

All comments received to date have been captured in a Comments and Responses Report, presented below.

	Saldanha Steel Gas Fired Power Plant					
	Comments and Responses Report: Initial Notification Phase					
	Name	Organisation	Date	Comment Type	Comment	Response 1
	Comments Received during Initial Notification Period					
	Benice Rossouw	Saldanha Bay Municipality	22.01.2016	Register	Hope you are well, best wishes for 2016. Please be informed that Dr Louis Scheepers will be attending.	Thank you for your email. Looking forward to seeing Louis Scheepers on the 16 February 2016.
	Mlu Majola	MOGS	22.01.2016	Register	I would like to RSVP for this hearing.	Thank you for email. You have been added to our I&AP Database. We look forward to seeing him on the 16 February 2016.
	Daniel Alkaster	Sea Breeze Community Development	22.01.2016	Register	Please register Z. Damonse	Thank you for your email. You and Zharon have been added to our I&AP Database.
	Piet Fabricius	West Coast District Municipality,	22.01.2016	Register	Please register West Coast District Municipality, PO Box 242, Moorreesburg, 7310. email: westcoastdm@wcdm.co.za as commenting authority.	Thank you for your email. You have been added to our I&AP Database.
	Karen Low	Mulilo Renewable Project Developments	22.01.2016	Register	Please can you register me as an I&AP for the abovementioned project.	Thank you for your email. You have been added to our I&AP Database.
	John Selby		22.01.2016	Register	Please keep me on the list of I&AP's for this project.	Thank you for your email. You have been added to our I&AP Database.
	Frank Pronk	Ward Councillor	22.01.2016	Register	Thank you for the notification of the EIA relating to the Gas fired power station. As Ward Councillor and Portfolio chair for strategic planning I register as an I& AP .	Thank you for your email. You have been added to our I&AP Database.
	Andre Steyn	VFX Guy	22.01.2016	Socio-Economic Impacts	Sounds good. How many skilled and unskilled jobs will this project create? and when do the intend to start building the gas power plant?	Early estimates show that the development phase will employ 45 people (35 Skilled and 10 unskilled). During the construction phase we expect a total of 600 employees (250 Skilled) and during operational phase 170 total employees (107 Skilled and semi-skilled. 63 unskilled).
	Sandile Mtshali	Smit Amandla	22.01.2016	Register	Thank you for your e-mail. I am not sure whether we need to register again seeing that we are already receiving notifications from your side. Nonetheless, kindly receive attached our completed registration form for your records.	Thank you for your email. You have been added to our I&AP Database.
	Andre Wicht	Blue Bay Lodge	22.01.2016	Register	Attached please find the registration form for Mr A Wicht from Blue Bay Lodge. He would like to attend the public meeting on the 16th of February 2016.	Thank you for your email. Andre have been added to our I&AP Database. We look forward to seeing him on the 16 February 2016.
	Akhona Mbenyana	Department of Transport and Public Works	22.01.2016	Register	As per our telephonic conversation earlier on , the Department would like be registered as an I&AP for Saldanha Steel EIA process. Please add us to your stakeholder database and provide updates, information during the process.	Thank you for your email. You have been added to our I&AP Database.
	Adri La Meyer	Department of Environmental Affairs and Development Planning	22.01.2016	Register	Thank you for your e-mail. Please register the Department of Environmental Affairs and Development Planning as a state Department having an interest in the application.	Thank you for your email. You have been added to our I&AP Database.
				Register	Could you please provide us with 1 hard copy and 2 electronic copies of the Draft Scoping Report (DSR) once it is available for public comment? Please address the DSR to the Directorate: Development Facilitation, who will collate the comments from all relevant directorates in the Department.	Noted
				Air Emission	It is further noted that an AEL and/or WML authorisation may be required. In this regard, your attention is drawn to Section 36(5)(d) of the National Environmental Management: Air Quality Act, 2004 (Act No. 39 of 2004) which states that the National Minister of Environmental Affairs is the licensing authority if “the listed activity relates to the activities listed in terms of section 24(2) of the National Environmental Management Act, 1998, or in terms of section 19(1) of the National Environmental Management: Waste Act, 2008, or the Minister has been identified as the competent authority.”	Thank you for your comment. In terms of the South African regulations, there are a number of relevant laws that have environmental authorization implications for the Project. The present process addresses the authorization requirements in terms of the National Environmental Management Act (No. 107 of 1998) and EIA Regulations (GNR R982/2014). At present the waste generated by the project will not require a permit in terms of the National Environmental Management: Waste Act of 2008.  Further permitting may be required in terms of, amongst other, the National Environmental Management: Biodiversity Act (No. 10 of 2004); National Environmental Management: Air Quality Act (2004) and National Environmental Management: Integrated Coastal Management Act (No. 24 of 2008). These permits and licenses will be applied for at a later stage.
	Donald Matjuda	Eskom Holdings SOC LTD: Distribution Division	22.01.2016	Register	Eskom would like to register as interested and affected party for this project.	Thank you for your email. You have been added to our I&AP Database.
				Project Layout	The proposed activity should not compromise Eskom’s asset integrity - both the line and the substation.	Thank you we take note of your concern. The project will not compromise the asset integrity for either the lines or substation.

				Project Layout	The proposed activity should meet the minimum restrictions - not within 100metres (rough estimate) of the line and sub.	The final design is still not completed and this will be taken into consideration
				Project Layout	Its buffer should not encroach on Eskom's operational and maintenance activities.	Agreed and noted
				Project Layout	Eskom should be able to have full access to its infrastructure without any hindrances or hurdles.	Agreed and noted
				IPP	Could I ask if this project is an IPP or not?	This project is an IPP, however is a private power project
	Willem Roux	Transnet National Ports Authority	22.01.2016	Technical	The LNG import and re-gasification terminal, as well as pipelines, will be located within the Port of Saldanha. A Terminal Operator licence/agreement to operate the terminal must be issued in accordance with Section 56 of the National Ports Act. The location of the LNG Terminal and pipelines must be aligned to the Port Development Framework Plan.	Thank your for your response and participation. We take note of your comment and are aware of the South African regulations and we will comply.
	K.H.B. Harrison	West Coast Bird Club	24.01.2016	Register	Please register the West Coast Bird Club as an Interested and Affected Party (IAP) to the above project.	Thank you for your email. You have been added to our I&AP Database.
	Kaashifah Beukes	SBIDZ	25.01.2016	Register	Please accept my reply as confirmation of attendance at the public meeting scheduled for the 16th February in Saldanha Bay. Representatives from the SBIDZ will be myself and my CEO, Mr Doug Southgate (cc'd herein).	Thank you for your email. You have been added to our I&AP Database. We look forward to seeing him on the 16 February 2016.
	Ryno Pienaar	Cape West Coast Biosphere	25.01.2016	Register	Thank you for the information. Please see that we are registered and receive documents as the process follows suite.	Thank you for your email. You have been added to our I&AP Database.
	E. Eloff	All Billboards Solutions. Trans African Murals	25.01.2016	Register	Please find attached registration for Mr Bill Eloff.	Thank you for your email. You have been added to our I&AP Database.
	Dorian Bilse	Transnet National Ports Authority	25.01.2016	Register	Please register me as an I&AP.	Thank you for your email. You have been added to our I&AP Database.
	Gerhard Bekker	Sarens	25.01.2016	Register	The attached Registration and Comment Sheet for the EIA – Gas Fired Power Plant, Saldanha, refers. Please find attached the completed form for your kind attention. Please indicate whether you require further information in this regard.	Thank you for your email. You have been added to our I&AP Database.
	Elmien de Bruyn	Duferco Steel Processing	25.01.2016	Register	Could you please formally register me as an Interested and Affected Party for the EIA process regarding the gas-fired Independent Power Plant at Saldanha Steel – see attached form for details.	Thank you for your email. You have been added to our I&AP Database.
	Anita Brooks	Elmada Clothing (Pty) Ltd	25.01.2016	Register	Please register me as an I&AP	Thank you for your email. You have been added to our I&AP Database.
	Andre Dart		25.01.2016	Register	Could you please be so kind to forward the contact details of IPCSA to me so that I can obtain some more detailed information from them concerning the proposed CCGT plants they are proposing to erect and operate at Saldanha Steel. This is required in preparation for 16 Feb'16 public meeting.	Thank you for your email. You have been added to our I&AP Database.
	Glenville Marinus	West Coast Project Management and Investment	26.01.2016	Register	Please register as an I&AP.	Thank you for your email. You have been added to our I&AP Database.
	Marlan Mouton	Hybrid Capital Investments	26.01.2016	Register	I am interested in registering for this. Please can someone assist or indicate what is required.	Thank you for your email. You have been added to our I&AP Database.
	Sofia Wagner	Ferro Marine Africa Pty Ltd	26.01.2016	Register	Ferro Marine Africa Pty Ltd (FMA) is the lease holder of TNPA property being 220 000m <sup>2</sup> of Portion 12 of Pienaarspoort 197. This lease runs until 2022 +15 years. As this Gas-fired Power Plant is proposed for the port of Saldanha, it is in close proximity of FMA's facility and thus we would like to register as an I&AP.	Thank you for your email. You have been added to our I&AP Database.
	André Pieters		26.01.2016	Register	I would like to be registered as an I&AP in the above project. Kindly add me to your database	Thank you for your email. You have been added to our I&AP Database.
	Wayne Glossop	Wärtsilä South Africa	26.01.2016	Register	Please find attached Wartsila's intent to be registered as an 'interested and affected party' for the EIA for Saldanha Steel.	Thank you for your email. You have been added to our I&AP Database.
	Neville Ephraim	CEF Group	26.01.2016	Register	Please register me as an I&AP for this project.	Thank you for your email. You have been added to our I&AP Database.
	Kristan Callaghan		27.01.2016	Register	Thank you for the update. Please may you reserve a seat for my colleague, Chris Klement (copied herein) and myself for the public participation process on 16 February 2016.	Thank you for your email. You have been added to our I&AP Database. Looking forward to seeing you on the 16 February 2016.

	Alana Duffell-Canham	Cape Nature	28.01.2016		The site has been mapped by the South African Vegetation Map as well as the vegetation maps compiled as part of the CAPE fine-scale project as being covered by Saldanha Flats Strandveld. According to a more recent analysis (than that used for the NSBA 2011 listings) conducted by Cape Nature Saldanha Flats Strandveld should be considered as Endangered under criterion A1 (loss of habitat). A portion of the site has also been determined as Critical Biodiversity Area (CBA). The objective of the CBA is to maintain natural land, rehabilitate to natural or near natural and manage for no further degradation. Therefore any loss of natural vegetation within a CBA, especially vegetation which is considered to be endangered, is considered to have a high negative impact. A biodiversity offset may need to be considered for this project.	Thank you for your comment. Vegetation which is considered to be endangered has been identified during a field survey undertaken by a botanical specialist. These areas will be marked as No Go for development.
					A detailed botanical study must be conducted on site in the appropriate season (late winter - early spring) especially as there are known localities of Species of Conservation Concern (SCC) close to the site.	A botanical assessment was undertaken of the proposes power plant site during August 2015.
					Cumulative loss of habitat in the Saldanha area as a result of all industries and associated infrastructure such as roads and powerlines are of very high concern and must be considered in depth.	Your comment is noted. A botanical constraints map of the area was prepared by the botanical specialist subsequent to the field survey. This map will be used when undertaking route planning and selection for linear infrastructure such as pipelines, roads and powerlines.
					Water use and disposal of waste water is also of high concern and should be discussed in detail.	Please refer to Section 3.6 of this draft Scoping Report which deals with water demand for the project. Waste management and disposal will be discussed in more detail during the EIA phase.
	Alet Fabricius	Environserv	28.01.2016	Register	Kindly register me as an I&AP for the EIA for a Gas-fired Independent Power Plant to support Saldanha Steel and other industries in Saldanha Bay.	Thank you for your email. You have been added to our I&AP Database.
	Helene Meissenheimer (Uys)	Weslander	29.01.2016	Register	I am the editor of Weslander, the local newspaper for the Saldanha Bay area, and I want to register as an interested and affected party for proposed gas-fired power plant at ArcelorMittal Saldanha Works.	Thank you for your email. You have been added to our I&AP Database.
	Chrizelle Kriel	Department of Environmental Affairs and Development Planning	29.01.2016	Register	Me, Chrizelle Kriel and Kobus Munro as Director from the Spatial Planning Directorate would like to attend the public meeting on 16 February.	Thank you for your email. You have been added to our I&AP Database. Looking forward to seeing you on the 16 February 2016.
	Michael Madangatya	Khula-Khula Transport Services	31.01.2016	Register	Please register me as an I&AP	Thank you for your email. You have been added to our I&AP Database.
	S.J. Poggenpoel	West Coast Aquaculture	01.02.2016	Register	Please register as an I&AP	Thank you for your email. You have been added to our I&AP Database.
	Faith Filtane	Filtane Training Academy (Pty/Ltd)	04.02.2016	Register	I trust my email finds you well. My name is Faith Filtane, 25 owner at Filtane Training Academy (Pty/Ltd). I would like to attend the public meeting of the Gas power plant that will be held at Saldanha Bay Hoedjiesbaai Hotel. I, Faith Filtane will be attending with Joe Maswanganye and Lathiswa Vato.	Thank you for your email. You have been added to our I&AP Database. Looking forward to seeing you on the 16 February 2016.
	Russell Sabor	GVJ Electrical & Instrumentation Contractors (Pty) Ltd	04.02.2016	Register	I would like to RSVP for the Public Meeting being held on the 16 February at Hoedjiesbaai Hotel.	Thank you for email. You have been added to our I&AP Database. I have also attached the Background Information Document for your attention.
	Samuel Adams		04.02.2016	Register	I am interest in the Massive gas-fired power plant Saldanha	Thank you for your email. You have been added to our I&AP Database.
	Marilyn Matroos	M and IM Contracting	04.02.2016	Register	Please register me as an I&AP	Thank you for your email. You have been added to our I&AP Database.
	Graeme Clemitson		04.02.2016	Register	Please register Saldanha Bay Trading on this email address.	Thank you for your email. You have been added to our I&AP Database.
					What is the status of the marine EIA.	The Department of Energy LNG Import Facility EIA has been delayed, all I&APs will be kept informed throughout the EIA, and you will be notified will further information is available.
	Dawood Shabudin	Vusani Engineering	05.02.2016	Register	Please register me as an I&AP	Thank you for your email. You have been added to our I&AP Database.
	Segopotso Elvis Tong	SE Tong (Pty) Ltd	05.02.2016	Register	I see this project as a good business opportunity for us local entrepreneur. It will bring long term employment for our local community	Thank you for your email. You have been added to our I&AP Database.
	Alta Le Roux	Constansia Engineering	05.02.2016	Register	As per our telephonic discussion today we would like to RSVP and register for gas-fired power plant for Saldanha.	Thank you for your email. You have been added to our I&AP Database. Looking forward to seeing you on the 16 February 2016.
	Kaashifah Beukes	Saldanha Bay IDZ	05.02.2016	Register	Please register me as an I&AP	Thank you for your email. You have been added to our I&AP Database.
	Glenville Marinus	West Coast Project Management and Investment	05.02.2016	Register	The meeting of 28th January 2016 at Arcelor Mittal science centre at Vredenburg were the most promising and positive	Thank you for your email. You have been added to our I&AP Database.
	Dicky Koekemoer	ArcelorMittal South Africa	05.02.2016	Register	Please register me as an I&AP	Thank you for your email. You have been added to our I&AP Database.

