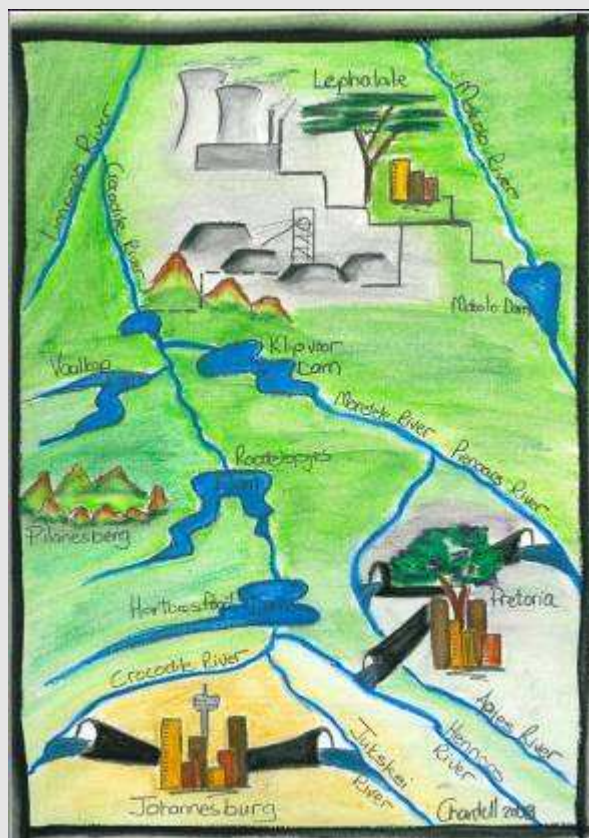


MOKOLO AND CROCODILE RIVER (WEST) WATER AUGMENTATION PROJECT (MCWAP)

Phase 1: Augment Supply from Mokolo Dam



COMMENTS & RESPONSE REPORT

August 2010



ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL CONSULTANTS

P.O. BOX 1673
SUNNINGHILL
2157

147 Bram Fischer Drive
FERNDAL
2194

Tel: 011 781 1730
Fax: 011 781 1731
Email: info@nemai.co.za

LIST OF REPORTS

ENVIRONMENTAL MODULE		
ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT REPORTS		
MKWAP PHASE 1 SCOPING REPORT (<i>SUBMITTED</i>)		
MKWAP PHASE 2 SCOPING REPORT		
MCWAP: DE-BOTTLENECKING OF AN EXISTING PIPELINE - BASIC ASSESSMENT REPORT (<i>SUBMITTED</i>)		
MCWAP PHASE 1 ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT REPORT <i>[THIS REPORT]</i>		
MCWAP PHASE 2 ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT REPORT		

TECHNICAL MODULE		
REPORT NO	DESCRIPTION	REPORT NAME
FEASIBILITY STAGE		
P RSA A000/00/8109	Main Report	MCWAP FEASIBILITY STUDY TECHNICAL MODULE SUMMARY REPORT
P RSA A000/00/8409	Supporting Report 8A	GEOTECHNICAL INVESTIGATIONS PHASE 1
P RSA A000/00/8709	Supporting Report 8B	GEOTECHNICAL INVESTIGATIONS PHASE 2
P RSA A000/00/8509	Supporting Report 9	TOPOGRAPHICAL SURVEYS
P RSA A000/00/8609	Supporting Report 10	INSTITUTIONAL, RIVER MANAGEMENT AND OPERATION OF THE SCHEME
P RSA A000/00/8209	Supporting Report 11	PHASE 1 FEASIBILITY STAGE
P RSA A000/00/8309	Supporting Report 12	PHASE 2 FEASIBILITY STAGE
PRE-FEASIBILITY STAGE		
P RSA D000/00/8809	Supporting Report 1	WATER REQUIREMENTS
P RSA A000/00/8909	Supporting Report 2	WATER RESOURCES
P RSA A000/00/9009	Supporting Report 3	GUIDELINES FOR PRELIMINARY SIZING, COSTING AND ECONOMIC EVALUATION OF DEVELOPMENT OPTIONS
P RSA A000/00/9109	Supporting Report 4	DAMS, ABSTRACTION WEIRS AND RIVER WORKS
P RSA A000/00/9209	Supporting Report 5	MOKOLO RIVER DEVELOPMENT OPTIONS
P RSA A000/00/9309	Supporting Report 6	WATER TRANSFER SCHEME OPTIONS
P RSA A000/00/9409	Supporting Report 7	SOCIAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL SCREENING
INCEPTION STAGE		
P RSA A000/00/9609	Inception	INCEPTION REPORT

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1.	INTRODUCTION	4
2.	COMMENTS RECEIVED DURING SCOPING PROCESS NOTIFICATION	7
2.1	Construction	7
2.2	Water	13
2.3	Compensation	24
2.4	Environmental Impact Assessment	25
2.5	Infrastructure	29
2.6	Alternatives	30
2.7	Operation And Maintenance	31
2.8	Servitude	31
2.9	Institutional Arrangements	32
2.10	Broader Public Involvement Process	33
2.11	General	34
3.	COMMENTS RECEIVED AFTER SCOPING PROCESS NOTIFICATION	35
3.1	Construction	35
3.2	Water	35
3.3	Environmental Impact Assessment	36
4.	COMMENTS RECEIVED DURING REVIEW OF DRAFT SCOPING REPORT	39
4.1	Construction	39
4.2	Water	41

4.3	Compensation	57
4.4	Environmental Impact Assessment	57
4.5	Infrastructure	66
4.6	Servitude	66
4.7	Institutional Arrangements	67
4.8	Broader Public Involvement Process	67
4.9	General	68
5.	COMMENTS RECEIVED AS PART OF BROADER PIP DURING EIA PHASE	69
5.1	Construction	69
5.2	Water	69
5.3	Compensation	71
5.4	Broader Public Involvement Process	73
6.	COMMENTS RECEIVED DURING INDIVIDUAL LANDOWNER MEETINGS	76
6.1	Construction	76
6.2	Water	84
6.3	Compensation	87
6.4	Environmental Impact Assessment	88
6.5	Infrastructure	90
6.6	Alternatives	92
6.7	Operation And Maintenance	93
6.8	Servitude	94

6.9	Institutional Arrangements	95
6.10	Broader Public Involvement Process	95
6.11	General	95
7.	COMMENTS RECEIVED AFTER SCOPING APPROVAL NOTIFICATION	99
7.1	Environmental Impact Assessment	99
7.2	Alternatives	99
7.3	Institutional Arrangements	100
8.	COMMENTS RECEIVED DURING REVIEW OF DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT	101
8.1	Construction	101
8.2	Water	103
8.3	Compensation	107
8.4	Environmental Impact Assessment	108
8.5	Alternatives	113
8.6	Operation and Maintenance	114
8.7	General	115

1. INTRODUCTION

The Comments and Response Report summarizes the salient issues and queries raised, as well as statements made, by I&APs during the **Scoping and Environmental Impact Assessment Process**.

The Scoping phase served to identify and prioritise issues for further assessment during the EIA phase. Accordingly, the comments received from I&APs during public participation as part of Scoping were afforded due consideration during the EIA stage.

In addition to implementing the Public Participation Process (PPP) as governed by NEMA and Government Notice No. R. 385, the Department of Water Affairs (DWA) also undertook a broader Public Involvement Process (PIP), which started more formally during January 2009. This broader PIP included the establishment of two different forums within the agricultural sector namely the Water Forum and the Environmental Forum, which later merged into the combined Agri Discussion Forum (chaired by Mr. Roland van Tonder who is the Chairman of the Crocodile West Irrigation Board). Representatives from the different agricultural unions and irrigation boards that are situated in the project area are members of this Forum.

Besides the Agri Discussion Forum, three working groups were also established as part of the DWA-driven PIP, namely the Crocodile (West) Working Group, Mokolo Working Group and the Makoppa Working Group. At these working groups water-related issues pertaining to the Crocodile River and Mokolo River are discussed in greater detail. Prominent issues are taken forward from the Working Groups to the Agri Forum where they are discussed further. In terms of the broader PIP, this report only includes discussions held to date with the Agri Forum, as this includes the most pertinent issues that emanate from the PIP.

Furthermore, a Project Steering Committee (PSC) was established with all the major stakeholders of MCWAP. Five representatives from the Agri Forum represent the Agricultural sector on the PSC.

When reviewing the EIA Comments and Response report, please also take cognizance of the following:

- All responses written in italics were included subsequent to meetings in order to address the comments in greater detail.
- The majority of the comments were translated from Afrikaans.
- This report does not provide verbatim comments from meetings, but rather reflects the essence of the discussions held with I&APs.
- Comments received during the broader PIP which are relevant to MCWAP Phase 2 were also included in this Comments and Response Report and were marked as "Issue relevant to Phase 2". These comments will be addressed in the Phase 2 EIR.

- The details of the project team members that responded to the issues and comments are provided below.

Project Team Member	Organisation	Abbreviation
Ockie van den Berg	Department of Water Affairs	OvdB
Rens Botha	Department of Water Affairs: NW	RB
Amelius Muller	Aurecon	AM
Fanie Vogel	Aurecon	FV
Barend Smit	Aurecon	BS
Johan Pienaar	Aurecon	JP
Japie Botha	Aurecon	JB
Jannie van der Mescht	KV3	JvdM
Nicol Jordaan	KV3	NJ
Erlo de Waal	Vela VKE	EdW
Donavan Henning	Nemai Consulting	DH
Salomon Pienaar	Nemai Consulting	SP
Sonja van Eden	Nemai Consulting	SvE
Liza van der Merwe	TCTA	LvdM
William Mullins	Conningarth	WM

- The meetings held with I&APs up to 25 March 2010 are tabulated below.

MCWAP Phase 1 Meetings				
No.	Date	MCWAP Component	Audience/ Party / Landowner	Venue
1.	27-01-09	Phase 1, 2 and De-bottlenecking	Thabazimbi – Lephalele Agri sector	Ben Alberts Nature Reserve
2.	05-03-09	Phase 1 & De-bottlenecking	Mokolo Dam – Lephalele – Steenbokpan affected landowners	Ashante Conference Venue
3.	06-03-09	Phase 1, 2 and De-bottlenecking	Thabazimbi – Lephalele Water Forum	Rra Dtau Game Lodge
4.	06-03-09	Phase 1, 2 and De-bottlenecking	Thabazimbi – Lephalele Environmental Forum	Rra Dtau Game Lodge
5.	26-05-09	Phase 1 & De-bottlenecking	Mokolo Working Group	Koedoeskop Agricultural Union Hall
6.	26-05-09	Phase 1, 2 and De-bottlenecking	Thabazimbi – Lephalele Agri sector	Koedoeskop Agricultural Union Hall
7.	28-05-09	Phase 1	Mokolo Dam – Lephalele – Steenbokpan affected landowners	Mogol Club, Lephalele
8.	28-05-09	Phase 1 & De-bottlenecking	Mokolo Dam – Lephalele – Steenbokpan affected landowners	Ashante Conference Venue
9.	22-06-09	Phase 1	Farm Witbank/ Wolvenfontein R/645	Farm Witbank
10.	22-06-09	Phase 1 & De-bottlenecking	Farm Goedgedaght	Ashante Conference Venue
11.	22-06-09	Phase 1 & De-bottlenecking	Farms Fancy, Fourieskloof & Goedeheop	Waterfall Lodge
12.	22-06-09	Phase 1	Farms Fancy and Worcester	Farm: Fancy
13.	08-07-09	Phase 1	Farm Fourieskloof	Modimolle (Nylstroom)
14.	08-07-09	Phase 1 & De-bottlenecking	Farm Wolvenfontein 3/645	Farm Wolvenfontein 3/645
15.	08-07-09	Phase 1	Farm Zeeland R/526	Farm Zeeland R/526
16.	08-07-09	Phase 1	Farms Buffelsjagt, Enkeldraai & Kringgatspruit	Farm Buffelsjagt
17.	08-07-09	Phase 1	Farm Worcester	Mogol Club, Lephalele
18.	10-07-09	Phase 1 & Phase 2	Steenbokpan Area	Steenbokpan Agricultural Union Hall
19.	10-07-09	Phase 1 & Phase 2	Farm Theunispan 23/293 - Phomulong Community Trust	Steenbokpan Winkel
20.	14-07-09	Phase 1	Farm Taaiboschpan	Aurecon Offices - Centurion
21.	17-07-09	Phase 1 & De-bottlenecking	Farm Wolvenfontein 1/645	KV3 Offices - Pretoria
22.	28-07-09	De-bottlenecking Phase	Farm Sterkfontein 3/642	KV3 Offices - Pretoria
23.	22-09-10	Phase 1 & Phase 2	Farm Taaiboschpan	Aurecon Offices - Centurion
24.	05-11-09	Phase 1 & De-bottlenecking	Farm Wolvenfontein 3/645	Aurecon Offices, Centurion
25.	12-11-09	Phase 1	Phase 1 Public Meeting	Mogol Club, Lephalele

MCWAP Phase 1 Meetings				
No.	Date	MCWAP Component	Audience/ Party / Landowner	Venue
26.	12-11-09	De-bottlenecking	De-bottlenecking Public Meeting	Ashante Conference Venue
27.	13-11-09	Phase 1	Farm Wolvenfontein 3/645 (Site Visit)	Farm Wolvenfontein 3/645
28.	13-11-09	Phase 1	Farm Fancy (Site Visit)	Farm Fancey
29.	13-01-10	Phase 1	Farm Hanglip 1&3/508	Maxis, Lephalele
30.	14-01-10	Phase 1 & Phase 2	Farm Vangpan 294	Farm Vangpan 294
31.	31-01-10	Phase 1 & Phase 2	Farm Theunispan 23/293 - Phomulong Community Trust	Farm Theunispan
32.	01-03-10	Phase 1 & De-bottlenecking	Mokolo Working Group	Mokolo Irrigation Board Office, Lephalele
33.	25-03-10	Phase 1, 2 and De-bottlenecking	Thabazimbi – Lephalele Agri sector	Thaba Nkwe, Thabazimbi
34.	29-06-10	Phase 1	Phase 1 Public Meeting	Mogol Club, Lephalele
35.	29-06-10	Phase 1	Phase 1 Public Meeting	Ashante Conference Venue, Lephalele

- The issues and comments raised by I&APs were grouped under the categories below. Although an attempt was made to assign each issue to the most logical category, some issues could fall under more than one category.

Categories	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construction Water Compensation Environmental Impact Assessment Infrastructure Alternatives 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Operation And Maintenance Servitude Institutional Arrangements Broader Public Involvement Process General 	

2. COMMENTS RECEIVED DURING SCOPING PROCESS NOTIFICATION

This section contains the comments received during the Scoping notification period, which ended on 19 June 2009, and the responses from the project team. Provision is also made in the last column for feedback on matters that needed to be addressed during the EIA phase, as well as any changes to responses provided during the Scoping stage.

2.1 Construction

No.	ISSUE / COMMENT	RAISED BY	SOURCE	RESPONSE	STATUS / CHANGE
2.1.1	When will construction commence on the various phases of the project?	Unknown – focus group	Lephalale Focus Group Meeting (24 April 2009)	During the Focus Group meeting the following planning dates were communicated by SP, which were based on the programme that was relevant at that stage of the project: <u>Phase 1</u> - Commencement of Construction – Third Qtr 2010 Commissioning – First 2012 <u>Phase 2</u> - Commencement of Construction – Second Qtr 2011 Commissioning – Third Qtr 2014	During the compilation of this report, the following programme applied: <u>Phase 1</u> - Commencement of Construction – Third Quarter 2011 Commissioning – End 2013 <u>Phase 2</u> - Commencement of Construction – Start 2012 Commissioning – End 2015 It should be noted that the planning of the MCWAP-related infrastructure takes place within a dynamic environment, with role-players such as the intended end users of the transferred water, affected landowners, authorities and other stakeholders. Refer to 5.1.1.
2.1.2	The landowner's game must be protected during the construction process. It was also stated that strict supervision and control must be implemented for farm access.	G. Emslie (Farm Fancy 556 LQ)	Landowners Meeting - Ashante Conference Venue (05 March 2009)	JP stated that the EMP and the contractor's specifications would set requirements to ensure that the contractor complies. Also mentioned there will be independent environmental officer(s) appointed to monitor the contractor to ensure he complies with the EMP and relevant environmental and Occupational Health and Safety legislation.	–
2.1.3	Demanded a take-off point from the proposed pipeline for animal drinking purposes and requested additional take off points.	Several directly affected parties	Landowners Meeting - Ashante Conference Venue (05 March 2009)	AM mentioned that DWA policy will apply. Landowners must request take-off points. Take-off points will only provide water for household and animal drinking purposes. New agreements will need to be established between DWA and the specific water user.	New Comment: Take-off points will be dealt with during the individual servitude negotiation process.

No.	ISSUE / COMMENT	RAISED BY	SOURCE	RESPONSE	STATUS / CHANGE
				Willie du Plessis (Exxaro) noted that these take-off points must be requested in advance and that the landowners have to indicate exactly where they would need these take-off points since it must be included in the designs of the pipeline.	
2.1.4	Landowners on the pipeline section between Lephalale and Steenbokpan requested take off points from the proposed pipeline.	Several directly affected parties	Landowners Meeting - Ashante Conference Venue (05 March 2009)	AM mentioned they will also have to request these points during the detail design phase. Noted that they must keep in mind that after 2014 the flow direction of water in the pipeline will be reversed and that the source will then be the Crocodile water of which the water quality is not as good as the water from Mokolo Dam.	Refer to 2.1.3
2.1.5	What will be done with the excess rock and material from the excavations?	M. Schoeman (Farm Goedehoop 552 LQ)	Landowners Meeting - Ashante Conference Venue (05 March 2009)	JP mentioned some of it can be used to rehabilitate borrow pits. AM mentioned it will not be left on top of the pipeline, as was done previously with the existing pipeline.	–
2.1.6	How will complaints be dealt with during the construction phase?	R. Viljoen (Farm Wolvenfontein & Witbank)	Landowners Meeting - Ashante Conference Venue (05 March 2009)	Willie du Plessis (Exxaro) noted the complaints procedures must be written into the contractor's specifications, which will form part of the tender document and therefore part of the contract, which will ensure for it to be enforced. A communication procedure for urgent response situations must also be in place. AM mentioned that normally the contractor would be required to have a complaints book on site wherein the public can write any complaints. These complaints would be part of the monthly agenda of issues which the contractor must solve / action. There will also be an Environmental Compliance Officer (ECO) on site that can deal with issues.	–
2.1.7	Requested that pictures must be taken of all existing infrastructure (fences, gates, roads, etc.) before construction to serve as reference afterwards.	G.Emslie (Farm Fancy 556 LQ)	Landowners Meeting - Ashante Conference Venue (05 March 2009)	JP stated that it must be included as a requirement in the contractor's contract. During the compulsory tender briefing all tendering contractors must be present and that they should take note of the infrastructure that could be affected during this site inspection. Noted there will also have to be an agreement established between TCTA and Exxaro regarding access to the proposed pipeline. AM noted that the site inspection for the tender briefing will be compulsory and absent tendering contractors will be disqualified.	New Comment: The (ECO) will compile a baseline assessment of infrastructure before construction starts.
2.1.8	Can foresee that his game fence will be influenced.	JJ Lamprecht (Farm Fancy 518 LQ)	Public Meeting and Open day - Lephalale (27 May	JP stated that any damages caused by the contractor must be repaired according to specification for game fencing. For the construction servitude a new fence will be erected, which is of the	–

No.	ISSUE / COMMENT	RAISED BY	SOURCE	RESPONSE	STATUS / CHANGE
			2009)	same standard as the existing fence to protect the landowner's game.	
2.1.9	The construction process must ensure landowners always have access to all parts of their properties.	Several directly and indirectly affected parties	Public Meeting and Open day - Lephalale (28 May 2009)	<i>Provision made in EMP regarding access control and negotiations with directly affected landowners.</i>	–refer to 2.1.19
2.1.10	Provision must be made for the migration of animals and their access to water points during construction.	Several directly and indirectly affected parties	Public Meeting and Open day - Lephalale (28 May 2009)	<i>Provision made in EMP to manage impacts to animals.</i>	–
2.1.11	The construction process must not interrupt the hunting activities on farms used for hunting purposes.	A.J. van der Walt (Farm Goedehoop 552 LQ)	Public Meeting and Open day - Lephalale (28 May 2009)	<i>EMP suggests environmental Best Management Practices. Special measures will be discussed with each property owner.</i>	–
2.1.12	Game screening to be used during construction.	A.J. van der Walt (Farm Goedehoop 552 LQ)	Public Meeting and Open day - Lephalale (28 May 2009)	<i>Provision made in EMP regarding screening and negotiations with directly affected landowners.</i>	–
2.1.13	Demanded take-off point from the proposed pipeline for animal drinking purposes and requested additional take-off points. Noted additional take-off points will mean the landowners will have less water losses on long length reticulation pipes on their properties.	Several directly and indirectly affected parties	Public Meeting and Open day - Lephalale (28 May 2009)	JP - DWA policy on farm take-offs for drinking purposes to be complied with. Details of take-offs to be finalised during the design phase and during negotiations for registering of servitudes.	–
2.1.14	Existing watering points for game must be moved before the contractor starts with construction on the specific property, should the points be located close to the working area.	Several directly and indirectly affected parties	Public Meeting and Open day - Lephalale (28 May 2009)	<i>Provision made in EMP regarding existing infrastructure and negotiations with directly affected landowners.</i>	–
2.1.15	The landowner's game must be protected during the construction period.	S. Sauer (Farm Enkeldraai 314 LQ)	Public Meeting and Open day - Lephalale (28 May 2009)	<i>Provision made in EMP regarding fencing on construction and permanent servitude and negotiations with directly affected landowners.</i>	–
2.1.16	How long the contractor be on a	Several	Public Meeting	JP - construction will cover approximately 30m per day per	–

No.	ISSUE / COMMENT	RAISED BY	SOURCE	RESPONSE	STATUS / CHANGE
	specific landowner's property during construction?	directly and indirectly affected parties	and Open day - Lephale (28 May 2009)	construction head, but depends on soil conditions and access constraints.	
2.1.17	The pipeline should be underground.	F.C. Maritz (Steenbokpan Development Consortium)	Public Meeting and Open day - Lephale (28 May 2009)	JP - normally the pipeline is buried. Only in special cases where will it be above ground.	–
2.1.18	How will access control be managed?	F. Naude (Farm Fancy 556 LQ)	Public Meeting and Open Day - Ashante Conference Venue (28 May 2009)	LvdM - the contractor normally will fence / screen off the construction servitude but provision must be made for animal migration to watering points (for example). Mentioned the fencing / screening material will depend on the type of game that is present on a farm. For example, buffalo and rhino will require different measures than kudu and impala. Mentioned advice from the landowners will also be valuable in bridging this problem.	–
2.1.19	The construction process must ensure landowners always have access to all parts of their properties.	Several directly and indirectly affected parties	Public Meeting and Open Day - Ashante Conference Venue (28 May 2009)	JP & FV mentioned access would be specified for each farm individually. This issue will be further discussed with the landowners during the servitude negotiations. Aerial photos will also be used during the final designs.	–refer to 2.1.9
2.1.20	Where will the contractor's camp be situated?	G. Emslie (Farm Fancy 556 LQ)	Public Meeting and Open Day - Ashante Conference Venue (28 May 2009)	JP mentioned it would be the contractor's responsibility to set up his construction camp and making the requisite associated arrangements. Specifications will prescribe best practices to manage these camps.	New Comment: Some possible positions for construction camps were identified in consultation with the public and owners.
2.1.21	The project team must ensure that existing water reticulation pipes on farms are not damaged during the construction process. The resident engineer must discuss the positions of existing water pipes with the landowner before the contractor accesses a farm.	G. Emslie (Farm Fancy 556 LQ)	Public Meeting and Open Day - Ashante Conference Venue (28 May 2009)	<i>Provision made in EMP regarding existing infrastructure and negotiations with directly affected landowners.</i>	–
2.1.22	Suggested that the project team and contractor must make use of two-way radios onsite, as cell phone reception is very poor. Noted they should always be available should there be any urgent matters arising.	G. Emslie (Farm Fancy 556 LQ)	Public Meeting and Open Day - Ashante Conference Venue (28 May 2009)	DH - This suggestion to be incorporated into EMP.	Suggestion incorporated into EMP.

No.	ISSUE / COMMENT	RAISED BY	SOURCE	RESPONSE	STATUS / CHANGE
2.1.23	When will the different project phases be completed?	W. Emslie (Farm Goedehoop 552 LQ)	Public Meeting and Open Day - Ashante Conference Venue (28 May 2009)	<p>JP stated that the design process will take 6-8 months for Phase 1. Must be finalized end of 2009. The contractor must start mid 2010 with the 9km of the de-bottlenecking pipeline, which will take approximately 3-4 months. Should be completed 2011.</p> <p>LvdM noted that construction will not commence until environmental authorisation has been obtained.</p>	New Comment: Construction now programmed to commence as per 2.1.1. That is after the programmed date of the EIA approval.
2.1.24	Requested that the old spoil material on the existing Exxaro pipeline be removed. What will be done with the new spoil material?	M. Schoeman (Farm Goedehoop 552 LQ)	Public Meeting and Open Day - Ashante Conference Venue (28 May 2009)	<p>BS mentioned that consideration must be given to the removal of the spoil material on the existing pipeline in the new specifications. Stated the new pipeline debris must be removed from the site and that they will consider dumping it in borrow pits and quarries as part of the rehabilitation.</p> <p>DH mentioned that the topsoil must be replaced and seeded with an indigenous grass mix.</p> <p>LvdM noted that the first 150mm of topsoil will be stripped and stored separately. Noted that for the first 12 months after construction it will be the contractor's responsibility to manage the rehabilitated areas. Mentioned there will be a retention period for the contractor of 1 - 1.5 years to ensure that sufficient rehabilitation was done. Therefore the contractor will need access to the rehabilitated areas for monitoring purposes during this retention period.</p> <p>OvdB mentioned that the contractor would have to arrange access with the respective landowners in advance for these monitoring events.</p>	
2.1.25	The pipeline route must only be fenced off during the construction period.	G. Emslie (Farm Fancy 556 LQ)	Public Meeting and Open Day - Ashante Conference Venue (28 May 2009)	LvdM noted that the right of way for construction would only be fenced off during the construction period.	–
2.1.26	Demanded take-off point from the proposed pipeline for animal drinking purposes and demanded additional take-off point as a form of compensation for the new proposed pipeline.	Several directly and indirectly affected parties	Public Meeting and Open Day - Ashante Conference Venue (28 May 2009)	OvdB - DWA must still decide on this matter. Should it be allowed, it will only be for household- and stock watering use. There will have to be formal agreements with the landowners. Positions of these take-off points will be discussed with the landowners during the final design stage.	–refer to 8.3.3
2.1.27	Request for additional take-off	P.C.S.	Public Meeting	Noted	– refer to 8.3.3

No.	ISSUE / COMMENT	RAISED BY	SOURCE	RESPONSE	STATUS / CHANGE
	point on northern side of gravel road and for a take-off point at the existing take-off point at the R32.	Snyders (Fourieskloof 1/557LQ)	and Open Day - Ashante Conference Venue (28 May 2009)	<i>TCTA to undertake future negotiations with the landowners regarding take-off points.</i>	
2.1.28	Will there be periods when the pipeline will be without water?	De-bottlenecking Public Open Day	Public Meeting and Open Day - Ashante Conference Venue (28 May 2009)	JP mentioned that they will have to connect the new pipeline at various points to the existing pipeline and therefore there will be short periods where the pipeline will be without water. Landowners will be notified in advance. The pipeline will be managed by DWA or its agent.	–
2.1.29	Why was the raising of the Mokolo Dam wall not considered?	C. Zervas (Farm Sterkfontein 642LQ)	Public Meeting and Open Day - Ashante Conference Venue (28 May 2009)	OvdB noted the following constraints: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It will cost approximately R900 million; • Time constraints due to the urgent need for water for the new power station; and • It may be regarded as a risk having all the strategic industries in the area dependant on only one source. <p>According to studies, should they raise the dam wall with 15m they will only get an additional 20 million m³ water from the dam. Noted the possibility might be considered again in the future.</p>	–
2.1.30	He is currently using percolation water from the Mokolo Dam on his farm and should the dam's water level be lowered he might not receive this water any more. Requested that he must be informed in advance should the dam be mined so that he can erect new watering points for the animals on his farm.	G. Viljoen (Wolvenfontein 645 & Witbank 647)	Public Meeting and Open Day - Ashante Conference Venue (28 May 2009)	OvdB - there will be continuous contact with the Irrigation Board and stakeholders. Dam level will drop gradually.	–
2.1.31	Suggested that the contractor stays in Marapong and Lephalale area instead of construction camps being established on someone's farm. The employees can then be transported with busses.	M. Schoeman (Farm Goedeheop 552 LQ)	Public Meeting and Open Day - Ashante Conference Venue (28 May 2009)	Noted	Potential locations for construction camps provided in EIA Report. Refer to 2.1.20
2.1.32	Will there be transport specifications for the contractor to follow or will the shortest route from the area where material was collected / dumped be used?	M. Schoeman (Farm Goedeheop 552 LQ)	Public Meeting and Open Day - Ashante Conference Venue (28 May 2009)	<i>A traffic Impact Study to be undertaken during the EIA Phase.</i>	Traffic Management Plan included in EIA Report.

No.	ISSUE / COMMENT	RAISED BY	SOURCE	RESPONSE	STATUS / CHANGE
2.1.33	Will the landowner have the opportunity to see the contractor's specifications?	W. Emslie (Farm Goedehoop 552 LQ)	Public Meeting and Open Day - Ashante Conference Venue (28 May 2009)	FV mentioned the consulting engineer would be responsible to ensure the contractor complies with the specifications. There will be ECOs and Community Liaison Officers (CLOs) fulltime on site. Landowners would direct complaints to these parties, and not directly with the contractor. The landowners will have the opportunity to review the EMP, which will include all the requirements the contractor has to abide by. The project specifications relevant to his farm will also be discussed with the landowner for his inputs.	
2.1.34	Noted the construction process will have an impact on hunting activities should it be conducted during the hunting season.	J. de Bruin	Agri Discussion Forums (27 January 2009, 06 March 2009 & 26 May 2009)	<i>EMP to include Environmental Best Practices. Economic Study to be undertaken during EIA Phase.</i>	Economic Study included in EIA Report. Refer to 2.1.11
2.1.35	The landowner's game must be protected during the construction period.	S. Sauer (Farm Enkeldraai 314 LQ)	Correspondence received during broader PIP and PPP	DH - Measures to be included in the EMP.	– Refer to 2.1.11 and 2.1.12
2.1.36	The project team must ensure that existing water reticulation pipes on farms are not damaged during the construction process. The resident engineer must discuss the positions of existing water pipes with the landowner before the contractor accesses a farm.	A.J. van der Walt (Farm Goedehoop 552 LQ)	Correspondence received during broader PIP and PPP	<i>Provision made in EMP regarding existing infrastructure and negotiations with directly affected landowners.</i>	–

2.2 Water

No.	ISSUE / COMMENT	RAISED BY	SOURCE	RESPONSE	STATUS / CHANGE
2.2.1	Why is the Limpopo River not considered as a water source for this project?	Unknown – focus group	Lephalale Focus Group Meeting (24 April 2009)	SP - several sources were considered where after the Department decided on the Mokolo Dam and the Crocodile River as the preferred sources. Reasons for not considering the Limpopo River further includes loss of water through infiltration into the sand aquifer and evaporation losses (amongst others).	–
2.2.2	Why is the raising of the Mokolo Dam wall not considered?	Unknown – focus group	Lephalale Focus Group Meeting (24 April 2009)	SP - the option was considered at desktop level but the yield gained by raising the dam wall is insignificant in relation to the required demand for the project. The option may be considered further in the future.	–

No.	ISSUE / COMMENT	RAISED BY	SOURCE	RESPONSE	STATUS / CHANGE
2.2.3	Will the landowners downstream of the Mokolo Dam be affected by this project?	Unknown – focus group	Lephalale Focus Group Meeting (24 April 2009)	SP - there might be a possibility that the irrigation farmers' water rights will have to be leased for a certain period whilst the Phase 2 pipeline is constructed. This issue will be investigated further and will be discussed with the possible affected parties.	–
2.2.4	Lephalale is already experiencing water shortages. Will MCWAP (Phase 1) result in further water shortages?	Unknown – focus group	Lephalale Focus Group Meeting (24 April 2009)	SP - MCWAP will not take water away from Lephalale that has been allocated for residential use. Existing water shortages may be related to the new developments and the fact that the distribution network of the municipality has not recently been upgraded. Additional water might be allocated by MCWAP for Lephalale Municipal use.	
2.2.5	It is foreseen that Lephalale will experience water shortages during the construction phase of the Phase 2 pipeline, as the Phase 1 pipeline will then have to supply more water for the new power station(s) and other developments in the Steenbokpan area.	Unknown – focus group	Lephalale Focus Group Meeting (24 April 2009)	SP - to be investigated further during the EIA Phase.	The estimated growth in demand for Lephalale is taken into consideration as is that of all the other users.
2.2.6	How much water is available in the Mokolo Dam for new developments?	Unknown – focus group	Lephalale Focus Group Meeting (24 April 2009)	SP - to be investigated further during the EIA Phase.	<i>The available yield of the Dam at mixed assurance of supply in accordance with user requirements is 43,8 million m³/a. The balance is assigned to Lephalale, Matimba, Medupi and Grootegeeluk, after provision for the existing irrigation downstream of the Dam and Ecological Water Requirements.</i>
2.2.7	The landowners must be allowed adequate time to request take-off points and the cut-off date for such requests must be communicated in advance.	G. Emslie (Farm Fancy 556 LQ)	Landowners Meeting - Ashante Conference Venue (05 March 2009)	JP noted that the project is still in its feasibility stage and that these take-off points will only be negotiated and finalised during the detail design phase.	Refer to 2.1.3
2.2.8	Will there be a change in the cost for the water from the existing pipeline to the new pipeline.	G. Emslie (Farm Fancy 556 LQ)	Landowners Meeting - Ashante Conference Venue (05 March 2009)	AM mentioned DWA must still decide on the tariff policy and that the outcome thereof will be circulated to the existing users.	Refer to 2.1.3, 2.2.15 and 8.3.3.
2.2.9	Under his existing agreement with Exxaro he receives water from the existing pipeline. Therefore it is Exxaro's responsibility to ensure	G. Emslie (Farm Fancy 556 LQ)	Landowners Meeting - Ashante Conference Venue (05 March 2009)	W. du Plessis (Exxaro) noted Exxaro will have to do refurbishments on the existing pipeline in future, but this will only start after the new pipeline has been built. The existing Exxaro water delivery contracts stipulate that Exxaro	–

No.	ISSUE / COMMENT	RAISED BY	SOURCE	RESPONSE	STATUS / CHANGE
	there is always water available to the landowners. Requested that since there is going to be a new pipeline, the landowners must receive extra compensation or water from the pipeline.			cannot ensure 100% water delivery and that they will give the users notice should there be a period of 72 hours+ where they will not be able to deliver water. JP noted that compensation for the pipeline servitude would still be negotiated with the landowners by TCTA who will appoint land evaluators. Also noted that the leasing of servitudes by the department has complications and that the norm is rather to buy out the land on a once off basis. Also noted the validation of land will be done on an individual basis.	
2.2.10	A technical official at the municipality mentioned water price increases and water restrictions for Lephalale.	S. Snyders (Lephalale Ward Councillor: Ward 2)	Public Meeting and Open Day - Lephalale (27 May 2009)	OvdB mentioned the existing capacity problem with the municipality's infrastructure might lead thereto. Until the existing pipe is upgraded the mentioned restrictions might be enforced.	–
2.2.11	Will the new upgraded pipe that provides water to Lephalale have an impact on the municipality's water costs?	S. Snyders (Lephalale Ward Councillor: Ward 2)	Public Meeting and Open Day - Lephalale (27 May 2009)	OvdB noted the water from the MCWAP will be expensive and that they are currently investigating if there are ways to subsidise the municipal users. The water for the proposed town development at Steenbokpan might be very expensive.	Agreements with the users are negotiated. Water in this region will be very expensive in the future.
2.2.12	Irrigation farmers must be compensated should they be affected by the "mining" of the Mokolo Dam. Can foresee that they will be substantially affected.	N. Grieshaber	Public Meeting and Open Day - Lephalale (28 May 2009)	FV mentioned there is a 0.5% possibility that the dam water level will reach such a low level that the water from irrigation farmers will have to be bought out. Noted that the final decision will only be made on 01 April of each year. It will be discussed with the irrigators.	–
2.2.13	Until when will water be pumped from Mokolo Dam to Medupi and Steenbokpan?	N. Grieshaber	Public Meeting and Open Day - Lephalale (28 May 2009)	FV - the Mokolo Dam will be the only water source for Steenbokpan until 2015, where after the Phase 2 pipeline (from the Crocodile River) will be implemented and the direction of the water flow in the delivery pipeline will then be changed.	Mokolo Dam will be the source of water until Phase 2 is implemented. Some developments will only be implemented after Phase 2 is being finalised.
2.2.14	Mokolo Dam water is the only clean water to be used for the proposed Steenbokpan residential area. Will the Mokolo Dam still be supplying this residential area as well?	N. Grieshaber	Public Meeting and Open Day - Lephalale (28 May 2009)	OvdB answered that the technology exists to clean the Crocodile water for household use and therefore they will be able to use the water from this river.	–
2.2.15	Will the existing water delivered from the Exxaro pipeline be more expensive when DWA takes ownership of the system?	M. Schoeman (Farm Goedeheop 552 LQ)	Public Meeting and Open Day - Ashante Conference Venue (28 May 2009)	OvdB mentioned that DWA would make a policy decision that is applicable for the scheme.	A scheme tariff will apply.

