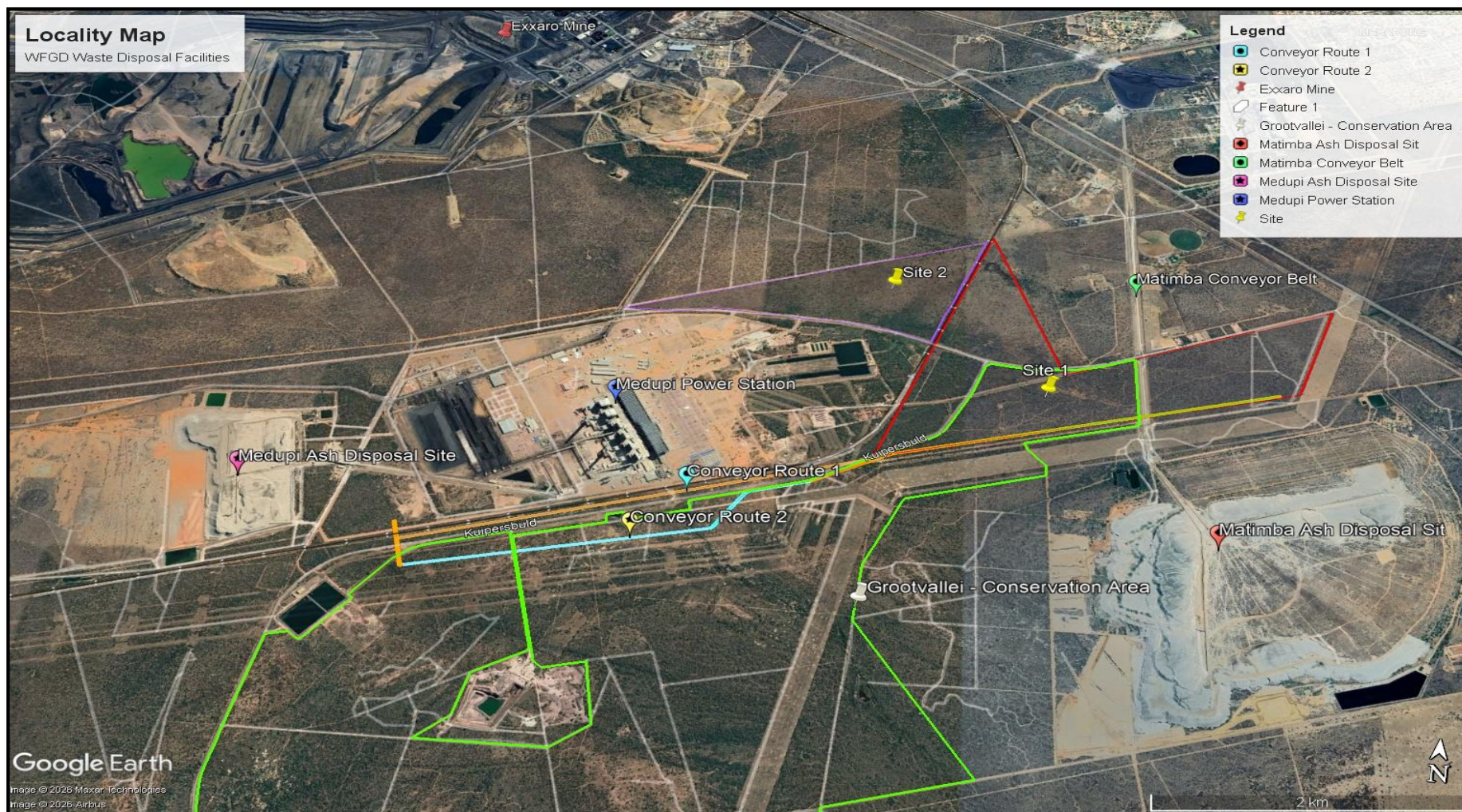
Medupi-kragstasie is geleë in Wyk 15, ongeveer 20 km noordwes van Onverwacht-dorp in Lephalale, 60 km wes van die Botswana-wesgrens. Die kragstasie is geleë binne die jurisdiksie van die Lephalale Plaaslike Munisipaliteit, onder die Waterberg-distriksmunisipaliteit in die Limpopo-provinsie, Suid-Afrika (verwys na Figuur 1). Die terrein kan bereik word via die R510-pad.

Die voorgestelde projek sal twee (2) alternatiewe grondpersele en twee roetes vir die vervoer van die afval ondersoek, wat altesaam vier grondpersele sal oorskry, maar binne die Eskom-serwituut in die Lephalale Plaaslike Munisipaliteit bly. Die koördinate van die vier grondpersele is soos volg (verwys na die tabelle en lokaliteitskaart hieronder).

Tabel 1: Koördinate van grondpersele

GRONDPERSELLE	KOÖRDINATE	PLAASNAME	GRONDPERSELGROOTTE
VOORKEUR TERREIN	A: 23°41'4.60"S 27°35'22.65"E B: 23°42'20.54"S 27°34'51.73"O C: 23°41'53.38"S 27°36'41.02"O D: 23°41'24.01"S 27°36'53.19"O E: 23°41'51.41"S 27°35'41.25"E	Gedeelte 9 van Hanglip 508 LQ	295,66 ha

GRONDPERSELLE	KOÖRDINATE	PLAASNAME	GRONDPERSELGROOTTE
ALTERNATIEWE TERREIN	A: 23°41'36.29"S 27°33'43.05"E B: 23°41'43.52"S 27°35'5.56"O C: 23°41'3.98"S 27°35'20.02"O	Naaw Ontkomen 509 LQ	134.79 Ha
ROETE 1	Begin: 23°42'56.55"S 27°32'58.25"O Middel : 23°42'24.75"S 27°34'47.05"O Einde: 23°41'54.47"S 27°36'35.95"O	Naaw Ontkomen 509 LQ	6.51 km
ROETE 2	Begin: 23°42'51.75"S 27°32'55.48"O Middel: 23°42'51.68"S 27°33'51.35"O Einde: 23°42'24.75"S 27°34'47.05"O	Kuipersbult 511 LQ	4.57 km



Figuur 1: Eskom Afvalverwydering Grondpersele Lokaleiteitskaart

5 BEHOEFTE VAN DIE VOORGESTELDE PROJEK

Die gemagtigde WFGD-stelsel sal drie (3) afvalstrome produseer, naamlik: **Gips, Chemiese Soute en Slyk**, wat vereis dat Eskom aangewese wegdoeningsfasiliteite moet vestig om die neweprodukte wat uit die proses gegenereer sal word, te akkommodeer en te bestuur. Twee (2) grondpersele is geïdentifiseer en word as geskik beskou vir die wegdoening van hierdie neweprodukte, na 'n terreinondersoek en uitvoerbaarheidsassessering wat onderneem is om hul geskiktheid te evalueer en te bevestig.

Die voorgestelde WFGD-afvalverwyderingsfasiliteite vir die Medupi-kragstasie sal uit die volgende infrastruktuur bestaan:

- Stortingsterreine vir neweproduk-afvalstrome: Gips, Chemiese Soute en Chemiese Slik
- Stormwaterinfrastruktuur
- Afvalwaterinfrastruktuur
- Afvalvervoerstelsel
 - Tydelike toegangspaaie tydens konstruksie
 - Tydelike terreinpaaie tydens konstruksie
 - Permanente toegangspaaie
 - Onderhouds- en bedryfspaaie (tydelik en permanent)
- Dienste insluitend elektrisiteit, dreineringslyne, wat vuilwaterdamme en watervoorsiening insluit.
- Ander Geassosieerde Infrastruktuur
 - Onderdreineringsstelsel
 - Gekompakteerde kleilaag
 - HDPE-voering
 - Lekdeteksielaag
 - Dreineringslaag met geperforeerde pype
 - Vuilwaterstelsel
 - Besoedelingsbeheerdam (BKD)
 - Terugkeerwaterdam (RWD)
 - Skoon waterstelsel
 - Afleidingswalme en -kanale
 - Stormwaterskeiding (in lyn met Beste Praktykryglyne onder die Nasionale Waterwet)
 - Noodinperkingsgebiede
 - Grondwatermoniteringsboorgate (opwaarts en afwaarts)
 - Oppervlakwatermonsternemingspunte
 - Lekdeteksiestelsels
 - Terreinkantore/beheerkamer
 - Weegbrug (indien nodig)
 - Werkswinkel/onderhoudsarea
 - Sekuriteitsheinings en toegangsbeheer.

6 WETLIKE VEREISTES

Om voldoening aan alle wetlike vereistes van die voorgestelde ontwikkeling te verseker, is die Geïntegreerde Omgewingsmagtigingsproses onderhewig aan voldoening aan die volgende Wette, Regulasies, Norme en Standaarde:

- a) Wet op Nasionale Omgewingsbestuur, 1998 (Wet Nr. 107 van 1998);
 - i. OIB-regulasies, 2014 (soos gewysig); en
- b) Wet op Nasionale Omgewingsbestuur en Afval (NEM: WA), 2008 (Wet Nr. 59 van 2008)
 - i. Nasionale Norme en Standaarde vir die Assessering van Afval vir Stortingsterreinverwydering, 2013
 - ii. Nasionale Norme en Standaarde vir die Verwydering van Afval na Stortingsterreine, 2013
 - iii. Nasionale Norme en Standaarde vir die Berging van Afval, 2013
- c) Nasionale Waterwet, Nr. 36 van 1998

6.1 Wet op Nasionale Omgewingsbestuur, 1998 (Wet Nr. 107 van 1998)

Artikel 24 van die NEMA vereis dat sekere gelyste aktiwiteite, wat 'n impak op die omgewing kan hê, die behoefte aan omgewingsmagtiging van 'n relevante bevoegde owerheid aanwakker voordat met enige van die gelyste aktiwiteite begin word. Sulke aktiwiteite word gelys onder Regulasies Lyskennisgewing 1 GNR 324, Lyskennisgewing 2 GNR 325 en Lyskennisgewing 3 GNR 327 van die OIE-regulasies, 2014 (soos gewysig) kragtens NEMA, 1998.

Die voorgestelde WFGD-stortingsterreine en geassosieerde infrastruktuur vereis Omgewingsmagtiging ingevolge die OIB-regulasies, 2014, van DFFE.

Die OIB-proses vir die voorgestelde WFDG-stortingsterreine sal die Omvangsbepaling- en Omgewingsimpakverslag (O&OIV)-proses volg, wat van toepassing is op alle projekte wat waarskynlik beduidende omgewingsimpakte sal hê as gevolg van hul aard of omvang. Dit is aktiwiteite wat verband hou met potensieel hoë vlakke van omgewingsagteruitgang, of aktiwiteite waarvan die impakte nie maklik voorspel kan word nie.

Daarom sal kommentaarowerhede soos die Departement van Water en Sanitasie (DWS), die Limpopo Departement van Ekonomiese Ontwikkeling, Omgewing en Toerisme (LEDET), Waterberg Distriksmunisipaliteit, Padagentskap Limpopo en die Lephalale Plaaslike Munisipaliteit, om maar 'n paar te noem, gekontak word gedurende die hele OIB-proses vir die voorgestelde projek.

