

Document Title	Eskom Medupi Pre-Application Minutes	
Document Type	Reports & Templates	
Document No:	SCP-RFQ-001	
Version No:	1	
Author:	Shonisani Selahle	

PRE- APPLICATION MEETING MINUTES

INTEGRATED ENVIRONMENTAL AUTHORISATION AND WATER USE LICENSE APPLICATIONS FOR THE PROPOSED WET FLUE GAS DESULPHURISATION (WFGD) WASTE DISPOSAL FACILITIES IN MEDUPI POWER STATION LOCATED WITHIN THE JURISDICTION OF LEPHALALE LOCAL MUNICIPALITY, UNDER WATERBERG DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY, LIMPOPO PROVINCE.

DFFE REFERENCE: 2025-09-0015

MEETING DATE: 17 NOVEMBER 2025

TIME: 09:00

PLACE: VIRTUALLY (MICROSOFT TEAMS)

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AGENDA

1. Introduction
2. Welcome & Purpose
3. Application Background
4. Project Background
 - i. Engineering Background
 - ii. Environmental Considerations
 - iii. Applicable Legislation
 - iv. EIA Processes
5. Specialist Studies
 - i. Screening Tool Themes Findings
6. Public Participation Process
7. Input by DFFE
8. Q&A
9. Closing

MEETING AGENDA DISCUSSION

ITEM NO	DESCRIPTION
1	Welcome & Introduction SS opened the meeting and introduced herself as the senior EAP and her team for the project from Selahle Consultancy and Projects Pty Ltd. She further requested a round of introductions from the applicant (Eskom) and Department of Forestry, Fisheries, and the Environment (DFFE) before commencing with the presentation. She further requested permission to record the meeting, and SS approved the request. JR from Eskom introduced himself and his colleagues from Eskom Medupi Power Station, stating the departments they are from and their roles in the project. MP, TM, PM, MPR, CT and LD introduced themselves and stated that they are from the Department of Forestry, Fisheries, and the Environment (DFFE), with LD as the Case Officer of the project.
2	Purpose of the Meeting SS commenced the meeting and requested that anyone present adopt the agenda prior to continuing with the presentation by a show of thumbs. JR to adopt the agenda for the meeting.

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		SS continued with the presentation, outlining the: ▪ Purpose of the meeting and the project ▪ Application background, which included the following sections; - Engineering Background (presented by SSH from Eskom Medupi Engineering Department) - Environmental Considerations - Applicable Legislation - EIA Processes ▪ Background of the project. ▪ Triggered Listed Activities ▪ Specialists Studies ▪ Public Participation Process to be undertaken SS concluded the presentation, then opened the floor for questions and answers.
<u>3. Questions and Answers</u>		
Q = Question or Remarks from DFFE R = Response by EAP/ Applicant F =Final Remarks		
3.1	Q	LD: Queried if the 15 specialist studies mentioned on the presentation were identified by the Screening Tool. He further noted that the listed activities for the EIA will be verified as the project proceeds, upon commencement of the application phase.
	R	SS: Confirmed that the specialists mentioned are from the Screening Tool. She further acknowledged the proposal to confirm Listed Activities during the application phase.
3.2	Q	MP: Queried about the pH level of the Brine that is going to be treated or stored, as there are levels of restriction provided for in the Waste Classification Regulations or Standards, wherein it is not permitted to dispose of waste or material with a PH level less than 6 or above 12. MP further queried if the liquid waste's moisture content level is above 40% as it is not allowed to be disposed of as waste at that level, taking into account the restriction provided under the National Norms and Standards for Disposal of Waste to Landfill. MP shared concerns about Brine being a type 2 waste, given its high concentration and the fact that it's not allowed to be disposed of anywhere in accordance with the abovementioned norms

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	and standards. MP advised that the EAP and Applicant must clearly distinguish whether the lagoon is being used for normal purposes, as this is important when deciding whether the activities are triggered, as the Norms and Standards for Waste Storage differ depending on whether the lagoon is considered in use for storage. MP further stated that the EAP and Applicant should not rely solely on the Specialist studies identified by the Screening Tool, as it has its own limitations. Other studies that are required by default include Geotechnical, Geohydrological, Soil Study, Wetland Study (if there are wetlands), and Waste Assessment. MP concluded by highlighting the importance of the National Waste Management Strategy and emphasised that the EAP submission must reflect the actions to be taken to ensure waste is diverted from landfill sites.
R	SS: Commended MP for the concerns he raised. SS then invited SSH to address the concerns raised by MP that, where an Environmental input is required, she will respond. SSH invited MB to engage with the concerns raised. MB responded that based on the data collected and reviewed, the pH of the chloride stream entering the wastewater treatment plant ranged around nine (09). Then this pH gets lowered during the precipitation process. Therefore, MB clarified that the idea or logic behind the proposed waste classification of type 2 is that the Brine is being concentrated from a liquid to a solid, or rather a semi-solid, and is not necessarily chemically altered. DM commended MP for the concerns and advice that the EAP and the applicant should consider while proceeding with the application. SS responded to MP's concern around specialist studies that may be omitted by the Screening Tool, stating that Geohydrology, Geotechnical and Hydrology are part of the specialist studies that will be undertaken; however, if the Department feels that the Screening tool omitted a few specialists, they should indicate so the specialists are engaged immediately after the Pre-application meeting. MN asked MP whether it is viable to use the old National Waste Management Strategy in the meantime while waiting for the gazetted one, given that it is currently under review. MP advised that the old one can be used.