No.	ISSUE / COMMENT	RAISED BY	SOURCE	RESPONSE	STATUS / CHANGE
2.2.16	Noted that they have a contract with Exxaro to deliver the water at a certain price and that DWA cannot increase this price.	W. Emslie (Farm Goedeheoop 552 LQ)	Public Meeting and Open Day - Ashante Conference Venue (28 May 2009)	OvdB mentioned that DWA would make a policy decision that is applicable for the scheme. This issue will be raised with the relevant decision makers for feedback to the landowners.	This matter will be dealt with in individual negotiations re take-off points and servitudes.
2.2.17	Noted that 3 years ago the irrigation farmers had a 50% water shortage and according to their studies they are using 130-140 million m ³ per annum. Requested that the Feasibility Report currently undertaken by DWA be reviewed by an independent party. Information was also requested pertaining to the increasing water volumes at Hartbeespoort Dam and Roodeplaat Dam.	R. van Tonder (Crocodile West Irrigation board)	Agri Discussion Forums (27 January 2009, 06 March 2009 & 26 May 2009)	<i>Information was provided and this matter was dealt with in a separate report and meetings held with the Agri Forum on 26 May 2009 and thereafter. [</i>	Issue relevant to Phase 2: Water supply below Roodekopjes and Klipvoor Dams is at lower assurance i.e. will have restrictions in dry years. It is the subject of further studies by DWA. Refer to 2.2.35.
2.2.18	Noted that Mokolo Dam flowed 2.2m over its wall in 1996 and that raising the dam wall could almost double the dam's capacity. Requested that an application be submitted to SADC for raising the dam wall as well as building a new dam at Boschkop.	L. Loots (Mokolo Irrigation Board)	Agri Discussion Forums (27 January 2009, 06 March 2009 & 26 May 2009)	AM noted there are environmental factors that play a role. Also noted that when you submit such an application at international level you must be sure the application carries enough merits and is not just in a consideration phase.	New Comment: Refer to 2.1.29 and 2.2.2.
2.2.19	Referred to an existing study that was undertaken by the Thabazimbi Municipality for sourcing municipal water from the Crocodile River. Why all the fragmenting of water users?	G. Frits (Makoppa Irrigation Board)	Agri Discussion Forums (27 January 2009, 06 March 2009 & 26 May 2009)	Project team present: DWA is aware of this project and it was considered during the planning of MCWAP.	Issue relevant to Phase 2: Project team await Thabazimbi's decision whether it wants to participate in MCWAP-2
2.2.20	Who will be responsible to monitor the water users in the Crocodile River and for the installation of water meters?	R. van Tonder (Crocodile West Irrigation board)	Agri Discussion Forums (27 January 2009, 06 March 2009 & 26 May 2009)	OvdB - the capital cost for implementing and operating the abstraction management is included in the project cost. The future management of the operating system must still be finalised. It will be expected that the Crocodile River West Irrigation board should be leading the monitoring function <i>in close consultation with the operating agent for the MCWAP</i> , as it is their responsibility.	Issue relevant to Phase 2:
2.2.21	What measures are in place should the Phase 2 pipeline not	L. Loots (Mokolo)	Agri Discussion Forums (27 January	<i>Economic Study to be undertaken during EIA Phase.</i>	Refer to EIA Report. New Comment: The over

No.	ISSUE / COMMENT	RAISED BY	SOURCE	RESPONSE	STATUS / CHANGE
	be completed in time and the Mokolo Dam is over-abstracted? This will result in financial losses for irrigation farmers downstream of the Mokolo Dam. Compensation for such a scenario must be determined before construction starts.	Irrigation Board) & Francois van den Berg (Agri Limpopo)	2009, 06 March 2009 & 26 May 2009)		abstraction of Mokolo Dam and "leasing" of existing irrigation water will only happen as a contingency measure. The analysis is performed on annual basis for a decision dependant on the dam level on 1 April.
2.2.22	That DWA drilled boreholes in the Lephalale area. Requested water quality data of these holes.	J. de Bruin	Agri Discussion Forums (27 January 2009, 06 March 2009 & 26 May 2009)	Noted <i>The holes were drilled as part of a Water Research Commission project. As soon as their reports are finalised the data will be made available to the public.</i>	Report is available.
2.2.23	Will irrigation farmers upstream of Hartbeespoort Dam, Klipvoor Dam and the Apies River form part of the same management system as downstream user?	R. van Tonder (Crocodile West Irrigation board)	Agri Discussion Forums (27 January 2009, 06 March 2009 & 26 May 2009)	FV noted the water management system must be discussed further at the Crocodile working group and that the input from the irrigation board must be considered when establishing the management and operating rules and to determine how abstraction and river management must be executed. Provision was made in the project budget estimation for capital works in the Crocodile River System to ease the management thereof. The system will be operated with the assistance of the irrigation boards.	Issue relevant to Phase 2:
2.2.24	The contaminated Crocodile River water must not be released in the Steenbokpan/ Lephalale area since it will negatively impact on the water quality of the local water resources.	J. de Bruin & G.H. Visser	Agri Discussion Forums (27 January 2009, 06 March 2009 & 26 May 2009)	AM mentioned that due to the high cost of this water, the users will basically be forced to recycle and re-use this water to the optimum level.	Issue relevant to Phase 2: <i>Water from the Crocodile River will be piped all the way from the point of abstraction in the Crocodile River until it is discharged into the onsite water storage facilities to be provided by all water users. Under normal operating conditions there would thus not be discharges into other natural watercourses.</i>
2.2.25	The riparian owners and property owners at Hartbeespoort Dam will be dissatisfied about the lowering of the dam's water levels, should the dam be operated to its potential as a dam.	R. van Tonder (Crocodile West Irrigation board)	Agri Discussion Forums (27 January 2009, 06 March 2009 & 26 May 2009)	AM stated that DWA and the Government will have to make a strategic decision on the issue. Issue is being investigated further.	Issue relevant to Phase 2: Investigations are under way and users will be engaged.
2.2.26	A cut-off date must be set for users to indicate their anticipated future water demands.	Members of the Agricultural Discussion	Agri Discussion Forums (27 January 2009, 06 March	OvdB mentioned the final cut-off date for users is for the finalization of the Design.	

No.	ISSUE / COMMENT	RAISED BY	SOURCE	RESPONSE	STATUS / CHANGE
		Forum	2009 & 26 May 2009)		
2.2.27	<p>Disagreed with the statement made by Chris Viljoen that the proposed Vlieëpoort Dam would basically not deliver any water due to evaporation losses and the silting up of the dam. Dams such as Klipvoor Dam have existed for many years and are still contributing to the constant water delivery in the Crocodile River System.</p> <p>The agricultural representatives at the meeting unanimously voted that an independent consultant be appointed to review the studies regarding the following proposed dam building options:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New dams at Vlieëpoort and Boschkop; and • Raising the dam walls at Mokolo Dam and Klipvoor Dam. <p>The Agricultural Forum must be involved in the appointment of the external independent reviewer.</p>	R. van Tonder (Crocodile West Irrigation board)	Agri Discussion Forums (27 January 2009, 06 March 2009 & 26 May 2009)	<p>OvdB - DWA made provision in the project for the review of reports. Should the Agricultural Sector require a further study to be undertaken they must send a written request to the Department, which includes a motivation for the review. DWA will then consider carrying the cost of the review. Noted that the Public Finance Management Act does not allow for such a fund to be established.</p> <p>FV - it is a requirement from the profession that the consulting engineer considers and evaluates all possible options and provides independent advice to the client.</p>	Refer to 2.2.45.
2.2.28	Dissatisfied that the Medupi water use license was approved by DWA.	L. Loots (Mokolo Irrigation Board)	Mokolo Working Group Meeting (26 May 2009)	OvdB noted that ESKOM applied to transfer part of their existing Water Use License for Matimba Power Station, which they do not use at Matimba, to Medupi Power Station. Therefore, it is not a new allocation but rather a transfer from an existing license to a new license.	All new water use will need to be licensed.
2.2.29	Dissatisfied that the Medupi license was not communicated through to the public via the MCWAP project.	L. Loots (Mokolo Irrigation Board)	Mokolo Working Group Meeting (26 May 2009)	Noted	–
2.2.30	Dissatisfied because of the advanced status of the project even though the negotiations	L. Loots (Mokolo Irrigation	Mokolo Working Group Meeting (26 May 2009)	OvdB stated there must be more surety on the volume of water required and by when, before these negotiations can kick off.	–

No.	ISSUE / COMMENT	RAISED BY	SOURCE	RESPONSE	STATUS / CHANGE
	regarding the Mokolo water rights has not started yet.	Board)			
2.2.31	Agricultural activities upstream of the Mokolo Dam also impact on the dam's delivery. It is important that the use of this water be monitored and legal water use entitlements must be verified.	L. Loots (Mokolo Irrigation Board)	Mokolo Working Group Meeting (26 May 2009)	<i>Standard water use management function undertaken by DWA Regional Office.</i>	–
2.2.32	The Mokolo Irrigation Board will have its annual meeting on 10 July 2009. Requested that the different water use scenarios for the Mokolo Dam should then be finalised by then and ready for interpretation.	L. Loots (Mokolo Irrigation Board)	Mokolo Working Group Meeting (26 May 2009)	FV noted the project team would try to attend this meeting and give a presentation on the project and how the landowners might be affected.	New Comment: DWA attended the AGM and informed the irrigators.
2.2.33	The agricultural sector must know by 01 April 2009 of the water availability in order for them to plan their cultivars for the season.	L. Loots (Mokolo Irrigation Board)	Mokolo Working Group Meeting (26 May 2009)	FV noted that the decision date for the Mokolo River irrigators is based on water availability on 01 April of each year. This will be used in future analysis.	–
2.2.34	What quantity of sewage effluent is being discharged into the system at this stage?	R. van Tonder (Chairperson: Agri Discussion Forum)	Correspondence received during broader PIP and PPP (04 February 2009)	DWA is currently undertaking a reconciliation study on the Crocodile River. The results of this study will quantify the available return flows. According to previous studies there was 310 million m ³ treated effluent discharged into the Upper Crocodile River in 2005.	Issue relevant to Phase 2:
2.2.35	3 years ago water restrictions were enforced in the Crocodile system.	R. van Tonder (Chairperson: Agri Discussion Forum)	Correspondence received during broader PIP and PPP (04 February 2009)	Members of the Crocodile River (West) Irrigation Board receive their allocations from Roodekopjes Dam and Vaalkop Dam at a higher risk than the rest of the system and are more susceptible to water restrictions. These restrictions were initially required although dams such as the Hartbeespoort Dam were at higher level. The White Paper allocated water to the members of the Crocodile River (West) Irrigation area from the Roodekopjes- and Klipvoor Dams irrespective of the status of dams in other sections of the river system.	Issue relevant to Phase 2: New Comment: See response 2.2.17
2.2.36	Will the Hartbeespoort-, Roodekopjes-, Klipvoor- and Vaalkop Dams be managed together and by whom?	R. van Tonder (Chairperson: Agri Discussion)	Correspondence received during broader PIP and PPP (04 February 2009)	DWA will define the operating rules for the system as a whole. The operator will be identified in due course.	Issue relevant to Phase 2:

No.	ISSUE / COMMENT	RAISED BY	SOURCE	RESPONSE	STATUS / CHANGE
		Forum)	2009)		
2.2.37	Who will monitor whether all the parties are keeping to their quotas? This includes irrigators as well as industries and municipalities.	R. van Tonder (Chairperson: Agri Discussion Forum)	Correspondence received during broader PIP and PPP (04 February 2009)	DWA will provide support to a dedicated agent for the operation of the MCWAP Scheme. All affected parties will be required to participate. The irrigation boards will be very important in this function.	Issue relevant to Phase 2: New Comment: Will be monitored and controlled in terms of the National Water Act.
2.2.38	Acknowledge receipt of the raw data from measuring stations but requested the processed data to be distributed. Under the impression that such studies have already been completed since ESKOM would not build Medupi without knowing if there is sufficient water available.	R. van Tonder (Chairperson: Agri Discussion Forum)	Correspondence received during broader PIP and PPP (16 April 2009)	An interpretation of flow data was presented to the Crocodile (West) Working Group meeting held on 14 May 2009.	Issue relevant to Phase 2:
2.2.39	During times of water restrictions, will it be enforced throughout the whole catchment and who will monitor it?	R. van Tonder (Chairperson: Agri Discussion Forum)	Correspondence received during broader PIP and PPP (04 February 2009 & 08 May 2009)	Noted and to be considered in the constitution of the MCWAP operating authority.	Issue relevant to Phase 2: Restrictions will be applied in accordance to the operating rules, the assurance of supply of the sector and dam levels. Restrictions will need to be administered by the responsible authorities such as DWA and the Irrigation Board.
2.2.40	Requested data on the water storing capacity at different heights of the proposed Boschkop- and Vlieëpoort weirs. Such studies should have been completed a long time ago.	R. van Tonder (Chairperson: Agri Discussion Forum)	Correspondence received during broader PIP and PPP (04 February 2009 & 08 May 2009)	Results of the studies were presented to the Crocodile (West) Working Group meeting held on 14 May 2009.	Refer to 2.2.44.
2.2.41	Klipvoor Dam and Mokolo Dam were originally built to allow for the raising of the dam walls. What are the volumes in these dams at the raised levels?	R. van Tonder (Chairperson: Agri Discussion Forum)	Correspondence received during broader PIP and PPP (04 February 2009 & 08 May 2009)	Possible dam building options were discussed during the Crocodile River (West) Working Group Meeting held on 14 May 2009.	Issue relevant to Phase 2: Raising of Dams does not provide a full solution for the expected growth. However it remains an option for the future.
2.2.42	According to their studies should 16 Mm ³ water per month be taken for Medupi and associated industries from the Crocodile system there would have been shortages in 98 of the 144 month	R. van Tonder (Chairperson: Agri Discussion Forum)	Correspondence received during broader PIP and PPP (16 April 2009)	The current demand for Medupi power station is 15 Mm ³ per "annum", and not per "month".	Issue relevant to Phase 2: All the known projected demands are considered. The legal entitlement of existing users to water supply at the relevant assurance of supply will not be impacted on by the new

No.	ISSUE / COMMENT	RAISED BY	SOURCE	RESPONSE	STATUS / CHANGE
	period between 96/97 – 07/08. Requested the figures from the project team and DWA.				users. New Comment: The current maximum demand for Medupi power station is 14 Mm ³ per annum.
2.2.43	Requested information on studies regarding the raising of the Mokolo Dam wall. The dam wall was originally built to be raised. The dam is very deep an ideal to be raised. The dam's water quality is very good.	R. van Tonder (Chairperson: Agri Discussion Forum)	Correspondence received during broader PIP and PPP (04 February 2009, 08 May 2009 & 03 June 2009)	See response under item 2.1.29, 2.2.18, 2.2.41, 2.2.44, 4.2.18 and 4.2.21.	
2.2.44	Requested information on studies regarding building a new weir at Boschkop. A full study was not done but three possible positions for the weir exist. It might be required to raise the tar road or re-route it should a dam be built at Boschkop.	R. van Tonder (Chairperson: Agri Discussion Forum)	Correspondence received during broader PIP and PPP (04 February 2009, 08 May 2009 & 03 June 2009)	<i>FV (Thabazimbi and Lephalale Open days 27 May 2009) stated that dam building options were consider for this project but were found not feasible due to:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Time constraints (International Protocols) and; • The fact that the dam options considered would not deliver a large enough yield. <p><i>New weir options at Boschkop and Vlieëpoort had been considered. The Klipvoor Dam wall can be increased. Further dam building options might be considered in future but not as part of this project.</i></p>	Issue relevant to Phase 2: Refer to 2.2.40.
2.2.45	Requested information on studies regarding building of a new dam at Vlieëpoort. From information supplied by the project team it seems that a dam with a capacity of approximately 48 million m ³ water would not have a big impact on existing infrastructure.	R. van Tonder (Chairperson: Agri Discussion Forum)	Correspondence received during broader PIP and PPP (08 May 2009 & 03 June 2009)	Provided at Agri forum meeting held on 26 May 2009.	Issue relevant to Phase 2: Refer to 2.2.27.
2.2.46	Mentioned the project team's concern that the proposed dam structures might fill up with silt and not have a good yield. Noted that the existing dams in the Crocodile River have been operational for years and have provided good yield.	R. van Tonder (Chairperson: Agri Discussion Forum)	Correspondence received during broader PIP and PPP (03 June 2009)	Noted	Issue relevant to Phase 2:
2.2.47	Requested processed data of water flowing past the different	R. van Tonder (Chairperson:	Correspondence received during	Data figures were provided and were discussed at the Crocodile River (West) Working Group Meeting held on 14 May 2009. The	Issue relevant to Phase 2:

No.	ISSUE / COMMENT	RAISED BY	SOURCE	RESPONSE	STATUS / CHANGE
	measuring points.	Agri Discussion Forum)	broader PIP and PPP (08 May 2009)	presentation information was also sent to R. van Tonder on 14 May 2009.	
2.2.48	From their own studies they have found that without storage dams, there would not be sufficient water for industries for 4 out of 10 years should Medupi be allocated 16 million m ³ water per month.	R. van Tonder (Chairperson: Agri Discussion Forum)	Correspondence received during broader PIP and PPP (08 May 2009)	The current demand for Medupi power station is 15 million m ³ per "annum", and not per "month".	Issue relevant to Phase 2: Refer to response 2.2.42
2.2.49	With reasonable storage dams there would be an acceptable water assurance for both industries as well as agriculture.	R. van Tonder (Chairperson: Agri Discussion Forum)	Correspondence received during broader PIP and PPP (08 May 2009)	There are no suitable dam sites. Refer to responses under 2.1.29, 2.2.18, 2.2.41, 2.2.44, 8.2.8 and 8.4.2.	Issue relevant to Phase 2: New Comment: There are no suitable dam sites to yield enough water to supply the total water requirements.
2.2.50	Will there be water meters installed on the whole catchment area, and who will be responsible to purchase, install, maintain and read them?	R. van Tonder (Chairperson: Agri Discussion Forum)	Correspondence received during broader PIP and PPP (08 May 2009)	See responses under items 2.2.20. and 5.2.9.	Issue relevant to Phase 2:
2.2.51	Will the same management principles apply to irrigation boards and other irrigators?	R. van Tonder (Chairperson: Agri Discussion Forum)	Correspondence received during broader PIP and PPP (08 May 2009)	Detailed River Management and Operating Rules, similar to other systems such as the Crocodile East and Komati System and the Vaal System, will still be developed in consultation with representatives from the users.	Issue relevant to Phase 2:
2.2.52	Requested a fund to be established by DWA to appoint independent advisors (from outside of South Africa) to review the investigations undertaken.	R. van Tonder (Chairperson: Agri Discussion Forum)	Correspondence received during broader PIP and PPP (08 May 2009)	See response under items 7.2.1 and 7.3.1.	
2.2.53	How will the Makoppa area be affected? They are of the opinion that they will not be receiving any water.	R. van Tonder (Chairperson: Agri Discussion Forum)	Correspondence received during broader PIP and PPP (08 May 2009)	Due consideration will be given to the effect that the Vlieëpoort Weir will have on Makoppa farmers. Entitled water use will not be affected.	Issue relevant to Phase 2:
2.2.54	Noted that their indications show that without sufficient additional storage capacity the irrigation farmers will only have enough water in 2 out of 10 years.	R. van Tonder (Chairperson: Agri Discussion Forum)	Correspondence received during broader PIP and PPP (08 May 2009)	Noted. Refer to responses under 2.2.17, 2.2.35, 2.2.34, 2.2.56, 2.2.58, 7.2.1, 7.2.2, 8.2.3 and 8.2.4.	Issue relevant to Phase 2:
2.2.55	Noted with the money invested in such a project that they should	R. van Tonder (Chairperson: Agri Discussion Forum)	Correspondence received during	Noted	Issue relevant to Phase 2: Refer to 2.1.29, 2.2.18 and 2.2.44.

No.	ISSUE / COMMENT	RAISED BY	SOURCE	RESPONSE	STATUS / CHANGE
	look at additional storage capacity to ensure for water allocation to neighbours.	Agri Discussion Forum)	broader PIP and PPP (08 May 2009)		
2.2.56	Asked for proof of the quota of 230 Mm ³ that DWA wants to augment to Ellisras. Asked for proof of flows in the Crocodile River.	L. Loots (Mokolo Irrigation Board)	Correspondence received during broader PIP and PPP	Flow data has been provided to the forum. DWA has commissioned a reconciliation study in which the quantities of water available are determined.	Issue relevant to Phase 2: The demands (quantum and more detailed timeframes) are continuously updated. The availability of water in the Crocodile River is the subject of current further studies. The same applies to the possible further augmentation from the Vaal River, should the need arise. The legal entitlements of existing users will not be impacted.
2.2.57	Requested the deadline where after new development would no longer be able to occur in Ellisras due to insufficient water.	L. Loots (Mokolo Irrigation Board)	Correspondence received during broader PIP and PPP	Noted. The purpose of this project is to augment water supply to enable new developments.	–
2.2.58	What is the maximum quantity of water available for development in Lephalale? Noted that two years ago Mr. Matukane from DWA indicated that there is 160 Mm ³ available in the Crocodile system, whereas the project team has determined that 230 Mm ³ is available. Explain the discrepancy.	L. Loots (Mokolo Irrigation Board)	Correspondence received during broader PIP and PPP	DWA reconciliation study underway, which will confirm the available water of the system. Water will be augmented from the Vaal River system when required.	Issue relevant to Phase 2: Return flows in Crocodile is a growing resource as it originates in other catchment and growth as per growth in Gauteng.
2.2.59	Requested additional take-off points from the proposed pipeline and for a take-off point next to existing take-off point at R32.	P.C.S. Snyders (Farm Fourieskloof 1/557 LQ) and several directly and indirectly affected parties	Correspondence received during broader PIP and PPP	<i>See response under item 2.1.3, 2.1.26 and 2.1.27.</i>	–
2.2.60	The existing Exxaro pipeline is the only water source on his farm. Must be ensured that periods where they will not have water	A.J. van der Walt (Farm Goedeheop 552 LQ)	Correspondence received during broader PIP and PPP	Noted. The system provides water to the domestic and strategic users that can only accommodate limited periods of restrictions.	–

No.	ISSUE / COMMENT	RAISED BY	SOURCE	RESPONSE	STATUS / CHANGE
	available should not last too long.				
2.2.61	After groundwater investigations were undertaken by DWA his borehole with "sweet" water has turned brackish to the point where he can no longer use the water. As a result, he is now fully reliable on water being released from the Mokolo Dam. Hence, any potential reduction in water availability would be objected to.	K. Pretorius	Correspondence received during broader PIP and PPP	Matter raised with DWA geohydrological unit. The investigations were undertaken as part of a Water Research Commission (WRC) project, which is separate to MCWAP. To be clarified directly by the relevant project consultants.	No relationship determined between DWA drilling and Mr Pretorius' borehole.

2.3 Compensation

No.	ISSUE / COMMENT	RAISED BY	SOURCE	RESPONSE	STATUS / CHANGE
2.3.1	How will compensation be undertaken?	Unknown – focus group	Lephalale Focus Group Meeting (24 April 2009)	SP noted that TCTA's standard compensation protocol to be followed.	–
2.3.2	How will compensation be undertaken?	JJ Lamprecht (Farm Fancy 518 LQ)	Public Meeting and Open Day - Lephalale (27 May 2009)	LvdM stated that two types of compensation will be paid out to the landowner, namely: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Impact caused by temporary construction process (i.e. impact on hunting activities), • Permanent impact caused by the loss of land for the registration of the servitude. 	–
2.3.3	How will compensation be undertaken for servitude registration?	G. Viljoen (Wolvenfontein 645 & Witbank 647)	Public Meeting and Open Day - Ashante Conference Venue (28 May 2009)	LvdM mentioned that an independent evaluator will be appointed who will consider market related transactions in the area. Noted that each property will be evaluated individually.	–
2.3.4	How will compensation of damages during the construction phase be undertaken?	G. Viljoen (Wolvenfontein 645 & Witbank 647)	Public Meeting and Open Day - Ashante Conference Venue (28 May 2009)	LvdM stated it would be specified in the contractor's contract that he would be responsible for paying for any damages caused by his activities.	–
2.3.5	Noted that he wants the implementing agent (TCTA) to carry the responsibility for compensation if the landowner incurred any damages during the construction process.	G. Viljoen (Wolvenfontein 645 & Witbank 647)	Public Meeting and Open Day - Ashante Conference Venue (28 May 2009)	LvdM noted the issue.	–

No.	ISSUE / COMMENT	RAISED BY	SOURCE	RESPONSE	STATUS / CHANGE
2.3.6	Compensation must be paid to representatives from the agricultural sector who act as members on the different project related forums and working groups. It was also suggested that a fund be established by DWA to cover the traveling costs as well as for appointing independent specialists to review studies. During the meeting on 26 May 2009 all the Agricultural representatives present voted that such an independent study must be undertaken.	Members of the Agricultural Discussion Forum	Agri Discussion Forums (27 January 2009, 06 March 2009 & 26 May 2009)	OvdB stated that DWA does not currently have such a remuneration policy. Should the need exist the forum must submit a motivational letter to the Department. FV suggested the letter be submitted by Agri SA and TLU at national level to DWA.	–
2.3.7	Compensation must be paid to representatives from the agricultural sector who act as representatives on the different project related forums and working groups.	L. Loots (Mokolo Irrigation Board)	Mokolo Working Group Meeting (26 May 2009)	<i>See response under item 2.3.6.</i>	–
2.3.8	Requested compensation for representatives from Agricultural Sector that acted on the MCWAP forums.	R. van Tonder (Chairperson: Agri Discussion Forum)	Correspondence received during broader PIP and PPP– (04 February 2009)	<i>See response under item 2.3.6.</i>	–
2.3.9	Representatives from the Agri Discussion Forum and working groups must be compensated for their time and travel costs to attend MCWAP project meetings and working groups.	R. van Tonder (Chairperson: Agri Discussion Forum)	Correspondence received during broader PIP and PPP– (08 May 2009)	<i>See response under item 2.3.6.</i>	–
2.3.10	Compensation must be paid to existing water users should they be impacted on by the project due to water shortages in the future.	W.Schack	Correspondence received during broader PIP and PPP– (06 March 2009)	Currently it is only foreseen that users downstream of the Mokolo Dam might be affected during the period that the dam will be mined.	It is not foreseen that the legal entitlement of users will be impacted upon.

2.4 Environmental Impact Assessment

No.	ISSUE / COMMENT	RAISED BY	SOURCE	RESPONSE	STATUS / CHANGE
2.4.1	The correct project procedures must be followed and an EIA process must be strictly adhered to.	Unknown – focus group	Lephalale Focus Group Meeting (24 April 2009)	SP - issues raised during Focus Group Meeting to feed into EIA process.	–
2.4.2	Asked that the Mogol Post also be used as a means of project-related communication.	S. Snyders (Lephalale Ward Councillor: Ward 2)	Public Meeting and Open Day - Lephalale (27 May 2009)	SP stated it would be done in future.	–
2.4.3	How will landowners be notified of when the Basic Assessment Report will be available for public review?	C. Zervas (Farm Sterkfontein 642LQ)	Public Meeting and Open Day - Ashante Conference Venue (28 May 2009)	DH answered that each registered I&AP will receive such a notification letter and it will also be available on the DWA website. It is anticipated that the draft Basic Assessment Report will be ready for public review by the end of June 09.	–
2.4.4	Stated that all the relevant regulations must be captured in the contractor's tender document.	C. Zervas (Farm Sterkfontein 642LQ)	Public Meeting and Open Day - Ashante Conference Venue (28 May 2009)	Noted	–
2.4.5	He did not see the fauna and flora specialists on his property and doubt whether they identified all the fauna on his property that might be affected by this project.	G. Viljoen (Wolvenfontein 645 & Witbank 647)	Public Meeting and Open Day - Ashante Conference Venue (28 May 2009)	<i>To be investigated further during EIA Phase.</i>	Property investigated by ecological specialist team, in presence of Mr Viljoen. Recommendations incorporated in EIA Report, where Alternative B was identified as preferred route.
2.4.6	The agricultural sector wishes to see the holistic picture of all the planned projects in the Lephalale area since currently they are only receiving fragmented views in the form of individual projects.	Members of the Agricultural Discussion Forum	Agri Discussion Forums (27 January 2009, 06 March 2009 & 26 May 2009)	<i>Discussions underway with other proponents and EIA practitioners.</i>	Holistic map of greater area maintained by Eskom.
2.4.7	The agricultural sector should not be negatively affected by the proposed project.	Members of the Agricultural Discussion Forum	Agri Discussion Forums (27 January 2009, 06 March 2009 & 26 May 2009)	AM - the irrigation farmers downstream of the Mokolo Dam might be temporarily affected during the period from 2010-2015 should their water rights be acquired for a limited period of time. Also noted that there are no intentions to infringe on any legal water allocations to irrigation farmers on the Crocodile River.	See response 2.2.42
2.4.8	The project team should determine which parties might be affected by the project should it not be sustainable. It should also be decided how these affected parties	W. Schack	Agri Discussion Forums (27 January 2009, 06 March 2009 & 26 May 2009)	AM stated that the agricultural sector obtains their water nationally at a lower assurance level than industrial users. There will be periods in future where water shortages will be experienced due to droughts and during such periods compensation would not be applicable.	See response to 2.2.39 and 2.3.10

No.	ISSUE / COMMENT	RAISED BY	SOURCE	RESPONSE	STATUS / CHANGE
	would be compensated for their losses.				
2.4.9	Will there be studies undertaken on global warming and water pollution as part of this EIA? Noted that over the long term, global warming has an impact on water availability.	W. Schack	Agri Discussion Forums (27 January 2009, 06 March 2009 & 26 May 2009)	<p>AM noted global warming studies do not form part of this project study. Due to the national energy crises the project could not follow the normal DWA process, and needed to be accelerated.</p> <p>SP also noted that studies regarding global warming do not form part of Nema's Terms of Reference</p> <p><i>Global warming was considered during the Crocodile River Reconciliation Study.</i></p>	–
2.4.10	The socio-economic impacts of the project must be investigated.	G. Botha (Koedoeskop Agricultural Union) & Jaco de Bruin	Agri Discussion Forums (27 January 2009, 06 March 2009 & 26 May 2009)	SP mentioned that a Socio-economic study would be undertaken as part of the EIA Phase to determine the broader economic impact of the project.	Economic Study included in EIA Report.
2.4.11	Noted the suggestion was made to ESKOM to establish an Industrial Corridor wherein all their power lines will run. Suggested that DWA also installs their pipeline within this corridor.	J. de Bruin	Agri Discussion Forums (27 January 2009, 06 March 2009 & 26 May 2009)	It is not advisable to use the same corridor for steel pipelines and high voltage electrical transmission lines due to the currents that are then induced in the pipeline. Separate corridors are preferred.	<i>The first part of the MCWAP Phase 1 pipeline route up to the Matimba take-off will be mainly next to the existing pipeline. From there it will be mainly next to the road linking Lephalale and Steenbokpan as well as farm boundaries closer to Steenbokpan.</i>
2.4.12	Will there be specialist investigations to determine the economic impact on agriculture?	G. Human (Mokolo Irrigation Board)	Mokolo Working Group Meeting (26 May 2009)	OvdB noted this would be partially covered as part of the Economical Module. Noted this team will be appointed within the next 5 months.	Economic Study included in EIA Report.
2.4.13	The Medupi EIA notice was only published recently although construction work has already commenced on Medupi.	R. van Tonder (Chairperson: Agri Discussion Forum)	Correspondence received during broader PIP and PPP (04 February 2009)	MCWAP notices were placed on 14 – 15 May 2009, and only focused on the proposed scheme and associated infrastructure.	New Comment: The comment re Medupi EIA is factually incorrect. RoD was issued long ago and start of construction was delayed until appeals resolved and a revised RoD issued. This comment is however on Eskom's issue - not a MCWAP issue.
2.4.14	Requested an independent study to determine how the abstraction of water from the Crocodile- and Mogol (Mokolo) Rivers would affect existing users (national and	W. Schack	Correspondence received during broader PIP and PPP (06 March 2009)	Economic study to be undertaken during the EIA Phase.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The countries sharing the Limpopo Basin has been informed about the proposed developments in accordance with the relevant international protocol</i>