Tabel 2: Geaktiveerde aktiwiteite ingevolge OIB-regulasies, 2014 – Regeringskennisgewings 325, 326 en 327 van 2017

Aktiwiteitsnommer(s)	Gelyste aktiwiteit	Beskrywing van die projekaktiwiteit wat die gelyste aktiwiteit veroorsaak
Relevante Basiese Assesseringsaktiwiteit(e) soos uiteengesit in Lyskennisgewing 1 van die OIB-regulasies, 2014, soos gewysig		
Aktiwiteit 9	Die ontwikkeling van infrastruktuur wat	Stormwaterinfrastruktuur sal benodig

Aktiwiteitsnommer(s)	Gelyste aktiwiteit	Beskrywing van die projekaktiwiteit wat die gelyste aktiwiteit veroorsaak
	meer as 1 000 meter lank is vir die grootmaatvervoer van water of stormwater- (i) met 'n interne deursnee van 0.36 meter of meer; of (ii) met 'n piekdeurset van 120 liter per sekonde of meer; uitgesonderd waar- (a) sodanige infrastruktuur is vir die grootmaatvervoer van water of stormwater of stormwaterdreinerings binne 'n padreserwe of spoorlynreserwe; of (b) waar sodanige ontwikkeling binne 'n stedelike gebied sal plaasvind.	word in en om die afvalstortingsterrein(e) op 'n grondperseel van ongeveer 280 hektaar. Die uitleg sal die omvang en grootte van hierdie pypleidings bepaal.
Aktiwiteit 10	Die ontwikkeling en verwante bedryf van infrastruktuur wat meer as 1 000 meter lank is vir die grootmaatvervoer van riool, afvalwater, proseswater, afvalwater, terugvloeewater, industriële afvoer of slyk- (i) met 'n interne deursnee van 0.36 meter of meer; of (ii) met 'n piekdeurset van 120 liter per sekonde of meer; uitgesonderd waar- (a) sodanige infrastruktuur is vir die grootmaatvervoer van riool, afvalwater, proseswater, afvalwater, terugvloeewater, industriële afvoer of slyk binne 'n padreserwe of spoorlynreserwe; of (b) waar sodanige ontwikkeling binne 'n stedelike gebied sal plaasvind.	1. Die vervoerbandlengte vir gips sal ongeveer 10.5 km wees. 2. Grootmaatvervoer van slyk vanaf die tussentydse afvalverwyderingsfasiliteit. Die benaderde lengte sal 8.2 km wees met 'n deursnee van 100 NB. 3. Die lengte van die infrastruktuur wat chemiese soute sal vervoer, sal ongeveer 8,2 km wees.
Aktiwiteit 12	Die ontwikkeling van – (ii) infrastruktuur of strukture met 'n fisiese voetspoor van 100 vierkante meter of meer, waar sodanige ontwikkeling plaasvind- (a) binne 'n waterloop; (b) voor 'n terugslag in ontwikkeling; of (c) indien geen ontwikkelingsterugtrekking bestaan nie, binne 32 meter van 'n waterloop, gemeet vanaf die rand van 'n waterloop.	Sommige van die gebiede waar daar dreineringslyne of waterlope is, sal beïnvloed word deur die ontwikkeling van 'n pad of lineêre infrastruktuur, wat werk binne die waterloop of sy buffer sal vereis.
Aktiwiteit 19	Die invul of storting van enige materiaal	Sommige van die gebiede waar daar

Aktiwiteitsnommer(s)	Gelyste aktiwiteit	Beskrywing van die projekaktiwiteit wat die gelyste aktiwiteit veroorsaak
	van meer as 10 kubieke meter in, of die baggering, uitgrawing, verwydering of verskuiwing van grond, sand, skulpe, skulpgruis, klippies of rots van meer as 10 kubieke meter uit 'n waterloop, maar uitgesluit waar sodanige invul, storting, baggering, uitgrawing, verwydering of verskuiwing-	dreineringslyne of waterlope is, sal beïnvloed word deur die ontwikkeling van 'n pad of lineêre infrastruktuur, wat die invul of storting van materiaal van meer as 10 kubieke meter in die waterloop sal vereis.
Aktiwiteit 24	Die ontwikkeling van 'n pad- (i) waarvoor 'n omgewingsmagtiging verkry is vir die rotebepaling ingevolge aktiwiteit 5 in Goewermentskennisgewing 387 van 2006 of aktiwiteit 18 in Goewermentskennisgewing 545 van 2010; of (ii) met 'n reservaat wyer as 13.5 meter, of waar geen reservaat bestaan waar die pad wyer as 8 meter is nie ; maar uitgesluit 'n pad- (a) wat geïdentifiseer en ingesluit is in aktiwiteit 27 in Lyskennisgewing 2 van 2014; (b) waar die hele pad binne 'n stedelike gebied val; of (c) wat 1 kilometer of korter is	Die voorstel behels die ontwikkeling van toegangspaaie wat vanaf Medupi -kragstasie na die voorgestelde stortingsterrein sal loop, sowel as interne paaie. Die benaderde/tipiese afmetings van die pad met 'n enkele baan per rigting en uitgesluit die vervoerbande en ander dienste (dreineringslyne, duikers, ens.) langs die serwituut van die pad word soos volg beraam: 1. Elke afgelê baan 3.5m-6m 2. Elke skouer = 1m-2m 3. Totale breedte =12m+4m=16m 4. Die beraamde afstand vanaf die onmiddellike stortingsterrein tot die verste punt in die 6 slyk-, sout- en gipsterreine is ongeveer 8,2 km of 10,5 km lank. Hierdie is onderhewig aan bevestiging tydens gedetailleerde ontwerp.
Aktiwiteit 28	Residensiële, gemengde, kleinhandel-, kommersiële, industriële of institusionele ontwikkelings waar sodanige grond op of na 1 April 1998 vir landbou, wildboerdery , perdrydoeleindes of bebossing gebruik is en waar sodanige ontwikkeling: (i) binne 'n stedelike gebied sal plaasvind, waar die totale grond wat ontwikkel moet word groter as 5 hektaar is; of (ii) buite 'n stedelike	Die voorgestelde terrein beslaan ongeveer 290 hektaar grond wat vir landbou gebruik is.

Aktiwiteitsnommer(s)	Gelyste aktiwiteit	Beskrywing van die projekaktiwiteit wat die gelyste aktiwiteit veroorsaak
	gebied sal plaasvind, waar die totale grond wat ontwikkel moet word groter as 1 hektaar is ; uitgesluit waar sodanige grond reeds vir residensiële, gemengde, kleinhandel-, kommersiële, industriële of institusionele doeleindes ontwikkel is.	
Relevante Omvangbepaling en OIB-aktiwiteit(e) soos uiteengesit in Lyskennisgewing 2 van die OIB-regulasies, 2014 soos gewysig		
Aktiwiteit 6	Die ontwikkeling van fasiliteite of infrastruktuur vir enige proses of aktiwiteit wat 'n permit of lisensie of 'n gewysigde permit of lisensie vereis ingevolge nasionale of provinsiale wetgewing wat die opwekking of vrystelling van emissies, besoedeling of afvalwater beheer, uitgesluit- (i) aktiwiteite wat geïdentifiseer en ingesluit is in Lyskennisgewing 1 van 2014; (ii) aktiwiteite wat ingesluit is in die lys van afvalbestuursaktiwiteite wat gepubliseer is ingevolge artikel 19 van die Nasionale Omgewingsbestuur: Afvalwet, 2008 (Wet 59 van 2008), in welke geval die Nasionale Omgewingsbestuur: Afvalwet, 2008, van toepassing is; (iii) die ontwikkeling van fasiliteite of infrastruktuur vir die behandeling van afvalwater, besoedelde water, afvalwater of rioolvuil waar sulke fasiliteite 'n daaglikse deurvloeikapasiteit van 2 000 kubieke meter of minder het; of (iv) waar die ontwikkeling direk verband hou met akwakultuurfasiliteite of -infrastruktuur waar die afvalwater-afvoerkapasiteit nie 50 kubieke meter per dag sal oorskry nie.	Die uitsluiting is van toepassing op (ii), wat nog geïnterpreteer moet word vir (iii) – omvang moet bevestig word Geen afvalbehandeling sal as deel van die omvang gedoen word nie.
Aktiwiteit 7	Die ontwikkeling en verwante bedryf van fasiliteite of infrastruktuur vir die	Die vervoer van afval deur middel van pyplyne is een van die

Aktiwiteitsnommer(s)	Gelyste aktiwiteit	Beskrywing van die projekaktiwiteit wat die gelyste aktiwiteit veroorsaak
	grootmaatvervoer van gevaarlike goedere - (i) in gasvorm, buite 'n industriële kompleks, met behulp van pypleidings, langer as 1 000 meter, met 'n deursetkapasiteit van meer as 700 ton per dag; (ii) in vloeibare vorm, buite 'n industriële kompleks, met behulp van pypleidings, langer as 1 000 meter, met 'n deursetkapasiteit van meer as 50 kubieke meter per dag; of (iii) in vaste vorm, buite 'n industriële kompleks, met behulp van kabelbane of vervoerbande met 'n deursetkapasiteit van meer as 50 ton per dag.	oorweegde alternatiewe vir die voorgestelde ontwikkeling. Die lewensvatbaarheid van hierdie alternatief sal beoordeel word.
Aktiwiteit 15	Die skoonmaak van 'n gebied van 20 hektaar of meer inheemse plantegroei, uitgesonderd waar sodanige skoonmaak van inheemse plantegroei vereis word vir- (i) die onderneming van 'n lineêre aktiwiteit; of (ii) onderhoudsdoeleindes wat onderneem word in ooreenstemming met 'n onderhoudsbestuursplan.	Die voorstel sal die skoonmaak van ongeveer 290 hektaar inheemse plantegroei behels om die ontwikkeling van afvalstortingsterreine en verwante infrastruktuur moontlik te maak.
Noteringskennisgewing 3 van die OIB-regulasies, 2014 soos gewysig Volgens die Limpopo Bewaringsplan, v2, val die Medupi-gebied in Lephalale binne ESA, en hierdie veroorsaak geen aktiwiteite binne geografiese gebiede nie.		

6.2 Nasionale Omgewingsbestuur: Afvalwet, 2008 (Wet Nr. 59 van 2008) – NEM: WA

Met die proklamasie van die Nasionale Omgewingsbestuursafvalwet (NEM: WA), nr. 59 van 2008, word alle afvalverwante aktiwiteite wat voorheen onder die Nasionale Omgewingsbestuurswet gelys is, afgeskaf.

(NEMA), No. 107 van 1998, is herroep en word nou onder die NEM: WA gelys.

Artikel 19(1) van NEM: WA beklemtoon alle afvalbestuursaktiwiteite wat 'n afvalbestuurslisensie van 'n relevante owerheid vereis voordat met die aktiwiteite begin word. Sulke afvalbestuursaktiwiteite word gelys onder Goewermentskennisgewing R.718, tesame met die Norme en Standaarde, 2013. **Kategorie A** identifiseer aktiwiteite wat 'n Basiese Assesseringsproses vereis, en **Kategorie B** identifiseer alle aktiwiteite wat 'n volledige Omvangbepaling- en Omgewingsimpakverslagproses vereis.

As sodanig, ingevolge die genoemde GN R718, het die voorgestelde projek aktiwiteite wat onder kategorie B gelys word, wat 'n volledige Omvangbepaling- en Omgewingsimpakstudieverslag vereis.

Tabel 3: Gelyste aktiwiteite wat ingevolge GN R718 van die NEM: WA geaktiveer is

Aktiwiteitsnommer(s)	Gelyste aktiwiteit	Beskrywing van die projekaktiwiteit wat die gelyste aktiwiteit veroorsaak
Aktiwiteitsnommers (soos gelys in die lys van afvalbestuuraktiwiteite): Kategorie B		
(1)	Die berging van gevaarlike afval in strandmere, uitgesluit die berging van afvalwater, afvalwater of riool.	Berging van slyk.
(4)	Die behandeling van gevaarlike afval deur enige vorm van behandeling by 'n fasiliteit wat meer as 1 ton per dag verwerk, bereken as 'n maandelikse gemiddelde, uitgesluit die behandeling van afvalwater, afvalwater, riool of organiese afval deur kompostering of enige ander organiese afvalbehandeling.	Behandeling van slyk.
(7)	Die wegdoening van enige hoeveelheid gevaarlike afval op grond.	Die wegdoening van gips, chemiese soute en chemiese slyk op land.
(10)	Die konstruksie van 'n fasiliteit vir 'n afvalbestuursaktiwiteit gelys in Kategorie B van hierdie Bylae (nie in isolasie tot geassosieerde afvalbestuursaktiwiteit nie).	Die konstruksie van 'n stortingsterrein vir al drie afvalstowwe en gepaardgaande infrastruktuur. Die tipe afval sal bepaal word volgens die Afvalwet.
Aktiwiteitsnommers (soos gelys in die lys van afvalbestuuraktiwiteite): Kategorie C		
(1)	Die berging van algemene afval by 'n fasiliteit wat die kapasiteit het om meer as 100 m ² algemene afval op enige gegewe tydstip te berg, uitgesluit die berging van afval in strandmere of tydelike berging van sulke afval.	Die berging, insluitend tydelike berging, van algemene afval soos gips, soute en slyk van die WFGD-proses voor wegdoening op die perseel. Afvalbepaling moet gedoen word.
(2)	Die berging van gevaarlike afval by 'n fasiliteit wat die kapasiteit het om meer as 80 m ² gevaarlike afval op enige gegewe tydstip te berg, uitgesluit die berging van gevaarlike afval in strandmere of tydelike berging van sulke afval.	Die berging, insluitend tydelike berging, van gevaarlike afval soos gips, soute en slyk van die WFGD-proses voor wegdoening op die terrein.