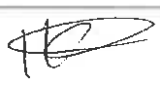
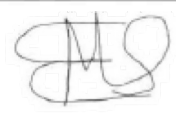
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		JR queried if there is any requirement from DFFE that needs to be met as the pre-application meeting minutes are submitted for acknowledgement. MP outlined that the allocated case officer for the project will engage with the EAP if any requirements arise at a later stage, as this will be informed by the site visits. However, the Competent Authority is not limiting its requirements or advice given during the meeting, as issues may be raised by the public during the public participation process and throughout the application life cycle. TB requested clarity on the appointment of the Case Officer for the proposed Application. LD confirmed that he is the appointed Case Officer for the application. SS further queried MP on when the Case Officer will be allocated from the Waste Unit. MP clarified that the integrated application will be coordinated with LD
3.4	F	Remarks by the Applicant JR: Mentioned that meeting minutes will be drafted and made available at the earliest convenience for DFFE to accept and adopt.
5.		Vote of Thanks
		SS: Thanked each person who attended the meeting and adjourned the meeting.
6.		The meeting was adjourned at 10:02a.m.

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APPROVAL

This document has been approved for publishing by:

Action	Name / Designation	Signature	Date
Prepared by	Sibongile Hamisi <i>Can. Sci. Nat</i>		01 December 2025
Approved by (internally)	Shonisani Selahle <i>Pr. Sci. Nat</i> <i>Registered EAP</i> <i>Registered CHSM</i>		03 December 2025
Accepted by (Eskom)	Justice Ramagoma (Chief Advisor: Environmental Management)		03 December 2025
Adopted by (DFFE)	Lunga Dlova (EIA Unit Case Officer)		21 January 2026
	Matjelele Phaladi (Director – Licensing)		04 February 2026

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APPENDIX 1: PRE-APPLICATION PRESENTATION

PRE-APPLICATION MEETING WITH DFFE

INTEGRATED ENVIRONMENTAL AUTHORISATION AND WATER USE LICENSE APPLICATIONS

FOR THE

**THE PROPOSED WET FLUE GAS
DESULPHURIZATION (WFGD) WASTE DISPOSAL
FACILITIES IN MEDUPI POWER STATION LOCATED
WITHIN THE JURISDICTION OF THE LEPHALALE
LOCAL MUNICIPALITY, UNDER WATERBERG
DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY,
LIMPOPO PROVINCE.**



REFERENCE: 2025-09-0015

**Prepared By: Shonisani Selahle
Selahle Consultancy and Projects Pty Ltd
Email : shonie@scprojects.co.za / admin@scprojects.co.za**

Applicant : Eskom Holdings SOC Ltd

Date: 17 November 2025

Time: 09h00

Venue: Ms Teams

AGENDA

1. Introduction
2. Welcome & Purpose
3. Application Background
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PURPOSE OF THE MEETING

The primary goal of seeking the Pre-Application meeting is to verify:

1. The specifications related to the proposed developments.
2. And seek clarification regarding certain matters that pertain to the Integrated Environmental Assessment processes
3. The Specialist studies to be conducted.
4. Aligning with the listed activities as per the EIA Regulations.
5. Screening Tools Themes & Protocols
6. Outlining the proposed methodology for the Environmental Authorisation process.
7. Determine DFFE's requirements; and
8. To confirm the process and timeframes.



PROJECT BACKGROUND

- Medupi is a coal-fired Power Station and electricity is generated by burning coal. This combustion produces Sulphur Oxides (SO), including Sulphur Dioxide (SO₂) & Sulphur Trioxide (SO₃).
- Medupi Power Station has approximately 50-year lifespan, with 6 units designed for Wet Flue Gas Desulphurisation (WFGD) technology using limestone.
- The Wet Flue-Gas Desulfurization (WFGD) is a set of technologies used to remove Sulphur Dioxide (SO₂) from exhaust flue gases of fossil-fuel power plants, and from the emissions of other sulphur oxide-emitting processes.
- The WFGD technology retrofit aims at significantly reducing the Power Station emissions of SO₂, by complying with the National Environmental Management: Air Quality Act (Act 39 of 2004) Minimum Emissions Standards (MES).
- An EA with reference no: **DEA REF: 14/12/16/3/3/2/1060** for retrofitting a Wet Flue Gas Desulfurization (WFGD) system was granted on **6 September 2018**, and was further granted an amendment extension to from the **6 September 2018 to 6 September 2028**, (DEA REF: 14/12/16/3/3/2/1060-AM1) on August 10, 2023.
- The Power Station also operates under an Air Emission License (EAL) - **License no. H16/1/13-AEL/M1/R1**, which was issued on 01 December 2020.



PROJECT BACKGROUND

- Eskom was to comply with the MES, limiting SO₂ emissions to 1000 Milligrams Per Normal Cubic Meter (mg/Nm³) by March 2025, and plans to install an SO₂ reduction plant accordingly.
- However, on 31 March 2025, the Minister then increased the limit from 1000mg/Nm³ to 3 500 mg/Nm³ from 2030.
- The authorised WFGD process produces three (3) waste streams which are: Gypsum, Chemical Salts and Sludge.
- Accordingly, Eskom will need to establish designated disposal facilities to accommodate and manage the by-products generated from the process.
- Eskom have identified six (6) land parcels that may be considered potentially suitable for the disposal of these by-products.
- As such, Eskom has appointed Selahle Consultancy and Projects (Pty) Ltd as the Independent Environmental Assessment Practitioner (EAP) to undertake the Integrated Environmental Authorisation process and the Water Use License Application for the proposed Disposal Sites.