No.	ISSUE / COMMENT	RAISED BY	SOURCE	RESPONSE	STATUS / CHANGE
	<p>international) and the environment:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Irrigation farmers in the full delivery area of the Crocodile-, Mogol (Mokolo) and Limpopo Rivers. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Long-term sustainability of agricultural practices that have been established over 40-50 years. • What impact will the expected water shortages in the agricultural sector have on the country's food security? 2. How will eco-tourism / game farming/ conservation operations along all the above mentioned rivers be affected? 				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Environmental Flow Requirements are considered in the water resource analysis.</i> • <i>Impacts are described in the EIA report *.</i> <p><i>Also see responses under items 2.2.34, 2.2.39, 2.2.51 and 2.2.56,</i></p>
2.4.15	<p>Requested the Terms of Reference for the EIA:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. What input would the Agri Forum have? 2. What impacts are posed to environmental-related organisations (e.g. SANParks - Marekele) that may be affected by the pipeline alignment or that are located in the catchment area of the Mogol (Mokolo) - or Crocodile Rivers? 3. Does the ToR include studies to determine the effect of global warming on the area and to what degree it impacts on water delivery to the environment, other power stations and other users in the area? 4. How will agriculture and the environment's water be 	W. Schack	Correspondence received during broader PIP and PPP (06 March 2009)	<p>Discussed at the Water- and Environmental Forum Meetings held on 06 March 2009.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <i>Issues raised by the Agri Forum would be essential in determining the impact of the project on the agricultural sector as a whole.</i> 2. <i>All environmental organizations in the area will be registered as I&APs. SANParks (Marekele) is registered and the pipeline will not go through their property.</i> 3. <i>The ToR for the MCWAP EIA does not include studies on the effect of global warming on the area.</i> 4. <i>Answers:</i> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) <i>Query pertains to MCWAP Phase 2 – not covered in Phase 1 EIA; and</i> b) <i>Not part of the ToR of this study.</i> 	–

No.	ISSUE / COMMENT	RAISED BY	SOURCE	RESPONSE	STATUS / CHANGE
	affected in the study area through: a) Pollution of water sources and the increase in pollution due to a reduced dilution factor caused by abstraction; and b) Air pollution and acid rain as a result of the power station/s.				
2.4.16	Anglo Coal requested to be kept informed, as they have future development interests regarding coal and coal bed methane rights in the Lephalale area.	I. Hall (Anglo Coal)	Correspondence received during broader PIP and PPP (29 May 2009)	I&AP Registered	–
2.4.17	An application for a township development was made on portion 3 of Farm Hanglip 508 LQ. Will this area be affected by the pipeline route?	W. Jacobsz (Winterbach & Associates Town & Regional Planners)	Correspondence received during broader PIP and PPP	Farm Hanglip 508 LQ will be directly affected by the pipeline route.	–

2.5 Infrastructure

No.	ISSUE / COMMENT	RAISED BY	SOURCE	RESPONSE	STATUS / CHANGE
2.5.1	Do any roads need to be moved?	Unknown – focus group	Lephalale Focus Group Meeting (24 April 2009)	SP - Where the pipeline crosses roads, these roads might temporarily be deviated. All affected roads to be reinstated.	–
2.5.2	What structures will be visible after the pipeline is laid?	Several directly and indirectly affected parties	Public Meeting and Open day - Lephalale (28 May 2009)	FV - Air valves and scour valves are build in visible manholes. If possible, these structures will have to blend in with the natural environment.	–
2.5.3	He can foresee a risk that the Phase 2 pipeline will not be finalised by 2014.	N. Grieshaber	Public Meeting and Open day - Lephalale (28 May 2009)	Noted	Refer to construction programme. (See 2.1.1)
2.5.4	Who will be responsible for building the end user dams?	Members of the Agricultural Discussion	Agri Discussion Forums (27 January 2009, 06	AM mentioned that the end users will be responsible for building their own dams and that they will have to indicate where they will require the take-off points.	–

No.	ISSUE / COMMENT	RAISED BY	SOURCE	RESPONSE	STATUS / CHANGE
		Forum	March 2009 & 26 May 2009)		
2.5.5	Requested for colour maps of the pipeline routes, proposed dams and other developments.	R. van Tonder (Chairperson: Agri Discussion Forum)	Correspondence received during broader PIP and PPP (04 February 2009)	Noted	–

2.6 Alternatives

No.	ISSUE / COMMENT	RAISED BY	SOURCE	RESPONSE	STATUS / CHANGE
2.6.1	Why does the pipeline not follow the route of the proposed ESKOM Transmission Line?	Unknown – focus group	Lephalale Focus Group Meeting (24 April 2009)	It is not preferred to lay steel water pipes in close proximity to such high voltage power lines due to the associated safety hazards and the impact on pipeline corrosion. Noted that there are mitigation measures where the route crosses high voltage power lines, with high associated costs. Also noted that Eskom's route might be longer.	<i>The first part of the MCWAP-1 pipeline route up to the Matimba take-off will be mainly next to the existing pipeline. From there it will be mainly be next to the road linking Lephalale and Steenbokpan as well as farm boundaries closer to Steenbokpan.</i>
2.6.2	Why is it not considered to raise the Mokolo Dam wall?	N. Grieshaber	Public Meeting and Open day - Lephalale (28 May 2009)	<i>See response under item 2.1.29, 2.2.2, 2.2.18, 2.2.44, 4.2.18 and 4.2.19.</i>	–
2.6.3	His inputs are being neglected. The proposed route has still not been discussed with him and he (and other landowners) might suggest better route options if consulted. It was also suggested the technical team walks the route with the relevant landowner for their input.	G. Viljoen (Wolvenfontein 645 & Witbank 647)	Public Meeting and Open Day - Ashante Conference Venue (28 May 2009)	DH mentioned that the routes are not finalised and alternatives can still be investigated if landowners suggest better viable options. Separate onsite meetings will be held with the directly affected landowners during the EIA phase. <i>Refer to response under 2.4.5, 3.3.1, 3.3.2 and 6.1.1.</i>	–
2.6.4	It was requested that DWA consider the following dam options: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Building new dams at Vlieëpoort and Boschkop; and • Raising the dam walls at Mokolo Dam and Klipvoor Dam. 	Members of the Agricultural Discussion Forum	Agri Discussion Forums (27 January 2009, 06 March 2009 & 26 May 2009)	AM noted these options were considered and that the topographical terrain at Vlieëpoort and Boschkop is not suitable for building dams. Also mentioned that the SADC Protocol entails a protracted procedure.	Refer to responses under 2.1.29, 2.2.18, 2.2.41, 2.2.44 and 8.2.8.

2.7 Operation And Maintenance

No.	ISSUE / COMMENT	RAISED BY	SOURCE	RESPONSE	STATUS / CHANGE
2.7.1	Who will manage the new pipeline since Exxaro is currently managing the existing line from the Mokolo Dam.	N. Grieshaber	Public Meeting and Open day - Lephale (28 May 2009)	OvdB mentioned the preferred option is for one party to manage the system as a whole. Noted they are still in negotiations with Exxaro regarding the ownership of the existing Exxaro pipeline.	DWA will own the scheme and will have the option to appoint an agent to manage it on their behalf.
2.7.2	Who will manage the pipeline? Who can be approached to address issues regarding the operation of the pipeline?	M. Schoeman (Farm Goedeheop 552 LQ)	Public Meeting and Open Day - Ashante Conference Venue (28 May 2009)	OvdB mentioned that there will be a central management office for the scheme which the landowners can contact regarding any matters.	
2.7.3	Who will be responsible for the maintenance of the pipeline and service road?	G. Botha (Koedoeskop Agricultural Union)	Agri Discussion Forums (27 January 2009, 06 March 2009 & 26 May 2009)	AM confirmed it would be the owner of the pipeline and not the landowner. Also noted the landowner can use the access road.	

2.8 Servitude

No.	ISSUE / COMMENT	RAISED BY	SOURCE	RESPONSE	STATUS / CHANGE
2.8.1	How wide will the new servitude be on the Phase 1 pipeline?	A.J. van der Walt (Farm Goedeheop 552 LQ)	Public Meeting and Open Day - Lephale (28 May 2009)	FV noted it will be $\pm 40\text{m}$ during construction phase, where after the operational servitude required is $\pm 20\text{m}$. Mentioned the total reserve including the existing pipeline reserve will be $\pm 30\text{m}$ at the end of the construction process.	The servitude width will vary depending on topography and site conditions, with a maximum width of 38m for the temporary servitude and 33m for the permanent servitude. On-site constraints will be taken into consideration. Pipeline diameter will be between 900 and 1 100 mm Ø.
2.8.2	The engineering team must mark out the existing Exxaro servitude and show them where exactly the new servitude will be.	W. Emslie (Farm Goedeheop 552 LQ)	Public Meeting and Open Day - Ashante Conference Venue (28 May 2009)	LvdM mentioned the construction servitude would be approximately 30-40m. The final designs must specify where exactly the construction servitudes will run. Mentioned that they will individually negotiate with landowners regarding the compensation of servitudes. Noted that operational servitude will be approximately 20m wide.	
2.8.3	The Exxaro balancing dams servitude is not currently a registered servitude.	G. Viljoen (Wolvenfontein 645 & Witbank 647)	Public Meeting and Open Day - Ashante Conference Venue (28 May 2009)	JP mentioned DWA to follow up with Exxaro.	

2.9 Institutional Arrangements

No.	ISSUE / COMMENT	RAISED BY	SOURCE	RESPONSE	STATUS / CHANGE
2.9.1	Dissatisfied that the DWA Regional Office is not attending the Mokolo Working Group Meetings and that they have cancelled a previous meeting that the Mokolo Irrigation Board had scheduled with them.	L. Loots (Mokolo Irrigation Board)	Mokolo Working Group Meeting (26 May 2009)	OvdB noted DWA regional office would be invited to attend future meetings.	–
2.9.2	Stated he was disappointed when speaking to Mr. Mdikane (DWA Regional Office) who was not aware of the 50% cut-off limit for Mokolo Dam. Encouraged better communication between DWA Departments and the MCWAP Project team.	L. Loots (Mokolo Irrigation Board)	Mokolo Working Group Meeting (26 May 2009)	Noted	–
2.9.3	To whom must they report at DWA and who from DWA can assist them with queries?	R. van Tonder (Chairperson: Agri Discussion Forum)	Correspondence received during broader PIP and PPP (04 February 2009)	Queries must be sent to Mr. Ockie van den Berg and his details were given to the chairperson of the Forum. Mr. van den Berg also attended the working group meetings (14 May 2009 and 26 May 2009), forum meeting (26 May 2009) and several other meetings with landowners.	–

2.10 Broader Public Involvement Process

No.	ISSUE / COMMENT	RAISED BY	SOURCE	RESPONSE	STATUS / CHANGE
2.10.1	Requested confirmation that the Project Steering Committee (PCS) representatives included the following parties: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Roland van Tonder (Crocodile Irrigation Board); • Hennie Barnard (Hartbeespoort Irrigation Board); • Francois vd Berg (Agri SA); • Gerhard Visser (TLU); and • Dr. Wilhelm Schack (Environmental Forum) 	R. van Tonder (Chairperson: Agri Discussion Forum)	Correspondence received during broader PIP and PPP– 04 February 2009	It was confirmed that these five individuals would represent the agricultural sector on the PSC.	–
2.10.2	Noted that they are still waiting for answers to the queries raised in letters sent on 04 and 16 February 2009.	R. van Tonder (Chairperson: Agri Discussion Forum)	Correspondence received during broader PIP and PPP– 16 April 2009	Noted. Many of the items have been addressed at the Agri forum discussion and through individual consultation.	Issue relevant to Phase 2: A full report dealing with the issues re the Crocodile River were drafted and provided to the forum members.
2.10.3	Disappointed that the working group meeting originally scheduled for 02 April 2009 was cancelled. Asked for a new date.	R. van Tonder (Chairperson: Agri Discussion Forum)	Correspondence received during broader PIP and PPP– 16 April 2009	The Crocodile Working group meeting was scheduled and took place on 14 May 2009. The Mokolo working group meeting was scheduled and took place on 26 May 2009.	Issue relevant to Phase 2:
2.10.4	Dissatisfied about the cancellation of scheduled meetings by the project team.	R. van Tonder (Chairperson: Agri Discussion Forum)	Correspondence received during broader PIP and PPP– 08 May 2009	Noted. Noted that project team meetings are not necessary if sufficient information for meaningful discussions is not available.	Issue relevant to Phase 2:
2.10.5	Feedback required from project team on past issues raised.	R. van Tonder (Chairperson: Agri Discussion Forum)	Correspondence received during broader PIP and PPP– 08 May 2009	AM acknowledged that feedback from project team must improve.	Issue relevant to Phase 2: See 2.10.2 above Issues continued in report made available to Forum.
2.10.6	Suggested that the Water Forum and Environmental Forum must merge to discuss both commercial	W. Schack	Correspondence received during broader PIP and PPP	The Water Forum and Environmental Forum merged into the Agri Discussion Forum.	–

No.	ISSUE / COMMENT	RAISED BY	SOURCE	RESPONSE	STATUS / CHANGE
	and environmental aspects.		– 06 March 2009		

2.11 General

No.	ISSUE / COMMENT	RAISED BY	SOURCE	RESPONSE	STATUS / CHANGE
2.11.1	How many people will reside in the proposed new Steenbokpan residential area?	Unknown – focus group	Lephalale Focus Group Meeting (24 April 2009)	SP - Will depend on the extent of development that is going to take place. Estimated to be up to 60 000 people.	
2.11.2	Do the proposed pipeline routes take security risks into consideration?	N. Grieshaber	Public Meeting and Open day - Lephalale (28 May 2009)	OvdB noted it would be important that the final design team takes this into consideration. JP mentioned it was indicated in their documents that they must investigate whether the Mokolo Dam is still a national key point.	
2.11.3	Requested the name of the senior ESKOM Official in charge of the Medupi Project.	R. van Tonder (Chairperson: Agri Discussion Forum)	Correspondence received during broader PIP and PPP (16 April 2009)	Suggested that this request be addressed to the team conducting the Medupi EIA and Public Participation Process.	–
2.11.4	Expressed concern regarding the manner in which ESKOM and DWA were handling the whole situation.	R. van Tonder (Chairperson: Agri Discussion Forum)	Correspondence received during broader PIP and PPP (16 April 2009)	Noted	–
2.11.5	Arbitration procedure to be instituted should they disagree on issues.	R. van Tonder (Chairperson: Agri Discussion Forum)	Correspondence received during broader PIP and PPP (08 May 2009)	Noted	–
2.11.6	Participation from ESKOM is required.	R. van Tonder (Chairperson: Agri Discussion Forum)	Correspondence received during broader PIP and PPP (08 May 2009)	Noted. The Agri forum should also make use of the participation forums established by Eskom.	–

3. COMMENTS RECEIVED AFTER SCOPING PROCESS NOTIFICATION

During the initial notification period of the Scoping process, comments were received after the specified cut-off date of 19 June 2009, which excludes comments on the draft Scoping Report which were included in the final Scoping Report submitted to DEA. The Scoping Comments and Response Report stipulated that these comments would be attended to during the EIA phase, and that the comments would only appear in the EIA Comments and Response Report. These comments are included below.

3.1 Construction

No.	ISSUE / COMMENT	RAISED BY	SOURCE	RESPONSE
3.1.1	With reference to our discussion, should the pipeline servitude be on Kringgatspruit it will miss the large Marula tree on the farm boundaries	Prof. J. Meiring (Taaiboschpan 320 LQ)	Correspondence received during broader PIP and PPP (27 July 2009)	SP responded 27 July 2009: Thank you for the information. I am sure the engineers would try their best to miss the mentioned tree. As previously mentioned would they only know during the detail design phase on which side of the fence the pipeline will be laid. I will also forward your query to the relevant engineers.

3.2 Water

No.	ISSUE / COMMENT	RAISED BY	SOURCE	RESPONSE
3.2.1	Further to the meeting held at the Aurecon offices the attached correspondence (<i>Letter dated 03 July 2009</i>) was sent to Aurecon requesting the information that was discussed at the meeting. We have not had the courtesy of a response. This does not bode well for the public participation and transparency of the project. As the entity responsible for public participation, could you assist my client in insisting that Aurecon responds?	A. Gunn	Email correspondence (26 August 2009)	Issue relevant to Phase 2: DH noted that Mr. Gunn's correspondence had been forwarded to Aurecon and DWA.
3.2.2	What is the status of the project? We have not heard a word in recent months?	A. Gunn	Email correspondence (26 August 2009)	Issue relevant to Phase 2: DH – in August 2009 the Scoping Reports (Phase 1 and Phase 2) and Basic Assessment Report (De-bottlenecking) were being finalised, with the necessary input from the Technical Module team and DWA. Thereafter, all Interested and Affected Parties were notified of the details for public review and the open days to present these reports.

3.3 Environmental Impact Assessment

No.	ISSUE / COMMENT	RAISED BY	SOURCE	RESPONSE
3.3.1	<p>I have not yet received a copy of the minutes from the last meeting. Can you please forward me a copy?</p> <p>Short after this meeting was a meeting held between myself and two persons responsible for the planning of the route across Farms Wolvenfontein 645 LQ & Witbank 647 LQ.</p> <p>I have not had any feedback since and therefore wishes to put on record that I am not in agreement with the route since they will have to blast away half of the mountain on my access road and destroy the most beautiful valley on Sable Hills Eco Park.</p> <p>I have appointed at my own cost a blasting contractor to evaluate against his practical experience, the proposed blasting works and the impact thereof on my daily logistics and the ecology. I am now more determined to oppose the proposed route and will do everything in my power to fight it after hearing his comments.</p> <p>I have though pointed an alternative, better and cheaper route out to the two engineers and to the blasting contractor, where the last mentioned agreed.</p>	G. Viljoen (Wolvenfontein 645 LQ & Witbank 647 LQ)	Correspondence received (08 July 2009)	Alternative B incorporated into EIA process following recommendations from Mr. Viljoen. Identified by relevant specialists as preferred route.
3.3.2	Farms Wolvenfontein 645 & Witbank 647 were combined into an ECO Park called Sable Hills Eco Park. This ECO Park is in accordance with the	G. Viljoen (Wolvenfontein 645 LQ & Witbank 647)	Correspondence received (22 July 2009)	Refer to response under 3.3.1.

No.	ISSUE / COMMENT	RAISED BY	SOURCE	RESPONSE
	<p>Development Facilitation Act 67/1995 rezoned by a Government tribunal, from Agricultural to Township Establishment with 114 full title erven. Noted for information purposes that the erven range from R450 000 – R1 000 000. The erven costs are primarily determined by one single aspect and that is its view over the unspoiled bushveld. He has pointed it out during several occasions that the proposed pipeline route will have a detrimental effect on many of his erven and as well as the access route to the ECO Park.</p> <p>Mentioned the monetary impact thereof is going to be astronomical to the developers/ owners since it will be an eyesore for years to come.</p>	LQ)		
3.3.3	<p>Also noted the blasting activities to take place along the road are underestimated by the persons supporting this option. To verify this statement he appointed a blasting specialist, at own cost to inspect the proposed route. Noted the blasting specialist confirmed his worst fears. According to this specialist will the road not only be inaccessible for long periods, but will all trees and nature life in the valley underneath the road also be destroyed. Noted the specialist also pointed out that due the road being so narrow that the construction vehicles will not be able to turn around and will therefore have to drive for kilometres at a time in reverse. Mentioned this will be very difficult for the contractor to implement especially if there are time constraints for the project. Also noted the constraints should there be an</p>	G. Viljoen (Wolvenfontein 645 LQ & Witbank 647 LQ)	Correspondence received (22 July 2009)	<p>Project team members conducted a site visit with Mr. Viljoen on 13 November 2009 where his proposed alternative route was walked. This route was mapped and investigated further. This route is known as Alternative B.</p> <p>Refer to response under 3.3.1.</p>

No.	ISSUE / COMMENT	RAISED BY	SOURCE	RESPONSE
	<p>emergency at the dam wall and the water supply to the town is cut-off, or an employee is bitten by a snake and needs to be rushed to hospital.</p> <p>He therefore disagrees with the engineer who stated that they will list it to the contractor as a requirement to have an emergency lane open, since it is practically impossible.</p> <p>Additionally to this the specialist warned that any rocks larger than a soccer ball will roll over the road and destroy all trees and shrubs in the gorge, directly above the ground. Also noted this gorge has springs across the whole farm. Noted no person or machine will be able to remove the rocks from the gorge and therefore will the rehabilitation thereof also be practically impossible.</p> <p>The outcome of this will be that there will be a strip of up to hundreds of meters destroyed and that for them as nature lovers of Sable Hills ECO Park, they will fight this route to highest authority to prevent blasting activities on this route.</p> <p>Also noted that their development forms part of the Waterberg Biosphere and that they will give oppose the destruction of the pristine nature on an international forum, if required.</p>			

4. COMMENTS RECEIVED DURING REVIEW OF DRAFT SCOPING REPORT

This section allows I&APs who commented on the draft Scoping Report to view the responses by the project team.

4.1 Construction

No.	ISSUE / COMMENT	RAISED BY	SOURCE	RESPONSE
4.1.1.	Noted that he has 21 lines and a bonnex on his farm fence and that it is going to be very expensive to replace. Should his fence be removed it must be replaced with new material and not the existing old material.	P. Lampreght (Farm Fancey 518 LQ)	Phase 1 Public Meeting (12 November 2009)	DH responded that various requirements will be set in terms of temporary and new fences to be erected. Also noted that screens can also be erected to minimize the impact on game. Indicated that in future landowners will be visited on an individual basis to ensure the landowner is in agreement with the requirements made. LvdM noted that the type of fence that was in place before construction must also be in place after construction.
4.1.2.	On which side of the existing pipeline is the new pipe going to be laid? Requested that the landowners must also be involved when the final position of the pipeline is determined.	H. Lampreght & P. Lampreght (Farm Fancey 518 LQ)	Phase 1 Public Meeting (12 November 2009)	JP noted that the final positions is not finalized yet and will only be finalized during the detail design. Also noted that all the infrastructure which may be affected during this phase must be identified. <i>The approach adopted during the environmental assessment included the appraisal of a 200m-wide corridor (i.e. 100m on either side of the centre line). This allows for reasonable deviations from the proposed alignment within this corridor, based on potential onsite constraints (e.g. existing structures, geotechnical conditions, sensitive environmental features).</i>
4.1.3.	In light of the above and grounds of the information is currently available, the Department wishes to submit the following: It is unlikely that the proposed development will have an adverse impact on the fauna and flora as the pipeline route is proposed to follow the route of the existing Exxaro pipeline.	Manager: Environmental Impact Management - DEDET	Correspondence received during Draft Scoping Report Review Period (08 January 2010)	Noted
4.1.4.	The following mitigation measures are however essential: ➤ The appropriate agency must implement an ongoing monitoring and eradication programme for	Manager: Environmental Impact Management - DEDET	Correspondence received during Draft Scoping Report Review Period (08 January 2010)	Plant species that are considered to be invaders or weeds (in terms of CARA) in the project area are to be controlled within the construction area for the duration of the construction phase of the project including the rehabilitation phase through the implementation of a weed management programme.

No.	ISSUE / COMMENT	RAISED BY	SOURCE	RESPONSE
	<p>all invasive and weedy plant species growing within 200m of the route.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Any post-development re-vegetation or landscaping exercise must only use species indigenous to South Africa. Plant species locally indigenous to the area are preferred. ➤ It is also recommended that plants (naturally growing along the route) that may be destroyed during construction be used for re-vegetation /landscaping purposes. Should some of these plant be listed as protect species, a permit must be acquired from the Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries prior to any removal and /or relocation of such plants. 			<p>The project's responsibility for control of such species is limited to the work area during the construction phase, infestations on adjacent properties resulting from the project activities and weed management is to be addressed on an ongoing maintenance basis for a few years into the operation phase due to the follow up required for the management of these invader plant species.</p> <p>The area to be managed will not be able to extend outside the boundary of the construction area as these areas remain private property and may not be accessed by any person who is working on the project. Owners of the properties adjacent to the alignment are reluctant to allow any form of work by project participants outside of the designated work area due to concerns related to safety, security and illegal access as well as disruptions to their use of their property for game farming, stock farming and associated hunting and tourism activities.</p> <p>The project has undertaken to implement a vegetation baseline study of the pipeline route. This is to be done over and above the specialist study of the EIA and is aimed at identification of protected species and sensitive vegetation communities that require particular protection during the construction phase. Plants which can be use for revegetation are to be identified on a species level and a reasonable number of these may be used for reinstatement but it should be noted that there are a limited number of species which are suitable for removal, storage and replanting due to many species not adapting well to replanting. The specialists advice on this matter will be used as a guideline. The removal of protected species and clearing of indigenous trees will be done with the appropriate permits from the relevant authority.</p> <p>Where plants of interest to SANBI are found but cannot be protected on site these will be offered to SANBI for their collection to promote the protection of biodiversity. SANBI will be notified of this opportunity in good time and the offer will be subject to their ability to remove these plants prior to the onset of the construction activities.</p> <p>Refer to 8.4.18.</p>
4.1.5.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Where the pipeline is proposed to traverse a wetland or river, measures are required to ensure that the pipeline has minimal effect on the flow of water through the wetland or river, e.g. by running the pipeline over a high level bridge or box culverts. ➤ The disturbance of the wetland adjacent to the crossing site must be minimised during construction. ➤ No activity such as temporary 	Manager: Environmental Impact Management - DEDET	Correspondence received during Draft Scoping Report Review Period (08 January 2010)	<p>Where the pipeline is routed through wetland areas or rivers, there are specific construction methods that can be used to minimise adverse environmental impacts. The preferred solution would take account of the technical feasibility, the geotechnical conditions and the sensitivity of the environment. The standard construction method is open trench excavation. In this situation, the environmental impact is restricted to the period of construction disturbance. Rehabilitation measures can be successfully applied after the pipe has been laid. Constructing a bridge over each wetland and river is expensive and the structure has distinct visual impacts, with perpetual maintenance requirements. The pipeline attached to the bridge is also exposed to vandalism and weathering. Constructing box culverts in a wetland or river is the least environmentally desirable option. This structure may permanently change the water flow regime in the wetland or river, if not properly designed and implemented.</p>

No.	ISSUE / COMMENT	RAISED BY	SOURCE	RESPONSE
	housing, temporary ablation, disturbance of natural habitat, storing of equipment or any other use of the buffer/flood zone, may be permitted during the construction phase. The demarcated buffer/flood must be fenced during construction phase to prevent any misinterpretation of demarcated no-go zone.			<p>The accommodation of river flow through flume pipes across the construction path during construction in stream courses and wetlands is preferred over the use of diversion channels. This results in less damage to the stability of soils in these erosion sensitive areas and limits the distance over which water management is to be managed.</p> <p>Watercourses are to enjoy full protection as no go zones during the phase of construction where works are not to take place in these demarcated area. At this time and after completion of works through these areas it is possible to fence them off but it is to be noted that when construction activities need to cross water courses of wetlands in order to install the pipeline and do associated works such as rehabilitation these will not be no go areas but will be treated as limited access areas for task specific work crews only. No housing, storage or ablation facilities will be allowed within the sensitive areas and their buffer zones.</p>
4.1.6.	No surface storm water generated as a result of the pipeline development may be directed directly into any natural drainage system.	Manager: Environmental Impact Management - DEDET	Correspondence received during Draft Scoping Report Review Period (08 January 2010)	<p>The generation of surface storm water as a result of construction activities requires clarification as storm water is considered to be rainfall runoff which is not generated by any of the construction activities. The control of drainage from the construction site and construction related activities is to be managed in a responsible manner which will serve to limit the contamination of surrounding areas with excessive silt etc. Drainage control structures are to be installed and maintained to limit impacts of erosion and drainage on both the servitude and adjacent areas.</p> <p>Where water drains from the construction area it is to be in a controlled manner. Silt curtains or traps will be provided to break the erosion potential of the water and to reduce suspended solids to an acceptable level. In the event of an exceptional rainfall event of flood this will be dealt with as an incident.</p>
4.1.7.	No activity may take place outside of the demarcated pipeline reserve.	Manager: Environmental Impact Management - DEDET	Correspondence received during Draft Scoping Report Review Period (08 January 2010)	The work area is to be demarcated at the survey phase of the project and will be fully fenced for the duration of construction activities to prevent the activities outside of the pipeline servitude. Only official access points are to be used by all plant and personnel. No trespassing on private property or works outside of the designated site areas will be allowed.
4.1.8.	Noted the contractor can approach him regarding accommodation.	K. du Plessis (Farm Vangpan R/294 LQ)	Vangpan Meeting (14 January 2010)	Noted

4.2 Water

No.	ISSUE / COMMENT	RAISED BY	SOURCE	RESPONSE
4.2.1.	The Draft Scoping Report is insufficient and cannot be accepted	R. van Tonder (Chairperson:	Correspondence received during Draft	Issue relevant to Phase 2: Refer to 2.2.56, 2.2.58, 2.10.2, 8.2.8 and 8.4.2.

No.	ISSUE / COMMENT	RAISED BY	SOURCE	RESPONSE
	due to the affected farmers not being convinced that there will be sufficient water available. Noted arguments were given but no attempts made to proof it. Even though abovementioned objections were made, planning is still going ahead (Clause 9.2.1 MCWAP Phase 2 Scoping Report). There exists no plan B.	Agri Discussion Forum)	Scoping Report Commenting Period (08 December 2009)	Information regarding water availability provided to the Agri Forum. The details to be reflected in Phase 2 EIA report. Extensive discussions were held with Crocodile Working Group and Agri Forum re the above issues. A separate report was drafted dealing with issues raised by and provided to the members. DWA provided clarity that the legal entitlements of existing users at the appropriate assurance of supply will be maintained. The Irrigation Board members and other users have time until Phase 2 is operational to ensure that they utilise water within their legal entitlements.
4.2.2.	A Guideline Agreement must be established with the parties involved (Farmers, etc.) before final decisions are made. These must include: a. The abstraction volumes of water and replacement thereof must be demonstrated. b. Water quality must be in terms with existing norms and legislation and guarantees thereof must be provided. c. Should irrigation water be suspended or limited, there must an acceptable remuneration mechanism in place. This must take into account all operational losses as well as associated socio economic impacts. d. The shortage of a total hydrological survey of the greater Limpopo River valley must be addressed as part of this project.	R. van Tonder (Chairperson: Agri Discussion Forum)	Correspondence received during Draft Scoping Report Commenting Period (08 December 2009)	Issue relevant to Phase 2: See response 2.2.56, 2.10.2 and 4.2.1 Water quality in both Rivers are in accordance to existing standards and the water is currently used. Remuneration or compensation for irrigation water use will be applicable in the case where it is leased or procured for alternate use. It is currently not foreseen but may be required in the future. It will then need to be negotiated and will happen in terms of the legal framework of the Expropriation Act 1975 (Act 63 of 1975). The Limpopo River is managed as a separate system with neighbouring countries. It is not the mandate of this project to embark on such international studies.
4.2.3.	The Mokolo Dam's capacity is 39Mm ³ . Who will allow MCWAP to abstract more than this?	L. Loots (Mokolo Irrigation Board)	Correspondence received on Draft Scoping Report (09 December 2009)	The long-term allocation from Mokolo Dam will be within the ability of Mokolo Dam to supply that at a mixed assurance of supply and will be controlled by the licensing of water use by DWA. It may be possible that as an interim measure the dam be over abstracted for a short period before Phase 2 is implemented. This dam will then be assisted to recover by supplying a larger portion of the Demand from the Crocodile River. All of this will be well managed and controlled by DWA. Refer to 8.2.8.
4.2.4.	The irrigation board request that the process be stopped until there are	L. Loots (Mokolo	Correspondence received on Draft	See response 4.2.2. During the Implementation Phase the TCTA negotiators will enter into separate discussions with each affected landowner to discuss issues of compensation.