6.3 Nasionale Waterwet, 1998 (Wet Nr. 36 van 1998) – NWA

Die voorgestelde ontwikkeling sal 'n Watergebruikslisensie-aansoek vereis ingevolge Artikel 21 van die Nasionale Waterwet, 1998 (Wet Nr. 36 van 1998). Die geoormerkte grondpersele is geleë in gebiede met 'n aantal klein riviere, dreineringslyne, panne en watermassas. Verder kan ander grondwaterbronne ook deur die voorgestelde ontwikkeling en die bedryf daarvan beïnvloed word.

Die WULA-proses sal egter nie gelyktydig met hierdie Geïntegreerde Omgewingsmagtigingsproses loop nie, aangesien die Aansoeker steeds ander tegniese inligting rakende die WUL-aansoek finaliseer.

7 FASE VIR OIB

Omvangbepaling en Omgewingsimpakbepaling (OIB) is belangrike komponente van die omgewingsbestuursproses, veral in grootskaalse ontwikkelingsprojekte. Die omvangbepaling definieer die parameters van die OIB-studie deur belangrike omgewingskwessies te identifiseer, terwyl die OIB die potensiële omgewingsimpakte van 'n voorgestelde projek beoordeel en aanbevelings verskaf vir die minimalisering of versagting van daardie impakte. Hierdie proses word beheer deur NEMA en Regulasies 21 en 23 van die OIB-regulasies, 2014 (soos gewysig). Die proses bestaan uit twee fases:

7.1 Omvangsfase

Omvangbepaling is die aanvanklike fase van die Omgewingsimpakbepalingsproses. Dit is die proses om die ruimtelike en temporale grense, projekalternatiewe en sleutelkwessies wat in 'n OIB aangespreek moet word, te bepaal. Die primêre doel van omvangbepaling is om die omgewingsbepaling te fokus op die sleutelkwessies wat in die OIB ondersoek moet word en wat besluitneming sal beïnvloed. Die Omvangbepalingsverslag en Studieplan vir die OIB sal aan die DFFE voorgelê word vir hersiening en aanvaarding. Die uitkomst van die omvangbepalingsproses help met die ontwerp van 'n omvattende OIB-studie wat alle beduidende omgewingsimpakte van die projek aanspreek. Die Omvangbepalingsfase is daarop gemik om die volgende aan te spreek:

- Dit is 'n oop proses wat die owerhede, voorstander en belanghebbendes betrek.
- Uitvoerbare alternatiewe word geïdentifiseer en gekies vir verdere assessering.
- Belangrike kenmerke van die geïmpakteerde omgewing word geïdentifiseer.
- Belangrike kwessies wat in die assesseringsprosedure ondersoek moet word, word geïdentifiseer.
- Dit bied die basis vir die bepaling van verwysingsterme vir die assesseringsprosedure.
- Identifiseer die Belanghebbende en Geïmpakteerde Partye en relevante owerhede deur 'n Openbare Deelnameproses uit te voer. Hierdie openbare deelnameproses sluit in:
 - Verspreiding van hierdie Agtergrondinligtingsdokument en Uitnodigingsbriewe om deel te neem aan die voorgestelde projek PP-proses
 - Plasing van Terreinkenningsgewings in die nabyheid van die studiegebiede
 - Publikasie van koerantadvertensies in plaaslike koerante wat in die omgewing gelees word
 - Om B&GP's die geleentheid te bied om die Konsep-Omvangverslag (DSR) te hersien en kommentaar daarop te lewer
 - Hou van openbare en fokusgroepvergaderings

- Identifiseer potensiële omgewingsimpakte deur die Openbare Deelnameproses en Onderzoek.
- Indiening van finale Omvangsbepalingsverslag met Studieplan vir OIB
- Kennisgewing van die uitslag van die omvangsondersoek aan alle geregistreerde B&GP's via nuusbriewe.

7.2 Omgewingsimpakstudiefase

'n Omgewingsimpakstudie (OIS) is 'n proses wat gebruik word om die potensiële omgewingsimpakte wat tydens die Omvangsfase geïdentifiseer is, te evalueer deur middel van spesialisassesserings en openbare deelname. Die proses behels die assessering van die betekenis van potensiële impakte en die identifisering van toepaslike maatreëls om positiewe impakte te verbeter terwyl negatiewe impakte vermy, geminimaliseer of versag word. Tipies word 'n OIS ingelig deur 'n reeks spesialisstudies, met die bevindinge en uitkomst van die assessering wat saamgestel en aangebied word in 'n Omgewingsimpakverslag (OIS). Hierdie proses is daarop gemik om beide positiewe en negatiewe omgewingsimpakte van 'n voorgestelde projek te voorspel en maniere te vind om nadelige impakte te verminder, projekte te vorm om by die plaaslike omgewing te pas en die voorspellings en opsies aan besluitnemers voor te lê. Hierdie instrument is ontwerp om projekspesifiek en terreinspesifiek te wees. Verder volg hierdie proses die Studieplan wat deur die Bevoegde Owerheid aanvaar is. Die Omgewingsbestuursprogram sal ook saamgestel word, wat sal voorskryf hoe 'n aktiwiteit bestuur moet word om potensiële impakte op die omgewing te minimaliseer en voordele dwarsdeur die lewensiklus van die aktiwiteit te verbeter. Die EMPr het ook ten doel om te verseker dat aan die magtigingsvoorwaardes wat met 'n projek verband hou, voldoen word, en kan toegepas word op die konstruksie-, vestigings-, operasionele of ontmantelingsfases van 'n aktiwiteit.

In hierdie geval sal die Omgewingsimpakverslag (OIV)-fase vir die voorgestelde Medupi WFGD-stortterreine die volgende behels, maar nie beperk tot nie:

- Die uitvoering van Spesialisstudies wat geïdentifiseer is deur die Siftingsverslag, die Omvangsfase en die Verwysingsvoorwaardes van die Aansoeker
- Terugvoer oor vordering aan belanghebbendes en vennootskappe
- Om B&GP's en belanghebbendes toe te laat om die konsep-OIV te hersien en daarop kommentaar te lewer
- Openbare en Fokusgroepvergadering met Belanghebbendes en B&GP's
- Indiening van Finale OIV aan DFFE vir besluitnemingsdoeleindes
- Kennisgewing van Finale OIV aan DFFE aan alle Belanghebbendes en B&GP's

Die figuur hieronder dui die stappe aan wat onderneem is en die volgende stappe wat in die Omvangbepaling- en Omgewingsimpakverslagfase onderneem moet word.

8 OPENBARE DEELNAMEPROSES

Die proses van openbare deelname tydens die Geïntegreerde Omgewingsassessering- en Afvalbestuurlisensie-aansoekfase sal B&GP's in staat stel om die verloop van die tegniese ondersoek te beïnvloed en die bevindinge van die onafhanklike studies wat onderneem word, te hersien. Die omgewingskonsultante sal direk met geregistreerde B&GP's in verskillende stadiums gedurende die proses korrespondeer om hulle op hoogte te hou van die vordering in die studie en die tydskerekening van geleenthede om betrokke te raak.

Die openbare deelnameproses vir die voorgestelde Medupi WFGD-afvalstortingsterreine sal omvattend wees, wat die volgende moontlik sal maak:

- om die geleentheid te bied vir alle rolspelers, insluitend potensiële en B&GP's, EAP's, staatsdepartemente, staatsorgane en die bevoegde owerheid (CA) om duidelike, akkurate en verstaanbare inligting te bekom oor die omgewingsimpakte van die voorgestelde aktiwiteit of implikasies van 'n besluit;
- om voorsiening te maak vir rolspelers om hul steun, bekommernisse en vrae rakende die projek, aansoek of besluit uit te spreek;
- om die geleentheid te bied vir rolspelers om maniere voor te stel om enige negatiewe impakte van die projek te verminder of te versag en om die positiewe impakte daarvan te versterk;
- om die persoon wat PP uitvoer, in staat te stel om die behoeftes, voorkeure en waardes van potensiële of B&GP's in die voorgestelde ontwikkeling in te sluit wat die onderwerp van 'n aansoek om 'n geïntegreerde omgewingsmagtiging (IEA) word;
- om geleenthede te bied om misverstande oor tegniese kwessies op te klaar, geskille op te los en botsende belange te versoen;
- om deursigtigheid en verantwoordbaarheid in besluitneming aan te moedig.
- om by te dra tot die handhawing van 'n gesonde, dinamiese demokrasie; en
- om uitvoering te gee aan die vereiste vir prosedurele billikheid van administratiewe optrede soos vervat in die Wet op die Bevordering van Administratiewe Geregtigheid, 2000 (Wet Nr. 3 van 2000)

Die stappe waarin die openbare deelnameproses onderneem sal word, word hieronder uiteengesit:

- Uitnodigingsbriewe sal vergesel word van hierdie ADB en 'n kommentaarblad, wat per e-pos en per hand aan aangrensende grondeienaars, belanghebbendes en Staatsorgane van die voorgestelde ontwikkeling versprei sal word.
- Terreinkennisgewings sal op prominente punte langs die eiendomme en aangrensende gebiede opgerig word in ooreenstemming met die vereistes van die Regulasies, om die projek aan te kondig.

- Alle kwessies wat van belanghebbendes ontvang word, sal in die Kommentaar- en Antwoordverslag (KVV) vasgelê word, wat gebruik sal word om kwessies vir evaluering te sif en te prioritiseer.
- Toepaslike deelnamemaatreëls sal ingestel word om die reeks kulturele en taalvereistes van B&GP's te hanteer.

8.1 Hoe om deel te neem

- Reageer (per telefoon, faks of e-pos) op ons uitnodiging vir u deelname, wat in die gedrukte media geadverteer is.
- Stuur die aangehegte Registrasie- en Kommentaarvorm per pos, faks of e-pos aan Selahle CP.
- Kontak ons telefonies indien u 'n navraag, kommentaar het of verdere projekinligting benodig.

8.2 Jou kommentaar is belangrik

U kommentaar en geopperde kwessies sal geëvalueer word tydens die Geïntegreerde Omgewingsmagtiging (OM) en die Afvalbestuurslisensieprosesse. U word versoek om die ingeslote registrasievorm en kommentaarblad te voltooi. Gebruik die kontakbesonderhede hieronder in hierdie dokument om enige kommentaar te lewer of kwessies te opper.

Deur die bygaande Registrasie- en Kommentaarvorm te voltooi en in te dien, registreer u uself outomaties as 'n B&GP vir hierdie voorgestelde projek, wat verseker dat u kommentaar en/of bekommernisse rakende die voorgestelde projek in ag geneem sal word. Die openbare deelnamekonsultante sal reageer op alle kommentaar en navrae wat gedurende die verloop van die projek ontvang word. Gebruik die kontakbesonderhede hieronder om u kommentaar te stuur. Hierdie Openbare Deelname-fase sal duur vanaf **Mandag, 18 Mei 2026 tot Woensdag, 17 Junie 2026.**

Kontak asseblief die Kantoor vir Openbare Deelname soos hieronder aangedui. Die PP-dokumente kan verkry word deur die QR-kode hieronder te skandeer.