PROJECT LOCATION

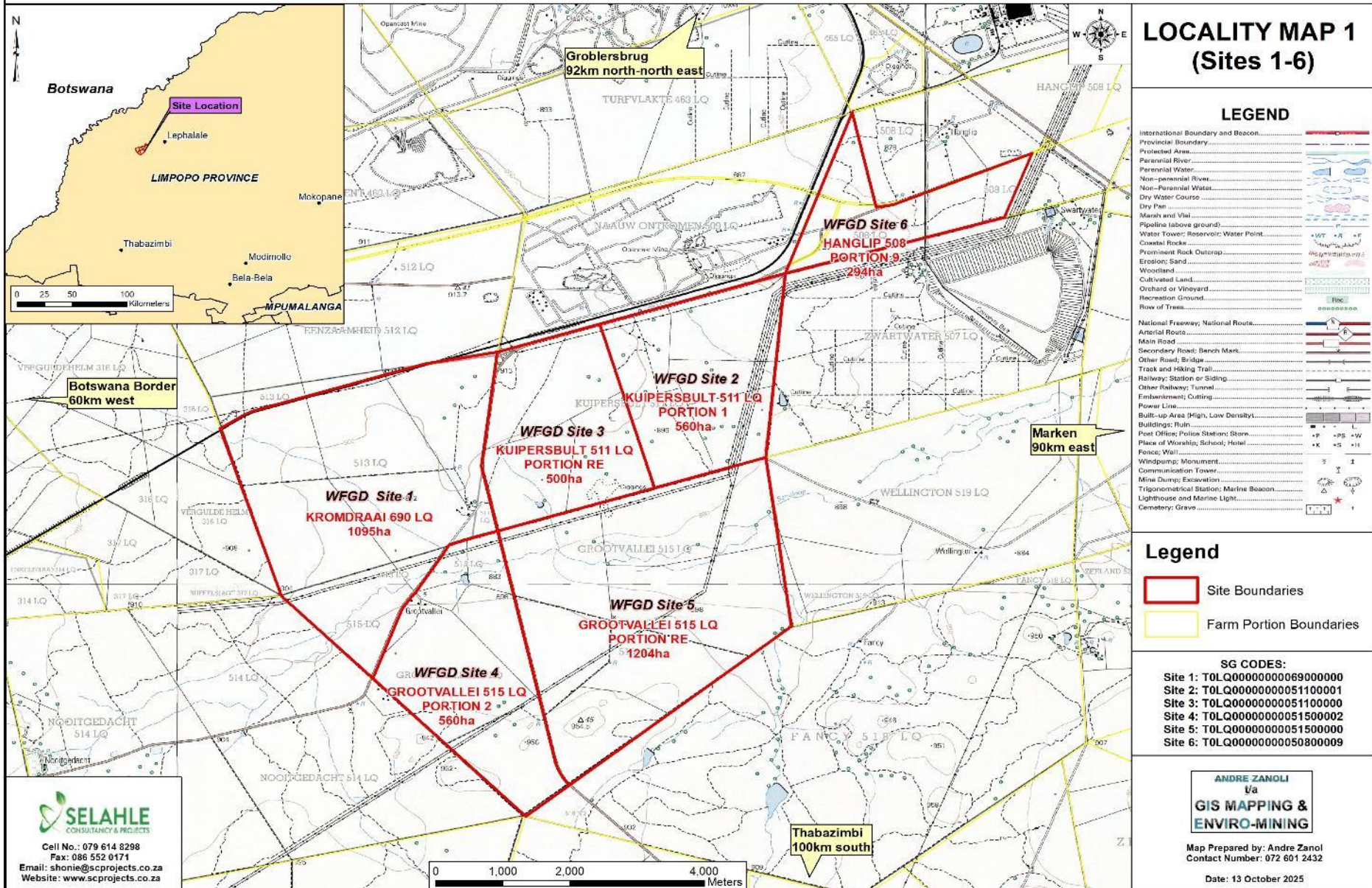
- Medupi Power Station is situated approximately 20 km northwest of Lephalale township, within the jurisdiction of Lephalale Local Municipality, under the Waterberg District Municipality in Limpopo Province, South Africa and the site can be accessed via the R510 road. Figure 1 is shown herein below:
- Five of the 6 sites are located south of the Medupi Power Station and one site is located North-west of the power station.
- The earmarked Disposal sites sizes illustrated herein below:

Land Parcels	Farm Name	Sizes
Site 1	Kromdraai 690 LQ	1095 ha
Site 2	Kuipersbuilt 511 LQ, Portion 1	560 ha
Site 3	Kuipersbuilt 511 LQ, Portion RE	500 ha
Site 4	Grootvallei 515 LQ, Portion 2	560 ha
Site 5	Grootvallei 515 LQ, Portion RE	1204 ha
Site 6	Hanglip 508, Portion 9	294 ha



PROJECT LOCATION

STATUS QUO FOR THE ESKOM WASTE DISPOSAL DEVELOPMENT WITHIN THE LEPHALALE LOCAL MUNICIPALITY (WARD 15) LIMPOPO PROVINCE.



ENGINEERING BACKGROUND

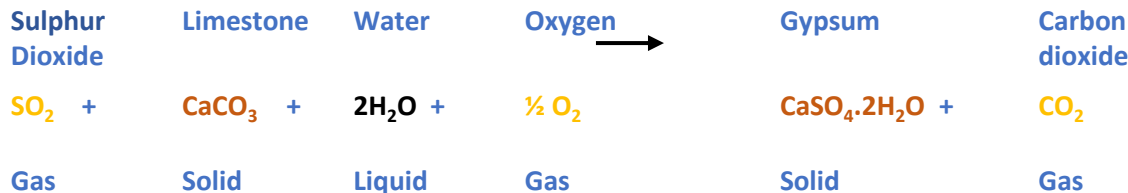
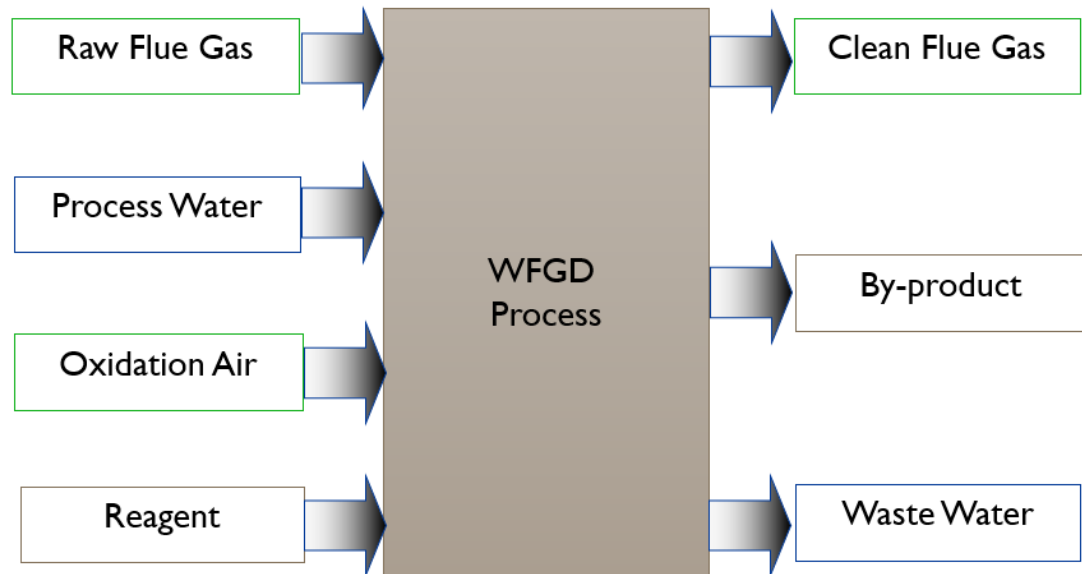