	J Snyders		07.02.2016		What is the process to apply for a job for this upcoming project? It you can just let me know please.	Thank you for interest, we will be in contact with you.
	Amos Saul		08.02.2016	Register	I will please register me for the public meeting coming up on 16 February I'm please to hear from u for confirmation	Thank you for your email. You have been added to our I&AP Database. Looking forward to seeing you on the 16 February 2016.
	Mikne Talmarkes	Made for Made Cleaning Services	08.02.2016	Register	Please register me as an I&AP.	Thank you for your email. You have been added to our I&AP Database.
	Richard Murray		08.02.2016	Register	Hi I would like too book a place for 2 people Saldanha Hoedjiesbaai Hotel for 16Feb 17h30.	Thank you for your email. You have been added to our I&AP Database. Looking forward to seeing you on the 16 February 2016.
	Mrs W. Coetzee	Sea Harvest Corporation	08.02.2016	Register	Please register me as an I&AP.	Thank you for your email. You have been added to our I&AP Database.
	Jackie Louw	West Coast Maintenance and Civils: Vendor NO. 11618899	08.02.2016	Register	Please register me as an I&AP.	Thank you for your email. You have been added to our I&AP Database.
	Albert Bossart	PP-PPVA-Sub-Sahara-Region	09.02.2016		Please let me have as discussed a minute ago the background information for the project so I can better assess the status and timeline of the power plant. If you have an agenda for the public hearing I would appreciate. I could then ask a colleague from our Cape Town office to attend. The question from my side at this stage of the announcement – is this a project for the upcoming RFI for Gas Plants in South Africa or will this be a private initiative?	Thank you for your email. You have been added to our I&AP database. Please find attached as you requested the Background Information Document and also the invitation to the public meeting taking place on the 16 February 2016.
	Nosipho Ndzakane	Shinoanov Solutions (Pty) Ltd	05.02.2016	Register	Please register me as an I&AP	Thank you for your email. You have been added to our I&AP Database.
	Doretha Kotze	West Coast District Municipality,	11.02.2016	Register	Please register the West Coast District Municipality as and I&AP. Documentation to be sent to Municipal Manager: Mr HF Prins - hfprins@wcdm.co.za. West Coast DM: Westcoastdm@wcdm.co.za	Thank you for your email. You have been added to our I&AP Database.
	Beatrice Landsberg	Harcourts	11.02.2016	Register	We would like to attend this public meeting. Is there any forms that we need to complete or cost involved?	Thank you for your email. You have been added to our I&AP Database. Looking forward to seeing you on the 16 February 2016.
	Helena Koch	Absa	11.02.2016	Register	Please note that Helena Koch, Portia Reinertz and Talana Loots from Absa as well as Gerrit Reinertz from Pam Golding will attend the Public meeting on the 16th of February 2016. I trust you will find the above in order.	Thank you for your email. You have been added to our I&AP Database. Looking forward to seeing you on the 16 February 2016.
	Michelle Pretorius	Department of Agriculture and Fisheries	12.02.2016	Register	Please register me as an I&AP.	Thank you for your email. You have been added to our I&AP Database.
	Gavin Stigling	Advanced Projects	12.02.2016	Register	Please register me as an I&AP.	Thank you for your email. You have been added to our I&AP Database.
	E.H Eloff	All Billboard Solutions Trans African Murals Newco Ltd	12.02.2016	Register	Please register me as an I&AP	Thank you for your email. You have been added to our I&AP Database.
	Stefano Papale	FATA EPC – Division of FATA S.p.A.	12.02.2016		My name is Stefano Papale from FATA EPC, EPC company involved in the 2 peaking power plants AVON&DEDISA. We would like know more about this project and in case how to be considered as potential EPC	Thank you for interest, the developer will be in contact with you.
			15.02.2016		Can we have more info about this project and how to be considered as EPC for this Project.	Thank you for interest, the developer will be in contact with you.
	Jaco Joubert	PPC Ltd	17.02.2016	Register	Please register me as an I&AP	Thank you for your email. You have been added to our I&AP Database.
<b>Comments and Questions from Public Meeting</b>						
	Faith Faltane	Faltane Training Academy	16.02.2016	Public Meeting	Does the Project Description include the job creation specifications, will the skills required be sourced from local municipalities (Vredenburg, Saldanha, Paternoster, Langebaan, etc.)	There will be local recruitment and skills required will have a factor in recruitment, suggestions can be made as to how the local community can be trained in due time to acquire the skills needed.
	Dirk Coetzee	Duferco Steel Processing	16.02.2016	Public Meeting	Licensing with regards to Transnet to get the gas onshore (DOE & Transnet contracts	The DOE & Transnet are not sure as to the timeline for licensing/contracts, this is because a RFP and PPP process needs to be followed by respective companies. Transnet has an operating license which has different options within it.
	Sue Jackson	Mussel & Oyster Farming	16.02.2016	Public Meeting	With regards to another Floating Power Plant being proposed, how does that integrate with this one and are there direct links?	In as much as there is synergy in the two projects in due course, this project is specifically for the onshore Gas to Power for Saldanha Steel and other industries
	Darrel Hunt	Oil and Gas Consultant	16.02.2016	Public Meeting	Has there been engagement with Eskom with regards to the grid capacity, will an upgrade be needed and / or is there a connection?	Engagement with Eskom is ongoing
	Frank	iGas	16.02.2016	Public Meeting	Has a legal and regulatory review been done by a specialist	A administrative framework for the project will form part of the EIA which focuses of the legal requirements of the Project. A separate specialist legal review will not be undertaken
	Keith	to check register	16.02.16	Public Meeting	Has ERM appointed a specialist study on avifauna as the area above the Arcelor Mittal site is a important flight path for birds. More specifically, there is a need to understand flight paths at night using radar.	A avifauna specialist study will be undertaken as part of the fauna specialist study

	Nicky (to check register	Weslander	16.02.16	Public Meeting	The timeline is critical, therefore is it realistic w.r.t EIA because EIA's can take up to a year to complete	Work on the Project began in September. This is a scoping process and the work done by ERM is typically not linear but rather parallel, therefore work on EIA will continue. ERM is confident that they can undertake the EIA process within the regulatory and project specific timelines.
	Justine Wyngaardt	Eskom: Western Cape Operating Unit	23.02.2016	Register	Kindly register Eskom Distribution: Land Development & Environmental Management, Western Cape Operating Unit as I&AP on the EIA for Gas-Fired IPP to support Saldanha Steel and other industries in Saldanha Bay project, represented Justine Wyngaardt (Environmental Management) and Owen Peters (Land & Rights).	Thank you for your email. You and Owen have been added to our I&AP Database.
	Michelle Herbert	Advisian	24.02.2016	Register	Please register me as an IAP	Thank you for your email. You have been added to our I&AP Database.
	Ramakulukusha Moses	Department of Environmental Affairs: Coastal Conseravation Strategies	01.03.2016	Register	Can I please be emailed the Draft EIA Report.	The Draft Scoping Report is not available for comment yet. I have added you to our database so that when the report is available for comment you will receive a notification from me.
<b>Comments Received on Draft Scoping Report</b>						
	Sagar Sharma	Daewoo International Corp.	03.03.2016	Register	As you mentioned on the 3 upcoming projects, we are interested on each of the below projects: - Richards bay Gas to power, - Saldanha Gas to Power , - AMSA Gas- Fired. We are interest to participate in these project where we can see a viable opportunity for cooperation. We have specialised companies within our group, namely Daewoo International, Posco energy and Posco E&C for power project organisation, EPC construction and O & M maintenance. Please can you send us more information on the 3 project you mentioned. Thereafter if you can refer us to the right people per project so we can engage in further discussions.	Thank you for your email. You have been added to our I&AP Database for all three Projects. Further information will be provided in the EIA. Your service offerings have been passed on to the Project Team.
	Adri La Meyer	Department of Environmental Affairs and Development Planning: Noise and Dust Management	04.03.2016	Air and Noise Emissions	It is expected that dust and exhaust emissions will be generated during the construction phase of the proposed development, which could be a potentially significant impact. The National Department of Environmental Affairs (DEA) gazetted the National Dust Control Regulations on 1 November 2013 (GN No. R. 827) in terms of the National Environmental Management: Air Quality Act, 2004 (Act No. 39 of 2004) (NEM:AQA), which must be adhered to. These regulations prohibit a person from conducting any activity in such a way as to give rise to dust in such quantities and concentrations that the dust, or dust fall, may have a detrimental effect on the environment, including health.	The EMPr contains dust management measures and all contractors will be obligated to comply with the EMPr during construction, operation and decommissioning.
				Air and Noise Emissions	Noise generated during the construction and operational phases of the development must comply with the Western Cape Noise Control Regulations (Provincial Notice 200/2013) of 20 June 2013.	The EMPr contains noise management measures which will comply with local by laws and legislation.
				Air and Noise Emissions	Contractors must implement noise reduction measures, which must be addressed as part of the Environmental Management Programme.	The EMPr contains noise management measures and all contractors will be obligated to comply with the EMPr during construction, operation and decommissioning.
		Department of Environmental Affairs and Development Planning: Odour emission impact management	04.03.2016	Air and Noise Emissions	In terms of Section 35(2) of the NEM:AQA, the applicant must take all reasonable steps to prevent the emission of any offensive odour caused by any activity on the premises.	Noted, it is not anticipated that the Project will cause offensive odours.
		Department of Environmental Affairs and Development Planning: Air emission listed activity	04.03.2016	Air and Noise Emissions	The proposed operation triggers the following atmospheric emission listed activities identified in GN No. 893, promulgated in terms of Section 21 of NEM:AQA, being Category 1 (Combustion Installations), Subcategory 1.4 (Gas Combustion Installations) which is described as “Gas combustion (including gas turbines burning natural gas) used primarily for steam raising or electricity generation” and is applicable to “All installations with design capacity equal to or greater than 50 MW heat input per unit, based on the lower calorific value of the fuel used.” The proposed installation must comply with the Minimum Emission Standard as listed under the above-mentioned subcategory.	Noted, the facility will comply with Minimum Emission Standard as listed under Subcategory 1.4 of NEM:AQA.
	Ramakulukusha Moses	Department of Environment Affairs	07.03.2016	EIA Process	Could you please kindly email me a copy of the available report.	A copy of the Draft Scoping Report was supplied as requested.



	Sagar Sharma	Daewoo International Corp.	09.03.2016	Register	Further to my mail below, please could you furnish us with the 3 contact points of the individual project owners, so we may propose mutual cooperation for investment or development.	Thank you for your email. You have been added to our I&AP Database. Your service offerings have been passed on to the Project Team.
	Christo van Wyk	SBWQFT	09.03.2016	EIA Process	In Chapter 5 – Environmental and Social Baseline chapter, it is mentioned that an Area of Impact (AOI) will be the Port of Saldanha. Although mentioned as an area of Impact, the marine environment is excluded from your scoping report in total. It is suggested that in chapter 7 under heading Impacts and risks the following is addressed. This proposed project will increase shipping traffic in the Saldanha Bay marine environment, currently alien species infestation is a huge problem in the marine environment. The increased shipping due to gas transportation for the power station would potentially contribute to the alien impact in the bay and should be included in your EIA report.	The inclusion of the Port of Saldanha in the Area of Influence was done in error and has been amended. This EIA is for the Power Plant, Pipeline and Transmission line only and does not include the marine component. The marine component will be dealt with in a separate EIA (either by the developer or the DoE LNG import EIA).
				Port Related Issues	It is recommended that the DEADP proposed generic Environmental Management Plan – Construction and Operational Phase (EMP) that is due for any project that would trigger increased shipping in Saldanha Bay should be applicable in this case and it is suggested that the EIA addresses this environmental risk.	Please see above response.
	Keith Harrison	West Coast Bird Club	14.03.2016	Impact on Avifauna	<p>Site selection</p> <p>The preferred site B lies across one of the main flyways for water birds and migrant waders, travelling between St. Helena Bay/Lower Berg River and Langebaan Lagoon. For periods of the year thousands of Kelp Gulls commute daily through the site.</p> <p>The route is Western end of the SFF Oil Tanks, East of Orex, Vredenburg landfill site and the switching yard (gravel road) at the corner where the St. Helena Bay road joins the R399 approximately longitude 18.03 east.</p> <p>In order to accurately determine this narrow route, a Radar survey would be necessary because migrant waders and water birds fly at night.</p> <p>A simple mitigation would be to move the Western boundary towards the Eastern boundary to miss the flyway, possibly about 100 metres.</p>	Thank you for your input. A faunal specialist undertook a study as part of the EIA, the findings of which are presented in Chapter 10 of the EIA, and the Specialist Report has been included in Annex D.
					<p>Power evacuation and connection to the Grid</p> <p>An avian impact analysis should be carried out into the effect of an increased number of power lines in the area, especially the proposed 400kV line to the Aurora Switching Station.</p> <p>There are currently 5 large power lines using the servitude, also the effect at Aurora with additional lines going in and out.</p>	A faunal specialist undertook a study as part of the EIA, the findings of which are presented in Chapter 10 of the EIA, and the Specialist Report has been included in Annex D.
				Waste Management	Excavated material from levelling of site and foundations, where is it proposed to dispose of this material?	Spoils from excavations will be used as backfill as far as possible. Excess spoils will remain on Saldanha Steel land.
				Traffic Impacts	<p>Site Traffic</p> <p>How many traffic movements are expected, in and out of the site during construction, and the effect upon local road infrastructure?</p> <p>The vehicles used by the developer, contractors and sub-contractors should be registered with the Vredenburg Traffic Department so that some of the licence fee may be used to defray costs of damage to road infrastructure.</p>	<p>Further detail around vehicle movements are included in Chapter 3 EIA and a Traffic Impact Assessment has been included in Annex D.</p> <p>This suggestion is noted.</p>
				Socio-Economic Impacts	<p>Labour employed</p> <p>There is no breakdown of the labour to be sourced during construction and production into:-</p> <p>Skilled – to be brought in by contractors.</p> <p>Semi-skilled – to be sourced locally.</p> <p>Unskilled – to be sourced locally.</p>	A breakdown of the labour requirements is provided in Chapter 3 of the EIA.
				Socio-Economic Impacts	Contractors and Sub-contractors should target employing 90% semi-skilled and unskilled labour that has 5 years proven residence in the Saldanha Bay Municipal Area.	Saldanha Steel are committed to local employment and in 2014 and 2015, 73 % of new recruits were employed from local community. An employment and procurement plan will be developed for the Project which will promote the recruitment of local residence. Further information in terms of local employment will be provided in the EIA.