Openbare Deelname – Kontakbesonderhede	Skandeer die QR-kode vir meer inligting en projekdokumente
Kontakpersoon (s): Shonisani Selahle / Sibongile Hamisi/ Bothale Phiri	
Tel. nr.: 011 026 2560	
Selfoon- en WhatsApp-nommer: 079 569 5277	
Faksnommer: 086 532 0398	
E-pos: ppp@scprojects.co.za	
Posadres: Posbus 1059, Halfway House, 1685	

9 VOLGENDE STAP

Die volgende fase van die Openbare Deelnameproses sal die vrystelling van die Konsep-Omvangsbepalingsverslag wees vir hersiening en kommentaar. Geregistreerde B&GP's sal nog 30 dae gegun word om die verslag te hersien en kommentaar daarop te lewer. Gedurende hierdie tydperk sal openbare vergaderings gehou word, en alle geregistreerde B&GP's sal genooi word om openbare vergaderings by te woon waar die opsomming van die potensiële omgewingsimpakte, soos gedokumenteer in die KOBV, aangebied en bespreek sal word. Datums van die KOBV-hersieningstydperk en openbare vergaderings sal te gepaste tyd gekommunikeer word.

Tabel 4: Moontlike plekke waar die Konsep-Omvangverslag hersien kan word;

LOKAAL	KONTAKBESONDERHEDE
1. Lephalale Plaaslike Munisipaliteit, Burgersentrum, Onverwacht, Hoek van Joe Slovo- en Douwaterweg, Lephalale	Tel.: 014 762 1409
2. Marapong Gemeenskapsbiblioteek, 143 Chris Hani Straat, Marapong	Tel.: 014 768 3927
3. Lephalale Boerevereniging, NTK-gebou, 1 Jan Louis Botha Laan, Lephalale	Tel.: 014 763 1888
4. SCP-webwerf – Openbare dokumente https://www.scprojects.co.za/publicdocuments.html	Tel.: 011 026 2560 Sel.: 079 569 5277

SEPEDI

	Pego ya Tshedimošo ya Lemorago	
	Dipego le Ditokomane	
	0001-PR-001	
	Kut 1.	
	Selahle Keletšo le Diprotšeke Pty Ltd	

TOKUMENTE YA TSHEDIMOŠO YA SETLHOGO

**BAKENG SA TUMELELO YA TIKOLOGO E
KOPANTŠWEGO, KGOPELO YA LAESENSE YA
TAOLO YA DITLAKELA YA DITHEO TŠEO DI
ŠIŠINTŠWEGO TŠA GO TLHOTLHOMIŠA GASE YA
FLUE FLUE (WFGD) TŠA GO LAHLA DITLHALA TŠA
SETEEŠENE SA MOTLAKASE SA MEDUPI SE SE
BEILWEGO KA GARENG GA TAOLO YA
MMASEPALO WA LEFELO WA LEPHALALE,
PROFINSE YA LIMPOPO**

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1 MATSENO

Selahle Consultancy and Projects (Pty) Ltd (yeo mo e bitšwago SCP) e thwetšwe ke Eskom Holdings SOC Limited (yeo mo go bolelwago bjalo ka Mokgopedi) bjalo ka Mošomi yo a Ikemego wa Tekolo ya Tikologo (EAP) go dira Dikgopelo tša Tumelelo ya Tikologo ye e Kopantšwego, Laesense ya Taolo ya Ditlakala le Laesense ya Tšhomišo ya Meetse bakeng sa go tlošwa ga sebaole mo go šišintšwego ga Digase tša Moela wa Meetse (WFGD) Mafelo a go Lahla Seteišene sa Mohlagase sa Medupi ka fase ga taolo ya Mmasepala wa Selegae wa Lephalale, Profense ya Limpopo.

Protšeke ye e šišintšwego e nyaka tumelelo ka fase ga Molao wa Bosetšhaba wa Taolo ya Tikologo, 1998 (Molao No. 107 wa 1998) (NEMA) le Taolo ya Tikologo ya Bosetšhaba: Molao wa Ditlakala, 2008 (Molao No. 59 wa 2008) (NEM: WA) go netefatša kobamelo ya melao ya Taolo ya Tikologo le Ditlakala. Bolaodi bjo bo nago le Bokgoni bja Tumelelo le Laesense ye e nyakegago ke Kgoro ya Dithokgwa, Boreahlapi le Tikologo (DFFE). Melao ka moka ya maleba e tla rerišana le go obamelwa nakong ya tshepedišo ya Tekolo ya Kgahlamelo ya Tikologo (EIA).

2 MORERO WA TOKUMENTE YE

Morero wa Tokomane ye ya Tshedimošo ya Lemorago (BID) ke go fa tshedimošo go Mekgatlo ye e nago le Kgahlego le goba ye e a megago (I&APs) mabapi le kago ye e šišintšwego ya dinolofatši tša go lahla ditlakala tša WFGD tša seteišene sa mohlagase sa Medupi.

BID ye e ikemišeditše gape go hlaloša tshepetšo ya kgathotema ya setšhaba yeo e laeditšwego ke melawana ya 40-44 ya melawana ya EIA, 2014, bjalo ka ge e fetošitšwe yeo e tsebagaditšwego ka fase ga NEMA yeo e laletšago di-I&AP ka moka go tšweletša ditaba, go fa ditshwayotshwayo, go araba le go botšiša ka ga dipelaelo tše di amanago le protšeke ye e šišintšwego.

BID ye e tla fa di-I&AP tše di latelago:

- Kakaretšo ya dinolofatši tše di šišintšwego tša go lahla ditlakala ka seteišeneng sa mohlagase sa medupi.
- Boemo bja tshepedišo ya tumelelo ye e Kopantšwego.

BID ye e tla fa gape di-I&AP sebaka sa go:

- Ingwadiše ka tshwanelo bjalo ka I&AP ka go tshepetšo ya kgathotema ya Setšhaba (PPP).
- Kwešiša tshepedišo ya tumelelo ya tikologo ye e kopantšwego go tšea karolo ka mo go atlegilego.
- Tsoša ditaba tše di tshwenyago le/goba go romela ditšhišinyo tša go godiša protšeke ye e šišintšwego, le
- Go Tsenya letsogo ka tsebo ya selegae.

3 TLHAHLOBO YA PROJEKE

Medupi ke seteišene sa mohlagase seo se šomišago malahla seo se bopago karolo ya lenaneo la katološo ya motse-mošate wa Eskom, gomme se na le bokgoni bjo bo hlamilwego bja diyuniti tše tshela (6) x 794 Megawatts (MW) le go šomiša theknolotši ya boiler le turbine tše bohlokwa kudu tseo di hlamilwego go šoma ka dithemperetšheng le dikgateletšong tša godimo. Theknolotši ye e dumelela bokgoni bjo bogolo bja seteišene sa mohlagase. Seteišene sa mohlagase se na le bophelo bja go hlama bja mengwaga ye 50, gomme diyuniti tše tše tshela di hlamilwe le go agwa go amogela go hlongwa ga theknolotši ya Wet Flue Gas Desulfurization (WFGD) yeo e šomišago kalaka bjalo ka sedirišwa sa go monya. Mo tshepedišong ye, Flue Gas e thoma ka go sefiwa ka Pulse Jet Fabric Filters (PJFFs), ke moka ya gogwa ka gare ga SO₂ absorber moo slurry ya kalaka e arabelago le SO₂ go bopa gypsum, yeo e kgoboketšwago le go šongwa.

Seteišene sa mohlagase gabjale se šoma ka fase ga laesense ya go tšwa ga dikgase tša lefaufaung (AEL No. H16/1/13-AEL/M1/R1), yeo e ntšhitšwego ka la 1 Dibatsela 2020, yeo e nyakago tshepedišo ye e tšwelago pele ya ditshepedišo tša phokotšo ya SO₂ go diyuniti ka moka tše tshela. Ka fao, go obamela AEL le maemo a bonyane bja go tšwa ga dikhemikhale (MES), theknolotši ya phokotšo ya SO₂ e ile ya swanelwa ke go tsenywa go diyuniti tše tshela. Eskom Holdings SOC Limited (Mokgopedi) e dirile kgopelo gomme ya hwetša tumelelo ya tikologo (EA) yeo e nago le nomoro ya tšhupetšo ya 14/12/16/3/3/2/1060 go tšwa go kgoro ya tikologo (DEA) yeo ga bjale e tsebjago bjalo ka kgoro ya dithokgwa, boreahlapi le tikologo (DFFE) ya go lokiša gape tshepedišo ya WFGD ka seteišeneng sa mohlagase sa Medupi. EA e filwe ka la 6 lewedi 2018, mola phetošo ya katoloso e filwe go tloga ka la 6 lewedi 2018 go fihla ka la 6 lewedi 2028, (DEA REF: 14/12/16/3/3/2/1060-AM1) ka la 10 Phato 2023 .

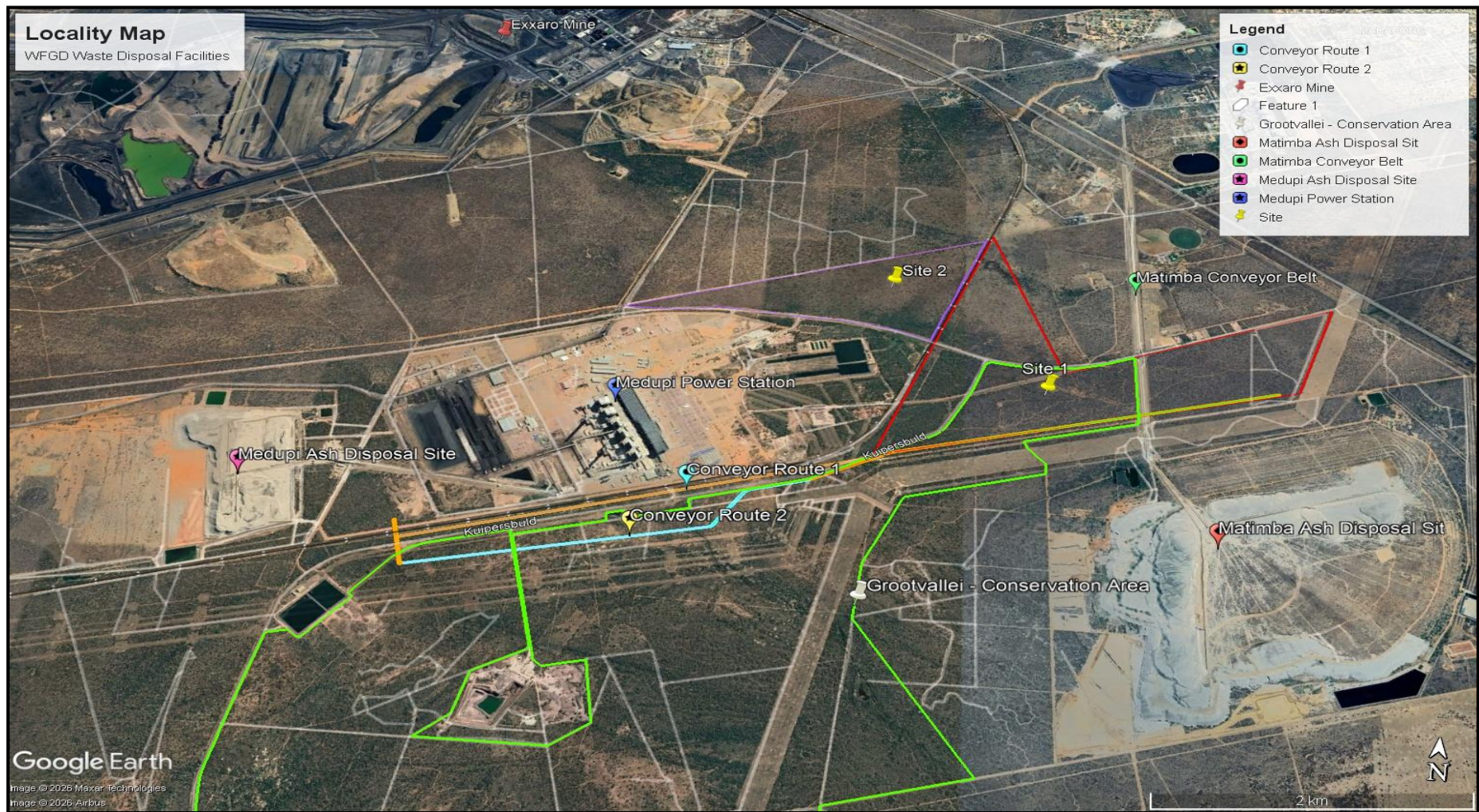
4 LEFELO LA PROJEKE

Seteišene sa mohlagase sa Medupi se ka Ward 15, mo e ka bago 20 km ka leboabodikela bja toropo ya Onverwacht ka Lephalale, 60km ka bodikela bja Botswana West Border. Seteišene sa mohlagase se ka gare ga taolo ya mmasepala wa selegae wa Lephalale, ka fase ga Mmasepala wa selete wa Waterberg ka profenseng ya iimpopo, Afrika Borwa (Bona Seswantšho 1). Lefelo le le ka fihlelelwa ka tsela ya R510.