ENGINEERING BACKGROUND

- Medupi Power Station is earmarked for a Flue Gas Desulfurisation (FGD) retrofit to comply with the South African Minimum Emissions Standards (MES) by 31 March 2030. Eskom is aiming for a limit of 400 mg/Nm³ (dry, 10% O₂) to ensure continuous performance without contravening the Atmospheric Emission License.
- The Retrofit Project works will be procured through the appointment of an Engineering, Procurement and Construction (EPC) Contractor under the framework of a FIDIC Yellow Book contract as amended. The RFQ is currently out on the market and is closing in February 26.
- The Employer has specified the WFGD as the preferred technology in the RFQ with an option to provide an alternative technology in addition to the WFGD.
- The Employer also seeks to appoint the delivery partner who will cooperate with Eskom in delivering this project under the NEC3 PSC3.

WFGD PROCESS DESCRIPTION AND CHEMISTRY

Basic SO₂ scrubbing from the flue gas in a WFGD process



SO₃, HCl, HF, and other soluble species are also absorbed.

Medupi Inputs and outputs

- Gas Volumetric flow rate [Nm³/h] 2 668 201
- Gas Mass flow rate [kg/h] 3 519 239
- Gas Temperature [°C] 143/175 max
- Gas Pressure [kPa] 2,49
- SO₂ content [%vol] 0.13 (4098 mg/Nm³)
- Emission @outlet [mg/Nm³] 400
- Limestone utilization [%] 97
- Limestone quality (CaCO₃ content) [%] 85 - 93