No.	ISSUE / COMMENT	RAISED BY	SOURCE	RESPONSE
	agreements in place with the farmers on how they will be compensated should they be negatively affected by the project.	Irrigation Board)	Scoping Report (09 December 2009)	Irrigators downstream will not be affected from their legal entitlements under normal operation. Only in case of an emergency or as a contingency measure the water allocations of the irrigators may need to be procured and the measures of 4.2.2 will apply.
4.2.5.	No objections to proposed pipeline on condition that he receives two take-off points where the pipeline crosses his property. Also stated that he will indicate where the take-off points must be installed. Noted that the contractor and Nemai Consulting C.C. will be held accountable for any loss of game on his farm during construction related activities.	T.F.H. Schoeman (Farm Grootgenoem 529 LQ)	Correspondence received during Draft Scoping Report Review Period (01 Dec 2009)	See response under item 2.1.3.
4.2.6.	The Steenbokpan Development Consortium (SDC) plans mixed development (residential, commercial and light industrial) at Steenbokpan. Was provision made in the Scoping Phase for the proposed residential use (60 000+ households)?	C. Maritz (Steenbokpan Development Consortium)	Correspondence received during Draft Scoping Report Review Period (08 Dec 2009)	Water demands for an estimated population growth, was provided for in accordance to the expectations from the Municipality. Individual developers must get their approvals from the municipality.
4.2.7.	How many people are provided for?	C. Maritz (Steenbokpan Development Consortium)	Correspondence received during Draft Scoping Report Review Period (08 Dec 2009)	See comments 4.2.6
4.2.8.	For how many water use/ capacity will there be provided for in the Steenbokpan town/ residential component in the Steenbokpan area?	C. Maritz (Steenbokpan Development Consortium)	Correspondence received during Draft Scoping Report Review Period (08 Dec 2009)	See comments 4.2.6.
4.2.9.	Will the water for the Steenbokpan residential requirements be sourced from Mokolo Dam or the Crocodile River?	C. Maritz (Steenbokpan Development Consortium)	Correspondence received during Draft Scoping Report Review Period (08 Dec 2009)	The Steenbokpan area will receive their water from the Phase 2 pipeline which will be abstracting from the Crocodile River.
4.2.10.	What is the timeframe for finalizing the Mokolo Water Augmentation Project (Phase 1 and De-bottlenecking)?	C. Maritz (Steenbokpan Development Consortium)	Correspondence received during Draft Scoping Report Review Period	See response 2.1.1

No.	ISSUE / COMMENT	RAISED BY	SOURCE	RESPONSE
			(08 Dec 2009)	
4.2.11.	What is the timeframe for finalizing the Crocodile (West) Water Augmentation Project (Phase 2 Pipeline)?	C. Maritz (Steenbokpan Development Consortium)	Correspondence received during Draft Scoping Report Review Period (08 Dec 2009)	Programme is dynamic and dependant on a lot of factors. Phase 2 is programmed to be as indicated in 2.1.1.
4.2.12.	Is the end point of the Mokolo pipeline finalized?	C. Maritz (Steenbokpan Development Consortium)	Correspondence received during Draft Scoping Report Review Period (08 Dec 2009)	Pipeline termination points include Zeeland Water Treatment Works, Matimba Power Station and Grootegeeluk Mine, Medupi Power Station and Steenbokpan Area.
4.2.13.	Although a service agreement will have to be in place with the Lephalale Local Municipality regarding water for the proposed SDC development, they would prefer water from the Mokolo pipeline due to the following two reasons: a. It is cleaner; and b. Phase 1 pipeline will be completed first.	C. Maritz (Steenbokpan Development Consortium)	Correspondence received during Draft Scoping Report Review Period (18 Nov 2010)	Refer to response under Item 4.2.9.
4.2.14.	Noted he received an assurance in writing from the Minister that the Mokolo water will not be used for Medupi	M. Berry	Phase 1 Public Meeting (12 November 2009)	New Comment: Refer to response to the letter in 4.2.27.
4.2.15.	Requested to see the water balance for the entire MCWAP. How much water is going to each user, what's the anticipated growth, where are the sources of the water, etc.? Also asked how the system would be managed during a dry year.	M. Berry	Phase 1 Public Meeting (12 November 2009)	<p><i>See response under item 4.2.17.</i></p> <p>FV noted that until Phase 2 is implemented all the water will come from Mokolo Dam. General rules of allocation during droughts include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Irrigation water is provided at a higher risk than others; • Domestic use (gardening, etc) is also at a higher risk; and • Drinking water (cannot restrict on drinking water). • Strategic industries are supplied at high assurance. <p>Stated this practice is reflected in various documents and is an international practice. Noted this is also reflected in the National Water Resources Strategy.</p> <p>It is important to implement mitigation measures for the project in times of drought, such as the short term use of groundwater, etc.</p>
4.2.16.	Referred to an article in the Business Day on 22 September 2009, which	M. Berry	Phase 1 Public Meeting (12 November	OvdB noted these reports were only internal at ESKOM and that DWA was not involved. The information is flawed. According to the water requirements indicated by ESKOM they

No.	ISSUE / COMMENT	RAISED BY	SOURCE	RESPONSE
	noted according to an internal report and emails between ESKOM and DWA the water requirements had been underestimated by up to 500%.		2009)	would need the following volumes for Medupi: 4.6 million m ³ per annum, without the cleaning (Flue Gas Desulphurisation (FGD)) technology; and • 14 million m ³ per annum, with the cleaning (FDGD) technology. DWA's planning is based on these projections provided by ESKOM. ESKOM will not commission the full FGD technology until the Phase 2 pipeline has been commissioned. ESKOM indicated they would start progressively commissioning the first turbine in March 2012, where after the rest will follow in 8-month intervals. When Medupi operates at full capacity it will use 14 million m ³ per annum, and with six turbines each turbine will require 2.3 Mm ³ per annum (with FGD technology). When the first turbine is commissioned without FGD technology it will require only 0.766Mm ³ (4.7Mm ³ / 6) per annum per turbine.
4.2.17.	Requested that the water balance be included in the EIR.	M. Berry	Phase 1 Public Meeting (12 November 2009)	FV - noted. The same request was also made by DEA. - Included as graph in EIA report Fig 6.
4.2.18.	Why can the Mokolo Dam wall not be raised or an additional dam be built downstream in the Mogol (Mokolo) River to collect floodwaters?	L. Fourie	Phase 1 Public Meeting (12 November 2009)	FV noted this will always be an option for DWA. Noted they did investigate this option for MCWAP but that the additional yield will not be sufficient for the full requirements. Also noted international aspects to consider and that such processes takes very long before they can start with raising the dam wall. Noted therefore for the purposes of MCWAP that this option is not considered further. <i>Also see response under item 2.2.18, 2.2.44, 4.2.22 and 4.2.23.</i>
4.2.19.	Suggests DWA starts with these international aspects and negotiations to raise the Mokolo Dam wall.	IAP at public meeting who did not introduce himself.	Phase 1 Public Meeting (12 November 2009)	FV noted that should a dam be build/ raised that such water would be very expensive. Should it be build/ raised for users (i.e. ESKOM, SASOL, etc.) that it will over the long-term not improve the position of irrigators. With the long term operation of Phase 1 and also after the Phase 2 pipeline is in operation the legal entitlement of Mogol/ Mokolo irrigation farmers will not be affected. OvdB noted that new developments after Medupi cannot be commissioned before the Phase 2 pipeline is in operation.
4.2.20.	Noted that when the Mokolo Dam's water level drops, it results in the neighbouring landowner's borehole levels also dropping.	L. Fourie	Phase 1 Public Meeting (12 November 2009)	OvdB noted that the water to be used by the project must be licensed water through DWA. Therefore they have to take into consideration the yield of the dam when allocating licenses. Noted the impact on the Mokolo dam would be minimum over the long-term except for possible short periods (a few days) should there for instance be a pipe burst on the phase 2 pipeline. After the Phase 2 pipeline has been commissioned, the minimum demand will be put on Mokolo dam to ensure the dam can recover as fast as possible to its original position.
4.2.21.	Indicated that the Mokolo Dam's capacity is 39.1Mm ³ and that an allocation of 18Mm ³ was made to the downstream irrigation farmers in the Mogol (Mokolo) River. What is the	J.M. Els (Kudu Canyon)	Phase 1 Public Meeting (12 November 2009)	The question was answered through Mr. Fanie Vogel technical presentation. A diagram was used to indicate on which timeframes the different project phases will be implemented and during which- and how long periods the Mokolo Dam will be under pressure. – if used for the interim over utilisation.

No.	ISSUE / COMMENT	RAISED BY	SOURCE	RESPONSE
	existing local use of the town and the users? Will Phase 1 and Phase 2 be undertaken simultaneously, and if not for how long period will there be pressure on the dam?			
4.2.22.	Specialist Geohydrology Study is needed.	P.G. de Witt (Limpopo Dep. of Agriculture)	Correspondence received (07 December 2009)	<p>No ground water is utilized in the supply of water to the new users on permanent basis. The users along the pipeline route that are dependent on boreholes will have access to abstraction of water from the pipeline and as such will be in a better position. Blasting will be controlled and precautions taken to prevent that boreholes be affected by construction activities.</p> <p>DWA and the Water Research Commission did some geohydrological investigations in the vicinity of the Lephalale town to investigate the deep water aquifers. It was found that there is some potential for development but not adequate for the volumes required. It may be used as a contingency measure. It was also found that there was limited interaction between the shallow alluvium close to the Mokolo River and the deep water geological formations along the Eenzaamheid fault.</p>
4.2.23.	Specialist study on water quality (current and expected future)	P.G. de Witt (Limpopo Dep. of Agriculture)	Correspondence received (07 December 2009)	<p>As the quality of the Crocodile River (Phase 2) will be consumptively used by users and not be mixed with the water from Mokolo Dam the issue of water quality is not relevant to the Debottlenecking and Phase 1 where the better quality water from Mokolo Dam will be used. The water quality control of the return flows in the catchment will be performed by the relevant authorities as part of the operation as it is already in place.</p> <p>Regarding the acceptability of the water for the bulk users, the users did their own sampling, analysis and studies on the quality of the Crocodile River and is satisfied that it can be utilized. The raw water is currently safely used for irrigation (and for primary purposes after purification).</p>
4.2.24.	<p>Please would you send me the scoping reports on CD for the MCWAP. Also any information regarding the water balances for the above projects.</p> <p>My address is Mark Berry, PO Box 29 Swartwater 0622. I farm on the Limpopo and will be detrimentally affected by water abstraction and diversion in the Crocodile- and Mokolo Rivers.</p>	M. Berry	Correspondence received (05 November 2009)	<p>SP responded: The requested Scoping Reports for Phase 1(from Mokolo Dam) and Phase 2 (from the Crocodile River) should be available on the DWA web page (see address on notice sent in my previous email) for Public Review, by Monday, 02 November 09. You will then be able to download them.</p> <p>To answer your question regarding the water balance data: the Scoping Reports includes information on this, but detail information will be included in the EIR, which will only be available during the EIA Phase.</p> <p>Please let me know if you would need any further assistance.</p> <p>M. Berry Responded: We live remotely and have a very slow internet connection and it is just impractical to download large files. Hence my request for CD.</p>

No.	ISSUE / COMMENT	RAISED BY	SOURCE	RESPONSE
				<p>I am intrigued by the fact that pumps and pipelines can be designed and spec-ed if you don't know how much water is available or will be moved. Surely this is putting the cart before the horse? In which case the EIR & EIA will be flawed.</p> <p>DH responded: The delivery capacity of the proposed infrastructure, which is included in the draft Scoping Report, is based on findings from various technical studies (including inter alia a Reconciliation Study, Pre-feasibility Study and Feasibility Study) pertaining to the water available in the Crocodile and Mokolo River systems and the water requirements of the intended end users. Following your perusal of the draft Scoping Report, you are welcome to forward any comments to us.</p> <p>A CD was posted to the given address.</p>
4.2.25.	Noted they do not have water on their farm and requested whether the landowner will be allowed a take-off point?	S. Kotze (Farm Fourieskloof 557 LQ)	Phase 1 Public Meeting (12 November 2009)	<p>FV stated that where the pipeline runs on a property the landowner will be allowed a take-off point. Noted that the number and locations will be finalized during the negotiations with the landowners with the regards to the servitude.</p> <p>Noted the take-off will not be for irrigation purposes or gardening and will only be for animal drinking points and household use. Stated that the allocations will also stipulate abovementioned. Also indicated that the landowner will have to pay for the water used. Refer to 2.2.15 and 2.1.3</p>
4.2.26.	Will the landowner be allowed more than one take-off point?	S. Sauer (Farm Enkeldraai 314 LQ)	Phase 1 Public Meeting (12 November 2009)	See response under item 2.1.3.
4.2.27.	<p>Mokolo Dam Yield and Water Balance:</p> <p>In the Basic assessment report Figure 4: Projected Annual Water Requirement shows that the augmented supply from the Mokolo Dam will be increased to 53.4 M m³/a. Yet DWAF in its own report (DWAF Report No. P WMA 01/000/00/0304) states that the yield of the Mokolo Dam is 23 M m³/a. and is already over allocated (5.6 M m³/a) (see below). How is it possible that the yield can be increased by 230%, even before the Ecological Reserve (as required by law) has been implemented?</p>	M. Berry	Correspondence received (22 November 2009)	<p>In the letter by the Minister of DWA (F) to Dr Berry the Minister indicated that further studies will be performed and that the Mokolo River could be considered to supply water to the proposed new development. A number of studies were done or are still in process. The hydrology and yield of the Mokolo River Catchment were updated and report no PWMA 01/A42/))01307 issued in June 2008. The report indicated that water use for irrigation in the catchment of Mokolo Dam decreased resulting in increased run-off and the yield of the Dam at 99,5% level of assurance was determined as 39,1 Mm³/annum. The latest information indicates that the current allocations to Lephalale Municipality, Exxaro, Eskom and users on the pipeline amount to about 16 Mm³/annum, plus an allocation of 10,4 Mm³/annum at higher risk to irrigation. This allows about 12 Mm³/annum for further longer term allocation from the Dam. The different assurances of supply of the users make comparison slightly more complex.</p> <p>The short term operation of Mokolo Dam at higher risk under carefully managed conditions is still under consideration whereby the Dam will be utilized at an abstraction rate higher than the assured yield for a short period and then given time to recover after the Crocodile pipeline (Phase 2) is in place. At this stage it is foreseen that the maximum abstraction rate just before commissioning of Phase 2 would be the equivalent of about 40 Mm³/annum,</p>

No.	ISSUE / COMMENT	RAISED BY	SOURCE	RESPONSE
	<p>The Minister of DWAF indicated in 2007 that her Department had commissioned number of studies in the Mokolo River Catchment to determine the ecological water requirements of the river and to confirm the yield of the Mokolo Dam. Were these studies undertaken and what were the findings?</p> <p>What is required is the current and future Water Balance for the Mokolo Dam.</p> <p>By water balance I mean supply vs consumption (not a series of demand curves as shown by Mr Vogel in his presentation). The water balance should include, inter alia, the following: MAR of the catchment, inflow into the Mokolo Dam and firm yield; evaporation; seepage; consumption by Lephalale municipality; Exaro (Grootgeluk) ; Eskom (Medupi & Matimba); Irrigation; Ecological Reserve.</p> <p>For example: the Lephalale allocation of 1 M m³/a was based on a population of 23 000 in 2005, whereas the population has increased considerably in the last two years.</p> <p>In the event that below normal rainfall was recorded and the inflow into the dam was reduced, and consequently the yield, how would the allocation of water be prioritized?</p> <p>The long- demand (2030 and beyond) is estimated to be 200-230 M m³/a of which the Crocodile will supply 169 M m³/a. Where will be additional water come from and does this mean that</p>			<p>although at this level only for a few months. An option to lease irrigation water from the farmers against compensation is also under investigation. This is a well controlled process and will not affect irrigators beyond their legal entitlements, without compensation. It is not under consideration to stop all releases for 4 years as is claimed.</p> <p>This will be considered as a contingency measure. The analysis is done on a yearly basis to ascertain if it is required and is dependent on the water level in the Dam on 1 April.</p> <p>It should be emphasized that the main augmentation for the new developments will be by the transfer of surplus return flows from the Crocodile River (Phase 2) and the sizing of the transfer scheme will also consider the availability of and demands (including the Reserve) for water in the Mokolo River. The purpose of the de-bottlenecking project is only to eliminate a constraint in the capacity of a section of the existing gravity pipeline from Mokolo Dam.</p> <p>The MAR of Mokolo River at the Dam is about 220 million m³/a. The yield is what can be utilised after evaporation and other losses from the Dam. More details in EIA report.</p> <p>Refer to 4.2.32 and 4.2.33. See relevant section in report for population. Population is expected to grow from about 110 000 to about 400 000 in project horizon. See section and Fig 5 for details on amounts.</p>

No.	ISSUE / COMMENT	RAISED BY	SOURCE	RESPONSE
4.2.28.	<p>the Mokolo Dam will have to supply 30-60 M m³/a even beyond 2014?</p> <p>Ecological Reserve: From the outset of the Medupi Project (see attached ROD appeal), I have raised the issue of implementation of the ecological reserve for the Mokolo River. And whilst at every instance, we are told this has been "allocated", it has not been implemented. (It should be noted that the above normal rainfall of the past year has meant that the Mokolo Dam has overflowed). In the event that the Mokolo Dam does not overflow, as will be the case with increased abstraction under the MCWAP, how will the ecological (last estimated at 17 M m³/a) be provided for? This should be in addition to the agricultural abstraction, that is the ecological flow should reach the Limpopo, and indeed beyond as the Mokolo is an important tributary for the survival of the Limpopo riparian and aquatic system.</p> <p>In order to meet the water requirements of Medupi, it is proposed to stop all downstream releases from the Mokolo Dam until 2014 when the transfer pipeline from the Crocodile river is operational. It is not possible to stop all flows in the Mokolo River for 4 years without seriously, and probably irreversibly, damaging the Mokolo riparian and aquatic systems. The impact of zero flow in the Mokolo River should be carefully investigated and the potential short-term and long term consequences detailed.</p> <p>The current scope of works for the</p>	M. Berry	Correspondence received (22 November 2009)	<p>The reserve study is currently in progress, with the results expected mid 2010. The Reserve required downstream of the Dam is not a consumptive use but a flow in the river. Irrigation releases has in the past and will in future provide partly for this requirement. The Department is currently busy with a national process of determining the reserve for the rivers in a systematic way and the implementation thereof is a national priority. – The reserve will be considered in the licensing process.</p> <p>It is not the intention to stop all flows for 4 years. The reserve also provides for dry periods and the environment actually requires periods of low flows. Normally the reserve implementation is accompanied with a monitoring programme and it is expected that this river will be handled similar to others with regard to monitoring.</p>

No.	ISSUE / COMMENT	RAISED BY	SOURCE	RESPONSE
	<p>MCWAP tends to focus on the impacts of construction, that is disturbances caused by the pipeline. Insufficient attention is given to the environmental (ecological and social) impacts of reduced flow in the Mokolo River. It should be noted that unless a credible, pre-impact benchmark has been established (normally over several years), it will not be possible to accurately assess the consequences of change.</p> <p>The provision of the ecological reserve is a requirement in terms of the Water Act (National Water Act 1998) and the Biodiversity Act. Who will prosecute DWAF in the event that the Ecological Reserve is not implemented?</p> <p>In the event that the ecological reserve of the Mokolo River is not implemented, and/or downstream releases curtailed or stopped, how will this be reconciled against the Convention of Biological Diversity; the Ramsar Wetlands Convention (which includes rivers); and, the Convention on Combating Desertification, to all of which the Republic of South Africa is a signatory?</p>			
4.2.29.	<p>Crocodile River:</p> <p>The future water needs of Lephalale, Eskom, Exxaro and future projects is to be met by the transfer of surplus effluent water from Tshwane and Johannesburg via the Crocodile River. However, there are indications that much of the effluent water (up to 80%) will have to be recycled to meet the growing demand for water in Gauteng.</p> <p>Is there really a surplus of 45 M m³/a</p>	M. Berry	Correspondence received (22 November 2009)	<p>Issue relevant to Phase 2:</p> <p>The availability and utilisation of return flows is relevant to Phase 2 of the project. The return flow water in the Crocodile River is a growing resource and dependent on the growth in the Gauteng areas in the Catchment of the Crocodile River. The future growth in demand in the Lephalale is also dependent on a number of factors such as economic growth, funding etc. The growth in Lephalale may be lower than initially projected. There is in excess of 45 Mm³/a available and it is growing. This matter is being investigated further.</p> <p>The water quality transferred into the Crocodile will be of similar or better quality and may be treated prior to release. This will also be investigated further. In the event that there is inadequate water available in the Crocodile it will be augmented with treated effluent from the Vaal River Catchment. Provision for such augmentation is already made in the Vaal</p>

No.	ISSUE / COMMENT	RAISED BY	SOURCE	RESPONSE
	<p>of effluent water and, if so, for how long?</p> <p>What will be the impact of low quality water releases into the Crocodile River?</p> <p>Will this water be treated prior to release?</p> <p>A water balance (current and future) for the Crocodile River is required.</p>			<p>River Bulk supply reconciliation strategy. The availability of water in the Crocodile River and the possible augmentation from the Vaal River will be dealt with in more detail in the EIA report for Phase 2.</p>
4.2.30.	<p>The Limpopo is no longer a permanent river and only flows after heavy rainfall in the catchments of the tributaries. How will the MCWAP, and resultant changes of flows in the Crocodile and Mokolo Rivers affect ephemeral flow in the Limpopo River?</p>	M. Berry	Correspondence received (22 November 2009)	<p>The flow in the Limpopo River is ephemeral. The development of Dams in the upper reaches store higher flows to bridge periods of low flow, thus providing yield that enable irrigation and other developments in the catchment. This reduces the low flow to the Limpopo. No new major dams were constructed in the last 20 years in the Limpopo catchment.</p> <p>The Mokolo River and other tributaries are managed as separate operational systems to the Limpopo River. Thus the releases from upstream dams are not normally made with the objective to support the Limpopo River. The fact that low flows do not reach the Limpopo River often is expected to continue with the increased utilisation of the Mokolo Dam. The magnitude of the reduction in spills from the Dam will have a marginal effect on the magnitude of the average spills to the Limpopo River.</p> <p>The use of water and losses in the river reach between the Dams and the confluences must also be borne in mind when considering expected inflows into the Limpopo River.</p>
4.2.31.	<p>Requested whether Mokolo Dam water or Crocodile River water be supplied to Steenbokpan. Noted although they will have to get a service agreement with the Lephalale Municipality, they would prefer the Mokolo Dam water since it will be cleaner, and that it is highly likely that this pipeline will be finished first.</p>	C. Maritz (Steenbokpan Development Consortium)	Correspondence received during Draft Scoping Report Review Period (18 November 2009)	<p>SP replied that as far as he's aware Steenbokpan area will receive Crocodile River water from the Phase 2 pipeline, and that should the Phase 1 pipeline supply to Steenbokpan that it will only be temporarily until the Phase 2 pipeline is operational.</p> <p><i>The Steenbokpan area will receive their water from the Phase 2 pipeline which will be abstracting from the Crocodile River.</i></p>
4.2.32.	<p>I do not see that any studies have been or will be conducted on determining if the catchment areas, that form part of the study areas (from Gauteng, North West and Limpopo), will be able to supply enough water to sustain the required water</p>	S. Hutcheons	Email correspondence (27 November 2009)	<p>Drought and variability in run-off is a distinctive hydrologic characteristic of rivers in SA. In this regard our water demands must be tailored to accommodate water restrictions from time to time. It is also prudent to minimise risk of water shortages by augmenting water supply to important user sectors from different catchments. There is a smaller risk that the drought conditions will be equally severe on all river systems. In the case of the full MCWAP it is thus important that the users be dependent on the Mokolo and Crocodile Rivers with augmentation from the Vaal return flows when needed. The other important aspect is that</p>

No.	ISSUE / COMMENT	RAISED BY	SOURCE	RESPONSE
	<p>consumption during droughts. It is common that we have dry and wet cycles in SA, but also that we can have droughts. I want to know if there is a dry spell or drought in all of the catchments related to this project, will there still be sufficient water in all of the areas affected to meet the demand. This will include from Gauteng to Limpopo, including the North West (especially Rustenburg and the platinum mines) the Waterberg and Lephalale and Steenbokpan areas. A full geo-hydrological assessment is required to determine the continued supply of water.</p> <p>Please do not say that the pumping of water from the Vaal to the Crocodile systems will take care of this, as this is not a solution until the next phase of the Highland system is build and to date that is still way into the future and droughts can take place before this is a possibility.</p>			<p>users must realise that a component of their water use will always be susceptible to restrictions. In drought conditions, water restrictions will need to be applied. This will normally be applicable to river systems such as the Crocodile River covering the mentioned areas.</p> <p>Yield analyses for the catchments and systems have been done and are periodically updated. The yield analysis determines how much water is available at various levels of assurances of supply. That feeds into the determination of the operating rules that guide how the water resource is managed during droughts and the implementing of restrictions.</p> <p>There is a Large Bulk Water Supply Reconciliation Strategy for the Vaal River System and a Crocodile (West) Reconciliation Strategy compiled by DWA that consider the water resource situation at a strategic level in the catchments and guide the development and management decisions. These strategies are available on the DWA website. There are numerous other studies also conducted that add information for integrated water resources planning and management.</p> <p>The transfer of water from the Vaal River system is part of the proposed Phase 4 and is not directly linked to the Lesotho Highlands Water Project. The origin of the water that will be transferred is return flows from Gauteng.</p> <p>Refer to 8.2.8 and 8.4.2.</p>
4.2.33.	<p>What plans are placed or will be in place to cater for water shortages when they occur. In discussions with developers and other EIA's being conducted in the area there will be at least 50 000 people living in that area within the next 5 to 10 years. Extensive plans must be in place to ensure that these people have water if, for whatever reason, the water supply via the pipeline are disrupted. I do not see that you have made any effort to address this concern.</p>	S.Hutcheons	Email correspondence (27 November 2009)	<p>See response in 4.2.32</p> <p>The estimated population of the Lephalale Local Municipality is 110 000.</p> <p>The water demand projected for the expected growth is considered in the total requirements. Water shortages relating to drought conditions will generally be dealt with through restrictions on water use. Contingency measures to supplement the supply from other sources can also be considered such as ground water etc. The latter is however limited in relation to the full demand.</p> <p>Water supply interruptions due to infrastructure malfunctions, damage, fire, floods, power failure etc. are catered for in the provision of adequate storage at the user end and other measures such as standby equipment. This will enable time for replacement, repair, planned maintenance etc.</p>
4.2.34.	<p>Lastly can you inform me as to the capacity of the pipelines you will be putting in i.e. how much water will be delivered or possibly delivered at the</p>	S. Hutcheons	Email correspondence (27 November 2009)	<p>The Phase 1 capacity is described in section 6.1: MCWAP Phase 1 components, and in Table 7 of the EIA Report. The full Phase 2 infrastructure will still be optimized in the design process. The capacity required for the scenario 9 demands is about 200 million m³/annum. That relates to average daily flow of 0,54 Mm³/day.</p>

No.	ISSUE / COMMENT	RAISED BY	SOURCE	RESPONSE
	end user when the pipelines are utilised at full capacity.			
4.2.35.	Where are the ecological reserve studies and figures? The scheme is illegal without these.	A. Gunn	Email correspondence (29 October 2009)	DH The intermediate Reserve Studies commissioned by DWA for the Mokolo and Crocodile systems, as is the case with other river systems, are underway, as a separate and independent process. In compliance to the requirements of the National Water Act the reserve will be available when the license applications of the new users will be considered.
4.2.36.	I trust the EIR will be more specific-facts figures. What developments, how much demand for water, how much water will be drawn from Mokolo Dam, what is the yield of Mokolo Dam, how much water will be left in the Crocodile and Mokolo Rivers is the scheme is implemented. If you can't answer these questions then the process is a complete waste of time- you may as well just go and put in the pipelines now.	A. Gunn	Email correspondence (29 October 2009)	DH The Scoping Report is only intended to present the scope of the EIR. All other queries raised will be addressed in the EIR report. (See specifically Section 2 of the EIA report)
4.2.37.	<p>Reply on 4.2.38 and 4.2.39 Responses: Yes, except that you have already shot yourself in the foot as the volumes were pre-determined even at scoping phase (with no reserve determinations).</p> <p>So what the project says is- this is how much we will take forget about the environment/anyone else's rights.</p> <p>If anyone has the will to take this to court then they already have a good case.</p>	A. Gunn	Email correspondence (29 October 2009)	<p>The project does not imply that it will go ahead regardless of the outcome of key studies such as the Reserve Determination. The Reserve studies are underway and we will be in a better position to provide feedback on this at a later stage.</p> <p>Provisional allowance was made for reserve requirements in the study.</p> <p>Refer to 4.2.35 above.</p> <p>The Reserve is not a quantity over and above other rights but a flow condition in the river at a certain point. Other water uses also serve the reserve requirements.</p>
4.2.38.	Requested reserve determinations for the Crocodile, Limpopo and Mokolo Rivers. The impression given to the meeting is that the scheme is feasible. You highlight exactly my concern- we don't know if it is feasible because the reserve has not yet been done. Thus it is a foregone	A. Gunn	Email correspondence (25 November 2009)	<p>NN responded 08 December 2009: We will request the technical information from the relevant parties in the team. As a point of correction Ockie Van Den Berg mentioned that the reserve determination studies were currently ongoing.</p> <p>A list of the relevant reports were forwarded to Mr Gunn for him to access on the internet.</p> <p>Concerns raised around the Reserve will be addressed as part of the EIA Phase of Phase 1 and Phase 2 of the MCWAP Project as the studies are currently ongoing.</p>

No.	ISSUE / COMMENT	RAISED BY	SOURCE	RESPONSE
	conclusion that it will be done regardless of the results of any studies. Please confirm whether the water is required for Medupi.			The matter of the reserve was discussed with Mr. Gunn and with his consultant, during meetings held on 10 February 2010 and 12 May 2010.
4.2.39.	Requested the catchment studies for Crocodile, Limpopo and Mokolo Rivers.	A. Gunn	Email correspondence (25 November 2009)	A list of the relevant reports was forwarded to Mr. Gunn on 08 December 2009, for him to access on the internet.
4.2.40.	LEAF and other individual landowner's principle concern is that we have not been provided with one shred of scientific information that suggests that the Crocodile River can support the proposed off-take (300 mil cubic metres per annum). Your specific response to the questions below is required (items 4.2.45-4.2.46):	A. Gunn	Email correspondence (25 November 2009)	Noted, refer to responses under 4.2.36, 4.2.41 and 4.2.42. Return flows into the Crocodile River (West) from Northern Gauteng is currently estimated at 300 Mm ³ /a based on actual return flows up to 2004. The proposed use for Phase 2 is from 110 – 160 Mm ³ /a. The 300 Mm ³ /a return flow does not form part of the natural flow in the Crocodile River (West) and is over and above the normal flow of river.
4.2.41.	Medupi (currently under construction) requires this water. What if the Crocodile cannot support the scheme? Medupi must be stopped. A. Gunn responded (25 Nov 09): The impression given to the meeting is that the scheme is feasible. You highlight exactly my concern- we don't know if it is feasible because the reserve has not yet been done. Thus it is a foregone conclusion that it will be done regardless of the results of any studies. Please confirm whether the water is required for Medupi.	A. Gunn	Email correspondence (25 November 2009)	A list of the relevant reports were forwarded to Mr. Gunn on 08 December 2009, for him to access on the internet. NN replied: We will request the technical information from the relevant parties in the team. As a point of correction Ockie Van Den Berg mentioned that the reserve determination studies were currently ongoing. I will send you an email regarding the status of the reports mentioned in your email by Tuesday, 01 December 2009. See Section 2 in EIA report. Medupi Power Station and its associated developments can be supported from Mokolo Dam with little augmentation from the Crocodile River. The Crocodile River can support the scheme. The Reserve is determined on the natural flow of water in the river and the additional water as a result of return flow is not used to calculate the Reserve. The Reserve must be implemented and will be monitored. The water is required for Medupi, Matimba, Sasol, Lephalale Town and the mining companies.
4.2.42.	Ockie van den Berg repeatedly states that "there is lots of information in the public domain which shows that this scheme will work". Please provide this. For a start: • flow meter readings from weirs	A. Gunn	Email correspondence (25 November 2009)	A list of the relevant reports was forwarded to Mr. Gunn on 08 December 2009, for him to access on the internet.

No.	ISSUE / COMMENT	RAISED BY	SOURCE	RESPONSE
	<p>near Vlieepoort which will prove that the 300 mil cubic metres can be supplied without detrimentally affecting the Crocodile or Limpopo Rivers downstream of the intended weir;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • reserve determinations for the Crocodile, Limpopo and Mokolo Rivers; and • catchment studies for Crocodile, Limpopo and Mokolo Rivers. 			
4.2.43.	Our client's central concern with MCWAP is that it is not technically feasible or environmentally feasible. There does not in our opinion seem to be enough water in the Crocodile River system to support this project. Nothing in the Scoping Report evidences otherwise.	A. Gunn representing LEAF	Email correspondence (11 December 2009)	Comments pertain to MCWAP Phase 2, and necessary information regarding water availability to be provided in the EIA Report prepared as part of the Phase 2 EIA process. See response in 4.2.36, 4.2.40, and 8.4.2. (See specifically Section 2 of the EIA report)
4.2.44.	To have any meaning whatsoever the Scoping Report should at least convince the reader that the Project is possible and inter alia there is enough water in the Crocodile scheme at sufficient quality to support this scheme. The Scoping Report is also vague and embarrassing in that it does not give any or sufficient weighting to the huge negative impact on downstream users and the riverine environment downstream. The bushveld and all its users are dependant in one form or another either on the river directly or on groundwater which to a large extent relies on the Crocodile River.	A. Gunn representing LEAF	Email correspondence (11 December 2009)	Refer to response under 4.2.43.
4.2.45.	The Crocodile River is a major tributary of the Limpopo and no significance is attached to the fact that this will have a major impact on a significant international water course.	A. Gunn representing LEAF	Email correspondence (11 December 2009)	<p>Issue relevant to Phase 2: Refer to response under 2.4.14 and 4.2.43.</p> <p><i>Information on proposed developments have been provided to the other countries sharing the Limpopo River Basin in accordance with the requirements of the Revised SADC Protocol</i></p>

No.	ISSUE / COMMENT	RAISED BY	SOURCE	RESPONSE
	In our client's opinion the Scoping Report is fatally deficient.			<i>on Shared Watercourses.</i>
4.2.46.	Who will give MCWAP the right to use more than the 39Mm ³ yield of the Mokolo Dam?	L. Loots (Mokolo Irrigation Board)	Correspondence received (09 December 2009)	The Minister of Water Affairs is the custodian of all water in the country and as such is required to make provision for all development within the confines of existing law. Should more water be required a similar study to this will have to be undertaken to determine the feasibility. The yield of 39,1 Mm ³ /a is the yield at 99,5% assurance of supply. At a mixed assurance of supply about 44 Mm ³ /a can be allocated. Refer to 8.2.8 and 8.4.2.
4.2.47.	As a general note we want to bring the following under your attention which needs to be addressed: 1. There must be a guideline agreement set with the parties involved (i.e. farmers, etc) before final decisions are taken which must include the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The abstraction volumes of water and replacement thereof must be proven; • Water quality must be in terms of the existing norms and legislation, and insurances in this regard must be given; • Should irrigation water be taken away or limited, there must be an acceptable remuneration mechanism in place which will take into account all operational losses and associated aspects including socio-economic impacts; • The lack of a total hydrological survey of the wider Limpopo river valley must be addressed as part of this project. 	Agri Forum	Correspondence received (08 December 2009)	Many of these queries will be addressed as part of the Implementation Phase by the TCTA negotiators. All IAPs are assured that any loss of legal entitlements will be compensated and that all legislative requirements will be met. The projects will not impact on the lawful water use in the catchments, The water reserved for future use will be allocated to the new users. Refer to response 4.2.2, 8.2.8 and 8.4.2.
4.2.48.	The potential disturbance of the aquifer or contamination of groundwater during construction stage must be investigated in EIA process. In addition, a plan for the maintenance of underground pipes to	Manager: Environmental Impact Management - LEDET	Correspondence received during Draft Scoping Report Review Period (08 January 2010)	Measures to safeguard pipeline and maintenance aspects addressed in EIA Report.

No.	ISSUE / COMMENT	RAISED BY	SOURCE	RESPONSE
	avoid bursting submitted with EIA report.			

4.3 Compensation

No.	ISSUE / COMMENT	RAISED BY	SOURCE	RESPONSE
4.3.1.	Noted the population growth and new town development increases the risk on irrigation farmers with the 50% operational rule at the Mokolo Dam. Requested that these types of questions must be discussed further in future. Requested that the Risk Management Plan must first be in place before construction starts.	N. Hendriks	Phase 1 Public Meeting (12 November 2009)	See response to 4.2.32 and 4.2.33. See Section 2 and Figure 6 in EIA report. The legal entitlement of the irrigation allocation from the Dam will be maintained.
4.3.2.	Agreement/ Protocol for claims when 2 above (refer to Items 4.2.22 and 4.2.23) are breached. Settlement by court is not acceptable.	P.G. de Witt (Limpopo Dep. of Agriculture)	Correspondence received (07 December 2009)	The water quality monitoring and control possibilities are defined in the National Water Act (Act 36 of 1998) and the relevant Municipalities have responsibilities in this regard. Legal water entitlements will not be impacted. Claims will be considered on the basis of proven losses.