Protšeke ye e šišintšwego e tla nyakišiša diphuthelwana tše pedi (2) tša naga tše dingwe le ditsela tše pedi tša go sepetša ditlakala, tseo di tlogo tsena ka gare ga palomoka ya diphuthelwana tše nne tša naga, eupša di dula di le ka gare ga bokgoba bja Eskom ka mmasepaleng wa selegae wa Lephalale . Dihlomathišo tša diphuthelwana tše nne tša naga di ka tsela ye e latelago (lebelela ditafola le mmapa wa selegae ka fase).

Lenaneo 1: Dihlomathišo tša Diphuthelwana tša Naga

DIPHETHO TŠA NAGA	DITLHAHLOBO TŠA GO TLHOMAMISA	MAINA A Dipolasa	BOGOLO BJA DIPHARESE TŠA NAGA
SEBAKA SE SE KGETHILWEGO	A: 23 ° 41 '4,60 "S 27 ° 35 '22,65 "E B: 23 ° 42 '20,54 "S 27 ° 34 '51,73 "E C: 23 ° 41 '53,38 "S 27 ° 36 '41,02 "E D: 23 ° 41 '24,01 "S 27 ° 36 '53,19"E E: 23 ° 41 '51,41 "S 27 ° 35 '41,25 "E	Karolo ya 9 ya Hanglip 508 LQ	295,66 Ha
SEBAKA SE SENGWE	A: 23 ° 41 '36,29 "S 27 ° 33 '43,05 "E B: 23 ° 41 '43,52 "S 27 ° 35 '5,56 "E C: 23 ° 41 '3,98 "S 27 ° 35 '20,02 "E	Naaw Ontkomen 509 LQ	134,79 Ha
TSELA YA 1	Qala: 23 ° 42 '56.55 "S 27 ° 32 '58.25 "E Bogare : 23 ° 42 '24,75 "S 27 ° 34 '47.05 "E Mafelelo: 23 ° 41 '54,47 "S 27 ° 36 '35.95 "E	Naaw Ontkomen 509 LQ	6,51 km le
TSELA YA 2	Qala: 23 ° 42 '51.75 "S 27 ° 32 '55.48 "E Bogare: 23 ° 42 '51.68 "S 27 ° 33 '51.35 "E Bofelo: 23 ° 42 '24,75 "S 27 ° 34 '47.05 "E	Kuipersbult 511 LQ ya go swana le yona	4,57 km le



Seswantšho 1: Mmapa wa Sebaka wa Diphuthelwana tša Naga tša go Lahla Ditlakala tša Eskom

5 HLOKA YA PROJEKE YEO E ŠIŠINTŠWEGO

Tshepedišo ye e dumeletšwego ya WFGD e tla tšweletša melapo ye meraro (3) ya ditlakala, e lego: **Gypsum, Chemical Salts and Sludge**, yeo e nyakago gore Eskom e hlome dinolofatši tše di kgethilwego tša go lahla go amogela le go laola ditšweletšwa tša ka thoko tšeo di bego di tla tšweletšwa go tšwa tshepedišong ye. Diphuthelwana tše pedi (2) tša naga di lemogilwe gomme di tšewa e le tše di loketšego go lahlwa ga ditšweletšwa tše tša ka thoko, ka morago ga tlhahlobo ya lefelo le kelo ya kgonagalo yeo e dirilwego go sekaseka le go tiišetša go swanelega ga tšona.

Dinolofatši tše di šišintšwego tša go lahla ditlakala tša seteišene sa mohlaga sa Medupi di tla bopša ke mananeokgoparara a a latelago:

- Mafelo a go lahla melapo ya ditlakala tša ditšweletšwa tša ka thoko: Gypsum, Matswai a dikhemikhale le seretse sa dikhemikhale
- Mananeokgoparara a meetse a ledimo
- Mananeokgoparara a meetse a ditlakala
- Tshepedišo ya go fetiša ditlakala
 - Ditsela tša go tsena tša nakwana nakong ya kago
 - Ditsela tša sebaka sa nakwana nakong ya kago
 - Ditsela tša go tsena tša go ya go ile
 - Tlhokomelo le tshebetso litsela (nakwana le sa ruri) .
- Ditirelo go akaretšwa mohlaga, mela ya go ntšha meetse, yeo e akaretšago matamo a meetse a ditšhila le kabo ya meetse.
- Mananeokgoparara a mangwe ao a amanago le ona
 - Underdrain tsamaiso
 - Compacted letsopa lera
 - HDPE liner ya go swara
 - Leak la go utolla legato
 - Drainage lera le perforated diphaephe
 - Tshepedišo ya meetse a ditšhila
 - Letamo la taolo ya tšhilafatšo (PCD) .
 - Letamo la meetse la go boela morago (RWD) .
 - Tshepedišo ya meetse a hlwekilego
 - Diversion berms le dikanale
 - Karoganyo ya meetse a ledimo (yeo e sepelelanago le ditlahlo tša mekgwa ye mebotse ka fase ga molao wa meetse wa bosetšhaba) .
 - Mafelo a go thibela tšhoganetšo
 - Diboreholes tša go hlokomela meetse a ka fase ga lefase (upgradient & downgradient) .
 - Dintlha tša go tšea mehlala ya meetse a godimo ga mmu
 - Ditshepedišo tša go utolla go dutla
 - Diofisi tša lefelo/phapoši ya taolo
 - Weighbridge (ge go nyakega) .

- Thuto/lefelo la tlhokomelo
- Tšhireletšo fencing le taolo ya phihlelelo.

6 DINYAKWA TŠA MOLAO

Go netefatša kobamelo ya dinyakwa ka moka tša molao tša tlhabollo ye e šišintšwego, tshepedišo ya tumelelo ya tikologo ye e Kopantšwego e laolwa ke kobamelo ya melao, melawana, ditlwaelo le maemo a a latelago:

- a) Molao wa bosetšhaba wa taolo ya tikologo, 1998 (Molao No. 107 wa 1998);
 - i. Melawana ya EIA, 2014 (bjalo ka ge e fetošitšwe); le
- b) Molao wa bosetšhaba wa ditlakala tša taolo ya tikologo (NEM: WA), 2008 (Molao No. 59 wa 2008) .
 - i. Ditlwaelo le maemo a bosetšhaba a tekolo ya ditlakala tša go lahla ditlakala, 2013
 - ii. Ditlwaelo le maemo a bosetšhaba a go lahla ditlakala lefelong la go lahlela ditlakala, 2013
 - iii. Ditlwaelo le maemo a bosetšhaba a polokelo ya ditlakala, 2013
- c) Molao wa bosetšhaba wa meetse, No 36 wa 1998

6.1 Molao wa Bosetšhaba wa Taolo ya Tikologo, 1998 (Molao No. 107 wa 1998) .

Karolo ya 24 ya NEMA e nyaka gore mediro ye e itšego ye e lokeleditšwego, yeo e ka bago le khuetšo tikologong, e hlohleletše tlhokego ya tumelelo ya tikologo go tšwa go bolaodi bja maleba bjo bo nago le bokgoni pele e thoma ka efe goba efe ya mediro ye e lokeleditšwego. Ditiro tše bjalo di lokeleditšwe ka fase ga tsebišo ya lenaneo la melawana 1 GNR 324, Tsebišo ya lenaneo 2 GNR 325 le tsebišo ya lenaneo 3 GNR 327 ya melawana ya EIA, 2014 (bjalo ka ge e fetošitšwe) ka fase ga NEMA, 1998.

Mafelo a go lahla a WFGD ao a šišintšwego le mananeo kgoparara ao a amanago le ona a nyaka tumelelo ya tikologo go ya ka melawana ya EIA, 2014, go tšwa go DFFE.

Tshepetšo ya EIA ya mafelo a go lahla a WFDG ao a šišintšwego e tla latela tshepedišo ya pegu ya sebaka le kgahlamelo ya Tikologo (S&EIR), yeo e šomago go diprotšeke ka moka tšeo go nago le kgonagalo ya go ba le ditlamorago tše bohlokwa tša tikologo ka lebaka la mohuta wa tšona goba bogolo bja tšona. Tše ke mediro yeo e amanago le maemo a godimo ao a ka bago a godimo a tshenyo ya tikologo, goba mediro yeo ditlamorago tša yona di ka se bolelwago e sa le pele gabonolo.

Ka fao, balaodi ba ditshwayotshwayo ba go swana le Kgoro ya meetse le tlhokomelo (DWS), Kgoro ya Tlhabollo ya ekonomi, Tikologo le boeti ya Limpopo (LEDET), Mmasepala wa selete sa Waterberg, setheo sa ditsela Limpopo le mmasepala wa selegae wa Lephalale, ge re bolela tše mmalwa, ba tla ikgokaganya le bona nakong ya tshepedišo ka moka ya EIA ya projeke ye e šišintšwego.

Lenaneo 2: Ditiro tše di hlohleleditšwego go ya ka melawana ya EIA, 2014 – ditsebišo tša mmušo 325, 326 le 327 tša 2017

Nomoro ya mošomo (di) .	Mošomo wo o lokeleditšwego	Tlhaloso ya mošomo wa porojeke yeo e hlohleletšago mošomo wo o lokeleditšwego
(Ditiro) tša kelo ya motheo tše di lebanego bjalo ka ge di hlagišitšwe ka go tsebišo ya lenaneo 1 ya melawana ya EIA, 2014, bjalo ka ge e fetošitšwe		
Mošomo wa 9	Tlhabollo ya mananeokgoparara a go feta dimithara tše 1 000 ka botelele bja dinamelwa tša bontši tša meetse goba meetse a ledimo- . (i) ka bophara bja ka gare bja dimithara tše 0.36 goba go feta; goba (ii) ka tlhora ya tšweletšo ya dilitara tše 120 ka motsotswana goba go feta; go sa akaretšwe moo- . (a) mananeokgoparara a bjalo ke a go sepetšwa ka bontši ga meetse goba meetse a ledimo goba go ntšha meetse a ledimo ka gare ga polokelo ya tsela goba polokelo ya motholadi wa seporo; goba (b) moo tlhabollo yeo e tlogo direga ka gare ga lefelo la ditoropong.	Mananeo kgoparara a meetse a ledimo a tla nyakega ka gare le go dikologa lefelo (mafelo) la go lahla ditlakala godimo ga phasele ya naga yeo e ka bago dihekthara tše 280. Peakanyo e tla laola bogolo le bogolo bja diphaephe tše.
Mošomo wa 10	Tlhabollo le tshepedišo ye e amanago le yona ya mananeo kgoparara ao a fetago dimithara tše 1000 ka botelele bja dinamelwa tše ntši tša ditšhila, meetse a ditšhila, meetse a tshepedišo, meetse a ditšhila, meetse a go boela morago, go tšhollwa ga intasteri goba di- slimes- (i) ka bophara bja ka gare bja dimithara tše 0.36 goba go feta; goba (ii) ka tlhora ya tšweletšo ya dilitara tše 120 ka motsotswana goba go feta; go sa akaretšwe moo- . (a) mananeokgoparara a bjalo ke a go sepetšwa ka bontši ga meetse a ditšhila, ditšhila, meetse a tshepedišo, meetse a ditšhila, meetse a go bušetša morago, go tšhollwa ga intasteri goba di-slime ka gare ga polokelo ya tsela goba polokelo ya motholadi wa seporo; goba (b) moo tlhabollo ye bjalo e tlogo direga ka gare ga lefelo la ditoropong.	1. Bolelele ba conveyor bakeng sa gypsum tla ba hoo e ka bang 10.5km. 2. Dinamelwa tša bontši tša seretse go tšwa lefelong la go lahla ditlakala la magareng. Bolelele bjo bo ka bago 8.2km ka bophara bja 100 NB. 3. Bolelele bja mananeokgoparara ao a tlogo sepetša matswai a dikhemikhale bo tla ela mo e ka bago 8.2km.
Mošomo wa 12	Tlhabollo ya – . (ii) mananeokgoparara goba dibopego tšeo	A mangwe a mafelo ao go ona go nago le mela ya go ntšha meetse goba