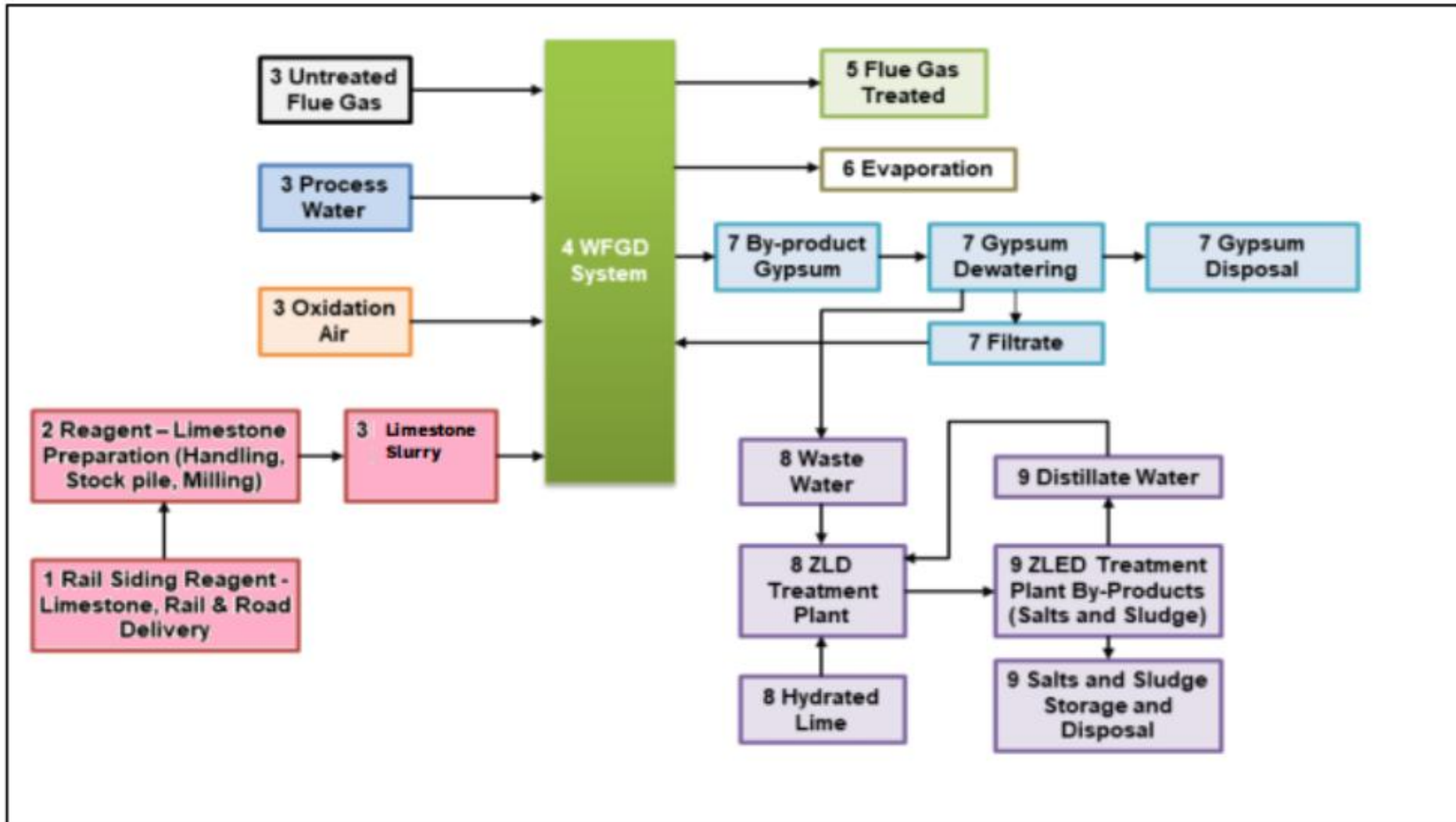
By-product stream

- Sludge clarifier solids for disposal 120,211 tonnes annually (@85% CaCO₃ limestone)
- Brine concentrator crystalline solids for disposal 31,268 tonnes annually (@85% CaCO₃ limestone)
- Gypsum 1,951,581 tonnes annually (@85% CaCO₃ limestone)

Wastewater stream

- Salt water

SCHEMATIC REPRESENTATION OF A WFGD



BY-PRODUCT STREAM HANDLING AND STORAGE - GYPSUM

▪ Gypsum Handling and Storage

Gypsum will drop from vacuum filters from the dewatering process onto collecting conveyors by means of bifurcated chutes. It will be transported via a series of gypsum conveyors to a gypsum storage facility, where it will be stacked out into a continuous pile.

▪ Waste Classification Of Gypsum According to GNR 635

- Type 3 waste, low risk (based on Kusile)

▪ Liner Requirements According to GNR 636 (Norms And Standards)

- Type 3 waste may only be disposed of at a Class C landfill designed in accordance with section 3(1) and (2) of these Norms & Standards

▪ Estimated Footprint Size Requirements for Gypsum

1,951,581 tonnes annually (@85% CaCO₃ limestone. Over 50 years, at current generation rates (~2.1 Mt/y of gypsum-based solids), you'll need:

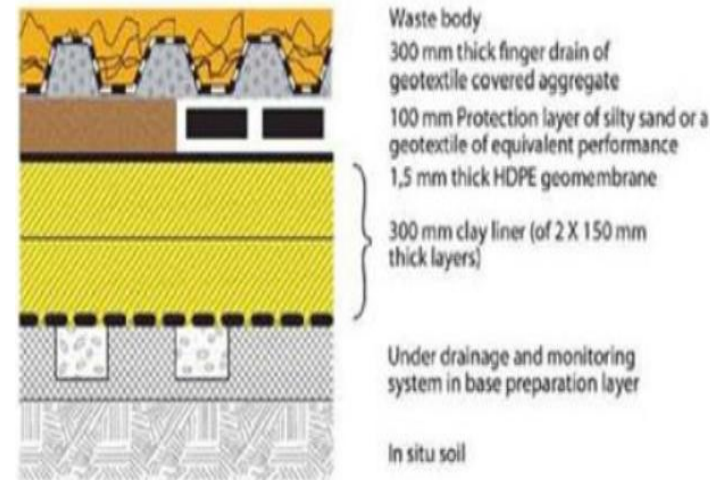
<u>Fill Depth</u>	<u>Landfill Area</u>
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10 m	~ 680 ha
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20 m	~ 340 ha
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30 m	~ 230 ha
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Class C landfill



BY-PRODUCT STREAM HANDLING AND STORAGE - SLUDGE

■ Sludge Handling and Storage

The chloride bleed stream and cooling tower blowdown stream from the Medupi FGD Retrofit Project and the TOC scavenger rejects from the existing plant will be pre-treated in a clarifier to remove suspended solids and heavy metals. The solids and heavy metals that precipitate out of the chloride bleed stream in the clarifier will be collected as sludge. The sludge (solids) will be collected in a concrete bunker or dumpsters placed underneath filter presses. For the Basic Design, it was assumed that the collected sludge from the FGD ZLED (Zero Liquid Effluent Discharge) pretreatment and the concentrated and dewatered brine solids from the FGD ZLED Treatment System will be disposed of using trucks to transport to onsite or offsite dumps.

■ Waste Classification of Sludge according to GNR 635

Type 1 high risk (based on Kusile)

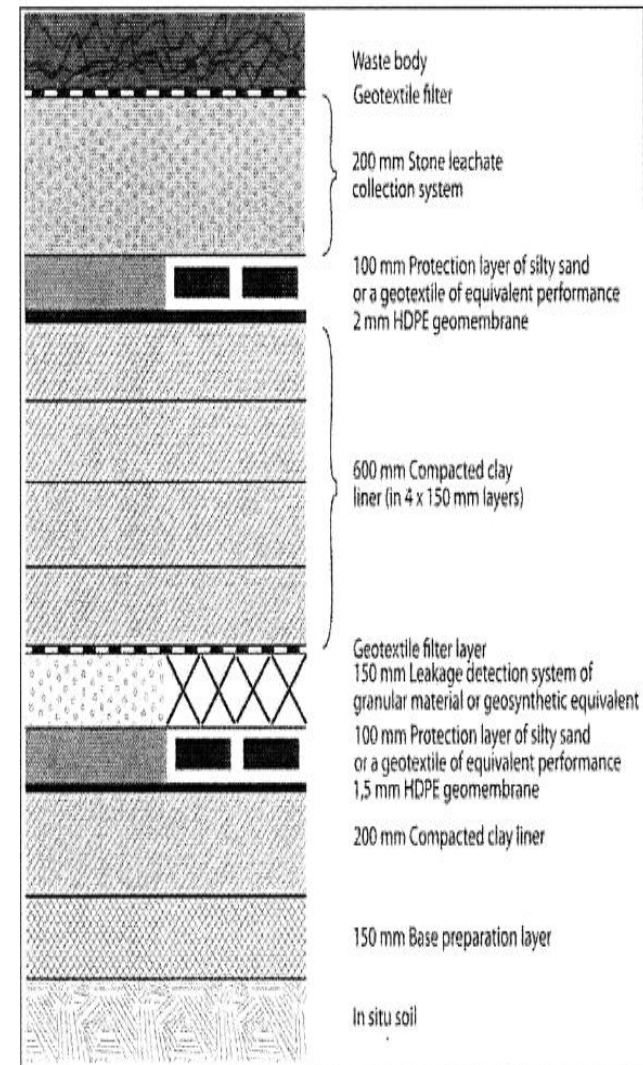
■ Liner requirements according to GNR 636 (Norms and standards)