4.4 Environmental Impact Assessment

No.	ISSUE / COMMENT	RAISED BY	SOURCE	RESPONSE
4.4.1.	Concerned about the independency of the project proponent and enquired whether the proponent is ESKOM or DWA?	M. Berry	Phase 1 Public Meeting (12 November 2009)	OvdB noted the Minister of Water Affairs is the custodian of the nation's water. It is therefore the duty of DWA to ensure that the required quantities of water is available for development. Stated that it is a requirement of NEMA that an EIA must be undertaken for this type of a development. In addition, NEMA specifies that the appointed Environmental Assessment Practitioner (EAP) must be independent. Noted that DWA pays the consultant. Department of Environmental Affairs (DEA) must review the EAP's EIA. DH also stated that the EAP has a professional obligation to be independent. Should DEA challenge and find independency or competency lacking, they can remove the EAP from the project.
4.4.2.	How can one parastatal judge another parastatal in terms of independence and objectivity? Noted the same people plan, implement and	M. Berry	Phase 1 Public Meeting (12 November 2009)	OvdB noted the Minister of Water Affairs is the custodian of the nation's water. It is therefore the duty of DWA to ensure that the required quantities of water are available for development.

No.	ISSUE / COMMENT	RAISED BY	SOURCE	RESPONSE
	approve the project according to him.			The Department of Environmental Affairs (DEA) will take an independent decision regarding this project. Now that there is only one Minister, the Minister of Justice can take an independent decision if required.
4.4.3.	Who is paying the EIA consultant? If it is DWA, how can the consultant be objective and independent in terms of assessing the environmental and social impacts of the project.	M. Berry	Phase 1 Public Meeting (12 November 2009)	OvdB confirmed that DWA has appointed the EAP consultant and therefore responsible for all payment. <i>Nemai Consulting appointed in terms of regulation 17 of the Government Notice No. R385, i.e. regulations specifying the requirements for conducting EIAs in terms of the provisions of the National Environment Management Act (NEMA).</i>
4.4.4.	When will the construction start on the project and at which date will the Economic Study be completed?	L. Fourie	Phase 1 Public Meeting (12 November 2009)	DH noted that the Economic Study needs to be completed since it is a requirement of the EIA. Noted construction can only start after an authorisation is granted. Planned construction start date is in accordance to programme indicated in 2.1.1
4.4.5.	Can the SDC's input for Phase 1 and Phase 2 be sent as one consolidated document?	C. Maritz (Steenbokpan Development Consortium)	Correspondence received during Draft Scoping Report Review Period (18 November 2009)	SP You are welcome to send your comments in one consolidated document.
4.4.6.	Kindly inform me who is this mail (notification of public meetings and review of Scoping report) intended for, the section within the municipality and the responsible official.	T. Ntshangase (Waterberg District Municipality)	Correspondence received (30 October 2009)	SP We would like to inform the following parties from the Waterberg DM: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mayor • Speaker • Chairperson: Social Services • Chairperson: Budget and Treasury • Chairperson: Infrastructure • Chairperson: Planning and Economic Development • Manager Corporate Services • Planning and Economic Development • Infrastructure Development • Municipal Manager(PA To The Manager) • Department of Health and Social Development <p>I have sent emails to all the email addresses in the table. Please forward this to any additional persons and also to those individuals we do not have email addresses for.</p> <p>T. Ntshangase responded: Thanks I will forward the information to Councillors.</p>
4.4.7.	This is the letter that we have sent several times to Aurecon and also more recently to NEMAI and have not received a response. Not even an	A. Gunn	Email correspondence (25 November 2009)	NN I had a discussion with Aurecon yesterday regarding the concerns you raised at the Waterberg Strategic Forum. Aurecon is in the process of preparing a response although please be reminded that some of the information you requested may not necessarily be available at the moment however the response will reflect the status of the various studies.

No.	ISSUE / COMMENT	RAISED BY	SOURCE	RESPONSE
	acknowledgement of receipt from Aurecon.			In terms of the environmental issues raised in your letter, Donovan Henning responded to these queries on 26 August 2009 on the day he received your letter.
4.4.8.	Thanks for the offer to assist. May I take it that I should use you as the official point of contact from NEMA's side for all information on MCWAP?	A. Gunn	Email correspondence (25 November 2009)	NN You should forward all comments to Salomon Pienaar and copy Donovan Henning and myself. A. Gunn replied (25 Nov 09): Noted
4.4.9.	The attached document (<i>referred to the Notice of the review period for the Draft Scoping Reports and public meetings to present these</i>), in bold and underlined states that the Draft EIR will be available for public comment from 2 November to 11 December 2009. I requested a copy on CD and was informed that only the scoping report is available. Please clarify.	A. Gunn	Email correspondence (25 November 2009)	NN The attached document states that the draft environmental report will be available from 02 November to 11 December 2009 and <u>not</u> the draft EIR report. The Scoping Report and Basic Assessment report are environmental reports. A. Gunn replied (25 Nov 09): I think this is misleading although possibly not material. Scoping and basic assessment reports should be called just that not "draft environmental reports".
4.4.10.	Please provide the relevant document (scoping or EIR) by return or if too large, please courier me a CD. Reasonable costs are tendered, if necessary.	A. Gunn	Email correspondence (25 November 2009)	NN All environmental reports are available on the DWA websites. In addition, we sent a CD to Mr Berry who we thought would have shared a copy with you as it is our understanding that he is part of LEAF. If you cannot access the DWA website we will gladly send you a CD of the reports. Please confirm if this necessary. Adam Gunn replied (25 Nov 09): Please send me a CD.
4.4.11.	Very cumbersome and difficult to access. (with reference to item 4.4.10) Please would you grant an extension of time to comment on the Draft Scoping until 23 December 2009?	A. Gunn	Email correspondence (11 December 2009)	NN (11 Dec 09, 13:20) It would not be possible to extend the review period as we are submitting the Scoping Reports and Basic Assessment Report on 15 December 2009. You are well come to submit your comments after the review period which we will still consider in the EIR phase. We have received many comments after the Scoping registration period which were not possible to include in the Scoping Report hence we have indicated to such IAPs that we will still consider these comments in the EIR phase. Likewise we will still consider your comments. Just to be clear, the information provided below (<i>referred to email sent to Adam Gunn on 08 December 2009</i>) should not hold up your comments on the Scoping Report. The Scoping Report outlines the approach going forward. If you have any queries regarding these reports please feel free to send your comments to F Vogel and copy me. NN (11 Dec 09: 14:03) I have responded to this query in my previous email. Unfortunately we will not be able to extend the review period. Although you received you personal copy of the reports on 01/12/09, the reports were available for review on the DWA website since 02

No.	ISSUE / COMMENT	RAISED BY	SOURCE	RESPONSE
				<p>November 2009. In addition, the Regulations require that a 30 review period is granted however we put the document out for public review for 40 days.</p> <p>Finally, public meetings were held on 11 and 12 November 2009 to give everyone an opportunity to raise concerns.</p> <p>Should you have any queries please do not hesitate to contact me.</p>
4.4.12.	<p>Request is hereby made for an extension of time within which to comment on the Scoping Report. We were only provided with a copy of the Scoping Report on 01 December 2009.</p> <p>Our client's comments will be submitted to Nemai by 23 December 2009.</p>	A. Gunn	Email correspondence (11 December 2009)	<i>See response under items 4.4.10 and 4.4.11.</i>
4.4.13.	On behalf of our client we have requested an extension of time within which to submit comments on the MCWAP project. You have refused this request and our client's rights in this regard remain fully reserved. We note that a copy of the Scoping Report was only provided to us on 1 December 2009.	A. Gunn representing LEAF	Email correspondence (11 December 2009)	<i>See response under items 4.4.10 and 4.4.11.</i>
4.4.14.	To the extent that we have been able to go through and review the Scoping Report in this short period of time, we note that the level of detail included in the Scoping Report is hopelessly inadequate to allow for any meaningful review and comment. The precise volumes of water which the project aims to off-take and supply to Lephalale is not included in the Scoping Report. Nor are the demand requirements of each development. The methods of	A. Gunn representing LEAF	Email correspondence (11 December 2009)	Refer to response under 4.2.43.

No.	ISSUE / COMMENT	RAISED BY	SOURCE	RESPONSE
	treating water and problems with water quality are also not addressed in the Scoping Report. We understand that this is a Scoping Report and that these issues will be address in detail in the EIR however a Scoping Report should provide enough detail to allow for a meaningful understanding of the project. The Scoping Report as presented does not allow for such input.			
4.4.15.	We hereby submit that the terms of reference for the specialist studies are largely inadequate for the project. Most importantly, the absolutely critical component of the specialist studies for the EIR must be to determine whether there is enough water in the Crocodile River system to support this project and if the project goes ahead to determine what the massive negative impact will be on downstream users. The terms of reference provided in the "Ecological Study – Aquatic" on page 143 of the draft Scoping Report for MCWAP phase II are inadequate. Our client hereby demands that a detailed water balance is included in the specialist terms of reference which should include reference and cognisance of the legal requirements of the system in terms of the National Water Act which requires that the ecological reserve is given effect to. <u>Secondly</u> we demand that the huge negative impact on downstream users and the aquatic environment is studied in detail. It is submitted that the specialist appointed to undertake the aquatic study is also not experienced	A. Gunn representing LEAF	Email correspondence (11 December 2009)	Refer to response under 4.2.43.

No.	ISSUE / COMMENT	RAISED BY	SOURCE	RESPONSE
	enough with only 6 years of experience.			
4.4.16.	<p><u>Process Flawed:</u></p> <p>There is a concern as to how the EIA process, review and decision can be objective and independent so as to seek the preferred environmental option when the major client (Eskom) is a parastatal (the shareholder being the Government); the contractor (DWAF) is also government department; and, the review and decision will be made by another government department (DEA). The EIA should be reviewed by a body or specialists that are independent of government.</p>	M. Berry	Correspondence received (22 November 2009)	See response provided under item 4.4.1, 4.4.2 and 4.4.3.
4.4.17.	<p>We are involved with the preliminary investigation for an 800ha industrial and commercial development at Steenbokpan, near Lephalale. I have downloaded the information on the Mokolo Crocodile Water Augmentation Project (MCWAP), from DWA's website, but have a few more questions, that you might be able to help me with.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Phase 1, augmenting the supply from the Mokolo Dam, includes a pipeline to Steenbokpan. What are the planned dates for the implementation of this pipeline? • Is this pipeline solely for the supply to the proposed Sasol development, or has an allocation been made for other users? • What is the planned delivery of this pipeline to Steenbokpan? 	S.D. Holtzhausen (Sizatech Consulting Engineers)	Correspondence received (23 November 2009)	<p>FV responded on 27 November 2009: Answering your questions are not straight yes/no answers. Firstly we would also like to know what the developments are that you are working on as there are certain very important aspects that the professionals need to inform their (developer) clients on. So I will appreciate if you can call me when I am back in the office after 2 December 09.</p> <p>The water requirements that are used for the planning are based on the demands calculated from the expected developments from the users of coal and the expected multiplier use. The municipality will need to enter into a bulk water agreement with the TCTA and it is assumed that the municipality will require the same from the developers. Water will be from the Crocodile River and the appropriate water treatment facilities should be provided for.</p> <p>From the general water use perspective it is recommended that you advise your client that: Water in the area will be extremely scarce and expensive, thus the maximum (energy and) water saving and water reclamation measures should be implemented in the design of services, open spaces and buildings, layouts etc. In this regard there are a number of measures and the maximum retention of the indigenous vegetation as a water saving measure should not be forgotten.</p>

No.	ISSUE / COMMENT	RAISED BY	SOURCE	RESPONSE
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If an allocation has been made for municipal users at Steenbokpan, I assume Lephalale will be the WSA and a services agreement will have to be signed with them. 			
4.4.18.	Additional security services for personal safety, theft and fires have to be addressed (during construction).	P.G. de Witt (Limpopo Dep. of Agriculture)	Correspondence received (07 Dec 2009)	Addressed in the Phase 1 EMP.
4.4.19.	MCWAP project is not listed on DWAF project page. I also searched for this on the rest of the site and could not find it? Please confirm that it is on the website and send me the link.	L. van der Walt (ESKOM)	Correspondence received (30 October 2009)	Reply from SP on 30 October 2009: The web page should be up and running by Monday, 02 November 2009 as the public review period is from 02 November 09 to 11 December 09.
4.4.20.	<p>Noted the Draft Scoping Report is inadequate and cannot be accepted due to the following reasons:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Consultation did take place but was very superficial; 2. Various questions were asked during consultations where some were answered unsatisfying whilst others were not answered; 3. The affected farmers are not convinced that sufficient water is available and no attempts are made to proof it. Planning is still going on without it and there is no plan B available; 4. The Authority Consultation cannot take place with current Local Authorities, because according to the best of our knowledge there are no officials with the required knowledge and experience to handle this project. 	Agri Forum	Correspondence received (08 December 2009)	<p>Focus groups held. Public participation undertaken in terms of G.N. No. R. 385. Meetings held with individual landowners directly affected by the infrastructure. In total, more that 30 meetings were held as part of MCWAP Phase 1 only.</p> <p>In addition, further meetings were held over and above the EIA requirements. Please refer to the Scoping Reports for Phases 1 and 2 for a list of all held meeting held as well as Page 2 of this report. This included Working Groups, Agri-forum and PSC meetings as part of the broader PIP.</p> <p>Refer to response under 2.2.56, 2.2.58, 4.2.40, 4.2.43, 8.2.8 and 8.4.2.</p>
4.4.21.	It was note in page 4 of the Draft Scoping Reports dated November 2009 that the pipeline to be constructed in phase 1 is for interim	Manager: Environmental Impact Management -	Correspondence received during Draft Scoping Report Review Period (08	Decommissioning of the pipeline is not envisaged, under suitable maintenance. <i>The pipeline is planned as a sustainable augmentation scheme.</i> However, should decommissioning be required the activity will need to comply with the appropriate environmental legislation and best practices.

No.	ISSUE / COMMENT	RAISED BY	SOURCE	RESPONSE
	period until a transfer pipeline from Crocodile River (West) is implemented. Page 34 of the report indicates that the decommissioning of the pipeline is not applicable to the scheme. In light of aforementioned, clarity is required as to whether the pipeline will be decommissioned or not. Should decommissioning be required, a description of the decommissioning measures to be implemented must be submitted with EIA report.	DEDET	January 2010)	
4.4.22.	The responsible heritage resources authority (SAHRA) must be notified about the proposed activity. SAHRA will in terms of section 32(2)(a) of the NHRA notify the proponent to submit a heritage impact assessment report if there is a reason to believe the heritage resources will be affected by the proposed change of land use. Confirmation of SAHRA's requirements, if any must be submitted with the final BA report.	Manager: Environmental Impact Management - DEDET	Correspondence received during Draft Scoping Report Review Period (08 January 2010)	SAHRA and LIHRA notified of the project. Level 1 Heritage Impact Assessment included in EIA Report.
4.4.23.	A geotechnical study must be conducted and report with adequate conditions be submitted as part of the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Report. In addition, proof must be submitted indicating that the geological conditions of the site would be suitable for the proposed development.	Manager: Environmental Impact Management - DEDET	Correspondence received during Draft Scoping Report Review Period (08 January 2010)	Geotechnical investigation included in EIA Report.
4.4.24.	The proponent is reminded that any development (including earthworks and pegging of the site) prior to authorisation from the Department is in contravention of the section 22(1) of the National Environmental Management Act and will therefore	Manager: Environmental Impact Management - DEDET	Correspondence received during Draft Scoping Report Review Period (08 January 2010)	Noted. New Comment: Aerial surveys, geotechnical investigation, etc. will take place as part of the planning process.

No.	ISSUE / COMMENT	RAISED BY	SOURCE	RESPONSE
	result in appropriate action by the Department.			
4.4.25.	The report reflects the possible impacts to be addressed by the socio-economic impact. To be added is the potential increase in theft and farm attacks during the construction phase. As already indicated in previous meetings, this study must clearly reflect the impact on profitability of farming operations due to the decrease in water available for irrigation, the effect on employment of unskilled and semi skilled employees and on food security. This requirement is amplified on further in the report with respect to agriculture, but is not limited to the Magol Dam, but also to include the Crocodile and Limpopo rivers.	J. Viljoen (TAU)	Correspondence received during Draft Scoping Report Review Period 24 February 2010 (originally sent 17 Nov 2009)	<p>The issue of security during construction is addressed in the EMP.</p> <p>The socio-economic impact and impact on employment if water for irrigation is utilised for other use, is addressed in the socio-economic report – The situation is applicable to Mokolo River where the water use may be "leased" on temporary basis as a contingency. It is not intended to use this option for normal operation.</p>
4.4.26.	<p>Under visual impacts, it is critical that each borrow pit been established, is accompanied by an environmental impact assessment, to ensure that rehabilitation requirements are site specific. With respect to the excavated material, considering a bulking factor of 20%, will the excess material be 5,4 cubic meters per linear meter of trenching. The permanent storage of this material (which will be substantial) will require detailed rehabilitation plans and must be accompanied with a site specific environmental plan.</p> <p>The comments submitted are submitted with the understanding that it will not prejudice input to be provided in the final environmental report, which is to follow.</p>	J. Viljoen (TAU)	Correspondence received during Draft Scoping Report Review Period 24 February 2010 (originally sent 17 Nov 2009)	The necessary authorisation will be sought from the Department of Mineral Resources in terms of the Minerals and Petroleum Resources Development Act (No. 28 of 2002) for all borrow pits. Provision made in EMP for management of impacts associated with borrow pits.

No.	ISSUE / COMMENT	RAISED BY	SOURCE	RESPONSE
4.4.27	<p>The Limpopo Heritage Resources Authority also known as LIHRA made the following remarks in light of the findings by the specialist, that the development may proceed as planned:</p> <p>After a considerable look into all fact of heritage management interests, the LIHRA established no facts to challenge the proposed development. However, we advise that should you during the construction phase happens to uncover items of historical significance the LIHRA must be informed.</p> <p>We trust that you will find the above matters in order.</p>	T. Setumu (LIHRA)	Correspondence received during Draft Scoping Report Review Period (11 January 2010)	Noted

4.5 Infrastructure

No.	ISSUE / COMMENT	RAISED BY	SOURCE	RESPONSE
4.5.1.	<p>Noted they have spent money on building structures in the river which enables them to use less water from the Mokolo Dam. Noted these structures are also minimizing the risks on them as irrigation farmers. Should they not be able to irrigate, will they then be compensated for these structures they have built.</p>	N. Hendriks	Phase 1 Public Meeting (12 November 2009)	Intention is that the entitlements of irrigators downstream and dependant on Mokolo Dam will not be changed – there should thus not be a basis for such loss. The lawfulness of the structure is a matter for DWA Limpopo Region.

4.6 Servitude

No.	ISSUE / COMMENT	RAISED BY	SOURCE	RESPONSE
4.6.1.	How wide will the section be which needs to be cleared for the pipeline?	P. Lampreght (Farm Fancey 518 LQ)	Phase 1 Public Meeting (12 November 2009)	JP responded that the servitude will be between 40-50m wide and that the transfer pipeline's diameter will be between 900-1000mm. Also noted that the pipeline section between Matimba and Steenbokpan will be approximately 1 100mm in diameter.

No.	ISSUE / COMMENT	RAISED BY	SOURCE	RESPONSE
				New Comment: The servitude width will vary depending on topography and site conditions, with a maximum width of 38m for the temporary servitude and 33m for the permanent servitude. On-site constraints will be taken into consideration. Pipeline diameter will be between 900 and 1 100 mm Ø. Refer to 2.8.1

4.7 Institutional Arrangements

No.	ISSUE / COMMENT	RAISED BY	SOURCE	RESPONSE
4.7.1.	Request proof of the approved budget, that will finance the pipelines.	L. Loots (Mokolo Irrigation Board)	Correspondence received (09 December 2009)	TCTA (the Implementing Agent) is in the process of sourcing funds for the project.

4.8 Broader Public Involvement Process

No.	ISSUE / COMMENT	RAISED BY	SOURCE	RESPONSE
4.8.1.	The Agri Forum noted that they do not have objections against the planned projects but that they question the technical feasibility thereof in terms of water volumes available.	R. van Tonder (Chairperson: Agri Discussion Forum)	Correspondence received during Draft Scoping Report Commenting Period – 08 December 2009	The exact aspects of that the Agri Forum are questioning will be discussed at the next Forum meeting and the response will be included in the Phase 1 and Phase 2 EIA reports. Refer to 4.2.43 and 4.2.40. Also refer to <i>Appendix S</i> (See specifically Section 2 of the EIA report)
4.8.2.	Noted that the Mogol (Mokolo) Irrigation farmers had not received any new information since the previous meeting which was held with them. Noted that they are signing their contracts a year in advance and therefore the 3 month notification period from the project on their water availability will not be sufficient. Requested to be invited to the next Mogol (Mokolo) working group. Also requested concrete information on how farmers might be affected, inclusive of an action plan.	N. Hendriks	Phase 1 Public Meeting (12 November 2009)	FV acknowledged that information was not recently shared. Noted that the new information for the project is only 2-3 weeks old and from this new information there is a 12 month delay in the "hazard period" for the irrigation farmers, due to the decrease in demand from the new users. OvdB noted that according to the latest scenario graph, the water availability hazard pertaining to the irrigation farmers are delayed and therefore is positive for the irrigators. New Comment: It is the intention not to utilise the option on "lease" of water allocation. These analysis will be performed on annual basis and the risk determined. On that basis decisions will be made on a year to year basis, whether to utilise it or not. <i>Refer to comment under 2.2.33.</i>

No.	ISSUE / COMMENT	RAISED BY	SOURCE	RESPONSE
4.8.3.	The Mogol (Mokolo) Irrigation Board raised queries during the first consultation the consultants had with them. To date these queries has still not been answered and therefore will the Mogol (Mokolo) Irrigation Board not further participate in the process until these queries has been answered.	L. Loots (Mokolo Irrigation Board)	Correspondence received (09 December 2009)	Refer to comments (queries) and responses under 2.2.18, 2.2.31, 2.2.33, 2.2.56 and 5.2.2.
4.8.4.	The report recognises that the international agreements and obligations are in place. This document does not at all reflect the consultants addressing these arrangements and involving the directly affected countries by means of participation as affected parties. Not consulting these parties is a major flaw in the process and will cause conflict between the different states affected.	J. Viljoen (TAU)	Correspondence received during Draft Scoping Report Review Period 24 February 2010 (originally sent 17 Nov 2009)	<p>The consultation with neighbouring countries is through official Foreign Affairs approved structures. This happens through the Limpopo Basin Permanent Technical Committee (LIMCOM).</p> <p><i>Information on proposed developments have been provided to the other countries sharing the Limpopo River Basin in accordance with the requirements of the Revised SADC Protocol on Shared Watercourses.</i></p> <p><i>Refer to 2.4.14.</i></p>

4.9 General

No.	ISSUE / COMMENT	RAISED BY	SOURCE	RESPONSE
4.9.1.	Herewith my apologies for the intended meeting on the 12 th at Lephalale. I won't be able to make it but please keep me informed of any developments.	J.A. Heymans (LEDET)	Correspondence received (06 November 2009)	Noted
4.9.2.	Will the existing infrastructure at Zeeland waterworks be further upgraded? Noted during a previous upgrade at Zeeland waterworks were jackhammers used during the winter season where after they were forced to accommodate their international clientele elsewhere at their own cost because of the noise.	H. Lamprecht (Farm Fancey 518 LQ)	Phase 1 Public Meeting (12 November 2009)	<p>JP noted Zeeland waterworks is currently not sufficient and upgrades will be required. Requested that the landowner put the requirement in writing to ensure it is considered in time.</p> <p><i>Any upgrade of the Zeeland Water Treatment Works is to be undertaken as an arrangement between the Water Services Authority, the Lephalale Local Municipality and the current owner being Exxaro. It is not part of the MCWAP-1.</i></p>

5. COMMENTS RECEIVED AS PART OF BROADER PIP DURING EIA PHASE

5.1 Construction

No.	ISSUE / COMMENT	RAISED BY	SOURCE	RESPONSE
5.1.1.	The board requests the timeframes of the construction of the proposed pipelines (Start and end dates).	L. Loots (Mokolo Irrigation Board)	Correspondence received (09 December 2009)	Due to the dynamic nature of the project the construction programme changes constantly. However please note that construction can only commence once DEA has awarded a positive authorization, if a negative authorization is awarded then the project will not proceed. A detailed construction programme will be presented during the public meetings of the EIA phase.
5.1.2.	With reference to the submission date of the Basic Assessment Report for the De-bottlenecking Phase, are they planning to start construction in September 2010? Also asked what the size of this pipe will be?	G. Human (Agri Lephalale and MIB)	Agri Forum (25 March 2010)	SP replied that it only refers to the approval of the project. Stated thereafter can the servitude negotiations only start, as well as the finalisation of the detail designs and the publishing of the construction tender documents. FV stated the existing Exxaro pipeline is approximately 600mm diameter and that the new proposed pipeline will be approximately 800mm. New Comment: The diameter of the pipeline will be in accordance to the new descriptions in the EIA report.

5.2 Water

No.	ISSUE / COMMENT	RAISED BY	SOURCE	RESPONSE
5.2.1.	What measures are in place should the Phase 2 pipeline not be completed in time and the Mokolo Dam is over-abstracted? This will result in financial losses for irrigation farmers downstream of the Mokolo Dam. Compensation for such a scenario must be determined before construction starts.	L. Loots (Mokolo Irrigation Board) & Francois van den Berg (Agri Limpopo)	Agri Discussion Forums (27 January 2009, 06 March 2009 & 26 May 2009)	Economic Study included in EIA Report. New Comment: Certain demands on Mokolo Dam are programmed to be implemented after Phase 2 is committed. If Phase 2 is delayed certain components of the new water use will not be possible.
5.2.2.	What is the maximum quantity of water available for development in Lephalale? Noted that two years ago Mr. Matukane from DWA indicated that there is 160 Mm ³ available in the	L. Loots (Mokolo Irrigation Board)	Correspondence received during broader PIP and PPP	DWA reconciliation study underway, which will confirm the available water of the system. Water will be augmented from the Vaal River system when required. The return flows from Gauteng increase per annum due to urban growth in Pretoria and Johannesburg. Refer to response 2.2.58

No.	ISSUE / COMMENT	RAISED BY	SOURCE	RESPONSE
	Crocodile system, whereas the project team has determined that 230 Mm ³ is available. Explain the discrepancy.			
5.2.3.	Requested to be updated on the progress with the project.	L. Loots (Mokolo Irrigation Board)	Correspondence received during broader PIP and PPP (19 September 2009)	<p>SP corresponded that they are currently busy with the Scoping Reports which will be made available for the public to review. Also noted the Reports will be presented during upcoming public meetings.</p> <p>Noted that the Agri Forum, through Roland van Tonder, submitted a letter to the Department and are awaiting a formal response on the queries raised. Noted these queries will also be discussed during the next Forum meeting.</p> <p>Noted Nemaï consulted all the direct affected parties with regards to the pipeline routes and obtained their queries. Noted that the topographical surveys was also carried out recently</p> <p>L. Loots replied that the Mogol (Mokolo) Irrigation Board is not concerned with the servitudes for the pipeline, but though with the pipeline diameter should it be bigger than the quota. Also asked that if their members are going to be impacted, how will they be compensated? Noted they want these answers before the pipeline construction starts.</p>
5.2.4.	According to his information does the new Water Act not refer to surface area but instead to volume.	G. Fritz (Makoppa Irrigation Board)	Agri Forum (25 March 2010)	<p>Issue relevant to Phase 2:</p> <p>OvdB explained that for the Makoppa area water was not supplied from storage dams. Water could only be utilised if and when there were natural surplus flows in the river. The abstraction from the river was inter alia authorised and regulated in terms of a so-called "works permit" of section 9 of the Water Act of 1956. Those permits limited the abstraction rates that could be installed for a property. These permits were dependant on the property as registered at a specific date and was limited to a maximum of 110 liters/second per property.</p> <p>The new Water Act (act 36 of 1998) allows for licensing and the recognition of existing lawful use in terms of previous legislation.</p>
5.2.5.	Noted that the existing definition does not make provision for a period of time. Stated due to all the changes must their legal use also change. Therefore is his risks/ assurance's also impacted on.	F. van den Berg (Agri Limpopo)	Agri Forum (25 March 2010)	<p>FV stated that no water user in the country has a 100% assurance on water supply. Noted that over a period the irrigator has e.g. 8 000 m³/hectare per annum, and should he not use his whole allocation the remaining water cannot be carried over to the following year for use. Noted that the risk from run-off differentiate between the rivers in the eastern portions and western portions of the country.</p>
5.2.6.	Ask whether the MCWAP project team in contact is with the project team for Medupi?	G. Human (Agri lephalale and MIB)	Agri Forum (25 March 2010)	<p>OvdB responded that they are frequently in contact with Eskom and that MCWAP makes provision for ESKOM's current demands.</p>
5.2.7.	Enquired whether no new water allocations will be made to irrigation farmers?	G. Human (Agri lephalale and MIB)	Agri Forum (25 March 2010)	<p>FV stated that a policy decision needs to be taken on the matter. Referred that it was in 2002 already stated in the National Water Resources Strategy that for the western portions of the country no new irrigation entitlements will be granted.</p>
5.2.8.	Request that the water management system must be a project cost since it	F. van den Berg (Agri)	Agri Forum (25 March 2010)	<p>Issue relevant to Phase 2:</p> <p>FV noted that River Management Infrastructure is not included in the study for the Mokolo</p>

No.	ISSUE / COMMENT	RAISED BY	SOURCE	RESPONSE
	is not currently within the capabilities of the irrigation boards. Suggest that it be a global integrated system over the project where it can be controlled at a central point.	Limpopo)		Irrigation Board. Noted that it was identified as a project cost for the Crocodile River though. Noted the issue will be taken up with DWA for further consideration.
5.2.9.	Can foresee that the Crocodile River's water tariffs will rise for them as irrigation farmers due to the projects needs. Stated that it is unfair since to date he had a right and now he will have to pay more without any additional benefits.	J. van Rensburg (Hartbeespoort Irrigation Board)	Agri Forum (25 March 2010)	<p>Issue relevant to Phase 2: FV responded that the river management system for the Crocodile River was included as a project cost but acknowledge that the water tariffs might possibly increase. Stated further that Water Resource Management will increase on a national level and not only in the Crocodile River.</p> <p>WM mentioned that agriculture relies on the strategic value of its products and therefore shall the final decision be for the Government to make.</p>
5.2.10.	What assurance does ESKOM get for their water?	G. Fritz (Makoppa Irrigation Board)	Agri Forum (25 March 2010)	<p>Issue relevant to Phase 2: OvdB responded that ESKOM has a 99.5% assurance.</p>

5.3 Compensation

No.	ISSUE / COMMENT	RAISED BY	SOURCE	RESPONSE
5.3.1.	The Mogol (Mokolo) Irrigation Board requests that the project be stopped until agreements are in place with farmers regarding compensation should they be affected.	L. Loots (Mokolo Irrigation Board)	Correspondence received during Draft Scoping Report Review Period (09 December 2009)	<i>Refer to response under 4.3.2, 4.2.27, 4.3.2, 5.3.2 and 5.3.4,</i>
5.3.2.	Request for a definition to be defined for lawful use over a period of time. Asked who will request it over a period of time. Noted therefore should there not be enough water because of the new developments that there must be a compensation component.	F. van den Berg (Agri Limpopo)	Agri Forum (25 March 2010)	<p>FV responded that there are still going to be many debates over lawful use since the determination thereof is a complex process. Noted that the aim of the MCWAP process is not to infringe on the any legal entitlements. Stated that most of the existing users have formal entitlements/ licenses and therefore will it not be a complex issue to determine.</p> <p><i>The Department's separate Validation and Verification process being carried out in both the Mokolo and Crocodile (West) catchments are aimed at determining lawful use. The results are considered in the MCWAP water resource analyses.</i></p> <p>New Comment: See 5.3.4 below</p>
5.3.3.	Stated that it is a fact that Medupi will infringe on their (irrigators) legal	R. van Tonder (Crocodile	Agri Forum (25 March 2010)	<p>Issue relevant to Phase 2: FV stated that there is water available from Mokolo Dam and the Crocodile River, without</p>

No.	ISSUE / COMMENT	RAISED BY	SOURCE	RESPONSE
	entitlements since their water is assured at a lower risk than Medupi's water. Will there then be compensation?	West Irrigation Board)		impacting on any legal entitlements. Noted that illegal use will though be impacted on and that these users will have to go back to their legal use.
5.3.4.	Accept that illegal use will be impacted on. Request though that compensation must be determined for the risk created, should legal use be impacted on.	F. van den Berg (Agri Limpopo)	Agri Forum (25 March 2010)	Issue relevant to Phase 2: RB referred to Article 32 of the Water Act, which defines legal use. Stated that the SAPWAT program is used to do the conversion from area per hectare to volume. Stated that the Department cannot create a new definition since there is an existing one.
5.3.5.	<p>R. van Tonder stated that the Agri Forum has two legs namely:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The impact of the pipeline on the environment; • The deliverer of water as well as the quality thereof. <p>Noted because of Medupi and the other developments there water provision might be only 70% instead of the existing 90%. According to him the MCWAP Phase 3 (Possible proposed pipeline from Boschkop to Vlieëpoort) means that the irrigation farmers might be bypassed in future with the Phase 3 pipeline. Noted therefore that DWA indirectly acknowledge that their water assurance will be impacted on.</p> <p>F. van den Berg noted that the forecasting of the existing situation over 30 years; against the forecasting of the proposed situation inclusive of the new developments over 30 years will be different. This difference should be determined and should it show that the irrigation farmers will be negatively affected; a compensation component should be applicable.</p>	R. van Tonder (Crocodile West Irrigation Board) and F. van den Berg (Agri Limpopo)	Agri Forum (25 March 2010)	<p>Issue relevant to Phase 2: <i>Noted, also refer to responses under items 5.2.4 and 5.2.5.</i></p> <p>FV stated that Phase 3 was on the table since the start of the project. According to the project team this phase will not be required but is kept on the table should the need in the future arise. Therefore does Phase 3 stay an alternative due to the financial risks thereof in the future.</p> <p>The legal water entitlement in terms of volume and assurance will be determined and not be impacted on.</p>

5.4 Broader Public Involvement Process

No.	ISSUE / COMMENT	RAISED BY	SOURCE	RESPONSE
5.4.1.	<p>Our last Agri Forum meeting was held at Koedoeskop on 26 May 2009. All the representatives present unanimously requested that an independent investigation is launched for new dams. Herewith other outstanding points which we have requested several times:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. New dams; 2. Law enforcement; 3. Processed 4. Compensation; 5. Agreements with external countries; 6. System management; 7. Reimbursements and travel costs; 8. Floods; 9. Appointment with minister; 10. New sewerage water; 11. Independent consultants; 12. Water quality; 13. Grievance procedures 14. Environmental impact; and 15. Water restrictions. 	R. van Tonder (Chairperson: Agri Discussion Forum)	Correspondence received on (25 August 2009)	<p>These points formed part of the agenda and discussion for the Agri Forum meeting held on 25 March 2010.</p> <p><i>Further, a report on some of the Agricultural Issues raised was also handed over to the Agri Forum (Refer to Appendix S).</i></p>
5.4.2.	<p>Stated that the Agri Forum meeting (held on 25 March 2010) is coming to an end without all the queries being answered. Refer to the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The impact of the project on the farmers must still be determined; and • Asked whether the Agri Forum should not rather start focussing on the impacts of the project instead of the technical issues thereof? <p>Mention that they feel that their own issues and risks are not addressed by</p>	F. van den Berg (Agri Limpopo)	Agri Forum (25 March 2010)	<p>OvdB stated that various individuals from outside the project were approached to give input and referred specifically to C.F. Rademeyer and Rens Botha, both from DWA. Noted that the project is currently in its planning phase where after the development phase will only begin. Stated therefore that the development team/ design team will also get involved soon. Further institutional parties, e.g. ESKOM, can also be approached.</p> <p>FV noted that certain of their queries are policy related and awaits further developments. The Forum receives project information, e.g. geotechnical investigations being carried out, to ensure the agricultural organisations carries the necessary information to share with their members.</p> <p>The institutional relationships for the future must still be developed. Also noted that the transfer of water from the Klip River (Vaal River system) must still be investigated further.</p>

No.	ISSUE / COMMENT	RAISED BY	SOURCE	RESPONSE
	the project team.			
5.4.3.	<p>The farmers are not satisfied with the project progress. Noted that they are not getting further information with regards to the augmenting of water from the Vaal River system and can also not see that the required provisions were made therefore in the Environmental Impact Assessments being carried out. Noted though that they understand that the pipeline will come and that the project team will construct it as best as possible to minimise the environmental impact thereof.</p> <p>Stated they (Agri Forum) have unanimously decided the following: The Agri Forum is going to put the Department of Water Affairs (DWA) to terms since they are not satisfied with the progress made in the studies. Noted they will soon correspond further with DWA per letter.</p>	R. van Tonder (Crocodile West Irrigation Board)	Agri Forum (25 March 2010)	<p>Issue relevant to Phase 2: OvdB stated that the project team has to date provided information on the targeted return flows for the project as well as the water requirements. Irrigation farmers had enjoyed the benefit of lower risk water for years. DWA was appointed to look at the legal use and should there be disagreements, there is processes the Forum can follow to get a solution. Does not agree to the statement made that DWA has not explain the risks.</p>
5.4.4.	<p>Agrees with OvdB (refer to response under Item 5.4.3), but mention that his personal risks as a farmer was not addressed. Request to know what is his status as a farmer and his risks. Stated that they cannot wait until the pipe is laid before this is addressed. Mentioned that the request was also included in the letter sent on 08 December 2009, by the Agri Forum. <i>Noted with personal risks he means risks to a certain group of farmers e.g. Mokolo Irrigation Board, and not to each individual farmer.</i></p>	F. van den Berg (Agri Limpopo)	Agri Forum (25 March 2010)	<i>Noted</i>
5.4.5.	<p>Stated that they as farmers cannot work through the reports point for point and therefore request that an independent consultant be appointed</p>	R. van Tonder (Crocodile West Irrigation Board)	Agri Forum (25 March 2010)	Refer to response 2.2.27

No.	ISSUE / COMMENT	RAISED BY	SOURCE	RESPONSE
	to review it. Also request that the development of more storage capacity be included as a project cost.			
5.4.6.	Stated that he as a farmer will undergo changes because of the project which will leave him in a better, the same or worse position. Therefore request that he wants to know to what degree he will be affected and should he be worse off there must be compensation. Suggest that there be a holistical agreement in place for in case they as irrigation farmers are worse off they be compensated. Also stated that they have a right and fights therefore at their own costs.	F. van den Berg (Agri Limpopo)	Agri Forum (25 March 2010)	OvdB responded that a benchmark will have to be set, based on the legal entitlements of existing users.