Nomoro ya mošomo (di) .	Mošomo wo o lokeleditšwego	Tlhaloso ya mošomo wa porojeke yeo e hlohleletšago mošomo wo o lokeleditšwego
	di nago le kgato ya maoto ya mmele ya disekweremithara tše 100 goba go feta, moo tlhabollo yeo e diregago- (a) ka gare ga moela wa meetse; (b) pele ga go boela morago ga tlhabollo; goba (c) ge go se na go boela morago ga tlhabollo mo go lego gona, ka gare ga dimithara tše 32 tša moela wa meetse, wo o lekantšwego go tšwa moeding wa moela wa meetse.	melapo ya meetse a tla amega ka e ka ba tlhabollo ya tsela goba mananeokgoparara a mela, ao a tlogo nyaka go šoma ka gare ga moela wa meetse goba buffer ya wona.
Mošomo wa 19	Go tlatša goba go bea sedirišwa sefe goba sefe sa dikhubikimitha tše fetago 10 ka gare ga, goba go epa, go epa, go tloša goba go šuthiša mmu, santa, dikgapetla, grit ya khetla, maswika goba leswika la dikhubikimitha tša go feta tše 10 go tšwa moela wa meetse, eupša go sa akaretšwe moo go tlatša mo go bjalo, go bea, go epa, go epa, go tloša goba go šuthiša-	A mangwe a mafelo ao go ona go nago le mela ya go ntšha meetse goba melapo ya meetse a tla amega ka e ka ba tlhabollo ya tsela goba mananeokgoparara a mothalo, ao a tlogo nyaka go tlatšwa goba go bewa ga didirišwa tša go feta dikhubikimitha tše 10 ka gare ga moela wa meetse.
Mošomo wa 24	Tlhabollo ya tsela- . (i) yeo go yona go hweditwego tumelelo ya tikologo bakeng sa phetho ya tsela go ya ka tiro ya 5 go Tsebiso ya Mmuso ya 387 ya 2006 goba tiro ya 18 go Tsebiso ya Mmuso ya 545 ya 2010; goba (ii) ka polokelo ya bophara bja go feta dimetara tše 13.5, goba moo go se nago polokelo yeo e lego gona moo tsela e lego bophara bja go feta dimithara tše 8; eupša go sa akaretšwe tsela- (a) yeo e lemogilwego le go akaretšwa mošomong wa 27 go Tsebišo ya Lenaneo la 2 ya 2014; (b) moo tsela ka moka e welago ka gare ga lefelo la ditoropong; goba (c) yeo e lego 1 kilometer goba ye kopana	Tšhišinyo ye e akaretša tlhabollo ya ditsela tša phihlelelo tše di tlogo sepela go tloga Seteišeneng sa Mohlagase sa Medupi go ya lefelong leo le šišintšwego la go lahlela ditlakala, gammogo le ditsela tša ka gare. Ditekanyo tše di akanyetšwago/tše di tlwaelegilego tša tsela yeo e nago le tsela e tee ka lehlakoreng le go sa akaretšwe diphetetši le ditirelo tše dingwe (mela ya go ntšha meetse, diphaephe tša go tšhela meetse bj.bj.) go bapa le bokgoba bja tsela di akanyetšwa ka tsela ye e latelago 1. E mong le e tsamaea lane 3.5m-6m 2. Magetla a mangwe le a mangwe=1m-2m 3. Palomoka ya bophara =12m+4m=16m 4. Sekgala se se akantšwego go tšwa lefelong la go lahla ka pela go ya ntlheng ya kgole kudu ka mafelong a 6 a seretse,

Nomoro ya mošomo (di) .	Mošomo wo o lokeleditšwego	Tihaloso ya mošomo wa porojeke yeo e hlohleletšago mošomo wo o lokeleditšwego
		matswai le gypsum di ka ba 8.2km goba 10.5km ka botelele. Tše di laolwa ke tiišetšo nakong ya tlhamo ye e tletšego.
Mošomo wa 28	Ditlhabollo tša bodulo, tša go hlakanywa, tša mabenkele, tša kgwebo, tša intasteri goba tša setheo moo naga ye bjalo e bego e šomišwa go dira temo ya diphoofolo , merero ya go namela dipere goba go bjala dithokgwa ka goba ka morago ga la 01 Moranang 1998 le moo tlhabollo ye bjalo: (i) e tlogo direga ka gare ga lefelo la ditoropong, moo palomoka ya naga yeo e swanetšego go hlabollwa e fetago dihekthara tše 5; goba (ii) e tla direga ka ntle ga lefelo la ditoropong, moo palomoka ya naga yeo e tlogo hlabollwa e lego ye kgolo go feta hektare e tee ; go sa akaretšwe moo naga ye bjalo e šetšego e hlamilwe bakeng sa merero ya bodulo, ya go hlakanywa, ya mabenkele, ya kgwebo, ya intasteri goba ya setheo.	Lefelo le le šišintšwego le ela dihekthara tše ka bago tše 290 tša naga yeo e bego e šomišwa go temo.
Sebaka sa maleba le Mošomo (ditiro) wa EIA bjalo ka ge o hlagišitšwe ka go Tsebišo ya Lenaneo 2 ya Melawana ya EIA, 2014 bjalo ka ge e fetošitšwe		
Mošomo wa 6	Tlhabollo ya dinolofatši goba mananeokgoparara a tshepedišo efe goba efe goba mošomo wo o nyakago tumelelo goba laesense goba tumelelo goba laesense ye e fetotšwego go ya ka molao wa bosetšhaba goba wa profense wo o laolago tlhagišo goba go lokollwa ga dikhemikhale, tšhilafatšo goba ditšhila, go sa akaretšwe- (i) mediro yeo e lemogilwego le go akaretšwa go Tsebišo ya Lenaneo la 1 ya 2014; (ii)Mediro yeo e akareditšwego lenaneong la mediro ya taolo ya ditlakala yeo e phatlaladitšwego go ya ka karolo ya 19 ya molao wa bosetšhaba wa Taolo ya tikologo: ditlakala, 2008 (molao wa 59 wa 2008) boemong bjoo Molao wa	Go kgaphelwa ka ntle go šoma go (ii), yeo e sa swanetšego go hlathollwa bakeng sa (iii) – bogolo bjo bo swanetšego go tiišetšwa Ga go tlhwekišo ya ditlakala yeo e tlogo dirwa bjalo ka karolo ya sebaka.

Nomoro ya mošomo (di) .	Mošomo wo o lokeleditšwego	Tlhaloso ya mošomo wa porojeke yeo e hlohleletšago mošomo wo o lokeleditšwego
	Bosetšhaba wa Taolo ya tikologo: Ditlakala, 2008 o šomago; (iii) tlhabollo ya dinolofatsi goba mananeokgoparara a tlhwekišo ya meetse a ditšhila, meetse a ditšhila, meetse a ditšhila goba meetse a ditšhila moo dinolofatši tšeo di nago le bokgoni bja go fetiša bja letšatši le letšatši bja dikhubikimitha tše 2 000 goba ka fase ga moo; goba (iv) moo tlhabollo e amanago thwii le dinolofatši tša temothuo ya tša meetseng goba mananeokgoparara moo bokgoni bja go tšhollwa ga meetse a ditšhila bo ka se fetego dikhubikimitha tše 50 ka letšatši.	
Mošomo wa 7	Tlhabollo le tshepetso ye e a manago le yona ya dinolofatsi goba mananeokgoparara a go sepete ka bontši bja dithoto tše kotsi- (i) ka mokgwa wa khase, ka ntle ga lefelo la intasteri, ka go šomiša diphaephe, tše di fetago dimithara tše 1 000 ka botelele, ka bokgoni bja go feta bja ditone tše 700 ka letšatši; (ii) ka mokgwa wa seela, ka ntle ga lefelo la intasteri, ka go šomiša diphaephe, tše di fetago dimithara tše 1 000 ka botelele, tše di nago le bokgoni bja go feta dikhubikimitha tše 50 ka letšatši; goba (iii) ka mokgwa wo o tiilego, ka ntle ga lefelo la intasteri, go šomiša difunicular goba diphetetši tše di nago le bokgoni bja go feta bja ditone tše 50 ka letšatši.	Go sepetšwa ga ditlakala ka go šomiša diphaephe ke ye nngwe ya mekgwa ye mengwe yeo e lebelelwago bakeng sa tlhabollo ye e šišintšwego. Go tla hlalobja go kgonagala ga mokgwa wo o mongwe .
Mošomo wa 15	Go phumolwa ga lefelo la dihekthara tše 20 goba go feta la dimela tša setlogo, go sa akaretšwe moo go hlwekišwa mo go bjalo ga dimela tša setlogo go nyakegago bakeng sa- (i) go dira mošomo wa mothalo; goba (ii) merero ya tlhokomelo yeo e dirilwego go ya ka leano la taolo ya tlhokomelo.	Tšhišinyo ye e tla akaretša go tlošwa ga dihekthara tše ka bago tše 290 tša dimela tša setlogo go dumelela tlhabollo ya mafelo a go lahla ditlakala le mananeokgoparara ao a amanago le ona
Tsebišo ya lenaneo la 3 ya melawana ya EIA, 2014 bjalo ka ge e fetošitšwe Go ya ka Leano la pabalelo la Limpopo, v2, lefelo la Medupi ka lephalale le wela ka gare ga ESA tše ga di hlohleletše mediro efe goba efe ka gare ga mafelo a thutafase.		

6.2 Taolo ya Tikologo ya Bosetšhaba: Molao wa ditlakala, 2008 (molao No.59 wa 2008) – NEM: WA

Ka go tsebagatšwa ga molao wa bosetšhaba wa ditlakala tša taolo ya tikologo (NEM: WA), No 59 wa 2008, mediro ka moka ye e amanago le ditlakala yeo e lokeleditšwego peleng ka fase ga molao wa bosetšhaba wa taolo ya tikologo

(NEMA), No 107 ya 1998, e phumotšwe gomme bjale e lokeleditšwe ka fase ga NEM: WA.

Karolo ya 19(1) ya NEM: WA e laetša mediro ka moka ya taolo ya ditlakala yeo e nyakago laesense ya taolo ya ditlakala go tšwa go bolaodi bjo bo lebanego pele e thoma ka mediro. Ditiro tše bjalo tša taolo ya ditlakala di lokeleditšwe ka fase ga tsebišo ya mmušo R.718, mmogo le ditlwaello le maemo, 2013. **Legoro la a** le hlaola mediro yeo e nyakago tshepetšo ya motheo ya tekolo, gomme **legoro la B** le hlaola mediro ka moka yeo e nyakago tshepedišo ya pego ya sebaka le kgahlamelo ya tikologo ka botlalo.

Ka ge go le bjalo, go ya ka GN R718 ye e boletšwego, protšeke ye e šišintšwego e na le mediro yeo e lokeleditšwego ka fase ga legoro la B, yeo e nyakago pego ya tekolo ya sebaka le kgahlamelo ya tikologo ye e tletšego.