Type 1 waste may only be disposed of at a Class A landfill designed in accordance with Section 3(1) and (2) of these Norms and Standards,

■ Estimated KM's to the Existing Landfill site in East Rand

Holfontein landfill site from Lephalale ~ 358.2 km

Class A landfill



BY-PRODUCT STREAM HANDLING AND STORAGE - SLUDGE

▪ Brine Handling and Storage

In the FGD ZLED Treatment System, a brine concentrator/crystallizer will be utilized to concentrate solids of the wastewater. For the Basic Design, it was assumed that the collected sludge from the FGD ZLED pretreatment and the concentrated and dewatered brine solids from the FGD ZLED Treatment System will be disposed of using trucks to transport to onsite or offsite dumps.

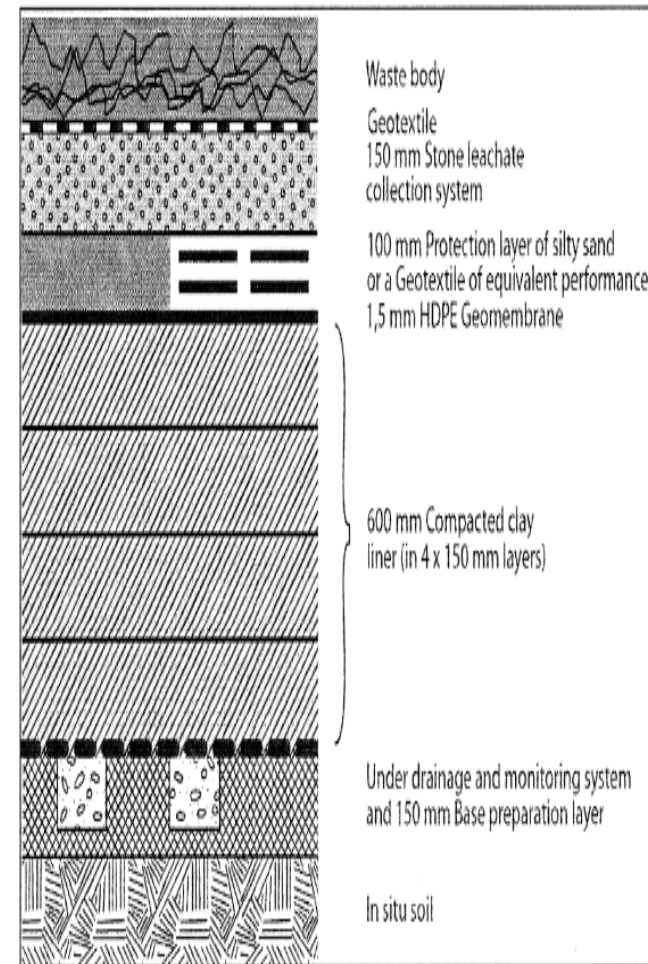
▪ Waste Classification of Brine according to GNR 635:

Type 2 waste (based on Kusile)

▪ Liner requirements according to GNR 636 (Norms and standards)

Type 2 waste may only be disposed of at a Class B landfill designed in accordance with Section 3(1) and (2) of these Norms and Standards.

Class B landfill



ENVIRONMENTAL CONSIDERATIONS



SCOPE OF WORK

The scope of work include but not limited to:

- Disposal sites for Gypsum, Chemical Salts & Chemical Sludge
- Stormwater Infrastructure
- Waste Water Infrastructure
- Access and Internal Roads
- Conveyor Belts
- Rail; and
- Other Associated Infrastructure



TRIGGERED LEGISLATION

1. ENVIRONMENTAL AUTHORISATION

Based on the information regarding the proposed development, Selahle understands that the proposed development is a project that cannot commence without an Environmental Authorisation in terms of the National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (Act No. 107 of 1998) in line with the EIA Regulations that was promulgated in 2014 as amended and in accordance with Section 21 of the National Water Act (Act No.36 of 1998).