6. COMMENTS RECEIVED DURING INDIVIDUAL LANDOWNER MEETINGS

6.1 Construction

No.	ISSUE / COMMENT	RAISED BY	SOURCE	RESPONSE
6.1.1.	<p>Mentioned the following issues regarding the proposed pipeline route:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Indicated that the proposed pipeline route runs along the side of a very steep hill. Next to the steep hill is a one lane access road to the Mokolo Dam and next to the narrow road is a valley; There are existing power lines and telephone lines located on the side of the steep hill; Mentioned that a large cut into the hill would be required to create a levelled working surface for the pipeline construction; Mentioned that the narrow one lane access road the Mokolo Dam is the only access road. Mentioned that there are maintenance teams permanently living on the dam site, and that their only access road would be cut off should this road be used for construction purposes. Mentioned that their kids must be taken to school and that access to the Dam should be available at all times should a pump break, etc. <p>Also mentioned that there are farm labourers who make use of this road to get access to the bottom section of the farm. Expressed concern with regards to the blockage of the road</p>	G. Viljoen (Farms: Witbank 647 LQ and Wolvenfontein 645 LQ	Wolvenfontein Meeting(22 June 2009)	<p>JvdM commented that access between the Mokolo Dam and Wolvenfontein Reservoirs will be maintained during construction and that the road will not be closed for excessive periods of time. Were required, the access road will be widened to allow passing of traffic to and from Mokolo Dam.</p> <p><i>Alternative B incorporated into EIA process following recommendations from Mr. Viljoen. Identified by relevant specialists as preferred route. This stays clear of the existing road in the steep narrow sections, which addresses the concerns raised.</i></p>

No.	ISSUE / COMMENT	RAISED BY	SOURCE	RESPONSE
	should there be an emergency (e.g. snake bite).			
6.1.2.	Mentioned that there is a shared fire control road located next to the river, which is used by all the adjacent farmers to assist each other to control and put out veld fires. Indicated that there is only one access point across the river to access the fire control road and that this access will be cut off during construction this will make it impossible for the farmers to assist each other with fire control.	G. Viljoen (Farms: Witbank 647 LQ and Wolvenfontein 645 LQ)	Wolvenfontein Meeting (22 June 2009)	JvdM commented that access between the Mokolo Dam and Wolvenfontein Reservoirs will be maintained during construction. <i>Alternative B incorporated into EIA process following recommendations from Mr. Viljoen. Identified by relevant specialists as preferred route. Access will thus not be impacted on by construction.</i>
6.1.3.	Mentioned that during the construction of the first pipeline rock were blasted and the pieces of blasted rock were never removed from site, but were placed on either side of the pipeline servitude. Mentioned that this is a concern as game are unable to climb over these rocks and that when they get frightened and run away, they can easily break their legs when trying to pass these rocks.	G. Viljoen (Farms: Witbank 647 LQ and Wolvenfontein 645 LQ)	Wolvenfontein Meeting (22 June 2009)	JvdM indicated that during the construction of this pipeline, all rocks and rubble removed from the excavations which cannot be re-used will be removed to approved locations and the construction area rehabilitated to required specifications. Personnel will be employed on site during construction to monitor environmental aspects.
6.1.4.	Indicated that drinking points for game will be destroyed as a result of pipeline construction. Furthermore expressed concern regarding the rocks from the blasting activities for the existing pipeline which was left in the pipeline servitude, and that he is concerned that the same situation will occur with the construction of the new pipeline.	M. Schoeman (Farm Goedehoop 552 LQ)	Waterfall Lodge (22 June 2009)	NJ indicated that rocks excavated during this project will not be left on site and that the rocks could be taken off site and disposed off in suitable and approved locations. If required, drinking points will be temporarily relocated to suitable approved locations during construction. <i>Provision made in EMP for stock watering points.</i>
6.1.5.	Mentioned that it would be a problem to gain access to properties located adjacent to the main road during construction and maintenance activities, as all the access gates have been fenced off.	M. Schoeman (Farm Goedehoop 552 LQ)	Waterfall Lodge (22 June 2009)	<i>Provision made in EMP for access control.</i>

No.	ISSUE / COMMENT	RAISED BY	SOURCE	RESPONSE
6.1.6.	Mentioned that his game's drinking hole/point will be affected by the pipeline construction. Mentioned that game will not make use of the drinking point during construction as game move away from areas where disturbance occurs. Mentioned that drinking point will have to be relocated.	A J van der Walt (Farm Goedeheoop 552 LQ)	Waterfall Lodge (22 June 2009)	<i>Provision made in EMP for stock watering points.</i>
6.1.7.	Indicated that there is only one access point to one of the drinking points on his farm, and this point of entry will be blocked off as a result of the proposed pipeline construction.	G. Emslie (Farm Fancy 556 LQ)	Waterfall Lodge (22 June 2009)	<i>Provision made in EMP for access control.</i> <i>Requisite discussions to be held with directly affected landowners, TCTA and ECO to determine individual requirements.</i>
6.1.8.	Mentioned that he does not want the servitude to be fenced off after construction.	M. Schoeman (Farm Goedeheoop 552 LQ)	Waterfall Lodge (22 June 2009)	SvE and JvdM indicated that the servitude will not be fenced off after construction. <i>Requisite discussions to be held with directly affected landowners, TCTA and ECO to determine individual requirements.</i>
6.1.9.	Enquired on how they will be informed on when construction will commence and whether they will be informed well in advance.	All landowners present at meeting	Waterfall Lodge (22 June 2009)	JvdM indicated that the contractor should inform the landowners in writing of the date on which construction will commence, and that landowners should be informed well in advance. SvE mentioned that the method and timeframe for informing the landowner of the date of commencement of construction will be worked into the EMP.
6.1.10.	Mentioned that the construction of a pipeline in this area would be very difficult as very steep slopes and valleys occur with very little flat terrain in between. Also enquired when compensation negotiators will visit the farmers and when the Department of Water Affairs and/or TCTA will visit the area to be able to see how difficult it would be to construct a pipeline in this area, and how costly it would be.	G. Emslie (Farm Fancy 556 LQ)	Waterfall Lodge (22 June 2009)	JvdM mentioned that the purpose of this meeting is to determine where problem areas are and to establish alternative routes. SvE and JvdM indicated that the evaluators and negotiators will only visit the landowners once a preferred route has been established and after EIA approval. JvdM indicated that an aerial survey will be undertaken for the proposed pipeline route and that areas where pipeline construction will be impossible will be determined and the pipeline route amended accordingly. <i>Since this meeting the mentioned farm was visited several times by project team members to investigate the matter further.</i>
6.1.11.	Mentioned that there is only a 3m wide servitude for access to his farm, and that there is no alternative access routes. Mentioned that he would not have access to his farm during construction phase of the	A J van der Walt (Farm Goedeheoop 552 LQ)	Waterfall Lodge (22 June 2009)	JvdM indicated that a solution to the problem should be investigated. <i>Requisite discussions to be held with directly affected landowners, TCTA and ECO to determine individual requirements.</i>

No.	ISSUE / COMMENT	RAISED BY	SOURCE	RESPONSE
	proposed pipeline.			
6.1.12.	Enquired whether there will be a certificate which could be signed by the landowner as proof that the rectification of damages and rehabilitation was done to the satisfaction of the landowner.	G. Emslie (Farm Fancy 556 LQ)	Waterfall Lodge (22 June 2009)	SvE mentioned that this could be included in the EMP.
6.1.13.	Enquired when an engineer will walk the proposed pipeline route with him on his farm as he would like to see exactly where the proposed line will be located.	W. Emslie (Goedehoop 552 LQ)	Waterfall Lodge (22 June 2009)	<p>JvdM indicated that KV3 has only been appointed for the planning and initial design phase for this proposed pipeline. Indicated that it will be the responsibility of the engineer appointed for the final design and implementation phase to show landowners exactly where the pipeline will be located on their properties.</p> <p><i>As part of the baseline assessment to be done for the proposed route the whole route will be walked to identify all existing infrastructure that might be affected. The exact location of the proposed route will only be known after the detail designs have been finalised.</i></p>
6.1.14.	Everyone present expressed concern regarding disturbance to game. Indicated that game stays clear of areas where disturbance occurred for at least two days. Mentioned that should drinking points be disturbed that game will not consume any water for at least two days.	All landowners present at meeting	Waterfall Lodge (22 June 2010)	<p>SvE noted comment.</p> <p><i>Provision made in EMP for managing impacts to game.</i></p> <p><i>Requisite discussions to be held with directly affected landowners, TCTA and ECO to determine individual requirements.</i></p>
6.1.15.	Indicated that he is opposed the construction of a pipeline on his property, and that he will not allow the construction of a pipeline on his property.	P. Lamprecht (Farm Zeeland 526)	Meeting Farm Zeeland 556 (22 June 2009)	SvE noted comment and enquired what the reasons are for being opposed to the proposed pipeline construction.
6.1.16.	Indicated that 1km of game fence was damaged during blasting activities undertaken for the previous pipeline construction. Mentioned that his farm is fenced off with a double game fence, which costs around R 1 million. Mentioned that he will not allow anyone to damage his game fence.	P. Lamprecht (Farm Zeeland 526)	Meeting Farm Zeeland 556 (22 June 2009)	SvE Indicated that rectification of damage to property will be included in the EMP. Mentioned that costs for the rectification damages should be added to the compensation amount, or fences damaged during construction should be fixed by the contractor.
6.1.17.	Mentioned that the access road to the Farm of Frits Heukelman will be blocked off as a result of pipeline construction.	P. Lamprecht (Farm Zeeland 526)	Meeting Farm Zeeland 556 (22 June 2009)	<p>Access to properties will be maintained during construction when required.</p> <p><i>See response under item 6.1.7.</i></p>

No.	ISSUE / COMMENT	RAISED BY	SOURCE	RESPONSE
6.1.18.	Mentioned that the game which occurs on his farm is bought for R300,000.00 a head and that he does not want any disturbance on his farm which could disturb the game, or damage fences that could lead to game escaping from the farm.	P. Lamprecht (Farm Zeeland 526)	Meeting Farm Zeeland 556 (22 June 2009)	SvE indicated that guidelines for the protection of game and fixing of damaged game fences will be included in the EMP. <i>See response under item 6.1.4.</i>
6.1.19.	Mentioned that geologists have already visited the farms to drill test holes, and that landowners were not informed of the activities, and were not asked permission to access properties.	P. Lamprecht (Farm Zeeland 526) and G. Erasmus (Worcester 519 LQ and Wellington)	Meeting Farm Zeeland 556 (22 June 2009)	SvE noted comment. JvdM mentioned that landowners had to be informed of the pre-construction activities, which will take place.
6.1.20.	Indicated that as a result of the proposed pipeline route the trees located near the entrance gate to the farm would have to be removed. Requested that new trees be planted by the contractor on completion of the construction phase, should the existing trees be removed during construction.	R.C. Panther (Farm Goedgedacht 602 LQ)	Ashante meeting (22 June 2009)	SvE noted comment <i>Provision made in EMP for managing impacts to flora.</i> <i>Requisite discussions to be held with directly affected landowners, TCTA and ECO to determine individual requirements.</i>
6.1.21.	Indicated that it would be required to cut further into the mountain to construct the new pipeline, and that this will require blasting activities	J. van der Mescht (KV3)	Ashante meeting (22 June 2009)	R.C. Panther (Farm Goedgedacht 602 LQ) indicated that he does not have any concerns regarding the additional cut into the mountain or with the blasting activities.
6.1.22.	Will the construction servitude be fenced off? Noted he has Sable and is also planning on getting buffalo on his farm.	S. Pontes (Farm Kringgatspruit 318 LQ)	Farm Buffelsjaght (08 July 2009)	SP replied that the construction servitude will be fenced off and that the quality/ type of fence will depend on the existing type of fence.
6.1.23.	Will all the trees be removed from the servitude? Stated that the Marula trees are very important for the ecology.	S. Pontes (Farm Kringgatspruit 318 LQ)	Farm Buffelsjaght (08 July 2009)	NJ replied that the protected trees within the servitude will be marked and left in place where possible. Noted that during the detail design phase will the routes be walked and they will then also check for any such trees as well as existing infrastructure i.e. drinking troughs, gates, etc. <i>See 6.1.32</i>
6.1.24.	Would prefer that his existing access gates are not used for access to the servitude. Request for gates on the entrance and exit points of the servitude on his farm.	S. Pontes (Farm Kringgatspruit 318 LQ)	Farm Buffelsjaght (08 July 2009)	SP replied that there will be separate gates and that the access will be the same as with the ESKOM servitudes.

No.	ISSUE / COMMENT	RAISED BY	SOURCE	RESPONSE
6.1.25.	When will the construction start?	H.J.L. Hills (Farm Buffelsjaght 317 LQ)	Farm Buffelsjaght (08 July 2009)	NJ replied that currently it is planned that construction will commence as per the programme indicated in 2.1.1. Noted though that these dates might change. New Comment: The current estimated completion date for the whole MCWAP project is 2015.
6.1.26.	What will be done with the surplus spoil material after construction?	P.C.S. Snyders (Farm Fourieskloof 1/557 LQ)	Modimolle Abattoir (08 July 2009)	NJ noted that it will be taken to an approved facility. <i>Spoil material will also be used to fill quarries and borrow pits.</i>
6.1.27.	How many employees will be working at the construction head and where will they stay?	P.C.S. Snyders (Farm Fourieskloof 1/557 LQ)	Modimolle Abattoir (08 July 2009)	NJ noted that the contractor will be working at various construction heads simultaneously and therefore will the construction heads be smaller. Noted that the construction camps will most likely be in Lephalale area but the contractor is responsible for that. New Comment: Possible construction sites identified in consultation with land owners.
6.1.28.	Noted he is willing to have a construction camp on his farm.	P.C.S. Snyders (Farm Fourieskloof 1/557 LQ)	Modimolle Abattoir (08 July 2009)	SP noted the issue will then also be discussed with his neighbouring landowners in future.
6.1.29.	What will be done with the surplus spoil material after construction?	G. Marx (Farm Wolvenfontein 3/645 LQ)	Farm Wolvenfontein (08 July 2009)	NJ noted that it will be taken to an approved facility. <i>Spoil material will also be used to fill quarries and borrow pits.</i>
6.1.30.	When will the construction start?	G. Marx (Farm Wolvenfontein 3/645 LQ)	Farm Wolvenfontein (08 July 2010)	NJ replied that currently it is planned that construction will commence within the third quarter of 2011. The completion date for the whole MCWAP project is in 2014. Noted though that these dates might change. New Comment: See response 2.1.1 for new estimated dates.
6.1.31.	How close to the fence will the new pipe be. Noted she lost game before because of new fences	S. Pretorius (Farm Worcestor 519 LQ)	Magol Club (08 July 2009)	NJ noted that the exact position of the proposed pipeline will be determined during the detail design phase. Noted Nema Consulting will be doing the EMP and that these issues will be incorporated therein.
6.1.32.	Will all the trees be removed in the construction servitude?	Various landowners present	Steenbokpan Agricultural Union Hall (10 July 2009)	JB & SP replied that protected trees will be marked and that they will try their best to avoid them but that those trees falling in the direct line of the pipeline will have to be removed. Also noted that should they have to remove some of the protected trees that they will first mark them and then apply for the necessary permits. See 6.1.23
6.1.33.	Noted he has a very large Marula tree on the corner of his property which must not be removed or damaged during construction.	J. Meiring (Farm Taaiboschpan)	Aurecon Offices, Centurion (14 July 2009)	Noted
6.1.34.	Mentions the section of his farm to be affected by the proposed pipeline is on an outfall section of his farm which it cut-off by the road. Noted there is no game fence, only a cattle fence and that this section is currently only	D. Leitch (Farm Wolvenfontein 1/645 LQ)	KV3 Offices in Pretoria (17 July 2009)	Noted

No.	ISSUE / COMMENT	RAISED BY	SOURCE	RESPONSE
	used for cattle grazing.			
6.1.35.	Mentions he has an existing borrow pit on the southern section of his farm. Noted this borrow pit was previously used by Exxaro to build the two Wolvenfontein balancing dams and that the soil thereof is good for compaction purposes. Would be very reluctant to allow further excavation from borrow pit. Noted pioneer plant species have already started growing back and that he does not want any further disturbances again. Also noted impact of vehicles driving through his game farm should the borrow pit be used. Noted there are sandy soils on the cut-off section (30ha) of his farm.	D. Leitch (Farm Wolvenfontein 1/645 LQ)	KV3 Offices in Pretoria (17 July 2009)	JvdM mentioned the survey team will in future require access to properties to look for borrow pits. Noted they normally look for existing borrow pits but that they will also be looking for new borrow pits. Noted.
6.1.36.	Jannie van der Mescht (KV3) asked if there are suitable soils on the cut-off section if they can look for a borrow pit there?	D. Leitch (Farm Wolvenfontein 1/645 LQ)	KV3 Offices in Pretoria (17 July 2009)	D. Leitch replied that his daughter is planning on using that 30ha portion for future developments (Endangered Species Breeding Ground). Noted the material is a white sandy material probably good for bedding but not for binding. Noted he would rather set the outfall section apart for a borrow pit than let them using the existing borrow pit on his farm.
6.1.37.	Noted the rocks taken out during the previous pipeline construction still lies on top of the existing pipeline. Noted that he wants to use this pipeline servitude as a firebreak but cannot do so with all the rocks on the pipeline. Requested that the rocks from the new pipeline be removed.	D. Leitch (Farm Wolvenfontein 1/645 LQ)	KV3 Offices in Pretoria (17 July 2009)	JvdM noted that during the construction period of the previous pipelines there was no environmental legislation, which required proper rehabilitation to be done. Noted that now there relevant environmental and safety (OHS) legislation which must be adhered too. Therefore will the excess spoil not be dumped on top of the new pipeline.
6.1.38.	Requested that selective (slow growing) tree species to be marked and left unharmed. Understands that certain trees will have to be taken out should they be in the direct route of the pipeline.	D. Leitch (Farm Wolvenfontein 1/645 LQ)	KV3 Offices in Pretoria (17 July 2009)	Noted New Comment: Also see 6.1.32
6.1.39.	Why can the pipeline not be laid on the surface in rocky areas?	D. Leitch (Farm Wolvenfontein 1/645 LQ)	KV3 Offices in Pretoria (17 July 2009)	JvdM noted the pipeline would be more vulnerable to hazards such as veldt fires, etc. Also noted it will restrict animal migration and will therefore serve as a barrier.
6.1.40.	How far must the new pipeline be from the existing pipeline?	D. Leitch (Farm Wolvenfontein 1/645 LQ)	KV3 Offices in Pretoria (17 July 2009)	JvdM noted the excavation of the pipeline can be up to 5m. Noted that blasting cannot take place closer than 10m to the existing pipeline. Stated that during the detail designs they

No.	ISSUE / COMMENT	RAISED BY	SOURCE	RESPONSE
		1/645 LQ)		would be able to determine exactly where the new pipeline would go. Also noted that the Wolvenfontein balancing dams need not be upgraded/ increased. Noted that the Wolvenfontein balancing dams have got 8 hours storage capacity. New Comment: The two pipelines will be about 7 m (centre to centre) apart. Blasting cannot take place closer than 5 m from the existing pipeline.
6.1.41.	When will construction start?	D. Leitch (Farm Wolvenfontein 1/645 LQ)	KV3 Offices in Pretoria (17 July 2009)	JvdM noted it will probably be during the end of 2010 (Sept/ Oct 2010) New Comment: See programme in 2.1.1 for new anticipated timeframes.
6.1.42.	Noted he recently experienced access difficulties to his property due to the project's contractors not locking his farm access gate accordingly.	C. Zervas (Farm Sterkfontein 3/642 LQ)	KV3 Offices in Pretoria (28 July 2009)	SP noted that he will take the matter further.
6.1.43.	How far has the different pre-construction activities progressed?	C. Zervas (Farm Sterkfontein 3/642 LQ)	KV3 Offices in Pretoria (28 July 2009)	Feedback was given during the meeting of the status quo thereof. Reference was made that the topographical surveys are still being carried out and that further geotechnical surveys still has to be carried out in future.
6.1.44.	Mentioned he has two dams in the vicinity of the pipeline and that there were no hard rock found.	C. Zervas (Farm Sterkfontein 3/642 LQ)	KV3 Offices in Pretoria (28 July 2009)	Noted
6.1.45.	How deep will blasting take place in hard rock?	C. Zervas (Farm Sterkfontein 3/642 LQ)	KV3 Offices in Pretoria (28 July 2009)	JvdM replied that the excavation dimensions will be approximately 3.5m x 2.5m x 2.5m. Noted that they still have to determine how deep they will have to blast into the hard rock. New Comment: On average blasting will take place to a depth of 2,6 m and the average excavation depth will be 3,5 m.
6.1.46.	For how long period will they be working on his farm. Request that they complete that section as fast as possible.	C. Zervas (Farm Sterkfontein 3/642 LQ)	KV3 Offices in Pretoria (28 July 2009)	Noted <i>Also refer to Item 2.1.16</i>
6.1.47.	What will be done with the surplus spoil material after construction?	C. Zervas (Farm Sterkfontein 3/642 LQ)	KV3 Offices in Pretoria (28 July 2009)	JvdM noted that it will be taken to an approved facility. Also noted that they will look at the possibility of removing the rocks which are currently lying on the existing pipeline. <i>Spoil material will also be used to fill quarries and borrow pits.</i>
6.1.48.	His main concerns are: 1. Visual impact of too wide road reserves 2. Visual impact of blasting the koppie adjacent to the road 3. Access through the construction sites in case of emergency (e.g. snake bite)	G. Viljoen (Farms: Witbank 647 LQ and Wolvenfontein 645 LQ)	Aurecon/ MCC Meeting (05 November 2009)	<i>Refer to Item 3.3.1.</i>

No.	ISSUE / COMMENT	RAISED BY	SOURCE	RESPONSE
	4. Rocks falling in the kloof 5. Financial impact of the visual impacts on his development 6. Rehabilitation of pipeline after construction – game and cattle cannot traverse heaps of rock.			
6.1.49.	He requested that MCC should consult with him before any blasting take place, since they bring in game to resettle in the area. The game must stay in a smaller enclosure before being released. This happen mainly between March until October. If he is consulted in time, this can be managed and should not pose a problem.	G. Viljoen (Farms: Witbank 647 LQ and Wolvenfontein 645 LQ	Aurecon/ MCC Meeting (05 November 2009)	<i>See response under item 6.1.4.</i> <i>Provision made in EMP for managing impacts associated with blasting.</i>
6.1.50.	He does not support blasting, as he had consulted experts from the police, and is sceptic about the fact that it can be managed to the degree that he propose.	G. Viljoen (Farms: Witbank 647 LQ and Wolvenfontein 645 LQ	Aurecon/ MCC Meeting (05 November 2009)	<i>See response under item 6.1.49.</i>

6.2 Water

No.	ISSUE / COMMENT	RAISED BY	SOURCE	RESPONSE
6.2.1.	Enquired whether landowners will be allowed to tap into the new proposed pipeline. Indicated that he would allow the construction of the pipeline on his property without any compensation in exchange for water.	G. Viljoen (Farms: Witbank 647 LQ and Wolvenfontein 645 LQ	Wolvenfontein Meeting (22 June 2009)	SvE noted comment. <i>Also refer to Item 2.1.26.</i>
6.2.2.	Enquire whether landowners will be allowed to tap into the new proposed pipeline. WE mentioned that Nema indicated at a previous meeting that farmers will be allowed to tap into the proposed new pipeline.	A J van der Walt (Farm Goedehoop 552 LQ)	Waterfall Lodge (22 June 2009)	Servitude negotiations with each land owner through whose property the proposed pipeline will be constructed will be initiated by TCTA before commencing with construction. At these negotiations the issue of take-off points on the new pipeline would be discussed. Also refer to 2.1.26
6.2.3.	Indicated that there is currently four	G. Emslie	Waterfall Lodge (22	JvdM mentioned that current water supply will be protected during the construction of the

No.	ISSUE / COMMENT	RAISED BY	SOURCE	RESPONSE
	(4) take-off points on the existing pipeline on his farm for domestic use and use for game drinking point. Expressed concern regarding possible water supply cut-offs during the construction of the proposed new pipeline.	(Farm Fancy 556 LQ)	June 2009)	new pipeline. Also indicated that maintenance on the current pipeline will be undertaken in 2015 and water supply could be cut off for a period of six months as a result. New Comment: During the mentioned maintenance period on the existing pipeline the proposed new pipeline will be in operation and therefore water will still be continuously available.
6.2.4.	Indicated that she currently does not have a tap in point to the existing pipeline and that she would like to apply for a take-off point into the new pipeline. Also mentioned that the current pipeline does not intersect her farm.	Mrs. Kotze (Farm Fourieskloof 557 LQ)	Waterfall Lodge (22 June 2009)	JvdM indicated that she will only be allowed a take-off point on the proposed new pipeline should the pipeline intersect her property.
6.2.5.	Mentioned that he is concerned that the water from the Crocodile River will contaminate water in the area.	P. Lamprecht (Farm Zeeland 526)	Meeting Farm Zeeland 556 (22 June 2009)	JvdM mentioned that the water from the Crocodile System will never enter the Mokolo System. <i>Also refer to Items 2.2.24, 4.2.2, 4.2.23, 4.2.29, 8.2.1 and 8.2.4.</i>
6.2.6.	Enquired whether he would be allowed to tap into the new proposed pipeline. Indicated that there are no boreholes on his farm and that the existing pipeline is his only source of water.	R.C. Panther (Farm Goedgedacht 602 LQ)	Ashante meeting (22 June 2009)	JvdM said that he is unsure whether he will be allowed to tap into the new pipeline as he is already obtaining water from the existing pipeline. Mentioned that this matter should be investigated further. Mentioned that it is proposed to do maintenance on the existing pipeline during 2015 and that the water supply could be cut off for a period of six months during maintenance. Mentioned that provision should be made for existing water users to have access to water during this maintenance phase. New Comment: New Comment: During the mentioned maintenance period on the existing pipeline the proposed new pipeline will be in operation and therefore water will still be continuously available. <i>Also refer to Item 2.1.26 and 8.3.3.</i>
6.2.7.	Enquired whether the water from the new pipeline would be more expensive than the water from the existing pipeline.	R.C. Panther (Farm Goedgedacht 602 LQ)	Ashante meeting (22 June 2009)	JvdM indicated that it would be more expensive. New Comment: Refer to 8.3.3.
6.2.8.	Indicated that he would like to develop a lodge on his property and would require sufficient water for this proposed development.	R.C. Panther (Farm Goedgedacht 602 LQ)	Ashante meeting (22 June 2009)	SvE noted comment. <i>Water from the pipeline may only be used for animal drinking points and household use.</i> New Comment: This will have to be negotiated with landowners. The pipeline water will be raw (untreated) and the landowner will have to treat the water to potable standards and

No.	ISSUE / COMMENT	RAISED BY	SOURCE	RESPONSE
				<i>the daily volume will be restricted.</i>
6.2.9.	Will the landowners again be entitled to take off points and on which side of the pipeline will these be? Also asked whether there will be a tariff change since they are currently paying between R0.26-29 per m ³ ?	P.C.S. Snyders (Farm Fourieskloof 1/557 LQ)	Modimolle Abattoir (08 July 2009)	NJ noted that the direct locations of the take-off points will be determined during the detail design phase. Also noted that TCTA will manage the entire MCWAP project as one project with one water cost. SP noted due to this reason might water prizes be higher. New Comment: An increase in tariff is possible. Refer to 2.1.3 ,2.1.13 and 8.3.3.
6.2.10.	Will the landowners again be entitled to take off points and on which side of the pipeline will these be?	G. Marx (Farm Wolvenfontein 3/645 LQ)	Farm Wolvenfontein (08 July 2009)	NJ noted that the direct locations of the take-off points will be determined during the detail design phase. Also noted that TCTA will manage the entire MCWAP project as one project with one water cost.
6.2.11.	Noted that he does not need more water from the pipeline but rather stronger pressure.	G. Marx (Farm Wolvenfontein 3/645 LQ)	Farm Wolvenfontein (08 July 2009)	NJ replied that the pressure from the new take-off point will not be much stronger than the existing point due to the close proximity to the pump station.
6.2.12.	Will the polluted Crocodile River water be transferred to the Lephalale and Steenbokpan areas?	S. Pretorius (Farm Worcestor 519 LQ)	Magol Club (08 July 2009)	SP noted that water to be transferred from the Klip River might have to be treated further. Noted that the water directly from the Crocodile River will not be treated further before pumped. Noted there will have to be a treatment facility at Steenbokpan to treat the water should some of it be earmarked for household use. <i>Refer to response under item 2.2.24.</i>
6.2.13.	Will the landowners again be entitled to take off points and on which side of the pipeline will these be?	F. Heukelman (Farm Zeeland R/ 526 LQ)	Farm Zeeland R/ 526 LQ (08 July 2009)	NJ noted that the direct locations of the take-off points will be determined during the detail design phase. Also noted that TCTA will manage the entire MCWAP project as one project with one water cost. New Comment: See 8.3.3.
6.2.14.	Will water be taken away from existing irrigation farmers on the Crocodile River since he is an irrigator in the Brits area?	F. Heukelman (Farm Zeeland R/ 526 LQ)	Farm Zeeland R/ 526 LQ 08 July 2009	SP referred to the further augmenting of water from the Vaal River system. Also noted that illegal water use will be impacted and that there will be a more stringent control on users. Also mentioned that the water earmarked for the project is the return flows from the Gauteng area and therefore not existing scheduled water.
6.2.15.	Asked whether he will get any surplus water from the Mokolo Dam, since his farm is next to the Zeeland Water Treatment Works?	F. Heukelman (Farm Zeeland R/ 526 LQ)	Farm Zeeland R/ 526 LQ 08 July 2009	NJ suggested he discuss it in future with the project implementing agent, TCTA since he is not currently aware of such expected surplus water in future.
6.2.16.	Will ground water be used for the project?	J. Venter (Farm Toezicht 1/323 LQ))	Steenbokpan Agricultural Union Hall (10 July 2009)	SP replied that according to the project team's available information at this stage, there is not sufficient ground water available. Noted in future it might though still be an option for municipal use. New Comment: Deep water aquifer will be considered to augment the supply as a contingency measure.
6.2.17.	Noted due to recent boreholes drilled in their area have the underground water aquifers interconnected resulting in some boreholes running dry.	J. Venter (Farm Toezicht 1/323 LQ))	Steenbokpan Agricultural Union Hall (10 July 2009)	SP noted
6.2.18.	Will his farm also be able to receive a	J. Meiring	Aurecon Offices,	JB replied that should the pipe cross his farm he will entitled to a take-off point. Stated

No.	ISSUE / COMMENT	RAISED BY	SOURCE	RESPONSE
	take-off point should the pipe not be running over it? Noted that the neighbouring landowner will also experience discomfort. Mentioned that he would like to pump the water to an existing ground dam on his farm.	(Farm Taaiboschpan)	Centurion (14 July 2009)	however that the water may only be used for animal drinking points and household use. <i>Also refer to Items 2.1.3, 2.1.13, 2.1.26, 4.2.28 and 8.3.3.</i> New Comment: This water will be expensive. It will be important to store it cost effectively.
6.2.19.	Requested for an improved water supply/ tap-off point to his property from the new pipeline.	D. Leitch (Farm Wolvenfontein 1/645 LQ)	KV3 Offices in Pretoria (17 July 2009)	Noted
6.2.20.	Why is water not released into the Mogol (Mokolo) River and abstracted nearer to Lephalale?	D. Leitch (Farm Wolvenfontein 1/645 LQ)	KV3 Offices in Pretoria (17 July 2009)	JvdM mentioned the river course from the Mokolo Dam is sandy and therefore there will be large seepage losses. Also mentioned the proposed augmenting of water from the Vaal system into Phase 2 and that the water will be very expensive.
6.2.21.	Has the option of a second dam downstream from the Mokolo Dam been considered or the raising of the Mokolo Dam wall?	D. Leitch (Farm Wolvenfontein 1/645 LQ)	KV3 Offices in Pretoria (17 July 2009)	JvdM noted it was looked at but that for the purposes of this project it is not considered further. Noted there are international requirements and protocols to be followed and that this will take too long for all the treaties to be in place. Noted should the dam wall be raised that the yield gained from the raise will not be sufficient to justify it. <i>Also refer to items 2.2.18 and 2.2.44.</i>
6.2.22.	Will he be entitled to a take-off point?	H. Pieterse (Farm Hanglip 1&5/ 508 LQ)	Maxis Lephalale (13 January 2010)	SP replied that should the pipe cross his farm he will entitled to a take-off point. Stated however that the water may only be used for animal drinking points and household use. Also noted that for his development's requirement he will have to apply for the water from the local municipality. <i>Also refer to Items 2.1.3, 2.1.13, 2.1.26 and 8.3.3.</i>

6.3 Compensation

No.	ISSUE / COMMENT	RAISED BY	SOURCE	RESPONSE
6.3.1.	Expressed concern with regards to the impact that the construction activities will have on the hunting season and that there will be loss of income as a result.	A J van der Walt (Farm Goedeheop 552 LQ)	Waterfall Lodge (22 June 2009)	SvE indicated that landowners should discuss loss of income with negotiators and evaluators. Indicated that loss of income should form part of the compensation amount, which will be paid to landowners.
6.3.2.	Mentioned that should the pipeline be constructed that it would be constructed along 3km of his game fence. Mentioned that 3km of his game fence will therefore be destroyed and requested	P. Lamprecht (Farm Zeeland 526)	Meeting Farm Zeeland 556 (22 June 2009)	SvE again indicated that rectification of damage to property will be included in the EMP. Mentioned that costs for the rectification damages should be added to the compensation amount, or fences damaged during construction should be fixed the by the contractor. New Comment: Fences would be repaired to the same specification of the damaged fence by the contractor.