	Dave Watson	Enermech	14.03.2016	Register	Services - Valve supply and service. Industrial services, rope access, Cranes and lifting, LTI Inspections and lead test. Hydraulics, Instrumentation Supply and Install,	Thank you for your email. You have been added to our I&AP Database. Your service offerings have been passed on to the Project Team.
	Adri La Meyer	Department of Environmental Affairs and Development Planning	14.03.2016	EIA Process	It is not clear whether the Application Form for S&EIR has been submitted to the National Department of Environmental Affairs. Kindly indicate whether the Application Form has been submitted and provide the Department with the DEA reference number.	The Application Form was submitted to the DEA. They received the Application on 22 February 2016 and had assigned the following reference number: DEA Ref: 14/12/16/3/3/2/910
				EIA Process	It is noted that the commenting period on the Scoping Report (unsure whether this is a pre-application or Draft Scoping Report) is for 30 days from 4 March 2016 to 6 April 2016. Kindly confirm whether the public holidays have been excluded from the commenting period as per the 2014 EIA Regulations.  Regulation 3(1): Subject to sub regulations (2) and (3), when a period of days must in terms of these Regulations be reckoned from or after a particular day, that period must be reckoned as from the start of the day following that particular day to the end of the last day of the period, but if the last day of the period falls on a Saturday, Sunday or public holiday, that period must be extended to the end of the next day which is not a Saturday, Sunday or public holiday. Regulation 3(5): Where a prescribed timeframe is affected by one or more public holidays, the timeframe must be extended by the number of public holiday days falling within that timeframe.	We confirm that the calculation of the 30 day comment period did take into account the 3 public holidays that fall within the period.
	Al Hardwick	ConocoPhillips Europe	14.03.2016	Register	Please register our interest as an Interested and Affected Party and provide us with further information during the EIA process (application form attached).	Thank you for your email. You have been added to our I&AP Database.
					In short, ConocoPhillips is one of the world's largest producers of LNG and we've been recently studying the potential gas demand growth in South Africa. I'd be very grateful if you could offer me further information or put me in touch with the project manager for the IPCSA project at Saldanha Bay. Our main interest is in the potential provision of a Gas Supply Agreement and integrated FSRU solution.	Thank you for your email. You have been added to our I&AP Database. Your service offerings have been passed on to the Project Team.
	Craig Vaughn	ConocoPhillips Europe	21.03.2016	Register	ConocoPhillips is the world's largest independent exploration & production company that is headquartered in Houston, Texas. Part of our value proposition includes the participation in numerous LNG projects across the globe (please see attached pdf). Our company has a long history of supplying LNG to the marketplace and we are interested in learning more about your future LNG needs in Saldanha Bay. Can you please consider sharing the contact of the individual whom I may discuss ideas F133 concerning future LNG supply arrangements?	Thank you for your email. You have been added to our I&AP Database. Your service offerings have been passed on to the Project Team.
	Anthony V Mlata	Cederberg Golfers Association	22.03.2016		Saldanha Bay Municipality has over the years transformed from an Agriculture and Fishing community to an Industrial and Manufacturing community. Yes, many benefits came but thousands of workers on farms and at sea lost their work, therefore increasing poverty and unemployment levels in historically disadvantaged towns. The building of Saldanha brought a new rush to the economy but also an influx of people from other provinces. This meant new phenomena erupted called competition. Workers from provinces with mines and industries were more successful as they complied with the minimum skills thrust. Yes, some individuals were sent on training but this didn't have a strong enough impact to the pressure the towns found itself in Three informal settlements grow and one came about as a direct result of Saldanha Steel. Immediately there was a shortage of housing and tremendous pressure on municipal infrastructure.	Noted.
				Climate Change	Considering the above IPCSA must also consider climate change and its impact.	Noted. Climate change is discussed in Chapter 10 of the EIA.
				Cumulative Impacts	Water is a severe scarcity in the country. Alternative water supplies to the plant must be considered. A Think tank between IPCSA and Saldanha Bay municipality must be established to consider alternative solutions.	Noted. Water supply is discussed further in Chapter 3 of the EIA.



			Socio-Economic Impacts	During the EIA stages, applicable skills needs must be identified throughout the different stages of construction and must a training development campaign be launched for individuals and SMME's within the area of jurisdiction.	Labour requirements are provided in Chapter 4 of the EIA, and management measures to enhance local employment are included in Chapter 10.	
			Socio-Economic Impacts	Plans with the municipality should be considered to address possible pressure on the municipal infrastructure, especially basic services. Consideration should be given to the current IDZ developments and its impact on the environment.	Pressure on social infrastructure and services is discussed in Chapter 10 of the EIA, and management measures are included.	
	Sagar Sharma	Daewoo International Corp.	23.03.2016	Register	Please can you send me the contact details of the different PIC's involved in the project stated below. We are interested and need assistance with the contact details?	Thank you for your email. You have been added to our I&AP Database. Your details have been passed on to the Project Team.
	Johann Bester	Thebe Investment Corporation	23.03.2016	Register	Please note the attached registration of interest from Thebe Investment Corporation.	Thank you for your email. You have been added to our I&AP Database.
	Alana Duffell-Canham	Cape Nature	24.03.2016	Impacts on Flora	The preferred as well as alternative sites have been mapped by the South African Vegetation Map as well as the vegetation maps compiled as part of the CAPE fine scale project as being covered by Saldanha Flats Strandveld. According to a more recent analysis (than that used for the NSBA 2011 listings) conducted by Cape Nature Saldanha Flats Strandveld should be considered as Endangered under criterion A1 (loss of habitat). A portion of the site has also been determined as Critical Biodiversity Area (CBA). The objective of the CBA is to maintain natural land, rehabilitate to natural or near natural and manage for no further degradation. Therefore any loss of natural vegetation within a CBA, especially vegetation which is considered to be endangered, is considered to have a high negative impact.	Thank you for your comment, a botanical specialist undertook an impact assessment as part of the EIA, the findings of which are presented in Chapter 10 of the EIA, and the Specialist Report has been included in Annex D.
				Impacts on Flora	Site alternative A (which we note is not preferred due to limitations on possible future expansion) is also not preferred by Cape Nature as development on this site would have a greater impact on ecological connectivity as it is directly south of an outcrop of Saldanha Limestone Strandveld which is of high conservation importance (which the botanical specialist has noted).	Noted.
				Impacts on Flora	We would like more detailed information on the impact of the powerline to Aurora substation. Several other power generation projects are proposing connection to Aurora substation and cumulative impacts on habitat, especially the Hopefield Sand Fynbos near the substation is of high concern. The main impact arising out of any new power line application is the need to create a servitude and access roads not only for construction of the power line but also for maintenance purposes. Power line routes should aim to use existing servitudes and access roads.	The transmission line from the Project Site to the Aurora Substation is now out of the scope of this EIA. Detailed information and impacts related to the powerline between the Project Site and Saldanha Steel are provided in Chapters 4 and 10 of the EIA.
				Impacts on Flora	Poor vegetation management under and in close proximity to power lines is one of the main causes of loss of biodiversity associated with power lines. Vegetation is often brush cut or mowed unnecessarily resulting in a loss of diversity over time. Long term management of access roads and servitudes must be addressed in the Environmental Management Programme.	Noted.
				Impacts on Flora	A substantial amount of the Critical Biodiversity Areas has already undergone or will be undergoing transformation as a result of development in the Saldanha Bay Municipality and it has become increasing important to conserve the more intact areas of natural vegetation. The applicants land has been impacted on by their own development and that of lease-holders. The applicant does still own some intact areas which are of high conservation importance and a trade-off for existing and future development should be made by conserving certain areas. A strategic, proactive approach to conservation will allow other areas to be made available for development. This should be further investigated as part of this application, especially as it seems that the applicant intends to expand the power plant in the future. Formal conservation (including having a management plan) of the two areas that were required to be conserved as part of the original authorisation for Saldanha Steel processing plant should also be encouraged.	Thank you for this suggestion. Saldanha Steel is aware of the transformation in the area due to development pressure and support the idea of a formal conservation management plant which will not only secure the conservation of natural areas but also assist (give guidance) in the planning of future development.
	Doretha Kotze	West Coast District Municipality	01.04.2016	Cumulative Impacts	The West Coast District Municipality takes note of the information contained in the Draft Scoping Report for the proposal. However, it is recommended that more information be provided on the following: - Cumulative impact on water resources taking into account all existing and proposed industrial developments at the Saldanha Port. - Disaster Risk Management	Further information around the cumulative impacts and disaster risk management has been provided in Chapter 10 of the EIA.
Eugene Mmbadi	Saldanha Bay Municipality	05.04.2016	Impacts on Flora	The negative cumulative impact on the Critical Biodiversity Area within the Saldanha Bay area due to development of industries and associated infrastructures is Saldanha Bay Municipality's priority concern. A detailed botanical study is required for further comments.	A Botanical study was undertaken as per the Terms of Reference in the Draft Scoping Report and the findings thereof are presented in Chapter 10 of the EIA, and the Specialist Report has been included in Annex D.	

				Waste Management	Storm water management and waste water discharge are of serious concern and should be discussed in detail.	Noted. More detail around storm water management and waste water discharge will be provided in the EIA and associated Environmental Management Plan.
				Cultural Heritage	Please inform the Environmental and Heritage Section of the Saldanha Bay Municipality on any Paleontological and Archaeological findings for our records.	Noted, this action will be included in the Environmental Management Plan.
				EIA Process	<p>The EIA Report must provide an adequate activity description of the following components of the proposed development:</p> <p>The coordinates of the proposed submersible pipeline (which will transport liquefied natural gas (LNG) or compressed natural gas (CNG) from the Port of Saldanha to the proposed facility). This must include the starting point, middle point and end point of the pipeline.</p> <p>1.1 The EIA Report must provide an adequate activity description of the following components of the proposed development:</p> <p>1.1.1 The coordinates of the proposed submersible pipeline (which will transport liquefied natural gas (LNG) or compressed natural gas (CNG) from the Port of Saldanha to the proposed facility). This must include the starting point, middle point and end point of the pipeline.</p> <p>1.1.2 The coordinates of the proposed combined cycle gas turbine (CCGT) power plant.</p> <p>1.1.3 The coordinates of the proposed transmission lines that will be developed from the proposed CCGT power plant to the Aurora and Blouwater substations. This must include the starting point, middle point and end point of the transmission lines.</p> <p>1.1.4 The route of the proposed pipeline and the property details of the affected farms.</p> <p>1.1.5 The property details of the affected farms in relation to the proposed transmission lines.</p> <p>1.1.6 The width of the road reserve of the proposed access road(s)."</p> <p>1.1.7 The estimated capacities of the fuel storage tanks and the chemical storage facilities.</p> <p>1.1.8 The total development footprint of the proposed CCGT power plant and associated infrastructure.</p>	Noted. The requested information has been included in Chapter 3 of EIA.
				EIA Process	<p>2.2 Applicable Listed Activities:</p> <p>2.2.1 GN No. R. 983 of 4 December 2014</p> <p>2.2.1.1 Given that the proposed development entails the clearance of approximately 45ha of indigenous vegetation and that Activity 15 of GN No. R. 984 of 4 December 2014 has been applied for; this Directorate is of the opinion that Activity 27 of Listing Notice 1 is not triggered by the proposed development.</p>	Refer to Chapter 5 of the EIA.
				EIA Process	2.2.1.2 It is noted that the proposed site has been previously used for agricultural activities. An indication of whether the proposed site has been used for agriculture on or after 1 April 1998 must be provided to determine whether Activity 28 of Listing Notice 1 is applicable.	Removed
				EIA Process	<p>2.2.2 GN No. R. 984 of 4 December 2014</p> <p>This Directorate is of the opinion that Activity 6 of GN No. R. 984 of 4 December 2014 is triggered by the proposed development and should be applied for. This is based on the fact that the proposed development requires an Atmospheric Emissions Licence (AEL) in terms of the National Environmental Management: Air Quality Act, 2004 (Act No. 39 of 2004) (NEM:AQA).</p>	This Activity has been included in Table 4.1 of the Final Scoping Report.