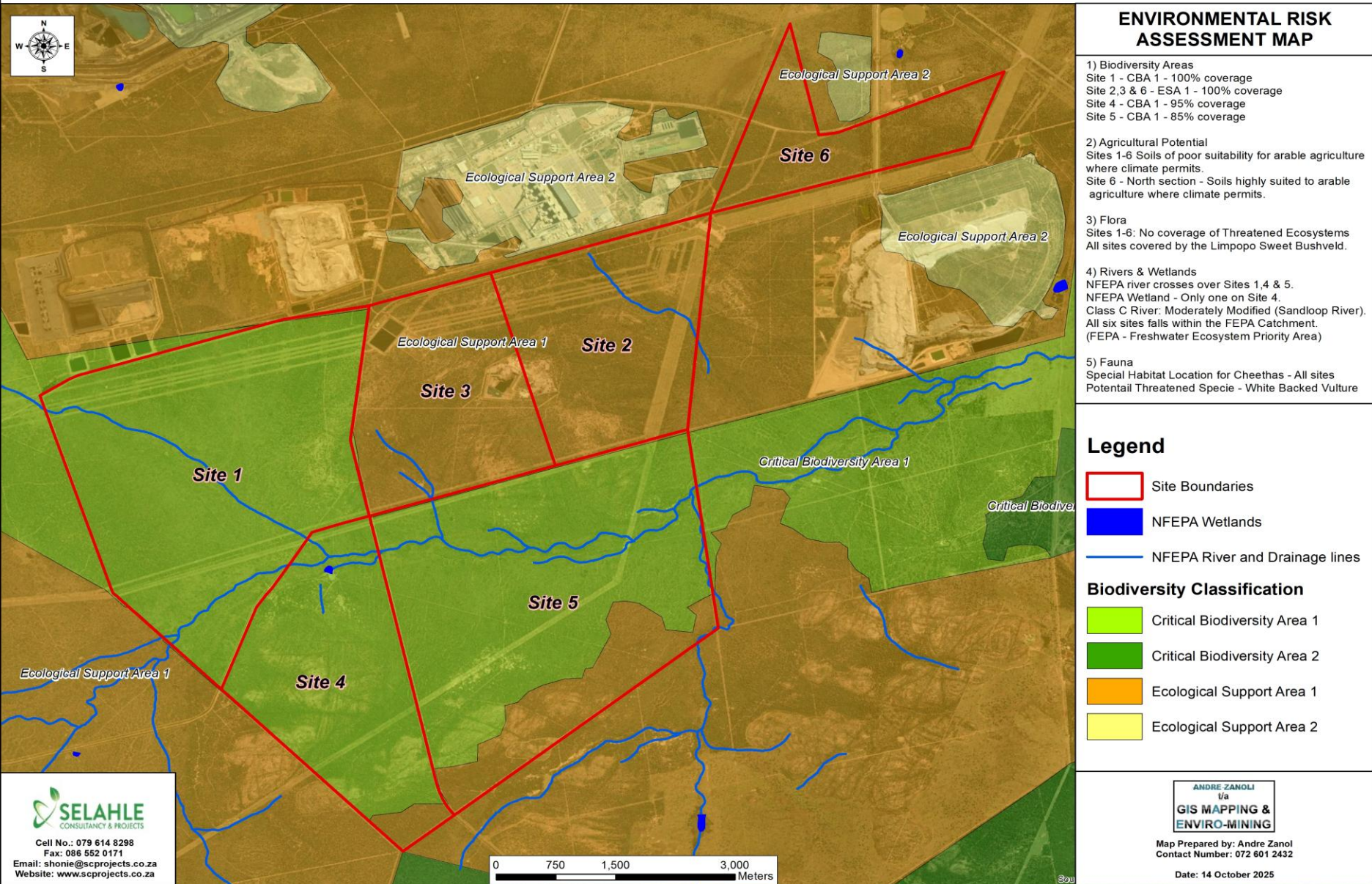
THE PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT TRIGGERS:

1. National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (Act No. 107 of 1998) – EIA Regs (Listed Activities under LN 1, 2 & 3)
2. The National Environmental Management Waste Act, 2008 (Act No. 59 of 2008) Category A, B & C (intermediate waste storage facility)
3. The National Water Act, 1998 (Act No. 36 of 2008) National Heritage Resources Act, 1999 (Act No. 25 of 1999)
4. National Environmental Management: Air Quality Act, 2004 (Act No. 39 of 2004)
5. Hazardous Substance Act, 1973 (Act No.15 of 1973)



EARMARKED LAND PARCELS

STATUS QUO FOR THE ESKOM WASTE DISPOSAL DEVELOPMENT WITHIN THE LEPHALALE LOCAL MUNICIPALITY (WARD 15) LIMPOPO PROVINCE.



TRIGGERED LEGISLATION

Listing Notice 1, Activity No(s):	Provide the relevant Basic Assessment Activity(ies) as set out in Listing Notice 1 of the EIA Regulations, 2014 as amended
9	The development of infrastructure exceeding 1 000 metres in length for the bulk transportation of water or storm water- (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.
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.
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-
24	The development of a road- (i) for which an environmental authorisation 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.
25	The development and related operation of facilities or infrastructure for the treatment of effluent, wastewater or sewage with a daily throughput capacity of more than 2 000 cubic metres but less than 15 000 cubic metres.
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.
30	Any process or activity identified in terms of section 53(1) of the National Environmental Management: Biodiversity Act, 2004 (Act 10 of 2004).

TRIGGERED LEGISLATION

Listing Notice 1, Activity No(s):	Provide the relevant Basic Assessment Activity(ies) as set out in Listing Notice 1 of the EIA Regulations, 2014 as amended
34	The expansion of existing facilities or infrastructure for any process or activity where such expansion will result in the need for a permit or licence or an amended permit or licence in terms of national or provincial legislation governing the release of emissions, effluent or pollution, excluding- (i) where the facility, infrastructure, process or activity is 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; (ii) the expansion of existing facilities or infrastructure for the treatment of effluent, wastewater, polluted water or sewage where the capacity will be increased by less than 15 000 cubic metres per day; or (iii) the expansion is directly related to aquaculture facilities or infrastructure where the wastewater discharge capacity will be increased by 50 cubic metres or less per day.
Listing Notice 2, Activity No(s):	Provide the relevant Scoping & EIR Activity(ies) as set out in Listing Notice 2 of the EIA Regulations, 2014 as amended
4	The development and related operation of facilities or infrastructure, for the storage, or storage and handling of a dangerous good, where such storage occurs in containers with a combined capacity of more than 500 cubic metres.
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- (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.
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.
25	The development and related operation of facilities or infrastructure for the treatment of effluent, wastewater or sewage with a daily throughput capacity of 15 000 cubic metres or more.