No.	ISSUE / COMMENT	RAISED BY	SOURCE	RESPONSE
	compensation for the damages.			
6.3.3.	On which basis will compensation be determined?	J. Meiring (Farm Taaiboschpan)	Aurecon Offices, Centurion (14 July 2009)	JB replied that TCTA will buy out the physical servitude at market related values for the area, compensate for any infrastructure affected and compensation for any farming practices which might be affected by the project e.g. hunting, etc. <i>Also refer to Items 2.3.2, 2.3.3 and 2.3.4.</i>
6.3.4.	Noted ESKOM suggested the same approach where after they sent incompetent evaluators to his farm and that he was not satisfied with the validation. Also noted that he was not satisfied with ESKOM's communication channels.	J. Meiring (Farm Taaiboschpan)	Aurecon Offices, Centurion (14 July 2009)	Noted <i>Land owners will have the opportunity to make motivated representations if they are not satisfied with compensation offered.</i> <i>Also refer to Items 2.3.2, 2.3.3 2.3.4 and 4.2.2.</i>
6.3.5.	Noted they have the compensation expectation for R20 000.00 per hectare, however they have been informed that the compensation for certain landowners exceeded this amount.	J Meiring (Farm Taaiboschpan 320 LQ)	Taaiboschpan Meeting (22 September 2009)	Noted <i>Also refer to Items 2.3.2, 2.3.3 and 2.3.4.</i> New Comment: Compensation for land will be market related.
6.3.6.	How will the trust be compensated for the impacts?	Cllr. Sophy Matia (Steenbokpan)	Phomulong Trust Meeting (31 January 2010)	SP noted TCTA will come to negotiate with them to buy the servitude from them. Noted they will have access to the servitude again afterwards as they can use it for grazing, etc. again. Noted though that they will not be able to build houses/ structures on the servitude. <i>Also refer to Items 2.3.2, 2.3.3 and 2.3.4.</i>

6.4 Environmental Impact Assessment

No.	ISSUE / COMMENT	RAISED BY	SOURCE	RESPONSE
6.4.1.	Where is the Bottleneck on Phase 1?	C. Zervas (Farm Sterkfontein 3/642 LQ)	KV3 Offices in Pretoria (28 July 2009)	JvdM replied that the bottleneck exists at the Rietspruitnek where the pipeline has to cross a high point. Noted that the project phase known as "the De-bottlenecking of an existing pipeline" refers to the pipeline section between the Wolvenfontein Balancing dams and just before Rietspruitnek.
6.4.2.	Request for input in the EMP.	C. Zervas (Farm Sterkfontein 3/642 LQ)	KV3 Offices in Pretoria (28 July 2009)	SP replied that each landowner will get the opportunity to comment on the Basic Assessment Report as well as the EMP.
6.4.3.	Stated that a perennial pan is situated beside the Taaiboschpan and the boundary between Taaiboschpan and Enkeldraai. Also raised concerns	J. Meiring (Farm Taaiboschpan 320 LQ)	Taaiboschpan Meeting (22 September 2009)	JB noted there are methods that can be implemented to prevent drainage of water through the pipeline excavations. The option of altering the pipeline route, as a means of mitigating the impact can also be explored.

No.	ISSUE / COMMENT	RAISED BY	SOURCE	RESPONSE
	regarding the possibility of the drainage of water from the pan into the excavations for the pipeline, which will subsequently impact negatively on the pan should the pipeline follow this route. The farm's ecology would also be disturbed.			JP confirmed that such mitigation measures exist. Should the pipeline go through the pan it would be a huge intrusion and that it will be better if they can try to avoid going through the pan.
6.4.4.	Stated that there are Tambotie trees located on the western side of the pan and that they are not to be impacted by the project.	J. Meiring (Farm Taaiboschpan 320 LQ)	Taaiboschpan Meeting (22 September 2009)	Noted
6.4.5.	Indicated that a non-perennial pan is situated on the boundary of farm Enkeldraai, near Taaiboschpan.	J. Meiring (Farm Taaiboschpan 320 LQ)	Taaiboschpan Meeting (22 September 2009)	Noted
6.4.6.	Noted the area is sloped in such a way that there exists a slope for runoff towards the pan area.	J. Meiring (Farm Taaiboschpan 320 LQ)	Taaiboschpan Meeting (22 September 2009)	SP noted that aquatic and terrestrial specialist studies will be carried out on the farms, in particular those farms where the pans/ wetlands are located. Noted the specialist studies, forms part of the environmental module.
6.4.7.	Pointed out the location of an ESKOM power line (possibly 11kV), alongside the boundary between Taaiboschpan en Enkeldraai.	J. Meiring (Farm Taaiboschpan 320 LQ)	Taaiboschpan Meeting (22 September 2009)	Noted
6.4.8.	Noted that if Eskom decided to buy the affected farms in the area, including Taaiboschpan, that they would then not have any objection against the proposed pipeline.	J. Meiring (Farm Taaiboschpan 320 LQ)	Taaiboschpan Meeting (22 September 2009)	Noted
6.4.9.	Will it be to the benefit of the environmental and landowners at Taaiboschpan if they were to carry out their own Environmental Assessment?	J. Meiring (Farm Taaiboschpan 320 LQ)	Taaiboschpan Meeting (22 September 2009)	SP suggested that they wait for the EIA Report to be completed, and in the event of any dissatisfaction, an appeal can be lodged. At this point, conducting an Impact Assessment may be a waste of money, since no final decision has been made regarding the final route, between the two alternative routes towards Steenbokpan.
6.4.10.	He mentioned that there are two red data species to be found in the kloof on his farm.	G. Viljoen (Farms: Witbank 647 LQ and Wolvenfontein 645 LQ)	Aurecon/ MCC Meeting (05 November 2009)	<i>Noted, the Fauna and Flora specialist were informed hereof and also visited Mr. Viljoen during their site investigations.</i>
6.4.11.	He indicated that he is willing to share the documentation that was compiled	G. Viljoen (Farms:	Aurecon/ MCC Meeting (05 November	<i>Noted, the Fauna and Flora specialist were informed hereof and also visited Mr. Viljoen during their site investigations. Mr. Viljoen made copies of the relevant pages of the</i>

No.	ISSUE / COMMENT	RAISED BY	SOURCE	RESPONSE
	for the EIA for Sable Hills Eco Park with MCC.	Witbank 647 LQ and Wolvefontein 645 LQ	2009)	<i>specialist report originally done as part of the Environmental Assessment for his development, Sable Hills Eco Park, and handed these to the specialist during their investigations on his property.</i>
6.4.12.	Noted that he has an industrial park development on his farm Hanglip.	H. Pieterse (Farm Hanglip 1&5/ 508 LQ)	Maxis Lephalale (13 January 2010)	Noted
6.4.13.	Noted that he would prefer that the pipeline stays to the south of the Lephalale – Steenbokpan road, where it would not affect his development.	H. Pieterse (Farm Hanglip 1&5/ 508 LQ)	Maxis Lephalale (13 January 2010)	Noted
6.4.14.	Timeframes. Will the pipeline section between Matimba and Steenbokpan be completed as part of Phase 1. Noted Ockie van den Berg stated at the Waterberg Strategic Forum that it will only be completed with Phase 2.	K. du Plessis (Farm Vangpan R/294 LQ)	Vangpan Meeting (14 January 2010)	SP noted for the EIA purpose this section was included in the Phase 1 pipeline. Noted due to changes in circumstances with the end users it was decided to postpone the development of this section. Therefore will the pipeline section between Matimba and Steenbokpan be completed as part of the Phase 2 pipeline.
6.4.15.	Noted Tambotie- and Maroela trees on his property near the corner where the phase 1 pipeline will run.	K. du Plessis (Farm Vangpan R/294 LQ)	Vangpan Meeting (14 January 2010)	SP noted and will mention it to the fauna and flora specialists.

6.5 Infrastructure

No.	ISSUE / COMMENT	RAISED BY	SOURCE	RESPONSE
6.5.1.	Expressed concern with regards to the existing water supply during the construction of the proposed pipeline.	G. Viljoen (Farms: Witbank 647 LQ and Wolvefontein 645 LQ)	Wolvefontein Meeting (22 June 2009)	JvdM mentioned that the current water supply will be protected during the construction of the additional pipeline.
6.5.2.	Indicated that should the pipeline be located west of the current pipeline that it would be located in very close proximity to her farm boundary were all the following are located: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Camps for cattle; • Cattle handling facility; • Water Tank; and 	Mrs. Kotze (Farm Fourieskloof 557 LQ)	Waterfall Lodge (22 June 2009)	<p>JvdM indicated that at this stage it is proposed that the new line will be constructed west of the current line, but that the exact location should still be determined.</p> <p>Furthermore indicated that it would be preferred to install the new pipeline not closer than 10m to the existing pipeline, especially in rocky areas where blasting is required, to prevent damage to the existing pipeline.</p> <p>New Comment: The two pipelines will be about 7 m (centre to centre) apart. Blasting</p>

No.	ISSUE / COMMENT	RAISED BY	SOURCE	RESPONSE
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dam. <p>Also enquired on the distance required between the existing line and then new line.</p>			cannot take place closer than 5 m from the existing pipeline.
6.5.3.	Indicated that they are concerned about the impact to farm access roads as a result of the pipeline construction. Indicated that there is only a very narrow access road with a game fence on the one side and a mountain on the other side. Mentioned that there will be no space for to make the road wider for construction purposes.	All landowners present at meeting	Waterfall Lodge (22 June 2009)	<i>See response under item 6.1.7.</i>
6.5.4.	Suggested that a contractor should be appointed to move the current take-off points which will be damaged as a result of the new pipeline construction prior to the commencement of the pipeline construction in order to ensure the protection of the current take-off points and to ensure that landowners will have access to water during the construction phase.	G. Emslie (Farm Fancy 556 LQ)	Waterfall Lodge (22 June 2009)	<p><i>Provision made in EMP for managing impacts to existing infrastructure.</i></p> <p><i>Requisite discussions to be held with directly affected landowners, TCTA and ECO to determine individual requirements.</i></p>
6.5.5.	Indicated that the roads on his farm has a concrete surface which will be damaged during the construction phase by the heavy vehicles. Requested that road surfaces be fixed after construction.	G. Emslie (Farm Fancy 556 LQ)	Waterfall Lodge (22 June 2009)	SvE mentioned that provision for rectification of damage to property will be included in the EMP.
6.5.6.	Noted that the roads are going to deteriorate due to the construction movement.	G. Marx (Farm Wolvenfontein 3/645 LQ)	Farm Wolvenfontein (08 July 2009)	<p>SP noted a traffic Impact Assessment will be done as part of the EIA, wherein they will suggest the best routes for the contractor to use. The contractor will also be responsible to do maintenance on the roads.</p> <p><i>Traffic Management Plan included in EIA Report.</i></p>
6.5.7.	What measures are planned for the expected increase in traffic to the area and the impact thereof on their roads?	T. Steenkamp (Steenbokpan Agri Union)	Steenbokpan Agricultural Union Hall (10 July 2009)	SP noted that a Traffic Impact Assessment will be done as part of the EIA, which will determine the expected impact and how to manage it best. Also noted that a Socio-economic study will be done to determine the impact on the people in the area.

No.	ISSUE / COMMENT	RAISED BY	SOURCE	RESPONSE
				<i>Traffic Management Plan included in EIA Report.</i>
6.5.8.	Noted the roads in the area will be negatively impacted on because of the pipeline.	J. Meiring (Farm Taaiboschpan)	Aurecon Offices, Centurion (14 July 2009)	SP noted a Traffic Impact Assessment will be done as part of the EIA, wherein they will suggest the best routes for the contractor to use. The contractor will also be responsible to do maintenance on the roads. <i>Traffic Management Plan included in EIA Report.</i>
6.5.9.	Ask that the road from the R510 to the Mokolo Dam to be upgraded as part of the project.	D. Leitch (Farm Wolvenfontein 1/645 LQ)	KV3 Offices in Pretoria (17 July 2009)	JvdM noted that this will be a requirement of the project and needs to be done. New Comment: <i>The request is noted and the implementing agent (TCTA) will have to consider this request. Normal construction impacts on the road will be mitigated.</i>

6.6 Alternatives

No.	ISSUE / COMMENT	RAISED BY	SOURCE	RESPONSE
6.6.1.	Mr. Viljoen enquired why the new pipeline will not follow the alignment of the existing Exxaro pipeline. He also proposed an alternative route for the new pipeline along the ridge between the existing Exxaro pipeline and the Mokolo Dam access road. He mentioned that he has already made a road/track for some distance along the ridge. The new pipeline could follow this alignment.	G. Viljoen (Farms: Witbank 647 LQ and Wolvenfontein 645 LQ)	Wolvenfontein Meeting (22 June 2009)	JvdM indicated that the gradient along the Exxaro pipeline is very steep and does not leave enough space to install another pipeline. Excessive blasting in close proximity to the existing pipeline will be required which could damage the pipeline. He said that the proposed route will be surveyed and the feasibility thereof investigated. <i>Refer to response under 3.3.1.</i>
6.6.2.	Why does the Phase 1 pipeline not follow the Lephalale – Steenbokpan tar road up to Steenbokpan?	Various landowners present	Steenbokpan Agricultural Union Hall (10 July 2009)	JB replied that the end-users (mining sector) requested that the pipeline stays below the Eenzaamheids fault line to prevent the sterilization of the coal in that area.
6.6.3.	Were other alternative routes considered?	C. Zervas (Farm Sterkfontein 3/642 LQ)	KV3 Offices in Pretoria (28 July 2009)	JvdM noted various alternatives were considered under which a route following the tar road through the mountains as well as letting the water run down the river and abstracting it closer to Lephalale.
6.6.4.	Would prefer that the Phase 1 pipeline remain alongside the Steenbokpan/ Lephalale tar road, rather than diverging and extending along the farm boundaries.	J Meiring (Farm Taaiboschpan 320 LQ)	Taaiboschpan Meeting (22 September 2009)	JP noted that the end users requested that the pipeline be located as far as possible to the south of the Eenzaamheids fault line, to prevent sterilization of the coal fields situated to the north thereof. Also discussed the background of the respective pipeline routes (Phase 1 & 2, as well as the alternatives thereto).
6.6.5.	Is there any reason as to why the Phase 2 pipeline cannot extend to the north, alongside the existing Sentrum/	J Meiring (Farm Taaiboschpan)	Taaiboschpan Meeting (22 September 2009)	Issue relevant to Phase 2: JP responded that this was the initial proposed route, but in view of the fact that ESKOM pointed out that the ash dumps of one of their proposed power stations (Coal 3 & 4) might

No.	ISSUE / COMMENT	RAISED BY	SOURCE	RESPONSE
	Soutpan - Steenbokpan gravel road?	320 LQ)		extend over this road, the option is likely not to be viable. New Comment: Different routes investigated for Phase 2 in this specific area.
6.6.6.	Are there any alternative routes around the pan, which he (Jan Meiring) can suggest?	Johan Pienaar (Aurecon)	Taaiboschpan Meeting (22 September 2009)	J. Meiring stated the pan is situated on the Taaiboschpan side of the boundary. Suggested that as a means of avoiding the pan and catchment area, the route extend 300m into Enkeldraai. JP referred to the project map, and stated that should this route be followed that they must avoid S. Sauer's residence (owner of Enkeldraai) as well as the non-perennial pan on Enkeldraai. Also mentioned that another alternative would be for the pipeline to extend directly North-east through Enkeldraai, where it will then connect to the Phase 1 pipeline. However this alternative will have to be investigated.
6.6.7.	Mr. Viljoen suggested an alternative route to be investigated by the project team. This route will be investigated in the EIA process, but the technical team will also need to investigate the route, and some geo-technical investigations might be required. Mr. Viljoen drew his proposed route on a map provided by MCC. It was agreed that the technical team will visit Mr. Viljoen's farm and do an inspection of the proposed route on foot. It was noted that from a technical perspective anything was possible, and that the deciding factors would be environmental, visual and financial.	G. Viljoen (Farms: Witbank 647 LQ and Wolvefontein 645 LQ)	Aurecon/ MCC Meeting (05 November 2009)	Members of the design team conducted a site inspection on 13 November 2009. <i>Also refer to response under 3.3.1.</i>

6.7 Operation And Maintenance

No.	ISSUE / COMMENT	RAISED BY	SOURCE	RESPONSE
6.7.1.	Expressed concern regarding the maintenance of the existing pipeline and that water supply could be cut off.	W. Emslie (Goedeheop 552 LQ); G. Emslie (Farm Fancy 556 LQ) and H. Viljoen (Farm Fancey 556 LQ)	Waterfall Lodge (22 June 2010)	JvdM indicated that provision should be made to supply current water users with water during the maintenance of the existing line.

No.	ISSUE / COMMENT	RAISED BY	SOURCE	RESPONSE
6.7.2.	On which intervals will the pipeline be inspected for maintenance purposes during the operational phase?	J. Meiring (Farm Taaiboschpan)	Aurecon Offices, Centurion (14 July 2009)	JB referred to the existing Exxaro pipeline which is inspected approximately once a month. New Comment: <i>The new pipeline will also be inspected monthly.</i>

6.8 Servitude

No.	ISSUE / COMMENT	RAISED BY	SOURCE	RESPONSE
6.8.1.	Enquired on the width of the servitude.	H. Viljoen (Farm Fancey 556 LQ) and A J van der Walt (Farm Goedehoop 552 LQ)	Waterfall Lodge (22 June 2010)	JvdM indicated that the existing servitude is 15m wide. The preferred typical width of the new permanent servitude would be 20m, while a temporary construction servitude of approximately 30m wide where possible will be required. New Comment: See 4.6.1
6.8.2.	Enquired whether the existing 15m wide servitude will remain unchanged, and whether a wider servitude is required for construction purposes.	G. Erasmus (Worcester 519 LQ and Wellington)	Meeting Farm Zeeland 556 (22 June 2009)	JvdM mentioned that a wider servitude for construction purposes will be required, but that only a 15m wide servitude is required after construction. Also mentioned that a the servitude will be wider in areas where blasting is required in order to protect the existing pipeline, as vibrations could damage welded joints. Mentioned that in areas where blasting will take place the servitude could be 2m wider or even more. New Comment: See 4.6.1
6.8.3.	How wide will the pipeline servitude be?	P.C.S. Snyders (Farm Fourieskloof 1/557 LQ)	Modimolle Abattoir (08 July 2009)	NJ noted that the construction servitude will be approximately 30m wide. New Comment: See 4.6.1
6.8.4.	How wide will the pipeline servitude be?	G. Marx (Farm Wolvenfontein 3/645 LQ)	Farm Wolvenfontein (08 July 2010)	NJ noted that the construction servitude will be approximately 30m wide. New Comment: See 4.6.1
6.8.5.	Will the entire 40-50m wide servitude be bought out?	A. Pugh (Farms Minnaarspan, Loopleegte and Toezicht)	Steenbokpan Agricultural Union Hall (10 July 2009)	JB noted that TCTA will negotiate compensation of the servitude with the landowners in future. Also noted that the landowner will be compensated for any operational losses such as their hunting activities, etc. <i>Landowners will be allowed limited use of the land in the servitude such as grazing, cropping etc, provided that trees and permanent structures are not allowed.</i>
6.8.6.	What size will the Phase 1 pipeline servitude be?	A. Pugh (Farms Minnaarspan, Loopleegte and Toezicht)	Steenbokpan Agricultural Union Hall (10 July 2009)	JB & SP replied that the construction servitude will be approximately 30m wide and that they will need approximately 20m for the permanent servitude. New Comment: See 4.6.1

No.	ISSUE / COMMENT	RAISED BY	SOURCE	RESPONSE
6.8.7.	Will the servitude be bought out on both sides of the fence?	J. Meiring (Farm Taaiboschpan)	Aurecon Offices, Centurion (14 July 2009)	JB replied that it will most likely only be one side of the fence since it will be more practical from a logistical point of view.

6.9 Institutional Arrangements

No.	ISSUE / COMMENT	RAISED BY	SOURCE	RESPONSE
6.9.1.	What is the critical date for the users for when they require the water?	C. Zervas (Farm Sterkfontein 3/642 LQ)	KV3 Offices in Pretoria (28 July 2009)	JvdM replied that Medupi tentatively requires water September 2010 when they start testing their first turbines. Noted originally they would have liked to have a contractor on site in May/ June 2010. Noted this date might be delayed since DWA is currently waiting for the end users to commit to the project and their expected demands. Noted currently that only the detail designs for Phase 1 are performed. <i>Refer to response under 2.1.1.</i>

6.10 Broader Public Involvement Process

No.	ISSUE / COMMENT	RAISED BY	SOURCE	RESPONSE
6.10.1.	In general are the landowners in the Steenbokpan area unhappy regarding all the uncertainties between all the different projects and request that all the projects are stopped until better holistical coordination takes place.	A. Pugh (Farms Minnaarspan, Loopleegte and Toezicht) and T. Steenkamp (Steenbokpan Agri Union)	Steenbokpan Agricultural Union Hall (10 July 2009)	SP replied that the project team is aware of the need and that they are busy preparing a map showing all the different projects under way in the area. Noted this map will be communicated during future meetings. <i>The DEA, together with Waterberg DM intends to undertake an Environmental Management Framework (EMF) to guide future development in the area.</i> <i>Refer to 8.4.1.</i>

6.11 General

No.	ISSUE / COMMENT	RAISED BY	SOURCE	RESPONSE
6.11.1.	Indicated that they are currently busy with the establishment of an Eco park with plots of land will be for sale to the public. Houses will be built on these plots and he is concerned that	G. Viljoen (Farms: Witbank 647 LQ and Wolvenfontein)	Wolvenfontein Meeting (22 June 2009)	SvE noted comment. <i>Members of the design team conducted a site inspection on 13 November 2009.</i> <i>Also refer to response under 3.3.1.</i>

No.	ISSUE / COMMENT	RAISED BY	SOURCE	RESPONSE
	the construction of the new pipeline along the proposed route will negatively affect the surrounding scenery. Mentioned that the proposed development has already been approved.	645 LQ		
6.11.2.	Enquired on the altitude at which the airplane will fly during the survey.	H. Viljoen (Farm Fancey 556 LQ) and A J van der Walt (Farm Goedehoop 552 LQ)	Waterfall Lodge (22 June 2010)	JvdM indicated that the airplane will fly at approximately 1km altitude in order to cover a 750m radius survey. Also indicated that surveyors will be visiting the farms to place pegs in order to accurately fly the route.
6.11.3.	Enquired on when the engineer will be appointed to undertake the detailed design.	M. Schoeman (Farm Goedehoop 552 LQ)	Waterfall Lodge (22 June 2010)	Indicated that the appointment of the engineers will occur shortly. The design engineers were appointed during September 2009 to proceed with the project while awaiting BA and EIA approval.
6.11.4.	Was the new pipe recently laid to Medupi part of the MCWAP?	H.J.L. Hills (Farm Buffelsjaght 317 LQ)	Farm Buffelsjaght (08 July 2009)	SP replied no and mentioned that this pipe was a plastic pipe and belongs to ESKOM.
6.11.5.	Will the contractor have to tender for the work?	S. Pretorius (Farm Worcestor 519 LQ)	Magol Club (08 July 2009)	NJ confirmed yes.
6.11.6.	Salomon Pienaar enquired about the current use of the land earmarked for the pipeline route by the Trust.	L. Mogale (Phomulong Community Trust- Farm Theunispans 23/293 LQ)	Steenbokpan shop (10 July 2009)	L. Mogale (Phomulong Community Trust) answered that their donkeys are grazing in this area.
6.11.7.	Noted he previously requested Exxaro to rehabilitate the existing borrow pit on his farm but was told that he must submit the request to DWA. Noted in future he will deal with DWA regarding the matter.	D. Leitch (Farm Wolvenfontein 1/645 LQ)	KV3 Offices in Pretoria (17 July 2009)	Noted
6.11.8.	Noted that the new planned power line to Mokolo Dam will be running over his farm.	C. Zervas (Farm Sterkfontein 3/642 LQ)	KV3 Offices in Pretoria (28 July 2009)	JvdM noted that he is aware of this upgrade. Noted that due to security reasons and risk minimisation that ESKOM plans on constructing a second line from a different substation, south of Mokolo Dam.

No.	ISSUE / COMMENT	RAISED BY	SOURCE	RESPONSE
6.11.9.	Mentioned a large Marula tree on his farm boundary at their gate. Mentioned that according to the neighbouring landowner this tree was the original boundary marker when farms Loopleegte, Enkeldraai, Kringgatspruit and Taaiboschpan were set out in either 1927 or 1931. also mentioned a 1m diameter tree on the farm boundary of farms Taaiboschpan, Zyferpan and Minnaarspan. Noted therefore that these trees have historical values and are older than 90 years.	Prof. J. Meiring (Taaiboschpan 320 LQ)	Correspondence received during broader PIP and PPP (17 July 2009)	<p>SP thank you for the information. Hopefully are the tree's position of such nature that they can be marked and left in place. Noted that the project team should be able to tell after the detail designs have been completed. In the meantime will I forward the issue to the technical team to take into consideration before they start with the detail designs.</p> <p>J Meiring response: Requests that the pipeline follows the Steenbokpan tar road instead of diverting from it to follow the farm boundaries of Kringgatspruit and Enkeldraai. Is aware of the argument of not building on the coal reserves since it will sterilize later use thereof. Noted the tar road stays on the edge of the coal reserve, is already a disturbance and that the pipeline would therefore fit in next to the coal reserves. Noted their perception of the shallow 24m deep coal reserves is that where there are Marula trees there are no coal and vice versa. Noted this demarcation is clearly visible in nature. The reason therefore, according to myself, is that the Marula's does not like the wet coal reserve underneath their roots.</p> <p>Noted the Marula's occur at places north of the Steenbokpan tar road as well and therefore I am not convinced that the Steenbokpan tar road is situated on the coal reserve and therefore not suited for the pipeline. You will first have to convince us of this and we will also give your EIA to professionals to review to be able to fight the pipeline between the farms. There are also other historical trees on farm boundaries which will be threatened should you do bush clearing for 30-45m wide on farm boundaries.</p> <p>SP thank him again for his inputs and indicated that he will forward his inputs to the relevant engineers in the technical team. Reiterated that during a meeting earlier the same day the engineers also indicated to the landowner that such trees will be marked during the detail designs and that they will try and design the pipeline around it as far as possible. Referred to a previous meeting with Prof. Meiring where the engineers indicated that they have got some flexibility in the construction servitude and that they do not always have to clear the whole 30m servitude (Phase 1).</p> <p>New Comment: See 6.1.23</p>
6.11.10.	Mr Viljoen made it clear that he is not anti-development. He has established an Eco park on his two farms Wolvenfontein and Witbank. The property is now registered as Sable Hills Eco Park 724 LQ. It will consist of 113 houses when fully operational and has been established as a township. It took him five years to get everything in place whilst ensuring	G. Viljoen (Farms: Witbank 647 LQ and Wolvenfontein 645 LQ)	Aurecon/ MCC Meeting (05 November 2009)	Noted

No.	ISSUE / COMMENT	RAISED BY	SOURCE	RESPONSE
	that he did not damaging the environment.			
6.11.11.	Noted he is planning an industrial park on the area surrounding his house. Also mentioned he is planning a residential development (±1400Ha) near the farm boundary where the pipeline is proposed.	K. du Plessis (Farm Vangpan R/294 LQ)	Vangpan Meeting (14 January 2010)	Noted
6.11.12.	Does the school at Steenbokpan belong to the Lephalale Municipality? Noted there are many informal houses on the School premises.	Salomon Pienaar (Nemai)	Phomulong Trust Meeting (31 January 2010)	Cllr. Sophy Matia confirmed that the school belongs to the Lephalale Municipality. Mentioned that the people residing on the premises await RDP houses from the municipality.
6.11.13.	When will the construction of the RDP houses commence?	Ilse Aucamp (MCC)	Phomulong Trust Meeting (31 January 2010)	Cllr. Sophy Matia answered that they are waiting for the developments in the Steenbokpan area to commence.
6.11.14.	Are the people residing in the area mostly from elsewhere due to many contractors staying there?	Ilse Aucamp (MCC)	Phomulong Trust Meeting (31 January 2010)	Cllr. Sophy Matia noted most of them are locals except for the SASOL employees residing at Steenbokpan.

7. COMMENTS RECEIVED AFTER SCOPING APPROVAL NOTIFICATION

7.1 Environmental Impact Assessment

No.	ISSUE / COMMENT	RAISED BY	SOURCE	RESPONSE
7.1.1.	Will an Impact Assessment Study be done to determine the impact of Medupi (and the other proposed developments) on the irrigation farmers? Stated that the Makoppa Irrigation farmers has developed a "custom right" over the years and request that this right be handled humanly and not legally.	G. Fritz (Makoppa Irrigation Board)	Agri Forum (25 March 2010)	FV stated that the need for further developments in the Lephalale area was already identified during the construction of Matimba Power Station and was also indicated in the National Strategy. Therefore was the Feasibility Study undertaken to evaluate the technical-, financial – and environmental feasibility of the project. Apart from this was the environmental impact Assessment commissioned to determine the impact on nature and the Socio-Economic aspects.
7.1.2.	How are the I&AP's ensured that DEA reviews the whole environmental report and considers all the comments made? Is a summary of the report sent to DEA? Also, how will the I&AP's be assured that an independent party reviews the environmental reports?	R. van Tonder (Crocodile West Irrigation Board) and F. van den Berg (Agri Limpopo)	Agri Forum (25 March 2010)	SP stated the DEA's decision is based on reviewing the whole report. As an example he referred to the Phase 1 Scoping Report which was submitted to DEA where after the Department requested for certain comments raised by I&AP's to be investigated further during the EIA Phase. Noted therefore it shows that the Department is working through all the comments received. Also states that the appointed Environmental Consultant (for MCWAP it is Nema) must be independent from the proponent and must ensure that all comments are included in the report and ensure that the environmental impact assessment is done objectively.

7.2 Alternatives

No.	ISSUE / COMMENT	RAISED BY	SOURCE	RESPONSE
7.2.1.	Stated that the Agri Forum unanimously voted on 21 May 2009 for a second independent investigation to be carried out on the possibility of further storage facilities. This request as followed up two days later with a letter. Request feedback on the matter?	R. van Tonder (Crocodile West Irrigation Board)	Agri Forum (25 March 2010)	OvdB stated that after the Reconciliation Study (also available on the DWA webpage) was completed a new team were appointed (early 2010) to ensure the maintenance of this Reconciliation Study. Noted part of the task of this team is to look at the feasibility of further storage in the system. DWA will consider the return flows available in the Crocodile River and refer that 110 Mm ³ per annum will be required for Phase 2A. Noted that the existing storage in the river is not utilised to its capacity and refer to Hartbeespoort Dam which can be better managed to ensure more storage effective utilisation of available storage resulting in a higher system yield. Noted this team who was appointed consist out of BKS, WRP Consulting and Golder Associates, who will investigate the merits of further storage. Noted the appointment is for a three year period but that this study to look at the feasibility of further storage will be prioritised. Refer to Appendix S of the EIR.