			<div>EIA Process</div> <div>2.2.3 GN No R. 985 of 4 December 2014 It is noted that Activity 12 of this listing notice has been included in the DSR. However. please note that the proposed development is not mapped as having any critically endangered or endangered ecosystem listed in terms of Section 52 of the National Environmental Management: Biodiversity Act, 2004 (Act No. 10 of 2004): National List of Ecosystems that are threatened and in need of protection (Government Gazette No. 34809 of 9 December 2011). As such. Activity 12 is not triggered by the proposed development.</div> <div>Removed</div>
			<div>Air Emission</div> <div>2.3 Legislative requirements: 2.3.1 It is noted that an AEL will be required in terms of NEM:AQA. Proof of submission of the AEL application to the licensing authority must be included in the EIA Report.</div> <div>Noted.</div>
			<div>Heritage</div> <div>2.3.2 Section 38 of the National Heritage Resources Act, 1999 (Act No. 25 of 1999) (NHRA) is applicable to the proposed development. It is uncertain whether Heritage Western Cape or the South African Heritage Resources Agency is the competent heritage resources authority. A Notice of Intent to Develop (NID) should have been submitted to the competent heritage resources authority when the DSR was released for comment and a NID should at least be submitted prior to the submission of the Scoping Report to the Department of Environmental Affairs (DEA). In terms of section 38(8) of the NHRA DEA must ensure that the relevant heritage authority's requirements in terms of a heritage assessment are fulfilled. The NID together with the DSR will enable the competent heritage resources authority to provide an indication of their heritage requirements and to determine whether the Terms of Reference for the Heritage Impact Assessment is sufficient.</div> <div>Noted. The Scoping Report, together with a NID was submitted to Heritage Western Cape. Comment on the NID is included in the Comments and Responses Report.</div>
			<div>Technical</div> <div>2.4 Services: 2.4.1 Confirmation that the Local Authority has sufficient, spare and unallocated capacity to provide solid waste removal and disposal and any other services required for the proposed development, must be provided in the EIA Report.</div> <div>The Project will not require the services of the Local Authority, as described in Chapter 3 of the EIA.</div>
			<div>Technical</div> <div>2.4.2 It is noted that water for the operational phase of the proposed development will be sourced from annual precipitation and stored in water storage tanks. Given the existing drought in the West Coast Region, it is recommended that alternative water supply options be investigated.</div> <div>Noted. Water supply is discussed further in Chapter 3 of the EIA.</div>
			<div>EIA Process</div> <div>2.5 Impact assessment: 2.5.1 It is noted that a pipeline will be developed from the Port of Saldanha to the proposed CCGT power plant and that possible mooring or berthing facilities may be required. The following potential impacts must therefore be included in the list of impacts to be assessed in the EIA Report: 2.5.1.1 The potential impacts related to marine traffic; 2.5.1.2 The potential impacts related to marine flora and fauna; 2.5.1.3 The potential impacts related to the offloading of products; and 2.5.1.4 The potential impacts related to the development of the submersible pipeline.</div> <div>The battery limits of this specific EIA focusses on the on-land (terrestrial) infrastructure. Proposed infrastructure related to mooring and berthing, and the impacts associated with these, will be the subject of a separate EIA.</div>
			<div>EIA Process</div> <div>2.5.2 The potential risks associated with the proposed development must be identified and assessed.</div> <div>The health and safety risks, and consequences associated with an unplanned event are discussed in Chapter 10 of the EIA.</div>
			<div>EIA Process</div> <div>2.5.3 Given that there are at least two other EIA processes being undertaken for gas turbine power plants within close proximity to the proposed site (i.e. on Portion 1 of Farm Uyekraal No. 189, Saldanha and on Portion of the Remainder of Farm Langeberg No. 188, Saldanha Bay), the potential cumulative impacts of the proposed development in relation to other electricity generation projects must be identified and assessed.</div> <div>The cumulative impacts associated with the Project are discussed in Chapter 10 of the EIA.</div>
			<div>Technical</div> <div>2.6 General: 2.6.1 Given that the Aurora substation is anticipated to receive the additional electricity, confirmation must be provided by ESKOM whether the Aurora substation would require any upgrades. This must be included in the EIA Report.</div> <div>Permission to tie into or upgrade existing Eskom infrastructure will be the subject of specific agreements between the relevant parties. These agreements have not been finalised and are not included in this EIA.</div>

	Thorsten Aab	Directorate: Waste Management	06.04.2016	Waste Management	The DSR indicates that very little waste is expected to be generated through the use of CNG and LNG as fuel source for the gas turbines. Although the volume of general and hazardous waste that will be generated and stored at the CCGT facility would not require a waste management licence, the applicant's attention is drawn to his "general duty of care" as prescribed in Section 28 of the National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (Act No. 107 of 1998) to ensure that storage of waste does not impact on the environment.	Noted, a waste management plan will be developed for the Project and will be included in the EMPr. The disposal of waste will be carried out in accordance with the relevant legislation. All solid wastes generated will be disposed of at licensed landfill sites, for general and/ or hazardous waste streams.
				Waste Management	As per comment 2.4.2 above, alternative water sources (e.g. the desalination of sea water) for use during the power generation process must be considered and assessed during the EIA phase.	Noted. Water supply is discussed further in Chapter 3 of the EIA.
				Waste Management	The DSR indicates that a wastewater treatment and water reclamation plant will be constructed during phase 1 of the proposed development. The EIA Report must provide further details on the treatment and reclamation plant (e.g. development footprint, location and coordinates, design capacity, effluent disposal, etc.).	Noted, this is described further in Chapter 3 of the EIA.
	Peter Harmse	Directorate: Air Quality Management	06.04.2016	Air and Noise Emissions	Noise and dust management: It is anticipated that dust and exhaust emissions will be generated during the construction and operational phase of the proposed development. which could potentially result in significant icant biophysical impacts. DEA gazetted the National Dust Control Regulations on 1 November 2013 (GN No. R. 827) in terms of NEM:AQA. which must be complied with. These regulations prohibit a person f rom conducting any activity in such a way as to give rise to dust in such quantities and concentrations that the dust. or dust fall, may have a detrimental effect on the environment. including health.	The EMPr contains dust management measures and all contractors will be obligated to comply with the EMPr during construction, operation and decommissioning.
				Air and Noise Emissions	Noise generated from the construction and operation of the proposed development must comply with the Western Cape Noise Control Regulations (Provincial Notice 200/2013) of 20 June 2013.	The EMPr contains noise management measures which will comply with local by laws and legislation.
				Air and Noise Emissions	Odour emission impact management: In terms of Section 35(2) of NEM:AQA. the applicant must take all reasonable steps to prevent the emission of any offensive odour caused by any activity at the CCGT plant.	Noted, it is not anticipated that the Project will cause offensive odours.
				Air and Noise Emissions	Air emission impact management: It is expected that possible emissions to air from a gas turbine facility would include carbon dioxide, water vapour. carbon monoxide, oxides of nitrogen, and minor emissions of metals and metal compounds and organics. Other emissions of air pollutants are expected from gas venting during commissioning. maintenance shutdowns and from process vents. The Air Quality Management Study must identify appropriate management and mitigation measures to address the emission sources from the proposed CCGT plant. The Air Quality Management Study must further address impacts associated with engine emissions from construction and operational traffic.	Noted, an Air Quality Study was undertaken as part of the EIA. The findings thereof are presented in Chapter 10 of the EIA and the Specialist Report is included in Annex D.
				Air and Noise Emissions	Atmospheric emission listed activities: The proposed development triggers the following atmospheric emission listed activity identified in GN No. 893. promulgated in terms of Section 21 of NEM:AQA. being Category 1 (Combustion Installations). Subcategory 1.4 (Gas Combustion Installations) which is described as "Gas combustion (including gas turbines burning natural gas) used primarily for steam raising or electricity generation" and is applicable to "A// installations with design capacity equal to or greater than 50MW heat input per unit, based on the lower calorific value of the fuel used".	Noted.

			Air and Noise Emissions	The proposed development may also include the storage of petroleum products. It should be noted that Subcategory 2.4 (Storage and Handling of Petroleum Products) is applicable to "A// permanent immobile liquid storage facilities at a single site with a combined storage capacity of greater than 1 000 cubic meters". The EIA Report must indicate the petroleum storage capacity of the CCGT plant to determine whether Subcategory 2.4 of GN No. 893 is triggered by the proposed development.	Noted. This is described further in Chapter 3 of the EIA.	
			Air and Noise Emissions	The design and operation of the CCGT plant must comply with the Minimum Emission Standard as listed under the above-mentioned subcategories.	Noted.	
	Department of Environmental Affairs and Development Planning	06.04.2016	Technical	General: Section 3.8.3 of the DSR (technology alternatives) states that there are two types of gas fired power plants, being open-cycle and combined cycle gas turbine plants. The heading however refers to "Open-cycle vs Closed-cycle Gas Turbines". Although it is understood to be a typographical error and should read " Open-cycle vs Combined cycle Gas Turbines", it should be noted that all three turbine types (i.e. open, closed and combined cycle) exist and should be comparatively assessed.	Noted. The typographical error has been corrected. Closed-cycle technology is not generally used for this kind of Gas-fired Power Plant (it is usually used in conjunction with an external heat source, such as a nuclear reactor) and has not been included in the assessment. This assessment was undertaken by ArcelorMittal and IPCSA when selecting the technology alternative.	
			Technical	It is noted that dry/air cooling is the preferred alternative for the cooling system of the gas turbine plant. However, dry/air cooling is less efficient than the once-through and wet cooling systems, thus resulting in greater atmospheric emissions. The EIA Report should comparatively assess all identified cooling system alternatives and also investigate other cooling system alternatives, e.g. hybrid cooling.	Your comment is noted. The use of dry-cooling has been selected as the preferred alternative due to the significant concerns relating to water use and discharge of water/brine into the sensitive marine environment in Saldanha Bay. Further investigation into the hybrid cooling option will be undertaken.	
	Zayed Brown	Directorate: Pollution and Chemicals Management	06.04.2016	EIA Process	This Directorate has no comments on the DSR and awaits the EIA Report to provide detailed comment.	Noted.
	Coenrad Agenbach	Directorate of Environmental Affairs : Integrated Environmental Authorisation	05.04.2016	Scoping Report	This Department has the following comments on the application: i. Please ensure that all relevant listed activities are applied for, are specific and it can be linked to the development activity or infrastructure as described in the project description.	Please see included in Table 4.1 of the Final Scoping Report.
				EIA Process	ii. With regards to GN R.985 Activities 2, 4 and 12, written comments from relevant authorities must be obtained and submitted to this Department confirming their applicability to the proposed development. In addition, a graphical representation of the proposed development within the respective geographical areas must be provided.	Written comments will be requested from the relevant Departments as required and submitted with the EIA. See above comments from DEA&DP.
				EIA Process	iii. If the activities applied for in the application form differ from those mentioned in the final SR, an amended application form must be submitted. Please note that the Department's application form template has been amended and can be downloaded from the following link <a href="https://www.environment.gov.za/documents/forms">https://www.environment.gov.za/documents/forms</a> .	Please see the updated application form pages 8 - 10 attached to the cover letter.
				EIA Process	iv. Please ensure that all issues raised and comments received during the circulation of the SR from registered I&APs and organs of state which have jurisdiction in respect of the proposed activity are adequately addressed in the Final SR. Proof of correspondence with the various stakeholders must be included in the Final SR. Should you be unable to obtain comments, proof should be submitted to the Department of the attempts that were made to obtain comments. The Public Participation Process must be conducted in terms of Regulation 39, 40, 41, 42, 43 & 44 of the EIA Regulations 2014.	Please see all comments made on the Scoping Report included in Annex B.

				EIA Process	v. Further to the above, this Department requires comments from this Department's Biodiversity and Conservation Directorate, the Climate Change Directorate as well as the Air Quality Directorate, and the Department of Energy.	The following individuals from each of these Departments have been included on the Stakeholder Database: Xola Mkefe - Coastal Biodiversity Conservations - Director Department of Environmental Affairs : Oceans and Coasts Debra Ramalope - Climate Change - Department of Environmental Affairs Vumile Senene - Air Quality Management - Department of Environmental Affairs Lerato Moja - Air Quality Management - Department of Environmental Affairs Dr. Wolsey Barnard - Acting Director General - Department of Energy Fuad Allie - Regional Director - Department of Energy
				EIA Process	vi. In accordance with Appendix 2 of the EIA Regulations 2014, the details of - (i) the EAP who prepared the report; and (ii) the expertise of the EAP to carry out Scoping and Environmental Impact assessment procedures; must be submitted.	Please see included in Box 1.2 and Annex A of the Scoping Report.
				EIA Process	vii. This Department recommends that a specialist study investigates and assesses the climate change risks associated with the proposed development.	Please see the Terms of Reference included in Table 8.1.
				EIA Process	viii. This Department recommends that a transport impact study be done.	Please see the Terms of Reference included in Table 8.1.
				EIA Process	ix. The SR must include an assessment of the risk of transporting, storing and processing of dangerous goods on site, including gas, petroleum, etc.	Please see the Terms of Reference included in Table 8.1.
				EIA Process	x. The SR must assess the impacts of use of water on site (sourcing, treating, disposing etc.)	Noted.
				EIA Process	xi. The SR must assess the impacts on Air Quality in the area.	As per the Plan of Study for EIA we have identified Air Quality and a specialist study (see Table 8.1 for the Scope of Work).
				EIA Process	xii. Based on the above, and in accordance with Appendix 2 of the EIA Regulations 2014, the final SR must include a detailed assessment of the various alternatives investigated to determine the preferred alternatives that will be further assessed in the EIAR.	Please see Location Alternatives Environmental Impact Identification and Preliminary Assessment in Table 3.1
				EIA Process	xiii. All comments raised by Interested and Affected Parties must be responded to.	See Comments and Responses Report included in Annex B.
				EIA Process	xiv. You are further reminded that the final SR to be submitted to this Department must comply with all the requirements in terms of the scope of assessment and content of scoping reports in accordance with Appendix 2 and Regulation 21(1) of the EIA Regulations, 2014.	Noted. See attached in Table 1.2.
				EIA Process	xv. Further note that in terms of Regulation 45 of the EIA Regulations 2014, this application will lapse if the applicant fails to meet any of the timeframes prescribed in terms of these Regulations, unless an extension has been granted in terms of Regulation 3(7).	Noted.
				Comments Received on Final Scoping Report		
	M. Ramakulukusha	Department of Environmental Affairs: Oceans and Coasts	27.05.2016	Alternatives	The Department acknowledges that total independence on renewable energy is not feasible to meet all the energy demands due to the base load power generation capacity. However, the Department encourages an energy mix of gas powered and renewable sources to support the proposed power plant.	Refer to Chapter 4 of the EIA for more information around Project Alternatives.
				Alternatives	The preferred dry/air cooling technology uses less water as compared to wet cooling but requires high amounts of Compressed Natural Gas (CNG) and Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG) and that has implications on transportation trips, air emissions and time spent by the vessel/ship on the marine environment. The applicant must therefore consider an energy mix of renewable energy and natural gas since that will reduce negative impacts associated with the dry/air cooling technology while meeting the base load energy capacity requirements.	Buildings will be designed such that the roofs can be populated by solar PV panels. Available land area is limited for renewable power generation, as such the only viable option is a small capacity PV array. The advantages and disadvantages of wet and dry cooling are described in Table 4.4 in Chapter 4 (Cooling Technology Options).
				Alternatives	An investigation of the viability of renewable and gas energy generation mix for supporting the proposed power plant must be undertake and incorporated in the report. The levelised cost must be taken into consideration when assessing the energy mix alternative.	Refer to Chapter 4 of the EIA for more information around Project Alternatives. The need and desirability of the project is driven by the need for baseload energy to support AMSS. Renewable energy cannot offer a baseload option that is required without being outside of the cost parameters that make the project viable.