TRIGGERED LEGISLATION

Listing Notice 3, Activity No(s):	Provide the relevant Basic Assessment Activity(ies) as set out in Listing Notice 3 of the EIA Regulations, 2014 as amended
4	The development of a road wider than 4 metres with a reserve less than 13.5 metres.
12	The clearance of an area of 300 square metres or more of indigenous vegetation except where such clearance of indigenous vegetation is required for maintenance purposes undertaken in accordance with a maintenance management plan. (e) Limpopo- (ii) Within critical biodiversity areas identified in bioregional plans;
14	The development of—(ii) infrastructure or structures with a physical footprint of 10 square metres or more. (a) Within 32 metres of a watercourse, measured from the edge of a watercourse; (c) if no development setback has been adopted, within 32 metres of a watercourse, measured from the edge of a watercourse; (e) Limpopo- (ff) Critical biodiversity areas or ecosystem service areas as identified in systematic biodiversity plans adopted by the competent authority or in bioregional plans; (hh) Areas within 10 kilometres from national parks or world heritage sites or 5 kilometres from any other protected area identified in terms of NEMPAA or from the core area of a biosphere reserve;
Activity No(s)	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.
4	The treatment of hazardous waste in excess of 1 ton per day calculated as a monthly average; using any form of treatment excluding the treatment of effluent, wastewater or sewage.
7	The disposal of any quantity of hazardous waste to 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).
Activity No(s)	Activity numbers (as listed in the Waste Management Activity list) : Category C
2	The storage of hazardous waste at a facility that has the capacity to store in excess of 80m3 of hazardous waste at any one time, excluding the storage of hazardous waste in lagoons or temporary storage of such waste.

SCREENING TOOL THEMES FROM THE NATIONAL WEB

Theme	Very High Sensitivity	High Sensitivity	Medium Sensitivity	Low Sensitivity
Agricultural		Site 1, Site 2, Site 3, Site 4, Site 5 & Site 6		
Animal Species		Site 1, Site 2, Site 3	Site 4, Site 5 & Site 6	
Aquatic Biodiversity	Site 1, Site 2, Site 3, Site 4, Site 5 & Site 6			
Archaeological & Cultural Heritage		Site 2		Site 1, Site 3, Site 4, Site 5 & Site 6
Civil Aviation			Site 1, Site 2, Site 3, Site 4, Site 5 & Site 6	
Defence				Site 1, Site 2, Site 3, Site 4, Site 5 & Site 6
Palaeontology	Site 6		Site 1, Site 2, Site 3, Site 4, Site 5	
Plant Species			Site 6	Site 1, Site 2, Site 3, Site 4, Site 5
Terrestrial Biodiversity	Site 1, Site 2, Site 3, Site 4, Site 5 & Site 6			

SCREENING TOOL PROTOCOLS

- Over and above the themes identified in the Screening Tool reports, the following environmental protocols were also triggered, constituting additional specialist studies required for the proposed development. The specialist studies include::
 - Geotechnical Assessment
 - Socio-Economic Assessment
 - Landscape/Visual Impact Assessment
 - Hydrology Assessment
 - Noise Impact Assessment
 - Traffic Impact Assessment
 - Climate Impact Assessment
 - Health Impact Assessment
 - Ambient Air Quality Impact Assessment
 - Seismicity Assessment



ASSESSMENTS TO BE UNDERTAKEN

1. Terrestrial Ecology Assessment Study
2. Avifauna Assessment Study
3. Social and Cultural Impact Assessment Study
4. Wetland Delineation and Aquatic Assessment Study
5. Heritage Impact Assessment Study
6. Palaeontological Assessment Study
7. Geotechnical Study
8. Agricultural / Land Capability and Soil Erosion Potential Assessment
9. Visual Impact Assessment Study
10. Traffic Impact Assessment Study
11. Climate Change Impact Assessment Study
12. Atmospheric Impact Report
13. Socio-Economic Assessment Study
14. Health Impact Assessment Study
15. Seismic Impact Assessment Study



PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROCESS

- Public Participation will be done in accordance of Regulation 40 – 44 of the EIA Regulations, 2014 (as amended).
- The first Phase of PPP will be as mentioned below:
 - The newspaper article will be advertised on the local newspaper.
 - Background information document & Notification letters will be distributed to the neighbours.
 - Site Notices will be erected on site and neighbouring areas.
 - Interested and Affected parties will be provided with comment sheets to comment if they have any issues/ concerns related to the proposed project.



STAKEHOLDERS

The following are the Stakeholders that will be notified about the project

- **Local Communities And Residents**

- Ward Councillors
- Marapong and Onverwacht Communities

- **Government Departments (Organs of State)**

- Waterberg District Municipality
- Lephalale Local Municipality
- Limpopo Department: Economic Development, Environment, and Tourism
- Road Agency Limpopo
- Transnet
- Limpopo Provincial Heritage Resources Authority (LIHRA)
- South African Heritage Resource Agency (SAHRA)
- Limpopo: Department of Minerals
- Limpopo: Department of Energy
- South African Civil Aviation Authority
- Department of Agriculture, Land Reform and Rural Development

- **Department of Defence (DoD)**

- **Business owners and industry groups**

- Exxaro Mine
- Local Businesses (Contractors & subcontractors)

- **DFFE Directorates:**

- Biodiversity and Conservation
- Climate Change and Air Quality
- Chemicals and Waste Management
- Environmental Advisory Services
- Forestry Management
- Legal, Authorisations, Compliance and Enforcement (LACE)

- **Non-Government Organisations (NGOs)**

- Earthlife Africa, Greenpeace, Centre for Environmental Rights
- BirdLife South Africa
- Wildlife and Environment Society of South Africa (WESSA)
- GroundWork
- Centre for Environmental Rights (CER)
- Endangered Wildlife Trust (EWT)

- **Traditional Leaders And Landowners**

- Tribal Authorities – Mokolo Traditional Authority



CONCLUSION

The purpose of the pre-application meeting was to inform the Competent Authority of the proposed development and to request guidance on the appropriate approach for the Environmental Authorisation (EA) application process. In addition, the meeting was to sought clarification on the applicability of the listed activities mentioned above, as well as confirmation of the relevant Organs of State that should be consulted as part of the process..



Q&A



THANK YOU