Lenaneo 3: Mešomo ye e lokeleditšwego yeo e hlohleleditšwego go ya ka GN R718 ya NEM: wa

Nomoro ya mošomo (di) .	Mošomo wo o lokeleditšwego	Tlhaloso ya mošomo wa porojeke yeo e hlohleletšago mošomo wo o lokeleditšwego
Dinomoro tša mošomo (bjalo ka ge di lokeleditšwe lenaneong la mošomo wa Taolo ya ditlakala): legoro la B		
(1) .	Polokelo ya ditlakala tše kotsi ka matsha, go sa akaretšwe poloko ya meetse a ditšhila, meetse a ditšhila goba meetse a ditšhila.	Polokelo ya seretse.
(4) .	Tlhokomelo ya ditlakala tše kotsi ka go šomiša mokgwa ofe goba ofe wa tlhwekišo mo lefelong leo le šomago go feta tone ye 1 ka letšatši yeo e balwago bjalo ka palogare ya kgwedi le kgwedi, go sa akaretšwe tlhwekišo ya ditšhila, meetse a ditšhila, ditšhila goba ditlakala tša tlhago ka go šomiša manyoro goba tlhwekišo efe goba efe ye nngwe ya ditlakala tša tlhago.	Kalafo ya seretse.
(7) .	Go lahlwa ga palo efe goba efe ya ditlakala tše kotsi nageng.	Go lahlwa ga gypsum, matswai a dikhemikhale le seretse sa dikhemikhale mo nageng.
(10) .	Kago ya lefelo la mošomo wa taolo ya ditlakala wo o lokeleditšwego go le goro la B la Šetule ye (e sego ka go ikarola mošomong wa taolo ya ditlakala wo o amanago le wona).	Kago ya lefelo la go lahlela ditlakala ka moka tše tharo le mananeokgoparara ao a sepedišanago le tšona. Mohuta wa ditlakala o tla laolwa go ya ka molao wa ditlakala.
Dinomoro tša mošomo (bjalo ka ge di lokeleditšwe lenaneong la mošomo wa taolo ya ditlakala): legoro la C		

Nomoro ya mošomo (di) .	Mošomo wo o lokeleditšwego	Tlhaloso ya mošomo wa porojeke yeo e hlohleletšago mošomo wo o lokeleditšwego
(1) .	Polokelo ya ditlakala tša kakaretšo lefelong leo le nago le bokgoni bja go boloka ditlakala tša kakaretšo tša go feta 100 m ka nako efe goba efe e tee, go sa akaretšwe poloko ya ditlakala ka matsha goba poloko ya nakwana ya ditlakala tše bjalo.	Polokelo, go akaretšwa poloko ya nakwana, ya ditlakala tša kakaretšo tša go swana le gypsum, matswai le seretse go tšwa tshepedišong ya WFGD pele ga go lahlwa mo lefelong. Boikemišetšo bja ditlakala bjo bo swanetšego go dirwa.
(2) .	Polokelo ya ditlakala tše kotsi mo lefelong leo le nago le bokgoni bja go boloka ditlakala tše kotsi tša go feta 80 m ka nako efe goba efe e tee, go sa akaretšwe poloko ya ditlakala tše kotsi ka matsha goba poloko ya nakwana ya ditlakala tše bjalo.	Polokelo, go akaretšwa poloko ya nakwana, ya ditlakala tše kotsi tša go swana le gypsum, matswai le seretse go tšwa tshepedišong ya WFGD pele ga go lahlwa mo lefelong.

6.3 Molao wa Bosetšhaba wa Meetse, 1998 (Molao No.36 wa 1998) – NWA

Tlhabollo ye e šišintšwego e tla nyaka kgopelo ya laesense ya tšhomišo ya meetse go ya ka Karolo ya 21 ya molao wa bosetšhaba wa meetse, 1998 (Molao No. 36 wa 1998). Diphuthelwana tša naga tše di beetšwego ka thoko di hwetšwa mafelong ao a nago le palo ya dinoka tše nnyane, mela ya go ntšha meetse, dipane le meetse. Go feta fao, methopo ye mengwe ya meetse a ka fase ga lefase le yona e ka amega ka tlhabollo ye e šišintšwego le tshepedišo ya yona.

Le ge go le bjalo, tshepedišo ya WULA e ka se sepele ka nako e tee le tshepedišo ye ya tumelelo ya tikologo ye e kopantšwego, ka ge mokgopedi a sa phethagatša tshedimošo ye nngwe ya sethekniki yeo e a manago le kgopelo ya WUL.

7 DIKGATO TSA EIA

Bogolo le Tekolo ya Kgahlamelo ya Tikologo (EIA) ke dikarolo tše bohlokwa tša tshepedišo ya taolo ya tikologo, kudukudu ka diprotšekeng tša tlhabollo tša tekanyo ye kgolo. Sebaka se hlaloša ditekanyetšo tša nyakišišo ya EIA ka go šupa ditaba tše bohlokwa tša tikologo, mola EIA e sekaseka ditlamorago tše di ka bago gona tša tikologo tša protšeke ye e šišintšwego le go fa ditšhišinyo tša go fokotša goba go fokotša ditlamorago tše. tshepetšo ye e laolwa ke NEMA le melawana ya 21 le 23 ya melawana ya EIA, 2014 (bjalo ka ge e fetošitšwe). tshepetšo e na le mekgahlelo ye mebedi:

7.1 Mekgahlelo wa Scoping

Go beakanya bogolo ke kgato ya mathomo ya tshepedišo ya tekolo ya Kgahlamelo ya tikologo. Ke tshepedišo ya go laetša mellwane ya sebaka le ya nako, mekgwa ye mengwe ya protšeke, le ditaba tše bohlokwa tše di swanetšego go rarollwa ka go EIA. Maikemišetšo a magolo a go dira bogolo ke go tsepamiša kelo ya tikologo go merero ye bohlokwa yeo e swanetšego go nyakišišwa ka go EIA

yeo e tlogo sedimoša go tšea diphetho. Pego ya bogolo le leano la thuto la EIA di tla romelwa go DFFE gore e lekolwe le go amogelwa. Dipelo tša tshepedišo ya go dira bogolo di thuša go hlama nyakišišo ye e feletšego ya EIA yeo e lebanego le ditlamorago ka moka tše bohlokwa tša tikologo tša protšeke. Kgato ya go lekanyetša Sebaka e ikemišeditše go rarolla tše di latelago:

- Ke tshepedišo ye e bulegilego yeo e akaretšago balaodi, mothekgi le bakgathatema.
- Dikgetho tše dingwe tše di kgonegago di a lemogwa le go kgethwa bakeng sa kelo ye nngwe.
- Dika tše bohlokwa tša tikologo ye e amegilego di a lemogwa.
- Ditaba tše bohlokwa tše di swanetšego go hlahlobja mo tshepedišong ya kelo di a lemogwa.
- E fa motheo wa go laetša dipeelano tša tšhupetšo tša tshepedišo ya kelo.
- Hlaola Mekgatlo ye e nago le Kgahlego le ye e a megago & balaodi ba maleba ka go dira tšhupetšo ya kgathotema ya setšhaba. Tshepetšo ye ya go tšea karolo ga setšhaba e akaretša:
 - Kabo ya tokomane ye ya tshedimošo ya lemorago le mangwalo a taletšo ya go tšea karolo tshepedišong ye e šišintšwego ya PP ya protšeke
 - Go bewa ga ditsebišo tša lefelo kgauswi le mafelo a thuto
 - Go phatlalatšwa ga dipapatšo tša dikuranta ka dipampiring tša lefelong leo tše di balwago tikologong yeo
 - Go fa di-I&AP sebaka sa go sekaseka le go fa ditshwayotshwayo ka ga pegu ya sethalwa sa bogolo (DSR) .
 - Go swara dikopano tša setšhaba le tša sehlopha sa nepišo
- Hlaola ditlamorago tše di ka bago gona tša tikologo ka tshepetšo le dinyakišišo tša kgathotema ya setšhaba.
- Thomelo ya pegu ya mafelelo ya bogolo ka leano la thuto ya EIA
- Tsebišo ya sephetho sa scoping go di-I&AP ka moka tše di ngwadišitšwego ka mangwalo a ditaba.

7.2 Kgato ya Tekolo ya Kgahlamelo ya Tikologo

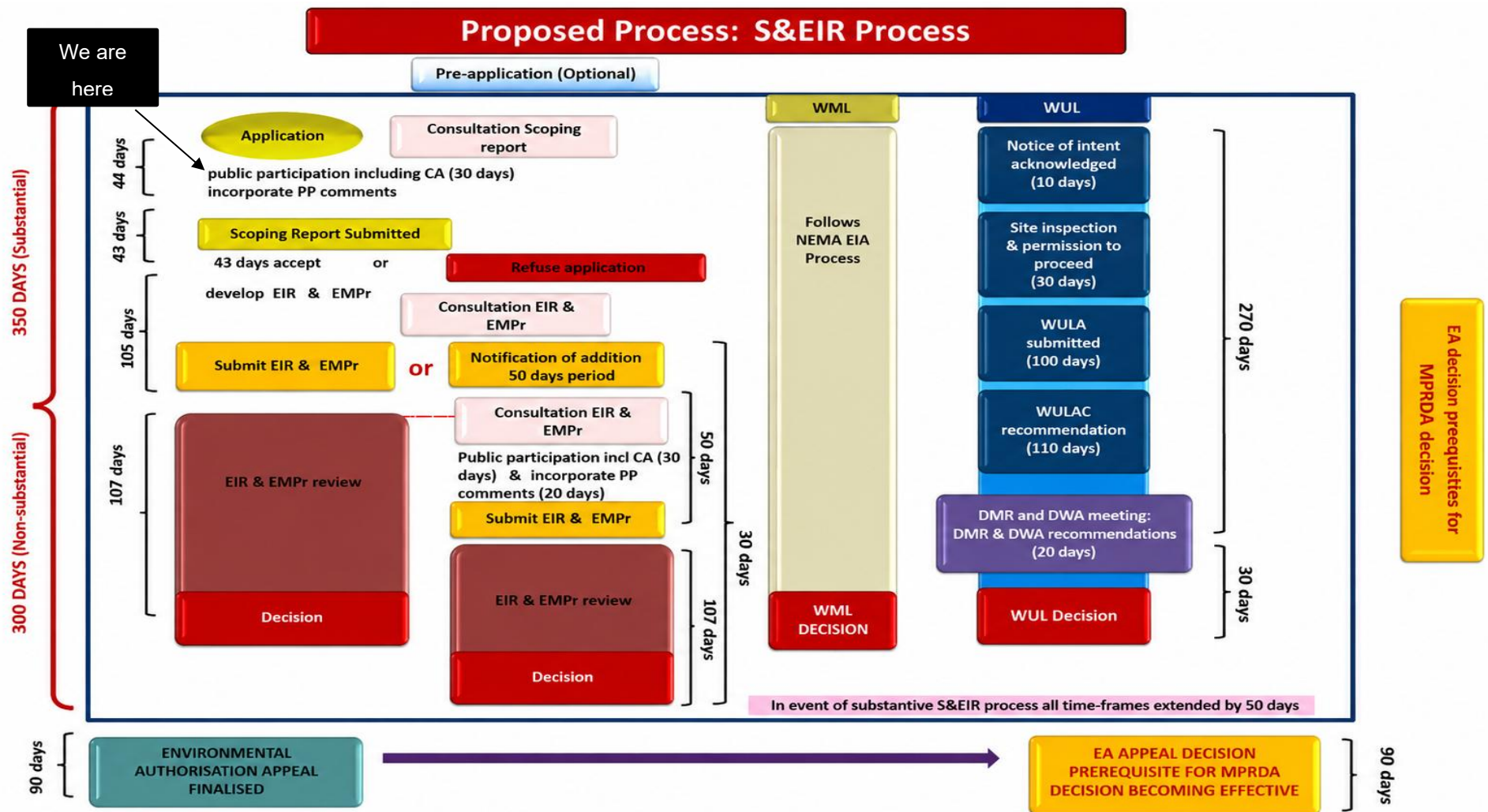
Tekolo ya kgahlamelo ya tikologo (EIA) ke tshepedišo yeo e šomišwago go sekaseka ditlamorago tše di ka bago gona tša tikologo tše di lemogilwego nakong ya kgato ya go lekola sebaka ka dikelo tša ditsebi le go tšea karolo ga setšhaba. Tshepetšo e akaretša go sekaseka bohlokwa bja ditlamorago tše di ka bago gona le go šupa magato a maleba a go godiša ditlamorago tše botse mola go efoga, go fokotša, goba go fokotša ditlamorago tše mpe. Ka tlwaelo, EIA e tsebišwa ke mohlwaela wa dinyakišišo tša ditsebi, ka dikhwetšo le dipelo tša kelo tše di kgobokeditšwego le go tšweletšwa ka go pegu ya kgahlamelo ya tikologo (EIR). Tshepetšo ye e ikemišeditše go bolela e sa le pele ka bobedi ditlamorago tše botse le tše mpe tša tikologo tša protšeke ye e šišintšwego le go hwetša ditsela tša go fokotša ditlamorago tše mpe, go bopa diprotšeke go swanela tikologo ya selegae le go tšweletša dipolelelopele le dikgetho go batšea diphetho. Sedirišwa se se hlamilwe go ba se se itšego sa projeke le sa lefelo. Go feta fao, tshepedišo ye e latela leano la thuto, leo le amogetšwego ke balaodi bjo bo nago le bokgoni. Lenaneo la taolo ya tikologo le lona le tla kgoboketšwa, leo le tlogo laela ka fao mošomo o swanetšego go laolwa ka gona go fokotša ditlamorago tše di ka bago gona tikologong le go godiša dikholego mo modikologong ka moka wa bophelo wa mošomo. EMPr e