			Marine Ecology	Potential impacts on the marine environmental must be considered if the vessel/ship carrying imported CNG and LNG will be used to supply the required amount natural gas to the proposed power station. The anticipated frequency of supplying imported natural gas and potential risks related to spills must also be included.	This EIA is for the CCGT gas-fired power plant and gas pipeline only and does not include the marine component. It is anticipated that potential impact on the marine environment will be considered as part of the Department of Energy gas to power project. The Department of Energy (DoE) has developed a 20-year energy plan for South Africa, the Integrated Resources Plan 2010-2030 (IRP 2010), which encourages the participation of independent power producers (IPPs) in electricity generation in South Africa. The Independent Power Producers (IPP) Office was established by the DoE, the National Treasury and the Development Bank of Southern Africa (DBSA) to facilitate the involvement of IPPs in the generation of electricity. It is currently intended that 3126 MW of new generation capacity will be generated from natural gas. For the Gas IPP Procurement Programme, the DoE through the IPP Office has, in collaboration with Transnet, developed an approach to facilitate the import of LNG to allow for the development of medium- to long-term gas power plants outside of the port boundaries. This EIA therefore forms a separate application by a private company for gas power plants and related infrastructure near the Port.
			Impact on Flora	A map showing proposed structures overlying areas of high and low environmental sensitivities must be included as part of the report.	An orthophoto showing the proposed site and the area of high conservation concern is included in Figure 6.5 and Figure 6.6 shows the Critical Biodiversity Areas close to the Project
			EIA Process	The proposed development has a potential to impact on coastal users access to costal public property. The applicant must therefore consider Section 13 of the ICM at all stages of the proposed development.	Noted.
				There are Regulations governing the use of a vehicle in the coastal zone. For further clarity, please contact Mr. S Mbethe: <a href="mailto:smbethe@environment.gov.za">smbethe@environment.gov.za</a> , Tel. ( 021) 819 2508	Noted.
Mr Mxolisi Dlamuka	Heritage Western Cape	06.05.2016	Cultural Heritage	You are hereby notified that, since there is reason to believe that the proposed gas turbines and associated electrical infrastructure will impact on heritage resources, HWC requires that a Heritage Impact Assessment (HIA) that satisfies the provisions of section 38(3) of the NHRA be submitted. This HIA must have specific reference to the following : - Impacts to archaeological heritage resources - Impacts to palaeontological heritage resources	ACO has been appointed to complete an HIA.
			Cultural Heritage	This required HIA must have an integrated set of recommendations	Noted
			Cultural Heritage	The comments of relevant registered conservation bodies and the relevant Municipality must be requested and included in the HIA where provided. Proof of these requests must be supplied.	Noted, theses will be included in the HIA.
Lana Ignjatović	Leads to Business	19.07.2016	Cultural Heritage	Please would you register me as an interested party in the above mentioned EIA process. We are interested in the project once the EA has been issued, and would like to follow the process. We will not be making any comments for or against the proposed project.	Thank you for your email. You have been added to our I&AP Database.
Thabile Sangweni	Department of Environmental Affairs	16.05.2016	Scoping Acceptance	The draft EIAR must provide an assessment of the impacts and mitigation measures for each of the listed activities applied for.	Impacts and mitigation measures for the listed activities can be seen in Chapters 10 and 11 of the draft EIR.
			Listed Activities	The listed activities in the Final Scoping Report and the application form do not correspond. The listed activities represented in the EIAR and the application form must be the same and correct. An amended application form must be submitted to this Department to this effect.	An updated application form will be submitted to the Department with the Final EIA Report.
			Listed Activities	The EAP must specify and list the relevant sub regulations, and tell why they are applicable and link it to the project description.	The relevant regulations and sub regulations applicable to the project are provided in Chapter 5 of the EIA.
			Listed Activities	It is noted that activities under GN R 985 are being applied for. This Department requires confirmation of all the sub items as listed in the activities of GNR 985, as well as the geographical areas. Confirmation from the Western Cape Department of Environmental Affairs and Development Planning must be obtained on the applicability of these activities. Furthermore, a graphical representation of the proposed development within the respective geographical areas and assessment of the significance of impacts on these areas must be provided.	Activities 2 and 4 are relevant under GN 985. These activities have been presented in the Project Description and layout plan and are assessed as part of the Impact Assessment.
			Technical Details table	The EIAR must provide the technical details for the proposed facility in a table format as well as their description and/or dimensions. A sample for the minimum information required is listed under point 2 of the EIA information required for gas facilities below.	Included at the start of the revised EIA Report.

			Coordinates	The EIAr must provide the four corner coordinate points for the proposed development site (note that if the site has numerous bend points, at each bend point coordinates must be provided) as well as the start, middle and end point of all linear activities .	Provided in Chapter 3.
			Site Layout Plan	<p>vii. The EIAr must clearly indicate the following:</p> <p>The envisioned area for the proposed facility; i.e. placing of all associated infrastructure should be mapped at an appropriate scale.</p> <p>Areas of the facilities to be utilised during the different phases of the operation. Indicate the power output for all phases of the development.</p> <p>The preferred layout and length of the 132kV power line.</p> <p>Description of all associated infrastructure. This description must include, but is not limited to the following:</p> <p>};:- Power lines;</p> <p>};:- Internal roads infrastructure;</p> <p>};:- Pipelines;</p> <p>};:- All supporting onsite infrastructure such as laydown area, guard house and control room etc. and;</p> <p>};:- All necessary details regarding all possible locations and sizes of the proposed satellite substation and the main substation .</p>	The EIAr includes of this information in Chapter 3 of the report.
			Air Quality	<p>The assessment of impacts on air quality in the EIAr as well as the Air Quality Specialist Study must include the following:</p> <p>Reference to emission concentrations as stipulated in the Minimum Emission Standard.</p> <p>Suitable abatement technology to be used for point source emissions must be considered and detailed in terms of availability and control efficient.</p> <p>A compliance and road map with provincial and national regulations on dust and noise.</p> <p>A compliance road map on the design and operation of the Gas-Fired Independent Power Plant with the Minimum Emission Standard.</p> <p>Recent (2013 to 2016) Air Quality Emission results of the area.</p> <p>The following Section 21 listed activities are triggered by the activity and mitigation measures must be addressed in the EIAr:</p> <p>}-&gt; Subcategory 1.2: Liquid Fuel Combustion Installations;</p> <p>}-&gt; Subcategory 1.4: Gas Combustion Installations;</p> <p>}-&gt; Subcategory 2.4: Storage and Handling of Petroleum products; and,</p> <p>}-&gt; Any additional activity which may arise in the near future .</p>	The Air Quality Specialist Study can be found in Annex D and the impact assessment in Chapter 10. Mitigation measures are included in Section 11 of the report.
			Offset	The Department requires confirmation , based on the botanical assessment conducted, from the specialist and Cape Nature that an offset is not required as part of the project. Should an off-set be required, it must be negotiated with Cape Nature. The offset must investigate the cumulative loss of species from the area, and must be finalised, agreed to and be included within the draft EIAr.	No biodiversity offset is required as per the botanical assessment undertaken which can be found in Annex D of the EIAr. Comment in this regard has been received from Cape Nature during the Draft EIA Report comment period and in included in Annex B.

			Specialist Input	<p>The following specialist studies have been identified to be conducted as part of the environmental impact assessment report and will be conducted prior to the submission of the draft EIAr for review and comment:</p> <p>}-&gt; Air Quality;  }-&gt; Noise;  }-&gt; Flora;  }-&gt; Fauna;  }-&gt; Heritage;  }-&gt; Quantitative Risk Assessment;  }-&gt; Climate Change Risk;  }-&gt; Socio-Economic;  }-&gt; Cumulative impact study; and,  }-&gt; Transport impact assessment.</p>	These specialist studies have been undertaken and are detailed in Annex D of the EIAr. Where applicable, cumulative impacts have been addressed by the specialists and are included in Chapter 10 of the report.
			Commenting Authorities	This Department requires comments from the Department of Water and Sanitation (from the Impact Management and Resource Management Directorates) ; the Department of Environmental Affairs: Air Quality Management as well as the Department of Environmental Affairs: Oceans and Coast Directorate which must be included in the EIAr.	These authorities are included on our database and will be notified of the availability of the Draft EIA report for comment. Comments were received during the Scoping Phase from the DEA: Oceans and Coast Directorate.
			Dangerous Goods	The EIAr must assess the impacts of storing and handling of the preferred fuels for Phase 1 and 2 of the project and must include specialist assessments. This must also include a risk assessment of the storage and handling of the dangerous goods.	A Quantitative Risk Assessment on the pipeline and the storage of LPG was undertaken and is included in Annex D. The impact assessment is included in Chapter 10 of the EIA Report.
			Water Requirements	<p>It is noted that water for the operational phase of the development will be sourced from annual precipitation and stored in storage tanks. However, alternative water supply options must be investigated.</p>	Please see Chapter 4 for a discussion on alternative water sources. The Project has relooked at the water requirements and it was determined that additional water may be required, particularly in dry years. In order to address this an additional small sea water pipeline has been included in the pipeline servitude. This water would be desalinated in a Reverse Osmosis plant and will be done using a zero liquid discharge process. The only discharge required will be solid waste.
			Storage of Dangerous Goods	The EIAr must assess the risks associated with the storage of dangerous goods. The risk of the possibility of pollution to surface (hydrological) and groundwater (hydrogeological) systems and flows must also be assessed. The risk assessment must make recommendations into the emergency preparedness and spill response plans.	Standard mitigations measures for the management of storm water on site have been detailed in Section 11. A risk assessment has been undertaken as included in Annex D and the Client's emergency response plan will be updated to incorporate the gas-fired power plant.
			Water Use	The EIAr must assess the impacts of use of water on site (sourcing, treating, disposing etc.).	Chapter 4 addresses water sourcing. No impacts are anticipated as a result of water treatment and no water disposal to the environment is envisaged.
			Specialist Input	The EIAr must assess all identified impacts including traffic and geotechnical impacts.	A traffic impact assessment has been undertaken and the specialist report is attached in Annex D .
			Peer reviews	<p>Should in-house specialists be used for any specialist study, then the specialist study must be peer reviewed by external specialists. The format of the peer-review must address the following:</p> <p>}-&gt; Acceptability of the ToRs  }-&gt; Is the methodology clearly explained and acceptable  }-&gt; Evaluate the validity of the findings (review data evidence)  }-&gt; Discuss the mitigation measures and recommendations  }-&gt; Evaluate the appropriateness of the reference literature  }-&gt; Is the article well-written and easy to understand?  }-&gt; Identify any short comings</p>	A peer review has been undertaken for the socio-economic, climate change and risk assessment studies in order to meet the objectives as detailed here. The peer review reports have been included with the relevant specialist studies in Annex D.
			CRR	All comments raised by Interested and Affected Parties must be responded to.	All comments received from stakeholders are included in the Comments and Response Report and have been responded to.
			CRR	The EIAr must also include a comments and response report in accordance with Appendix 2 h (iii) of the EIA Regulations, 2014.	This is included in Annex B of the Draft EIA Report.

			EIA Process	The EIAr must include the detail inclusive of the PPP in accordance with Regulation 41 of the EIA Regulations.	The PPP has been undertaken in accordance with Regulation 41 and is detailed in Chapter 8 of the Draft EIR.
			Decommissioning	Details of the future plans for the site and infrastructure after decommissioning in 20-30 years and the possibility of upgrading the proposed infrastructure to more advanced technologies.	Decommissioning activities are detailed in Chapter 3 of the report.
			Services	Information on services required on the site, e.g. sewage, refuse removal, water and electricity. Who will supply these services and has an agreement and confirmation of capacity been obtained? Proof of these agreements must be provided.	Service provision to the site is detailed in Chapter 3 of the EIAr. No water or electricity will be required from service providers or the municipality. A sewage treatment plant will be developed on site and sludge generated as a solid waste stream. Domestic and hazardous waste will need to be removed from the site. A registered contractor will disposed of waste at a licenced waste site. Agreements will need to be put in place with the waste service providers on approval of the project and prior to construction.
			Need and Desirability	The EIAr must provide a detailed description of the need and desirability, not only providing motivation on the need for clean energy in South Africa of the proposed activity. The need and desirability must also indicate if the proposed development is needed in the region and if the current proposed location is desirable for the proposed activity compared to other sites.	Need and desirability for the project are addressed in Chapter 2 of the report.
			Site Layout Plan	<p>A copy of the final site layout map and alternatives. All available biodiversity information must be used in the finalisation of the layout map. Existing infrastructure must be used as far as possible e.g. roads. The layout map must indicate the following :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Positions of the gas turbines, waste water treatment and water reclamation plant, fuel storage tanks, water storage reservoir and tanks, water and gas supply pipelines;</li><li>• Permanent laydown area footprint;</li><li>• Internal roads indicating width (construction period width and operation period width) and with numbered sections between the other site elements which they serve (to make commenting on sections possible);</li><li>• Wetlands, drainage lines, rivers, stream and water crossing of roads and cables indicating the type of bridging structures that will be used;</li><li>• The location of sensitive environmental features on site e.g. CBAs, heritage sites, wetlands, drainage lines etc. that will be affected by the facility and its associated infrastructure ;</li><li>• Substation(s) and/or transformer(s) sites including their entire footprint;</li><li>• Connection routes (including pylon positions) to the distribution/transmission network;</li><li>• All existing infrastructure on the site, especially roads;</li><li>• Buffer areas;</li><li>• Buildings, including accommodation; and</li><li>• All "no-go" areas.</li></ul>	A Site Layout is included in Chapter 3 of this report and in Annex C. All biodiversity information was used in the finalisation of the pipeline routing and the location of the power plant on the site.
			Sensitivity Map	xxv. An environmental sensitivity map indicating environmental sensitive areas and features identified during the EIA process.	The biodiversity sensitivity maps are provided in Section 10 of the EIAr
			Site Layout Plan	xxvi. A map combining the final layout map superimposed (overlain) on the environmental sensitivity map.	Maps included in Chapter 3 and Annex C of the Report.