No.	ISSUE / COMMENT	RAISED BY	SOURCE	RESPONSE
7.2.2.	Stated that he still questions the 300 Mm ³ return flows as presented by the project team. Noted Hartbeespoort Dam and Roodekopjes Dam's total volume capacity is 302 Mm ³ per annum. Should this water not be available, what will happen then? Noted that should water be pumped out of the system, it should be replaced with water from a different system. Therefore request that an additional dam be build in the Crocodile River.	G. Fritz (Makoppa Irrigation Board)	Agri Forum (25 March 2010)	<p>Issue relevant to Phase 2:</p> <p><i>The quantum indicated was the measured outflows from the various sewage outfall works in the Crocodile River catchment in 2005. Due to urbanisation in Gauteng this number is projected to increase significantly.</i></p> <p><i>Refer to response under item 7.2.1.</i></p>

7.3 Institutional Arrangements

No.	ISSUE / COMMENT	RAISED BY	SOURCE	RESPONSE
7.3.1.	Request a meeting with the new appointed team to undertake the maintenance of the Reconciliation Study. Also ask what are the new users (ESKOM, SASOL, etc) doing to improve the water security? Suggests that water be transferred as well as that additional storage be created.	R. van Tonder (Crocodile West Irrigation Board)	Agri Forum (25 March 2010)	<p><i>Noted, meeting to be arranged with project team responsible for the maintenance of the Reconciliation Study.</i></p> <p>New Comment: Mr R v Tonder and other Agri sector representatives accepted nomination as member of the Strategy Steering Committee and attended the first meeting on 29 July 2010.</p>
7.3.2.	Consensus must be reach and therefore still insist on an appointment with the Minister as it was previously unanimously decided by the Agri Forum.	R. van Tonder (Crocodile West Irrigation Board)	Agri Forum (25 March 2010)	<p>OvdB noted that his colleagues at DWA think that their concerns will carry more weight should they (Agri Forum) approach the Minister directly instead of channelling the request through the project team. Also noted that the contact details for the Minister will be sent to the Agri Forum chairman, R. Van Tonder.</p>

8. COMMENTS RECEIVED DURING REVIEW OF DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT

8.1 Construction

No.	ISSUE / COMMENT	RAISED BY	SOURCE	RESPONSE	STATUS / CHANGE
8.1.1.	<u>Development must take place within Terms of Reference (TOR)</u> It should be clearly understood that the proposed development MUST take place within very clear and definite agreed upon Terms of Reference with and between all Interested and Affected parties. I dare to add that in general I should think that more Interested and Affected parties are in favour of the proposed development on condition that it takes place within definite and clearly outlined guidelines.	C. de Kock (Department of Agriculture)	Reply Form dated 11 December 2009 (received 30 July 2010)	Landowners input will be incorporated in the final specifications for each separate property and the land owner must also sign off on the condition of the property after construction and rehabilitation has been completed. A full time independent environmental officer will be appointed to monitor all construction activities in accordance with the Environmental Management Plan (EMP) and Environmental Authorisation (if received).	
8.1.2.	Please provide Transnet with detail of how and where your pipeline is going to cross our railway line running from TBZ to Lephalale. We are planning to double this line in future. All crossing of our lines should be done linings and through pipe jacking/drilling at least 1.5 meters below formation level. The line will be electrified in future and pipelines should be protected against stray currents. Special alterations should be given not to negatives affect our drainage and access to our rail reserves.	Danie Prinsloo (Transnet)	Email correspondence received 23 June 2010	SP responded on 24 June 2010: Thank you for the response. I will forward it to the design team to directly contact you regarding the matter as well as to give feedback. Noted On request of Transnet the survey data was provided to Transnet and the routes discussed with Francois Meyer and Deidre Strydom on 21 March 2010. The proposed pipeline will follow the route of the Thabazimbi – Lephalale pipeline without crossing the main line. It will only cross a railway line in the vicinity of the Matimba Power Station but the crossing will be of a private siding and not the Transnet railway line.	
8.1.3.	Will he still have access to his farm during the construction period? Noted	D. Hurter (Farm Fancey)	Phase 1 Public Meeting – Ashante	DH answered that a 200m wide buffer zone was investigated for the project to ensure that the construction impacts are managed as	

No.	ISSUE / COMMENT	RAISED BY	SOURCE	RESPONSE	STATUS / CHANGE
	the area is very mountainous.	2/556 LQ)	(29 June 2010)	best as possible. Noted further that high resolution aerial photography and the baseline study information will be used to identify all the access routes and infrastructure during the detail design stage. Noted that it will be possible to mitigate these impacts and that it can be defined during the negotiation phase.	
8.1.4.	Where the pipeline is proposed to traverse a wetland or river, measures are required to ensure that the pipeline has minimal effect on the flow of water through the wetland or river, e.g. by running the pipeline over a high level bridge or box culverts. During construction, the disturbance of the wetland adjacent to the crossing site must be minimized.	Manager: Environmental Impact Management - LEDET	Correspondence received during Draft EIR Review Period (15 July 2010)	Contractor to strictly comply with measures stipulated in the EMP and by the aquatic specialist. A full time independent environmental officer will be appointed to monitor all construction activities in accordance with the Environmental Management Plan (EMP) and Environmental Authorisation (if received). New comment: <i>Route will be next to existing pipeline where the crossings functions well. The same conditions should apply for the new pipeline.</i>	
8.1.5.	No activity such as temporary housing, temporary ablution, disturbance of natural habitat, storing of equipment or any other use of the buffer/flood zone, may be permitted during the construction phase. The demarcated buffer/flood zone must be fenced during construction phase to prevent any misinterpretation of demarcated no-go zone.	Manager: Environmental Impact Management - LEDET	Correspondence received during Draft EIR Review Period (15 July 2010)	See response under item 8.1.4.	
8.1.6.	No surface storm water generated as a result of the pipeline development may be directed directly into any natural drainage system.	Manager: Environmental Impact Management - LEDET	Correspondence received during Draft EIR Review Period (15 July 2010)	See response under item 8.1.4.	
8.1.7.	No activity may take place outside of the demarcated pipeline reserve.	Manager: Environmental Impact Management - LEDET	Correspondence received during Draft EIR Review Period (15 July 2010)	See response under item 8.1.1 and 8.1.4.	
8.1.8.	The proponent is reminded that no development (including earthworks and pegging of the site) must commence prior to authorisation from the relevant authority.	Manager: Environmental Impact Management - LEDET	Correspondence received during Draft EIR Review Period (15 July 2010)	Construction may only start once an Environmental Authorisation has been received from the Department of Environmental Affairs (DEA), for the MCWAP Phase 1 project.	

No.	ISSUE / COMMENT	RAISED BY	SOURCE	RESPONSE	STATUS / CHANGE
8.1.9.	For all works within the road reserve boundaries of the provincial roads in the Limpopo Province or adjacent to the provincial roads, an application must be submitted to the Roads Agency Limpopo for consideration and approval.	P. Montjane (Roads Agency Limpopo (Pty) Ltd)	Reply form emailed on 19 July 2010	Noted.	

8.2 Water

No.	ISSUE / COMMENT	RAISED BY	SOURCE	RESPONSE	STATUS / CHANGE
8.2.1.	<u>Assurance of Water Quality</u> In many, if not all the Public Participation meetings I have attended, it was noted that serious concerns are raised with regards to the water quality that will be introduced in rivers and the possible detrimental effect that it will have. Again I repeat that it is the manner in which the proposed development will affect the surrounding area that is of concern.	C. de Kock (Department of Agriculture)	Reply Form dated 11 December 2009 (received 30 July 2010)	Issue relevant to Phase 2: See response under item 4.2.23 <i>Water from the Crocodile River will be piped all the way from the point of abstraction in the Crocodile River until it is discharged into the onsite water storage facilities to be provided by all water users. Under normal operating conditions there would thus not be discharges into other natural watercourses</i>	
8.2.2.	<u>Assurance of Water Quality</u> I suggest that assurance is provided and supported (backed up) by an agreed upon compensation strategy that will be activated with immediate effect as soon as water quality specifications are found to deviate from agreed norms. Interested and Affected parties should be informed on various compensation strategies that could be tabled and negotiated.	C. de Kock (Department of Agriculture)	Reply Form dated 11 December 2009 (received 30 July 2010)	Issue relevant to Phase 2: See 8.2.4	
8.2.3.	<u>Assurance of Water Quantity</u> I am sure that Nemai has received enough feedback and comment on this issue. I trust that you take the matter seriously.	C. de Kock (Department of Agriculture)	Reply Form dated 11 December 2009 (received 30 July 2010)	Consultation with the Agricultural Sector via the PSC, Agri Forum and various working groups will continue to take place. New comment: <i>The objective of the MCWAP is to ensure that the legal entitlement of all existing users will not be impacted on.</i>	

No.	ISSUE / COMMENT	RAISED BY	SOURCE	RESPONSE	STATUS / CHANGE
8.2.4.	<u>Assurance of Water Quantity</u> I strongly suggest that a Specialised Study be conducted that would address the inconsistent discussions, reports, tables, graphs, modelling and projections posed and discussed at most of the Public Participation meetings. This study by an independent Specialist Hydrologist should investigate the total cycle that water follows within the proposed development – including return flows.	C. de Kock (Department of Agriculture)	Reply Form dated 11 December 2009 (received 30 July 2010)	Issue relevant to Phase 2: New comment: <i>DWA embarked on a separate study called: "Implementation and Maintenance of the Reconciliation Strategy for the Crocodile West Water Supply System performed by other PSP's. This will deal with inter alia the water availability, water quality and management strategies for the Crocodile River (West) system.</i> <i>New developments in the Lephalale area are planned for maximum recycling of water and will be zero effluent operations.</i>	
8.2.5.	The Hartbeespoort Inhabitants Forum (HiF) is an interested party in this project since we are under the impression that water demand for Lephalale will partly be supplied from the Hartbeespoort Dam by DWA. Inhabitants are concerned that the additional downstream demand will result in the Hartbeespoort Dam being operated at a level of 60%. This could severely impact tourism activities around the Hartbeespoort Dam since it is envisaged that the Metsiame Remediation Project of the Hartbeespoort Dam will eventually restore the capability of the dam to host several tourism activities which is not currently allowed due to the poor quality of the water. We would therefore request additional detail of the proposed project to enable us to assess the impact of the downstream activities on the resource management.	Frikkie Botha (Director of Environmental Affairs – HiF)	Email Correspondence received 16 June 2010	Issue relevant to Phase 2: SP responded on 16 June 2010: Thank you for your response. The project documentation is available on the DWA website (address: http://www.dwa.gov.za/Projects/MCWAP/EIA.aspx). The MCWAP Phase 1 Draft EIR should also be available by 17/18 June 2010, on the mentioned website. In short the water source earmarked for MCWAP Phase 1 is supply from the Mokolo Dam. Phase 2 will be more relevant to Hartbeespoort Dam since it will be abstracting water from the Crocodile River. Please feel free to review and let me know should have any queries. We are still busy compiling the final Scoping Report for MCWAP Phase 2 before it will be submitted to DEA. I have also included your details on our I&AP's database for future correspondence. New comment: <i>Public participation process for the Hartbeespoort inhabitants will be included in the EIA process for Phase 2. Also see response 8.2.4 as relevant. The objective is that the legal entitlement of users from Hartbeespoort Dam will not be impacted. The effect on the dam levels in Hartbeespoort Dam is currently investigated in the: "Implementation and Maintenance of the Reconciliation Strategy for the Crocodile West Water Supply System" and will be communicated in the Phase 2 process.</i>	
8.2.6.	Referred to Baseline Studies on the	K. MCintyre	Phase 1 Public	FV note it must be taken into consideration that in this dry area of	

No.	ISSUE / COMMENT	RAISED BY	SOURCE	RESPONSE	STATUS / CHANGE
	water from the Mokolo Dam. What are the impacts on the Limpopo River from an international perspective?	(Anglo Coal)	Meeting – Mogol Club (29 June 2010)	<p>SA it must not be expected to have an abundance of water available on a sustainable basis. Therefore the challenge is to make the best use of the little water available. Noted a number of studies were done in the Mokolo River and on the Mokolo Dam and what was found is that the availability of water in the Dam is dependent on what is happening upstream. In the 1970's irrigation was common in the catchment. Since the 1970's up to now some 50% of this irrigation is not irrigated anymore and this water is what is now available in the Dam and targeted for MCWAP's use.</p> <p>Currently, Validation and Verification Studies are underway on a National level to determine what is available and what is legally used.</p> <p>Further studies underway includes for the Operating Rules to be developed and implemented, i.e. during droughts. The Operating Rules will assist the user sectors during dry periods to know in advance the status of water availability.</p> <p>The normal operation of the Mokolo Dam does not serve the Limpopo River since it is too far and the alluvium is too extensive for the water to reach the Limpopo River. Noted further that the Mokolo Dam cannot solve the water problems in the Limpopo River since it is too small. This pertains to the normal operation of the Dam and does not include spills which might run down the River to Mozambique.</p> <p>Noted MCWAP will supply the Lephalale urban area and the development area and will not cater for water shortages in other rural areas further away. Noted there are some discussions underway between DWA, the Municipality and the Premier's Office regarding support to the Local Municipality to provide and maintain the bulk infrastructure (i.e. reservoirs, sewerage treatment, etc.) for the time to come. Noted therefore that the Municipality will need support and is facing substantial challenges. Also noted that the sewerage will have to be treated and reused by other industries.</p> <p><i>The countries sharing the Limpopo Basin has been informed about the proposed developments in accordance with the relevant international protocol</i></p>	

No.	ISSUE / COMMENT	RAISED BY	SOURCE	RESPONSE	STATUS / CHANGE
				Refer to 8.2.8 and 8.4.2.	
8.2.7.	With regards to the existing service delivery, what will the impact be on water availability?	D. Nkoana (Premier's Office)	Phase 1 Public Meeting – Mogol Club (29 June 2010)	See response under item 8.2.6.	
8.2.8.	Why is an EIA not done for the abstraction of water from the Mogol River? Mentioned that he is a member of the local Water Users Association and that their risk as irrigation farmers if the Mokolo Dam reaches its 50% mark is that they may not abstract any water for irrigation. Will this risk increase because of MCWAP?	L. Fourie (Lephalale Water Users Association)	Phase 1 Public Meeting – Mogol Club (29 June 2010)	<p>SP answered that MCWAP Phase 1 EIA study includes the abstraction of water from the Mokolo Dam. Thus, there was interaction from the start of the project with the Mokolo Irrigation Board (now the local water users association). A technical working group was also established to facilitate interaction.</p> <p>FV stated that the irrigation farmers' legal use as well as the Reserve is acknowledged by the MCWAP. Noted though that the Dam was under utilised in the recent past, irrigation will in future revert back to their normal risk. This will be discussed further with the Mokolo working group. This matter will also be managed in terms of the operating rules that are compiled for the Mokolo River in a separate process. It was explained at the public meeting that this is a Water Licensing Issue in terms of the Water Act and there is an appeal mechanism to the Tribunal provided for in the Act.</p>	
8.2.9.	Requested that the project team compares the water statistics for the Mokolo River for the period before the irrigation farmers built their structures in the river against the period thereafter. Stated that as a result of these structures they increased the river's water carrying capacity, which resulted in a reduced risk. Requested that this aspect must be taken into consideration.	L. Fourie (Lephalale Water Users Association)	Phase 1 Public Meeting – Mogol Club (29 June 2010)	<i>Noted – see response 8.2.8</i>	
8.2.10	Who will be responsible for recycling the return flows and to ensure it returns back to the river system? Is it the municipality?	M. Schoeman (Farm Goedeheop 552 LQ)	Phase 1 Public Meeting – Ashante (29 June 2010)	FV answered that the return flows will be managed through the Water Use License which will be issued by the Department of Water Affairs to the municipality. Noted that the license can request that the end user must reuse the water. Therefore DWA is responsible to set the necessary requirements but the end user must make the requisite funds available to implement these conditions.	
8.2.11	What insurance will the public have that these return flows are correctly	M. Schoeman (Farm	Phase 1 Public Meeting – Ashante	FV stated that it will be stipulated in the Water Use License to be issued by DWA.	

No.	ISSUE / COMMENT	RAISED BY	SOURCE	RESPONSE	STATUS / CHANGE
	managed and not reintroduced into the Mogol River further downstream.	Goedehoop 552 LQ)	(29 June 2010)		

8.3 Compensation

No.	ISSUE / COMMENT	RAISED BY	SOURCE	RESPONSE	STATUS / CHANGE
8.3.1.	<u>Development MUST take place within Terms of Reference (TOR)</u> Furthermore, breaching the above mentioned TOR by any party should be addressed in a manner suitable and agreed upon by the Interested and Affected parties. Clear compensation and remuneration must be agreed to prior to any works to commence. I suggest that Interested and Affected parties should be advised and briefed thoroughly on this issue that most probably could occur.	C. de Kock (Department of Agriculture)	Reply Form dated 11 December 2009 (received 30 July 2010)	<i>Refer to item 8.1.1 Individual negotiations with landowners will take place after Environmental Authorisation is issued. Compensation will be determined in accordance with existing legal processes and practices and the Expropriation Act (Act 63 of 1975)</i>	
8.3.2.	<u>Cost of water: Agricultural use vs. Industrial use</u> It is sincerely hoped that a new type pricing structure that will somehow contribute towards the compensation of the Interested and Affected parties who could be facing water limitations would be negotiated and agreed upon.	C. de Kock (Department of Agriculture)	Reply Form dated 11 December 2009 (received 30 July 2010)	<i>The pricing strategy of DWA provide for cost recovery of infrastructure that will be paid by the large users for the new pipeline of about R12.00/m³. It also provide for the return on assets charge to be paid on existing infrastructure for e.g. The Dam. The total can be in the order of R15.00/m³. Currently the irrigators mainly pay a limited amount for the costs of the Irrigation Board and other nominal charges of about R235.00/ha or R0.035/m³.</i>	
8.3.3.	Noted that there will be take off points on the new pipeline. Mentioned that DWA has not yet determined the new water tariffs and indicated that as soon as determined the landowners will be informed thereof and that these tariffs will also be discussed further during the servitude negotiations. Noted though that he believes the new tariffs will be higher since the water will be supplied by new infrastructure.	Fanie Vogel (Aurecon)	Phase 1 Public Meeting – Ashante (29 June 2010)	<i>Noted by attendees at the public meeting.</i>	

No.	ISSUE / COMMENT	RAISED BY	SOURCE	RESPONSE	STATUS / CHANGE
8.3.4.	Stated that his query regarding the servitude width was answered. Noted though that should the water tariffs be too expensive that it will not be profitable for cattle and game farmers to use it anymore and he requested that this must be taken into consideration.	G. Emslie (Farm Fancy 556 LQ)	Phase 1 Public Meeting – Ashante (29 June 2010)	FV noted that the negotiations can only start once Environmental Authorisation for the project has been issued.	

8.4 Environmental Impact Assessment

No.	ISSUE / COMMENT	RAISED BY	SOURCE	RESPONSE	STATUS / CHANGE
8.4.1.	<u>Total Impact of proposed MCWAP development</u> I am not convinced through the content of the Scoping reports for all the development phases, the Public Participation involvement and meetings or correspondence, that the Interested and Affected parties are made aware of the total impact, and total possible impact, this first stage of transforming the mentioned MCWAP area, could have in the long run. Too little information, guidelines and statistics are found that explains the effect of industrialising an agricultural area.	C. de Kock (Department of Agriculture)	Reply Form dated 11 December 2009 (received 30 July 2010)	<i>All the impacts of the water supply through the MCWAP are communicated. There is a separate Environmental Management Framework (EMF) process conducted by the DEA that deals with the other impacts of other developments on a holistic basis.</i>	EMF issue
8.4.2.	<u>Nemai to ensure that concerns are addressed</u> I am concerned that the reports and matters raised by the Interested and Affected parties during so many of the Public Participation and Information sessions are merely noted by Nemai as a formality. I am also well aware that serious differences do exist and that all matters should be balanced	C. de Kock (Department of Agriculture)	Reply Form dated 11 December 2009 (received 30 July 2010)	At the public meetings it was explained that certain aspects are not EIA issues but in the ambit of the Water Act. Issues such as the Reserve, the water quantity and quality of water use, licensing of water use etc are regulated by the Water Act (act 36 of 1998). Other matters relates to for e.g. to Health and Safety, Mining & Minerals, etc. It will be expected that all parties comply to those rules and regulations. The EIA issues have been addressed in various specialist studies and have been recorded in the Environmental Impact Report,	

No.	ISSUE / COMMENT	RAISED BY	SOURCE	RESPONSE	STATUS / CHANGE
	carefully. I request that matters beyond your (Nemai) jurisdiction, be listed and presented to all Interested and Affected parties in advance. This will ensure that expectations are not created when matters are raised and not satisfactory dealt with.			Environmental Management Plans etc.	
8.4.3.	<u>Transparent futuristic planning</u> I kindly call upon the integrity of the Nemai team to be totally transparent towards all Interested and Affected members by making known the total futuristic planning and development that could take place due to the MCWAP.	C. de Kock (Department of Agriculture)	Reply Form dated 11 December 2009 (received 30 July 2010)	<i>The possible developments in the area drive the water requirements for MCWAP. The other impacts (such as air pollution etc) of the possible developments are not managed by DWA. Nemai communicated the available information of other parallel EIA's in process that they are aware of in the public domain, at public meetings. This is an added ex gratia service to stakeholders and does not relate to this EIA.</i> <i>See response under item 8.4.1.</i>	
8.4.4.	Feedback on notice for DEIR review period and Public Meetings. Please can you send me a CD containing the DEIR.	A. Gunn	Email correspondence (10 June 2010)	<i>The cd with the MCWAP Phase 1 Draft EIR was collected by Mr. Gunn's messenger on 17 June 2010.</i>	
8.4.5.	Please note that the route Alternative B, which is an option that traverses the Farms Witbank 647 LQ and Wolvenfontein 645 LQ that was recommended by the landowner, requires an amendment in the EIA Report. We will cut a CD with the updated report which will be ready by Monday morning. We can make arrangement to have the CD delivered – please advise.	Donavan Henning (Nemai)	Email correspondence (18 June 2010)	<i>The cd with the amended EIA Report was delivered to Mr. Gunn's office on 21 June 2010.</i>	
8.4.6.	Feedback on notice for DEIR review period and Public Meetings. Thank you for the updated information, it is greatly appreciated.	Rene' Cathro (Private Projects)	Email correspondence (10 June 2010)	Noted	
8.4.7.	As indicated in the Notice (as sent on 10 June 2010) we are planning to lodge the MCWAP Phase 1 Draft EIR	Salomon Pienaar (Nemai)	Email correspondence (11 June 2010)	John Geeringh (DEA) responded on 11 June 2010: No, as long as you give proper notice and reasonable time for the public.	

No.	ISSUE / COMMENT	RAISED BY	SOURCE	RESPONSE	STATUS / CHANGE
	for Public Review (period 17 June – 27 July), as well as presenting the Draft EIR during the review period. Will there be any objection from DEA to this approach due to this period falling within the June- July school holiday period (and Soccer World Cup)?				
8.4.8.	Unable to find the EIR documents on the DWA website, only the Scoping Reports (http://www.dwa.gov.za/Projects/MCWAP/documents.aspx). Are they up yet? Could you perhaps send me the Exec Summary?	Louise Corbett (Aurecon)	Email correspondence (14 June 2010)	SP notified Louise Corbett via a telephonic discussion that the Draft EIR will only be available 17 or 18 June 2010 on the DWA webpage.	
8.4.9.	Could you please confirm my attendance at the Lephalale meeting on the 29 th and also send me directions to the venue.	Theresa Steele (Anglo American)	Email correspondence (14 June 2010)	SP responded on 17 June 2010: Confirmed. Please note that the meeting is on 29 June 2010 and not 29 July 210 as indicated in previous notice. The meeting venue directions and coordinates was also sent to Therese Steele. Theresa Steele responded on 17 June 2010: I probably won't be able to attend this meeting in June however I will send Kate McIntyre from our Lephalale office to represent us. Please keep me on your database though. SP responded on 17 June 2010: You are welcome to send a representative, thank you.	
8.4.10.	Please add me as an I&AP (see my details in my signature below.	Deidre Herbst (ESKOM Generation Division)	Email correspondence (16 June 2010)	SP responded on 16 June 2010: Thank you for the response. I will update your details as requested.	
8.4.11.	I am unable to locate the EIA report on the DWAF site - please can you give me the link.	M. Berry	Email correspondence (16 June 2010)	SP responded on 16 June 2010: We will be sending the Draft EIR to DWA tomorrow morning for it to be uploaded onto their website. Therefore the report should be available either on 17 June or 18 June. You can use the following address to access the documentation on the DWA website: http://www.dwa.gov.za/Projects/MCWAP/documents.aspx	

No.	ISSUE / COMMENT	RAISED BY	SOURCE	RESPONSE	STATUS / CHANGE
				M. Berry responded on 16 June 2010: *Please note there is no such site as DWA - it returns an unknown address - it must be DWAF	
8.4.12.	Noted that she is struggling to open the DWA website as indicated in Notice sent for the review of the DEIR. Can you either send me the correct address or a copy of the Report	M. Helm (TAU)	Email correspondence (16 June 2010)	<p>SP responded on 16 June 2010: Please try and use the following link http://www.dwa.gov.za/Projects/MCWAP/</p> <p>We will also be sending a hard copy of the report to your Thabazimbi office for you to review.</p> <p><i>A CD containing the DEIR was sent to M. Helm via registered post on 23 June 2010.</i></p>	
8.4.13.	We acknowledge receipt of your documents. Please be informed that SAHRA's contact person for Limpopo is Mr Phillip Hine (Tel: 021 462 4502) whom I am forwarding this document to. He will get in touch with you.	N. Ndobochani (SAHRA)	Email correspondence (17 June 2010)	<p>SP responded on 17 June 2010: Thank you for the information. We will be couriering this MCWAP Phase 1 Draft EIR to the following Sahra Office for review: SAHRA Polokwane Office: 17A Landros Street, Polokwane, 0700.</p> <p>Phillip Hine responded on 17 June 2010: Thank you for the notification regarding the above project. However can I ask that you forward the document to the SAHRA Cape Town office: <i>The address was provided.</i></p>	
8.4.14.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. What are the long-, medium- and short-term employment creation opportunities associated with the project? 2. What will the impacts be on human resource development in the following regions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lephalale LM; • Waterberg DM; and • Limpopo Province. 	D. Nkoana (Premier's Office)	Phase 1 Public Meeting – Mogol Club (29 June 2010)	<p>William Mullins (WM) referred to his presentation where he had indicated that the findings for the Socio Economic Study estimated that the population in Lephalale will increase from 100 000 to 400 000 people. Most of the new employment opportunities in the urban areas will be permanent in nature (the same applies to subsequent employment opportunities nationally). Noted that this growth will be dependent on the development of the various industries to be supplied by MCWAP.</p> <p>Further noted that this does not include the future impact of the electricity delivery that will be conveyed to the rest of the country. Also stated that at this stage one can only assume this development and associated increase of employment opportunities.</p> <p>Neville Bews (NB) noted that there will be a change in the composition of the employment sector. Noted that most</p>	

No.	ISSUE / COMMENT	RAISED BY	SOURCE	RESPONSE	STATUS / CHANGE
				employment opportunities will be related to the construction period, and will thus only be short-term. Also stated that the skill level of the area will increase. DH noted that the EMP also promotes the use of local labour during the construction stage.	
8.4.15.	How many work opportunities will really be accessible for the local population? Noted that she thinks that not much local labour will be used except maybe for the fencing.	E. Greyling (Farm Zandheuveld 0 & 3/356 LQ)	Phase 1 Public Meeting – Mogol Club (29 June 2010)	DH responded that as part of the project skills will have to be developed locally.	
8.4.16.	Is provision made for the expected influx of people to the area? Also referred to the recently established informal settlement at Steenbokpan.	E. Greyling (Farm Zandheuveld 0 & 3/356 LQ)	Phase 1 Public Meeting – Mogol Club (29 June 2010)	FV referred to agreements which are made on other projects with the local municipality to optimise local job creation. Noted though that the expectation that everyone will have work opportunities will not be realistic. Water Delivery: MCWAP makes provision for municipal use which should include provision for informal settlements.	
8.4.17.	In Light of the various infrastructure proposed and the information currently available, the Department has no objection to the proposed development and wishes to submit the following: It is unlikely that the proposed development will have an adverse impact on the fauna and flora as the pipeline route is proposed to follow the route of the existing Exxaro pipeline.	Manager: Environmental Impact Management - LEDET	Correspondence received during Draft EIR Review Period (15 July 2010)	Comment noted	
8.4.18.	The appropriate agency must implement an ongoing monitoring and eradication programme for all invasive and weedy plant species growing within 200m of the route.	Manager: Environmental Impact Management - LEDET	Correspondence received during Draft EIR Review Period (15 July 2010)	In the MCC rehabilitation specification it is required that the contractor monitors and eradicates all invasive plant species for a period of one year after construction within the bounds of the construction servitude. After construction the control of weeds on and around the disturbed soils will be performed until the natural vegetation is rehabilitated. The Agent will apply the normal controls in the servitude area for weed control as far as it affects the operation and maintenance of the infrastructure. It needs to be kept in mind that the land surface above the pipelines will revert back for conditional use by the land owner who will also need to comply to all legislation for weed control etc. (The	

No.	ISSUE / COMMENT	RAISED BY	SOURCE	RESPONSE	STATUS / CHANGE
				conservation of Agricultural Resources Act –Act 43 of 1983 as amended).	
				Refer to 4.1.4	
8.4.19.	It is also recommended that plants (naturally growing along the route) that may be destroyed during construction be used for re-vegetation/landscaping purposes. Should some of these plant be listed as protect species, a permit must be acquired from the relevant authority prior to any removal and/or relocation of such plants.	Manager: Environmental Impact Management - LEDET	Correspondence received during Draft EIR Review Period (15 July 2010)	Permits will be obtained for the removal of listed protected species within the construction servitude. The vegetation that will be removed from the construction areas as a result of the clearing of the site will be utilized as organic material during the rehabilitation of the site.	
8.4.20.	All recommendations in the specialist studies conducted and provided as part of the EIAR for the proposed development dated June 2010 must be strictly adhered to.	Manager: Environmental Impact Management - LEDET	Correspondence received during Draft EIR Review Period (15 July 2010)	Recommendations made in the specialist studies have been considered and where these have been taken into consideration in the EIR and EIA EMP these will be addressed in the Construction EMP and project contract documentation. Possible, practical technical solutions provided by the engineering team and developed in conjunction with environmental input will be considered where these present more environmentally sound solutions compared to those presented in the EIA specialist reports. The environmental objectives of the EIA specialist study recommendations will be retained. In order to ensure sound environmental management these and other requirements for environmental protection are integrated into the projects contract documentation which is legally binding on the appointed Contractor and other associated project participants.	
8.4.21.	No pipelines will be laid on Minnaarspan, Toezicht or Loopleegte.	Unknown	Reply form faxed on 28 June 2010	<i>Noted</i>	

8.5 Alternatives

No.	ISSUE / COMMENT	RAISED BY	SOURCE	RESPONSE	STATUS / CHANGE
8.5.1.	Why is it not considered to build a dam in the Limpopo River (Farm Schoonpan)? Noted various rivers	JJ Lamprecht (Farm Fancy 518 LQ)	Phase 1 Public Meeting – Mogol Club (29 June 2010)	FV noted that during 1989 – 1992 a study was conducted between South Africa and Botswana, called the Joint Limpopo Basin Study, which considered a large number of possible dam sites in the	

No.	ISSUE / COMMENT	RAISED BY	SOURCE	RESPONSE	STATUS / CHANGE
	flow into the Limpopo River upstream of this farm.			Limpopo River. The constraint with the Limpopo River is that it will only capture floods and that it does not have a good base flow which will result in a large dam to be build with low yield. Further, the river is very flat which may require a dam wall of up to a few km in length to be build resulting in very high evaporation losses. Such a dam will also be very expensive. The outcome of the study was that it would not be feasible to build a dam in the Limpopo River.	
8.5.2.	Was the option investigated to replace the first 7km of the pipeline from the Mokolo Dam since the existing pipe will be decommissioned in the future? Technically this can be difficult but it is possible to connect temporary pipes to the existing pipe where after the section of the existing pipe can be removed. Also noted that he is not in favour of Alternative B which traverses Greenfields.	Willie du Plessis (Exxaro)	Phase 1 Public Meeting – Ashante (29 June 2010)	FV stated that this suggestion was considered but because of the steep slopes the risk of installing the new pipe next to the existing pipe was too high. Noted further that the reason why they have not considered installing the new pipe inside the same excavation as the existing pipe was due to the risk associated with decommissioning the existing pipe. DH noted that the EIA does not only consider the biophysical aspects but also the social and economic aspects. Noted therefore that the recommendation to lay the pipe through a Greenfields area was not only suggested by the landowners but also by the visual- and aquatic specialists.	
8.5.3.	Asked whether the break pressure reservoir is still considered on his farm?	G. Emslie (Farm Fancy 556 LQ)	Phase 1 Public Meeting – Ashante (29 June 2010)	FV responded that it remains an option for the design team to consider.	

8.6 Operation and Maintenance

No.	ISSUE / COMMENT	RAISED BY	SOURCE	RESPONSE	STATUS / CHANGE
8.6.1.	Noted that the public is currently using the Exxaro pipe servitude road across his farm without his consent. Requested that this must be prevented during the operational phase of the MCWAP Phase 1 pipeline.	A.J. van der Walt (Farm Goedehoop 552 LQ)	Phase 1 Public Meeting – Mogol Club (29 June 2010)	SP noted that gates will be installed at all the entrances and exists on the pipeline servitude. JC noted that MCC will also give attention to the issue and try to prevent it during the construction and operational phase of the new pipeline.	

8.7 General

No.	ISSUE / COMMENT	RAISED BY	SOURCE	RESPONSE	STATUS / CHANGE
8.7.1.	Feeding the population of RSA Whether we like it or not – Agriculture was, is and is supposed to continue feeding the population of this country. I am majorly concerned that large type Industries are receiving undeserved and tunnel type attention. It must be understood that a Natural Resource has a certain limited ability / potential. Should development take place without considering the limitations / potentials of water as a natural resource, we as a country will in future pay dearly for our mistakes. I humbly request to every reader of this document NOT to loose sight of the fact that we are primarily fed and nourished from our existent natural resources – please let us protect what is entrusted to us.	C. de Kock (Department of Agriculture)	Reply Form dated 11 December 2009 (received 30 July 2010)	<i>The importance of food security is acknowledged. The objective of the MCWAP is to not impact on the legal entitlement of existing (irrigation) users. Current possible illegal use and over utilisation of the water resource may be impacted on. The possible food production in this area that may be impacted on is not significant from a macro economic perspective. The use of land for the pipeline route will not impact significantly as the pipes are buried and the surface will be utilisable by agriculture.</i>	
8.7.2.	All the development in the area is creating difficulties for the game farmers. Noted his farm Eendraght is situated between Lephalale and Marapong and is targeted by poachers and illegal wood gatherers which forced him to appoint four security guards at his own cost to patrol the fences. Requested that the farmer's interests must be acknowledged and respected.	JJ Lamprecht (Farm Fancy 518 LQ)	Phase 1 Public Meeting – Mogol Club (29 June 2010)	DH agreed and reminded the meeting attendees that the project team involved the agricultural sector from the start of the project. From this initial participation the Agri Forum as well as other working groups were established with the agricultural sector.	