ikemišeditše gape go netefatša gore maemo a tumelelo ao a amanago le protšeke a a phethagatšwa, gomme a ka dirišwa go dikgato tša kago, go hloma, tshepedišo goba go kgaotša mošomo wa mošomo.

Boemong bjo, kgato ya pego ya kgahlamelo ya tikologo (EIR) ya mafelo a go lahla a Medupi WFGD ao a šišintšwego e tla akaretša tše di latelago, eupša e sego fela:

- Go dira dithuto tša ditsebi tšeo di lemogilwego ke pego ya tlhahlobo, kgato ya bogolo, le melawana ya tšhupetšo go tšwa go mokgopedi
- Ditshwaotshwao tša tšwelopele go bakgathatema le di-I&AP
- Go dumelela di-I&AP le bakgathatema go sekaseka le go fa ditshwayotshwayo ka ga sethalwa sa EIR
- Kopano ya setšhaba le ya sehlopha sa nepišo le bakgathatema le di-I&AP
- Thomelo ya EIR ya mafelelo go DFFE bakeng sa merero ya go tšea diphetho
- Tsebišo ya EIR ya mafelelo go DFFE go bakgathatema ka moka le di-I&AP

Seswantšho se se lego ka mo tlase se laetša magato ao a tšerwego le magato a a latelago ao a nyakegago go tšewa ka go Kgato ya pego ya sebaka le kgahlamelo ya tikologo.



Seswantšho 2: Kgato ya Pego ya Bogolo le Kgahlamelo ya Tikologo ya Tshepetšo ya Tumelelo ya Tikologo ye e Kopantšwego

8 TSHEPEDIŠO YA GO TŠEA KAROLO YA SETŠHABA

Tshepetšo ya go tšea karolo ga setšhaba nakong ya kgato ya kgopelo ya laesense ya tekolo ya Ttkologo ye e kopantšwego & taolo ya ditlakala e tla kgontšha di-I&AP go tutuetša tsela ya dinyakišišo tša sethekniki le go sekaseka dikhwetšo tša dinyakišišo tše di ikemetšego tšeo di dirwago. Baeletši ba tikologo ba tla ngwalelana thwii le di-I&AP tše di ngwadišitšwego ka dikgatong tše di fapanego nakong ya tshepedišo go ba tsebiša ka ga tšwelopele mo nyakišišong le nako ya dibaka tša go akaretšwa.

Tshepetšo ya go tšea karolo ga setšhaba bakeng sa mafelo ao a šišintšwego a go lahla ditlakala a Medupi WFGD e tla ba ye e feletšego, yeo e tlogo dumelela tše di latelago:

- Go fana ka sebaka sa dibapadi ka moka tša tema, go akaretšwa bokgoni le di-I&AP, di-EAP, dikgoro tša mmušo, ditho tša mmušo, le bolaodi bjo bo nago le bokgoni (CA) go hwetša tshedimošo ye e kwagalago, ye e nepagetšego le ye e kwešišegago mabapi le ditlamorago tša tikologo tša mošomo wo o šišintšwego goba ditlamorago tša sephetho;
- Go fana ka batšeakarolo go hlagiša thekgo ya bona, matshwenyego le dipotšišo mabapi le protšeke, kgopelo goba sephetho;
- Go fa sebaka sa gore batšeakarolo ba šišinya ditsela tša go fokotša goba go fokotša ditlamorago dife goba dife tše mpe tša protšeke le go godiša ditlamorago tša yona tše botse;
- Go kgontšha motho yo a swarago PP go akaretša dinyakwa, dikgetho le dikelo tša bokgoni goba I&AP's tlhabolong ya yona ye e šišintšwego yeo e bago taba ya kgopelo ya tumelelo ya tikologo ye e kopantšwego (IEA);
- Go fa dibaka tša go hlwekiša go se kwešiše ka ga merero ya sethekniki, go rarolla dingangišano le go boelanya dikgahlego tšeo di thulanago;
- Go hlohleletša go ba pepeneneng le boikarabelo go tšeeng diphetho.
- Go tsenya letsogo go hlokomela temokrasi ye e phetšego gabotse, ye e phelago; le
- Go phethagatša nyakego ya toka ya tshepedišo ya kgato ya taolo bjalo ka ge e le ka go molao wa tšwetšopele ya Toka ya Taolo, 2000 (Molao No. 3 wa 2000) .

Magato ao tshepedišo ya go tšea karolo ga setšhaba e tlogo dirwa ka ona a hlalošitšwe ka mo tlase:

- Mangwalo a taletšo a tla felegetšwa ke BID ye le letlakala la ditshwayotshwayo, leo le tlogo phatlalatšwa ka diimeile le go romelwa ka diatla go bengnaga ba kgauswi, bakgathatema le Ditho tša Mmušo tša tlhabollo ye e šišintšwego.
- Ditsebišo tša lefelo di tla hlongwa dintlheng tše di tšwelelago go bapa le dithoto le mafelo a kgauswi go ya ka dinyakwa tša Melawana, go tsebiša protšeke ye.
- Ditaba ka moka tšeo di amogetšwego go tšwa go bakgathatema di tla thopša ka go pegu ya ditshwayotshwayo le dikarabo (CRR), yeo e tlogo šomišwa go hlahloba le go bea pele ditaba gore di hlahlobje.

- Magato a maleba a go tšea karolo a tla bewa go šomana le mohuta wa dinyakwa tša setšo le tša polelo tša di-I&AP.

8.1 Kamoo o ka tšeago karolo

- Araba (ka mogala, fekse goba imeile) taletšong ya rena ya go tšea karolo ga gago, yeo e bapaditšwego ka go methopo ya ditaba ye e gatišitšwego.
- Romela poso, fekse, goba imeile foromo ya boingwadišo le tlhagišo yeo e kgomareditšwego go Selahle CP.
- Ikgokaganye le rena ka mogala ge o ka ba le potšišo, tshwaelo goba o nyaka tshedimošo ye nngwe ya projeke.

8.2 Ditshwayotshwayo tša gago di bohlokwa

Ditshwayotshwayo tša gago le ditaba tše di tšweleditšwego di tla lekolwa nakong ya tumelelo ya tikologo ye e Kopantšwego (EA) le ditshepedišo tša laesense ya taolo ya ditlakala. O kgopelwa go tlatša foromo ya ngwadišo ye e tswaletšwego le letlakala la ditshwayotshwayo. Šomiša dintlha tša kgokagano tše di lego ka mo tlase ka go tokomane ye go dira ditshwayotshwayo dife goba dife goba go rotoša ditaba.

Ka go tlatša le go romela foromo ya boingwadišo le ditshwayotshwayo yeo e sepelago le yona, o ingwadiša ka go itiragalela bjalo ka I&AP ya protšeke ye ye e šišintšwego, o netefatša gore ditshwayotshwayo tša gago le/goba matshwenyego a gago ao a tšweleditšwego mabapi le protšeke ye e šišintšwego di tla lemogwa. Baeletši ba go tšea karolo ga setšhaba ba tla araba ditshwayotshwayo ka moka le dipotšišo tšeo di amogetšwego nakong ya protšeke. Diriša dintlha tša kgokagano tše di lego ka mo tlase go romela ditshwayotshwayo tša gago. Kgato ye ya go kgatha tema ga setšhaba e tla thoma, **Laboraro, 13 Motsheganong 2026, go fihla ka Labohlano, 19 Mosegamanye 2026.**

Hle ikopanye le ofisi ya Kgathotema ya Setšhaba bjalo ka ge go bontšhitšwe ka mo tlase. Ditokomane tša PP di ka hwetšwa ka go skena Khoutu ya QR ye e lego ka mo tlase.

Go Kgatha Tema ga Setšhaba – Dintlha tša Ikgokaganye	Skena Khoutu ya QR bakeng sa tshedimošo e oketšegilego le ditokomane tša porojeke
Motho (ba) wa go ikgokaganya le yena: Shonisani Selahle / Sibongile Hamisi/ Botlhale Phiri	
Nomoro ya Mogala: 011 026 2560	
Nomoro ya Sele le WhatsApp: 079 569 5277	

Nomoro ya Fekse: 086 532 0398	
Imeile: ppp@scprojects.co.za	
Aterese ya Poso: Poso Box 1059, Halfway House, 1685	

9 KGATO E LATELANG

Kgato ye e latelago ya tshepetšo ya kgathatema ya setšhaba e tla ba go lokolla sethalwa sa pego ya sebaka gore se lekolwe le go fa ditshwayotshwayo. Di-I&AP tše di ngwadišitšwego di tla fiwa matšatši a mangwe a 30 go sekaseka le go fa ditshwayotshwayo ka ga pego. Nakong ye, dikopano tša setšhaba di tla swarwa, gomme di-I&AP ka moka tše di ngwadišitšwego di tla laletšwa go tsenela dikopano tša setšhaba moo kakaretšo ya ditlamorago tše di ka bago gona tša tikologo, bjalo ka ge di ngwadilwe ka go DSR, e tlogo tšweletšwa le go ahlahlwa. Matšatšikgwedi a nako ya tshekatsheko ya DSR le dikopano tša setšhaba di tla tsebišwa ka nako ye e swanetšego.

Lenaneo 4: Mafelo ao a ka bago gona moo pego ya sengwalwa sa bogolo e ka lekolwago;

LEFELO	DINTLHA TŠA KGOKAGANO
1. Mmasepala wa selegae wa Lephalale, setsi sa setšhaba, Onverwacht, Cnr Joe Slovo le tsela ya Douwater, Lephalale	Mogala: 014 762 1409. Mogala
2. Bokgobapuku bja setšhaba bja marapong, 143 Chris Hani Street, marapong	Mogala.: 014 768 3927. Mogala
3. Mokgatlo wa balemirui ba Lephalale, moago wa NTK, 1 Jan Louis Botha Avenue, Lephalale	Mogala.: 014 763 1888. Mogala
4. Wepesaete ya SCP – Ditokomane tša Setšhaba https://www.scprojects.co.za/ditokomane_tša_setšhaba.html	Mogala: 011 026 2560. Mogala Sele.: 079 569 5277. Mokgwa wa go dira dilo