			Shapefile	<p>xxvii. A shapefile of the preferred development layout footprint must be submitted to this Department. The shapefile must be created using the Hartebeesthoek 94 Datum and the data should be in Decimal Degree Format using the WGS 84 Spheroid. The shapefile must include at a minimum the following extensions i.e. .shp; .shx; .dbf; .prj; and, .xml (Metadata file) . If specific symbology was assigned to the file, then the .avl and/or the .lyr file must also be included. Data must be mapped at a scale of 1:10 000 (please specify if an alternative scale was used). The metadata must include a description of the base data used for digitizing. The shapefile must be submitted in a zip file using the EIA application reference number as the title. The shape file must be submitted to:</p> <p>Postal Address: Department of Environmental Affairs Private Bag X447 Pretoria 0001</p> <p>Physical address: Environment House 473 Steve Biko Road Pretoria</p> <p>For Attention: Muhammad Essop Integrated Environmental Authorisations Strategic Infrastructure Developments Telephone Number: (012) 399 9406 Email Address: MEssop@environment.gov.za</p>	A shapefile will be generated and submitted with the Final EIAr.
				The Environmental Management Programme (EMPr) to be submitted as part of the EIAr must include the following :	
			Recommendations	All recommendations and mitigation measures recorded in the EIAr and the specialist studies conducted.	These are detailed in Chapter 12 of the report.
			Final Layout Map	The final site layout map.	Included in Chapter 12.
			Final Layout Map	Measures as dictated by the final site layout map and micro-siting.	Included in Chapter 12.
			Sensitivity Map	An environmental sensitivity map indicating environmental sensitive areas and features identified during the EIA process.	The biodiversity sensitivity maps are provided in Chapter 10 of the EIAr and in Annex C.
			Final Layout Map	A map combining the final layout map superimposed (overlain) on the environmental sensitivity map.	Maps included in Annex C.
			Alien Invasive Management Plan	An alien invasive management plan to be implemented during construction and operation of the facility. The plan must include mitigation measures to reduce the invasion of alien species and ensure that the continuous monitoring and removal of alien species is undertaken.	These are detailed in Chapter 12 of the report.
			Plant Rescue and Protection Plan	A plant rescue and protection plan which allows for the maximum transplant of conservation important species from areas to be transformed. This plan must be compiled by a vegetation specialist familiar with the site and be implemented prior to commencement of the construction phase.	These are detailed in Chapter 12 of the report.
			Re-vegetation and Rehabilitation Plan	A re-vegetation and habitat rehabilitation plan to be implemented during the construction and operation of the facility. Restoration must be undertaken as soon as possible after completion of construction activities to reduce the amount of habitat converted at any one time and to speed up the recovery to natural habitats.	These are detailed in Chapter 12 of the report.
			Open Space Management	An open space management plan to be implemented during the construction and operation of the facility.	These are detailed in Chapter 12 of the report.
			Traffic Management	A traffic management plan for the site access roads to ensure that no hazards would result from the increased truck traffic and that traffic flow would not be adversely impacted. This plan must include measures to minimize impacts on local commuters e.g. limiting construction vehicles travelling on public roadways during the morning and late afternoon commute time and avoid using roads through densely populated built-up areas so as not to disturb existing retail and commercial operations.	These are detailed in Chapter 12 of the report.

			Stormwater Management	A storm water management plan to be implemented during the construction and operation of the facility. The plan must ensure compliance with applicable regulations and prevent off-site migration of contaminated storm water or increased soil erosion. The plan must include the construction of appropriate design measures that allow surface and subsurface movement of water along drainage lines so as not to impede natural surface and subsurface flows. Drainage measures must promote the dissipation of storm water run-off.	These are detailed in Chapter 12 of the report.
			Erosion Management	An erosion management plan for monitoring and rehabilitating erosion events associated with the facility . Appropriate erosion mitigation must form part of this plan to prevent and reduce the risk of any potential erosion.	These are detailed in Chapter 12 of the report.
			Monitoring	An effective monitoring system to detect any leakage or spillage of all hazardous substances during their transportation, handling, use and storage. This must include precautionary measures to limit the possibility of oil and other toxic liquids from entering the soil or storm water systems.	There are detailed in Chapter 12 of the report and in the Risk Assessment in Annex D.
			Impact	Measures to protect hydrological features such as streams, rivers, pans, wetlands , dams and their catchments, and other environmental sensitive areas from construction impacts including the direct or indirect spillage of pollutants.	These are detailed in Chapter 12 of the report.
			Air Quality	An air quality management plan.	Air Quality management measures are detailed in Chapter 12 of the report.
			Emergency	Emergency preparedness response plan.	ArcelorMittal Saldanha Steel has an existing Emergency Response Procedure. This will be utilised and updated to be relevant to the proposed power plant. Measures identified in the EMPr related to emergency procedures will be incorporated.
			Site Layout Plan	The EAP must provide the final detailed Site Layout Plan as well as the final EMPr for approval with the final EIAr as this Department needs to make a decision on the EA, EMPr and Layout Plan.	These are detailed in Chapters 3 and 12 of the report.
			Cumulative Impacts	The EIAr must include a cumulative impact assessment of the facility since there are other similar facilities in and around the proposed site as well as in the region. The specialist studies as outlined in the PoSEIA which is incorporated as part of the SR must also assess the facility in terms of potential cumulative impacts.	Cumulative impacts have been assessed in Chapter 10 of the EIAr where relevant to the project influence.
			Listed Activities	Please ensure that all the relevant Listing Notice activities are applied for, that the Listing Notice activities applied for are specific and that they can be linked to the development activity or infrastructure in the project description.	This is addressed in Chapter 5 of the EIAr.
			Scoping Acceptance	You are hereby reminded that should the EIAr fail to comply with the requirements of this acceptance letter, the project will be refused in accordance with Regulation 24(1)(b) of the EIA Regulations, 2014 .	Noted
			EIA Process	The applicant is hereby reminded to comply with the requirements of Regulation 45 with regard to the time period allowed for complying with the requirements of the Regulations, and Regulations 43 and 44 with regard to the allowance of a comment period for interested and affected parties on all reports submitted to the competent authority for decision-making. The reports referred to are listed in Regulation 43(1).	Noted
			Heritage	Furthermore, it must be reiterated that, should an application for Environmental Authorisation be subject to the provisions of Chapter 11, Section 38 of the National Heritage Resources Act, Act 25 of 1999, then this Department will not be able to make nor issue a decision in terms of your application for Environmental Authorisation pending a letter from the pertinent heritage authority categorically stating that the application fulfils the requirements of the relevant heritage resources authority as described in Chapter II, Section 38(8) of the National Heritage Resources Act, Act 25 of 1999. Comments from SAHRA and/or the provincial department of heritage must be provided in the EIAr.	A response from the Heritage Authority has been received and is included in Annex B.
			Final EIAr Submission	You are requested to submit two (2) electronic copies (CD/DVD) and two (2) hard copies of the EIAr to the Department as per Regulation 23(1) of the EIA Regulations, 2014.	Two electronic and two hard copies of the Final EIA Report will be submitted to the Department.



	Saldanha Steel Gas Fired Power Plant					
	Comments and Responses Report: EIA Phase					
	Name	Organisation	Date	Comment Type	Comment	Response 1
Comments Received during Draft EIA Phase						
	Alana Duffell-Canham	Cape Nature	08.08.2016	Power Plant	As stated in our previous letter on the Draft Scoping Report, the preferred as well as alternative sites have been mapped by the South African Vegetation Map as well as the vegetation maps compiled as part of the CAPE fine-scale project as being covered by Saldanha Flats Strandveld. According to a more recent analysis (than that used for the NSBA 2011 listings) conducted by CapeNature Saldanha Flats Strandveld should be considered as Endangered under criterion A1 (loss of habitat) as less than 35% of the original extent of this vegetation type is now remaining. A portion of the site has also been determined as Critical Biodiversity Area (CBA). The objective of the CBA is to maintain natural land, rehabilitate to natural or near natural and manage for no further degradation. Therefore any loss of natural vegetation within a CBA, especially vegetation which is considered to be Endangered, is considered to have a high negative impact and should require a biodiversity offset if development is approved. The botanical specialist confirmed the presence of Saldanha Flats Strandveld on the power plant site. He did however, also confirm that the vegetation on site has become very degraded and only approximately 25 percent of the species that would have originally occurred on site are still present. The impact of the proposed power plant on loss of Endangered habitat is therefore considered to be less than if the vegetation had been in better condition and CapeNature is of the opinion that a biodiversity offset is not required for the power plant site. We trust however, that Saldanha Steel will be willing to participate in a strategic offset project in future if other more intact areas of vegetation will be impacted.	Thanks for your comments. We note that a biodiversity offset is not required. AMSA have indicated a willingness to participate in future discussions regarding strategic offsets.
				Pipeline route	The pipelines will pass through more intact vegetation which contains at least nine plant Species of Conservation Concern. However, it appears that the planned route for the pipeline will avoid the main areas considered to be of high sensitivity. The pipeline servitude is fairly wide (36m) and will require active rehabilitation. The success of rehabilitation must be monitored throughout the lifetime of the project.	The rehabilitation of the pipeline servitude is included as a condition in the EMPr and further detail pertaining to rehabilitation is included in the EMPr. The success of the rehabilitation will be monitored throughout the lifetime of the project.
					CapeNature must be informed of any deviations to the pipeline route if changes are made to what is indicated in this report.	Noted. CapeNature will be informed.
				Transmission Line	We note that Comments and Response Report states that the powerline to Aurora substation is now out of the scope of this application. CapeNature is of the opinion that this is not acceptable. The powerline has the potential to have the highest impact of all the proposed infrastructure related to this project and the potential impacts of the powerline should be assessed as part of this application. The Environmental Management Programme (EMPr) should address long-term management of servitudes and access roads. Cumulative impacts of existing and planned power production projects and associated powerlines are of extremely high concern and further loss of Hopefield Sand Fynbos in the vicinity of Aurora substation will be considered to have a high negative impact. Further loss of Critical Biodiversity Areas east of the proposed power plant and close to the substation will have a high negative impact and compromise being able to reach biodiversity targets. Impacts on avifauna are also of concern. If sharing of a powerline is an option this should be explored and put forward as an alternative for this application.	ERM recognises that the potential impacts associated with the transmission line should be assessed and appropriate mitigation measures developed to manage the impacts. However, the transmission line has been excluded from this EIA as further detailed feasibility assessments must be undertaken regarding the evacuation of power from the proposed power plant. A transmission line route cannot be confirmed at this stage. A grid network study must be carried out by Eskom to assess which substation is best suited to receive the power. Once the preferred substation has been selected, an appropriate transmission line route will be developed. Eskom will decide on the mode and routing. At this stage, consideration is being given to evacuating the power to the Blouwater or Aurora substations. The construction of a new transmission line will require Environmental Authorisation and be subject to a separate EIA. The loss of vegetation and Critical Biodiversity Areas, and potential impact on avifauna associated with the proposed transmission line would be considered as part of that EIA. It is further noted that since this transmission line will be operated by Eskom, they are required to be the holder of the Environmental Authorisation for the transmission line.
				Air Quality	It is outside of CapeNature’s current expertise to comment on specific air quality impacts. We would like to note however, that we are concerned about the decreasing air quality in the Saldanha Bay region and trust that the applicant will fulfil all the requirements that are laid out by other departments and the municipality which will issue the air emissions licence.	Noted. The Project will comply with the necessary requirements of NEM: AQA and local bylaws. In addition, an application for an Air Emissions License will be made with the relevant authority.
				Water use and waste water disposal	We note that a seawater desalination plant is proposed in conjunction with rainwater harvesting. If this is the case, more details on the potential impacts of the desalination plant need to be included in the Final Environmental Impact Report.	Further details regarding the desalination plant are now provided in Chapter 3.
					Please provide clarity on the volumes of waste water (non-sewage related) the project is likely to produce and how this will be disposed of.	Further details on water and waste water are provided in Chapter 3. Waste water will be treated on site and recycled.
				Additional comments	The “Open Space Management Plan” for the power plant site which has been included as part of the EMPr does not appear to be particularly useful for biodiversity conservation, particularly as the power plant site will be fenced and highly fragmented due to the amount of infrastructure that will be on the site.	The site will be fenced and the majority of the site will be cleared for the project. The impact on fauna and flora are assessed in Chapter 10.6, 10.7 and 10.8 .

Andrew September	Heritage Western Cape	15.08.2016	Heritage Impacts	The Committee noted that the matter taken out /ACOM agenda by HOMs as they have delegation to deal with items where there are no objection and where the recommendations in the HIA are fully agreed with. HOMS supports the development proposal. However, should any heritage resources, including evidence of graves and human burials, archaeological material and paleontological material be discovered during the execution of the activities above, all works must be stopped immediately and Heritage Western Cape must be notified without delay.	Heritage Western Cape's support for the development is noted. All works will be stopped if any evidence of graves, human burials or archaeological material and paleontological material is found during the construction. This is stipulated in the EMPr in the section dealing with Cultural Heritage.
Khanya Mananga	Cederburg Golfers Association	15.08.2016	Procurement and Employment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The new gas turbine power plant leadership should identify locally based companies on the AMSA database and immediately commence with a quality, environment and health and safety readiness audit.</li> <li>• Qualifying and AMSA audited SMME's should be involved in the process improvement during construction and operational phase. Furthermore, all local listed companies to be incorporated in the process must be BEE compliant between level 3 and 1. Even Joint ventures should be carefully scrutinized to meet the quality assurance and standards and BEE specification as mentioned above.</li> <li>• Designated SMME's should be provided with relevant procedures and / or appropriate instructions by Project Company to perform tasks that will be assigned to them.</li> <li>• Strong communication networks should be built between SMME's and project company so that the project goal can be accomplished / achieved. NOTE: It is best for the project company, together with AMSA establish a project communications platform.</li> <li>• Designated SMME's should be linked to any decision making processes and informed on time for any changes or adjustments during construction and operational phase as well by project company.</li> <li>• The project company should ensure that they schedule weekly or daily meetings to give feedback to designated SMME's on work in progress so that designated SMME's can be able to identify cracks during the construction phase.</li> <li>• The project team should link designated SMME's to the compulsory self-development (Skills, new ideas, techniques and/or methods).</li> <li>• Payments methods and structures should be negotiable as these protect SMME's during the phases / process and gain unique perks (preferential procurement / payment system should have discriminatory factors that support capacity of SMME's).</li> <li>• The project team should make it clear and understandable to designated SMME's on all skills and techniques they are looking for before performing any task during construction phase.</li> <li>• Discriminatory factors should be implemented that would prepare a conducive environment for small businesses (SMME's) and local government. Right at the beginning designated SMME's should be linked and or adopted by appointed firms for business coaching and development.</li> <li>• The project company should ensure that appropriate mentoring and training is conducted to small businesses (SMME's) (deliberate enterprise development and supplier development resolution).</li> </ul>	<p>Thank you for your comment and suggestions around how the Project can improve local procurement and the employment of local labour. Your suggestions will be provided to the Applicant and developer.</p> <p>A local procurement policy will be implemented to ensure that local procurement is maximised, the policy will include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reasonable targets for using local suppliers.</li> <li>• A clause of none discrimination on any grounds of gender, ethnicity, religion.</li> <li>• Criteria for monitoring local procurement and reporting on supplier performance management.</li> <li>• Clear and transparent criteria and tendering process prior to the commencement of construction activities; and</li> <li>• The procurement policy and tendering requirements must be easily accessible to potential suppliers.</li> </ul> <p>The Project will meet with the Local Municipality and the IDZ to access any available skills/employment-seekers database for the area. This database is to be updated and made available to the appointed contractors.</p> <p>Additional measure to maximize local procurement and employment are included in the EMPr.</p>
Stefano Boggia	Ansaldo Energia S.p.A.	15.08.2016	Register	Please register Ansaldo Energia as an interested party for gas-fired power plant Project in Saldanha. Ansaldo Eneregia is a global EPC of complete power plants and manufacturer of gas turbines, steam turbines and generators. We would like to be involved in the supplier selection phase.	Thank you for your email. You have been added to our I&AP Database.

Basson Geldenhuys	Department of Public Works	15.08.2016	General	The above-mentioned project and our subsequent discussion regarding the matter have bearing. I would like to confirm whether the National Department of Public Works (NDPW) is registered as an Interested and Affected Party for the said project. Please indicate whether the pipeline is traversing through property which is owned by NDPW or how the government owned property is affected. We (NDPW) are the biggest custodians of property in South Africa and therefore you need to please show us in your submissions how (provide locality maps) NDPW properties are affected.	<p>Mr Basson Geldenhuys was sent the following response by ERM via email on 17 August:</p> <p>In response to your email to Tougheeda, August 15 2016. Please find additional information below. We have the following people from the National Department of Public Works on our database: Ossie Lamb Property Management Department of Public Works Ossie.Lamb@dpw.gov.za Mr Fred Johnson Property Management: Chief Director: Regional Coordinator Department of Public Works frederick.johnson@dpw.gov.za The Project does not traverse any government owned land. For more detailed information you can refer to the Draft EIA, available on the project website: <a href="http://www.erm.com/saldanhasteel">www.erm.com/saldanhasteel</a></p> <p>The Project is to be developed on a green field site owned by ArcelorMittal, approximately 5 km northeast of the Port of Saldanha, Western Cape. The site is located less than 1 km to the east of the existing ArcelorMittal Steelworks, immediately adjacent to the Blouwater substation. The two properties on which the proposed power plant site is located are detailed in below. Yzervarkensrug 129 Remaining Extent W014C04600000000012900000; Jackels kloof 195 2 W014C04600000000019500002</p> <p>The proposed pipeline corridor intersects with the properties as listed below, all of which are owned by ArcelorMittal: None 0 1185 W014C0460000000001185000000 STATE LAND 196 0 196 W014C0460000000000196000000; HOPEFIELD 195 195 0 W014C04600000000001950000001; HOPEFIELD 195 7 195 W014C04600000000001950000070; Farm 195 1 195 W014C04600000000001950000010; Jackals Kloof 195 2 195 W014C04600000000001950000020; None 0 1132 W014C04600000000001132000000; YZERVARKENSRUG 129 0 129 W014C04600000000001290000001</p> <p>The proposed feeder transmission line from the power plant to ArcelorMittal Steel intersects with the properties as listed below: Farm Name Portion Number Parcel Number SG Code YZERVARKENSRUG 129 0 129 W014C04600000000001290000001; YZERVARKENSRUG 129 3 129; W015C046000000000001290000030; None 0 1132 W014C04600000000001132000000</p>
H Steenkamp		16.08.2016	Pipeline route	Ek wil net weet. Gaan die pyplyn bo die grond of onder die grond loop?	<p>Dankie vir u vraag. Die pyplyn gaan ondergrond wees, maar natuurlik tydens die konstruksie daarvan sal 'n sloot gegrawe word om die pyplyn in plek te sit. Die gebied sal daarna gerehabiliteer word.</p> <p>Ek hoop dit antwoord u vraag?</p>
Doretha Kotze	West Coast District Municipality	19.08.2016	Water use and waste water disposal	It is noted that ± 30 000 m <sup>3</sup> of water will be required during the construction phase of the development. Should surface and ground water be sourced from surrounding farms, the necessary authorisation should be obtained from the relevant authority. Should water be sourced from the Saldanha Bay Municipality, the normal procedure should be followed in liaison with GLS Consulting Engineers to ascertain whether sufficient water is available.	The Project will comply with the requirements of the National Water Act and local bylaws. The developer will consult with GLS Consulting Engineers if required. At this stage, no water will be required from the Saldanha Bay Municipality.
			Air Quality	The integrated environmental authorisation must also consider authorisation in terms of the National Environmental Management: Air Quality Act, 2004 (Act 39 of 2004)(NEM: AQA) with regards to licensing of listed activities.	The Project will comply with the necessary requirements of NEM: AQA and local bylaws. An application for an air emissions licence will be made.
				Electricity generation during the construction phase by means of three internal combustion generators using LPG as fuel should be included in the possible list of listed activities in terms of NEM: AQA, more specifically subcategory 1.5	Noted. This has been included in the list of activities.
				The National Dust Control Regulations should be included in the list of National legislation applicable to the project	The National Dust Control Regulations have been included as applicable legislation in Chapter 5 of the EIAr, and the Project will comply with these Regulations.
				The recommendations detailed in the Air Quality Specialist Study with report number uMN060-2016 must be applied during the construction and operational phases and special emphasis should be placed on the specialist's recommendation that ArcelorMittal's current ambient air quality monitoring program be expanded to include continuous NO <sub>2</sub> monitoring. Ambient monitoring results should be reported to the relevant authorities in an approved format.	The recommendations details in the Air Quality Specialist Study have been included in the EMPr and will be implemented by the Project. Please see the section pertaining to Air Quality in the EMPr.
			Emergency Response	A Fire Protection Plan, as well as building plans must be submitted to the Fire Services Division of both Saldanha Bay Municipality and the West Coast District Municipality for approval prior to any development taking place.	Noted. The required fire protection plan and building plans will be submitted to the Fire Services Division of Saldanha Bay Municipality and the West Coast District Municipality for approval. Fire Risk Management is also addressed in the EMPr.
			Emergency Response	Contingency (Disaster) and Management Plans must be compiled and the following need to be addressed: any form of pollution, disasters, fires, etc. All general management and maintenance issues should also be addressed.	The EMPr includes a section pertaining to Unplanned Events. ArcelorMittal Saldanha Works will update their Standard Operating Procedure (which provides a detailed emergency preparedness procedure for various unplanned events) to include this Project.

Keith Harrison	West Coast Bird Club	22.08.2016	Impact on Avifauna	The Avian Specialist report explained that the area of the project is situated between two Important Bird Areas (IBA) Langebaan Lagoon and Lower Berg River Wetlands. A threat not mentioned is that there are daily transfers of birds between the two IBAs along a very narrow corridor, which can be confirmed with daytime observations of the Kelp Gulls (Larus domicanus). Water birds and migratory waders probably use the flyway at night. It is known that there must be commuting between the IBAs but there has never been the need for a scientific study before but by using fixed points along the route the production site is on the narrow corridor. A mitigation would be to move the site 200 metres further east.	The siting of the proposed power plant is in an area already heavily impacted by industrial development (less than 900m away from the iron works to the west, industrial development to the north and the waste management / dump to the south). As it stands, there have been no serious impacts of said developments on avifauna flying overhead. As such, there is no reason to believe that the proposed development will change this. Unlike wind farms, where birds may be impacted by moving parts (such as turbine blades that they do not see or cannot judge / rationalise the movement) the gas-fired power plant does not pose significant threats to avifauna. The construction phase of the proposed development may cause a slight displacement impact, but this will mean avifauna skirts the development area (and seeing as the proposed development site is only 600m x 800m, this is not significant). Furthermore, it would be virtually impossible to ascertain an exact flight corridor utilised by bird species, as different species, weather conditions and other variables would all impact on the route birds utilise between two points.  *Also see response below for specialist reasoning for daytime observations of Kelp Gulls.
			Impact on Avifauna	In the Water birds Special Issue on Gull Biology Volume 39 Published April 2016, There is a South African Paper: - Recent Trends of the Kelp Gull (Larus domicanus) in South Africa. Page 108 Table 2, since 2009 the number of breeding Kelp Gulls has reduced by 41% on the West Coast. This is an historic flyway possibly established when sea levels were higher and was the coastal route.	It is not disputed that Kelp Gulls could use this area as part of a flyway, however it is believed that the real reason behind daytime observations of birds in this area is as a result of the large waste management / dump located south of the proposed site location, where birds are coming to feed on discarded food. The species has become synonymous with rubbish dumps / tips, so much so for instance, that the rubbish dump near the Strandfontein Sewage Works on the Cape Flats regularly supports more than 1000 Kelp Gulls (the largest known concentration of the species outside a breeding colony). This could therefore explain the high number of Kelp Gulls flying into and out of the area.
			Impact on Avifauna	Although the line to the Grid has been removed to a separate EIA process, it must be remembered that this could also cross an ancient flyway down the Proto-Berg river valley. Great White Pelicans and Flamingos have been observed taking this overland route.	The 400kV transmission line has been excluded from this EIA as a grid network study must be carried out by Eskom to assess which substation is best suited receive the power. Once the preferred substation has been selected, an appropriate transmission line route will be developed. Eskom will decide on the mode and routing.  If the existing Eskom lines were not already there, then the potential impact of a new power line would have been assessed as being of a much higher significance.
			Lighting	To reduce bird collisions, cables should be buried where possible and lights to be directed downwards, also motion activated. Lighting for aeroplane warning lights not to be a continuous light but intermittent.	Measures to reduce the impact of lighting at night are included in the EMPr (Chapter of 11 of the EIA) and stipulate that lighting should be directed downwards to avoid excess light spill. Where required, aviation warning lighting will comply with the required standards.
			Traffic Impact	There will be a large number of vehicular movements during construction and all vehicles of Developer, Contractors and Sub-contractors should be registered with the SBM Traffic Department in order for portions of the licence fees can be used for road infrastructure maintenance.	Local service providers will be used as far as possible during construction and operation, particularly for transportation of the workforce and these vehicles should be registered with the SBM Traffic Department.
			Socio-economic Impacts	The project being very technical means that job opportunities for semi-skilled and unskilled are low for both construction and production phases, this should be made known nationally to prevent attracting jobseekers from outside of the West Coast who will be unsuccessful. Therefore Contractors and Sub-contractors should endeavour to recruit 90% of their semi-skilled and unskilled labour with proven residence in the Saldanha Bay Municipal area. Learned from the floor at the Public Meeting was that the IDZ Co. has a data base of 40,000 people. Also, for fynbos control and clearance NGOs like the Cape West Coast Biosphere Reserve Co. have data a base of trained teams.	Saldanha Steel are committed to local employment and in 2014 and 2015, 73 % of new recruits were employed from local community. An employment and procurement plan will be developed for the Project which will promote the recruitment of local residence.  The Project will liaise with the Local Municipality, the IDZ office and the Cape West Coast Biosphere Reserve to access their data bases in order to successfully source local labour.
Michael Madangatya		24.08.2016		Can you please tell me how/if my company- Khula Khula Transport Services- can be of service to you? I am in the transport industry and are currently operating in the Western Cape area. I can forward you my business profile if needed.	Thank you for your interest in the Project, your request has been passed on to the Project Proponent.
Carika S. van Zyl	West Coast Environmental Protection Association / Weskus Omgewings Bewarings Assosiasie	25.08.2016	Register	Please register the WCEPA as an Interested and Affected Party.	Thank you for your email, have been added to our stakeholder database.
			EIA Process	Downloading of the documents were not possible when clicking on them. Please have a look at it.	ERM had a technical issue with our website which was slow. The stakeholder was provided with an alternative FTP site to download the document.
			Environmental Impacts	The WCEPA supports efforts by industry to minimise their carbon footprint trough the utilization of renewable energy sources. Unfortunately LNG utilizes gas which is derived through shale gas ie. fracking. Fracking is not supported by the WCEPA as the process involved in getting the gas out is highly toxic to the environment through the contamination of groundwater and highly detrimental to human health. Although the gas will not be shaled within this area, there will be destruction within another area where the environment and people will be irrevocably and irreparable harmed.	Liquefied natural gas (LNG) is a natural gas that consist mostly of methane (more than 90%). The gas is not derived from fracking or shale gas. The natural gas is converted to liquid form for ease of storage or transport. The gas is odourless, colourless, non-toxic and non-corrosive. LNG for this project will be sourced from international producers.

Marné van der Westhuizen	SANParks – Cape Region	25.08.2016	Environmental Impacts	The total environmental impact of the proposed development is of concern to SANParks in terms of footprint impacts, cumulative impacts, aquatic impacts, etc.	Your concern is noted. The total potential environmental impacts of the Project have been assessed in the EIA.
			Marine Impacts	Recent studies indicate that the water quality in Saldanha Bay appears to be deteriorating (State of the Bay report, 2015). SANParks would be opposed to any discharge into the bay as it will have a detrimental impact, given the environmental sensitivities of the bay area, including Langebaan Lagoon (an international RAMSAR site).	The Project will not discharge into Saldanha Bay.
			Cumulative Impacts	The pro-active setting aside of high conservation value areas of endangered vegetation on the Saldanha Steel site is of paramount importance. To this end there is also a need for a collective plan detailing all proposed future developments of the site, to allow for assessment of cumulative impacts of all proposals.	Saldanha Steel will, as part of this EIA and future development plan, consider participation in a strategic offset project in the future to set aside high conservation value areas of endangered vegetation.
Nazeema Duarte	Saldanha Bay Municipality	25.08.2016	Emergency Response	Please advise if the Disaster Management of the West Coast District Municipality was included as an Interested and Affected Party. The disaster management team of the Gas- Fired Independent Power Plant and the WCDM can create a standard Operating Procedure in the event of an incident.	The Disaster Management of the WCDM was not specifically included as an I&AP, although a number of Departments within the WCDM have been included as I&APs. The Disaster Management Department has now been added to the Stakeholder Database.
			Marine Impacts	Although the EIA for the import of gas is separate, the Saldanha Steel plant will be benefiting from the gas and therefore influencing shipping in the bay. The bay is already under duress (Please see the State of the Bay Report). Please advise if and what mitigation SS will put in place to alleviate this situation.	It is not possible to comment on mitigation measures since marine traffic and shipping will be considered as part of a separate EIA. Specific mitigation measures to address environmental impacts will be proposed by specialists appointed to undertake specific studies associated with the EIA.
			Emergency Response	Mr. Edward Makok is the Health and Safety Officer of the Saldanha Bay Municipality ("SBM") and you can provide him the risk assessment. The SBM is currently doing a Risk Assessment and Disaster Management Plan for the municipal area.	Your comment is noted. A copy of the risk assessment will be available on ERM website for download.
			Impact on Flora	The Environment and Heritage Section of the SBM does not support the destruction of Critical Biodiversity Areas.	Vegetation which is considered to be endangered has been identified during a field survey undertaken by a botanical specialist. These areas will be marked as No Go for development.
			General	The pipeline corridor cuts across a dynamic coastal area also known as "spreeuwalle".	Vegetation which is considered to be endangered has been identified during a field survey undertaken by a botanical specialist. These areas will be marked as No Go for development.
			General	Please familiarise yourselves with the municipal by-laws and civil engineering standards of the SBM. Please contact the relevant officials in this regard: Air Quality - rene.toesie@sbm.gov.za, Waste Management - david.wright@sbm.gov.za, Roads and Storm water - Jeremy.jarvis@sbm.gov.za, water and sewerage - gaving.williams@sbm.gov.za	The EMPr contains noise and air emissions management measures which will comply with local by-laws and legislation. The Project will comply with all municipal by-laws and civil engineering standards of the SBM.
			Transmission Line	The site is next to the Eskom Blouwaterbaai substation and the powerlines do not affect the municipal electrical networks. The report refers to excess energy being sold to IDZ, the municipality and other industrial consumers. In terms of the Electricity Regulation Act any excess energy may only be sold to Eskom and all the regulatory aspects are regulated by NERSA. This will be part of the licencing process from NERSA and does not affect the SBM at this stage.	Noted. An application will be made to NERSA.
			General	Please make available to the SBM the final co-ordinates of the total development for record purposes.	Co-ordinates of the corner points of the proposed power plant boundary are available in Table 3.6 of the EIA Report.
			Decommissioning	Will funds be made available during the operational phase for the eventual decommissioning to avoid abandoned infrastructure as this is common in the municipal area.	Financial provision will be made for decommissioning.
			Rezoning	Rezoning can be a parallel process.	Noted.
Elsa Wessels	WeskusonThe line	25.08.2016	EIA Process	I have been trying to upload the draft presentation in order to comment and submit questions regarding the DRAFT EIA for the proposed power station at Saldanha Steel, but the webpage is not available and thus I believe nobody can access it in order to submit questions or comments. In the light of this, I would like to know how long the website has been compromised / unavailable and how on earth affected parties and concerned residents must give their input if they cannot access the report? 1. How many people responded online to the invitation to submit commentary on the EIA Draft and how long has the webpage been unavailable; 2. What were the most common concerns in these comments? 3. Apart from the environmental impact of the gas station alone, has any studies been done on the COMBINED impact of a steel manufacturing plant and a gas-fired power station on all environmental aspects of Saldanha Bay and is the local municipality equipped to police and monitor the situation to ensure all legal/safety/environmental conditions/rules and regulations are followed at all times?	Between 1 June 2016 and 24 August 2016 there were 45 page views. The web page was never unavailable during anytime, however, ERM did experience a slow response rate from our website during a time (24hrs) on 25 August 2016, when ERM was uploading our company sustainability report onto our global web platform.  Concerns raised by stakeholders are all captured in this comments and responses report, and a summary of key concerns has been provided in Chapter 8 of the EIA Report.  An assessment of the cumulative impacts associated with this Project and other known projects within the area has been included in Chapter 10 of the revised EIA Report.

Gerhard Gerber	Department of Environmental Affairs and Development Planning	25.08.2016	Waste Management	The Department's previous comments dated 6 April 2016 requested more information on the proposed sewage treatment and water reclamation plant to be constructed during phase 1 of the proposed development. The Draft EIA Report lacks critical information to assess whether all potential environmental impacts have been identified. In particular, a detailed description of the proposed water reclamation plant and sewage treatment plant with associated infrastructure; design capacity of both the water reclamation and sewage treatment plants; preferred technology (e.g. activated sludge, evaporation ponds, sequential batch reactors, etc.) and effluent disposal of the sewage treatment plant; etc. must be provided.	New information regarding the proposed sewage treatment and water reclamation plant have been included in Chapter 3.3.1 of the revised EIA Report (page 3-25 and 3-26). Impacts associated with these components of the proposed project have been addressed in Chapter 10.
Directorate: Development Management (Region 1) – Keagan-Leigh Adriaanse	Department of Environmental Affairs and Development Planning	25.08.2016	EIA Process	It is noted that some of the comments issued on 6 April 2016 on the Draft Scoping Report ("DSR") have not been addressed in the Draft EIA Report. In particular, the following comments/issues have not been addressed:	Noted.
			Project Description	The width of the road reserve has not been provided. This information is required to confirm the applicability of Activity 24 of Government Notice ("GN") No. R. 983 and Activity 4 of GN No. R. 985 of 4 December 2014.	The width of the road reserve is stated in Chapter 3 in the section under "Access routes and roads". Activity 24 will be triggered. Please also refer to updated Table 5.1 which list NEMA and EIA Regulations triggers from Listing Notice 1, 2 and 3.
			EIA Process	An indication of whether the preferred site has been previously used for agricultural activities on or after 1 April 1998 must be provided in order to determine whether Activity 28 of GN No. R. 983 of 4 December 2014 is applicable.	The site was used for grazing after 1 April 1998. Activity 28 of GN No. R. 983 of 4 December 2014 is included in the application form and Table 5.1 in Chapter 5.
			Air Quality	Proof of submission of the Atmospheric Emissions Licence ("AEL") application to the licencing authority has not been provided.	An application for an AEL will be submitted at a later stage.
			Waste Management	Confirmation that the Local Authority has sufficient, spare and unallocated capacity to provide solid waste removal and disposal and any other services, was requested. The Comments and Responses Report ("CRR") states that no services will be required from the Local Authority. An indication of the service provider(s) for the following must therefore be provided: - The disposal of dried powdered sludge (generated as part of the sewage treatment process and from canteen washing areas); - The disposal of dry/dissolved solids (generated as part of the desalination process); and - Refuse removal.	IPCSA are in discussions with the Local Municipality to confirm that their site has sufficient, spare and unallocated capacity to provide solid waste removal and disposal. Confirmation of the service provider(s) for the disposal of dried powdered sludge, dry/dissolved solids and refuse removal will be provided once final agreements have been reached.
			Marine Impacts	It is noted that the Liquefied Natural Gas ("LNG") will be imported via shipping transport and will connect to mooring or berthing facilities within the Port of Saldanha. It is further noted that the LNG marine facilities are not included in this application and will be subjected to another EIA application. However, given that the proposed development will have an impact on the Port (i.e. the number of ships entering the Port may increase), it is re-iterated that the following impacts be assessed: - Potential impacts related to marine traffic; and - Potential impacts related to the offloading of the LNG.	Chapter 3.3 has been updated to include information regarding marine traffic and offloading options. Please also refer to updated Chapter 10.2.2 for new assessment of marine traffic due to LNG import.
			Transmission Line	This Directorate requested on 6 April 2016 that confirmation must be provided in the EIA Report whether upgrades to the Aurora substation are required. The CRR indicates that permission to tie into or upgrade existing Eskom infrastructure will be the subject of specific agreements between the relevant parties and are not included in this EIA application. The request for confirmation of any upgrades to the Aurora substation was to determine whether the Aurora substation has the capacity to receive the additional electricity supply that is proposed. An indication of whether the Aurora substation has the capacity to receive the additional electricity supply must be provided. Should the Aurora substation not be able to receive the additional electricity supply, alternative substations must be identified.	The 400kV transmission line has been excluded from this EIA as a grid network study must be carried out by Eskom to assess which substation is best suited receive the power. Once the preferred substation has been selected, an appropriate transmission line route will be developed. Eskom will decide on the mode and routing. At this stage, consideration is being given to evacuating power at 132kV to the Aurora substation using the existing pair of 132kV power lines from Aurora. The indication at this stage is that Aurora substation and the 400kV line to Koeberg have insufficient capacity.
			Waste Management	As per comment 2 above, further information is required on the proposed sewage treatment and water reclamation plant.	Noted. See above response.
			Project Description	It is noted that LNG will be re-gasified prior to the gas being offloaded via a submersible pipeline to the proposed development. Further information pertaining to the re-gasification process and the potential impacts associated with this process must be provided.	Chapter 3.3 has been updated to include information regarding marine traffic and offloading options. Please also refer to updated Chapter 10.2.2 for new assessment of marine traffic due to LNG import.
			Alternatives	Given that the proposed development is dependent on marine facilities for the offloading of the LNG, alternative methods for delivering the LNG to the proposed development must be identified and the potential impacts associated with these alternative methods must be reported on.	Alternative options for delivering LNG have been included in Chapter 3.3 (page 3-8). ERM have not undertaken an assessment of the potential impact associated with these alternatives, as it is anticipated that this will be the subject of another application for environmental authorisation by the DoE and / or Transnet.
			Project Description	The proposed methods for the installation of the pipeline infrastructure and the potential impacts on the coastal environment must be assessed and reported on.	The detailed impact assessment for this installation has been screened out in Chapter 10. Mitigation measures to manage the impact have been included in Chapter 11 (EMPr).



			Emergency Response	The Environmental Management Programme (“EMPr”) must include a detailed description of the on-site emergency procedures that will be followed in the event of an incident occurring; and	<p>ArcelorMittal Saldanha Works have a Standard Operating Procedure (SHERQ-SPS-030, rev4) which provides a detailed emergency preparedness procedure for various unplanned events. The following types of emergencies, amongst other, are planned for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Medical emergency</li> <li>• Threat of sabotage</li> <li>• Bomb threat</li> <li>• Gas clouds or chemical hazards</li> <li>• Fire / explosions</li> <li>• Structural and facilities failures and accidents</li> <li>• Energy and / or utility incidents</li> <li>• Confided space emergencies</li> <li>• Working at height emergencies</li> <li>• Vehicles and driving emergencies</li> <li>• Emergencies involving contractors.</li> </ul> <p>The procedure defines duties and responsibilities of designated persons and how emergencies should be reported (including contact numbers). Communication methods and training requirements are also documented. Maps are provided to indicate assembly points, equipment location, ambulance points and types of alarms, amongst other. The procedure defines how critical valves, pipes and pumps should be identified and shutoff. Re-entry procedures and recovery of equipment is also documented. Firefighting equipment, spills equipment and other rescue equipment is described and documented. The plan also provides details of emergency drills, how headcounts should be conducted and evacuations procedures.</p> <p>The document will be updated to include the proposed power plant and LNG import. It will document on-site emergency procedures that will be followed in the event of an incident or accident. The document cannot be made public due to the sensitive nature of the information it contains, however ArcelorMittal is willing to make it available to the Competent Authority upon request provided that it remains confidential.</p>
			Project Description	In terms of regulation 5(6) of the EIA Regulations, 2014, you are required to provide the co-ordinates in degrees, minutes and seconds using the Hartebeesthoek94 WGS84 co-ordinate system.	Co-ordinates of the corner points of the proposed power plant boundary are available in Table 3.6 of the EIA Report.
Directorate: Waste Management – Thorsten Aab	Department of Environmental Affairs and Development Planning	25.08.2016	Waste Management	As per comment 2 above, further information is required on the proposed sewage treatment and water reclamation plant.	Noted. See above response.
			Waste Management	This Directorate is satisfied that potential waste management impacts during all phases of the proposed development have been identified and suitable mitigation measures provided for in the EMPr.	Noted.
Directorate: Air Quality Management – Peter Harmse	Department of Environmental Affairs and Development Planning	25.08.2016	Air Quality	The AEL application to be submitted to the licensing authority must include all applicable listed activities identified in terms of Section 21 of the National Environmental Management: Air Quality Act, 2004 (Act No. 39 of 2004) (“NEM:AQA”). The design and operation of the gas-fired power plant must comply with the Minimum Emission Standard as listed in Section 21 of NEM:AQA.	An application for an AEL will be submitted at a later stage and will include applicable listed activities identified in terms of NEM:AQA.
Directorate: Pollution and Chemicals Management – Gunther Frantz	Department of Environmental Affairs and Development Planning	25.08.2016	Waste Management	As per comment 2 above, further information is required on the proposed sewage treatment and water reclamation plant.	Noted. See above response.
Directorate: Development Facilitation – Adri La Meyer	Department of Environmental Affairs and Development Planning	25.08.2016	Project Need and Desirability	This Directorate is of the opinion that the need and desirability of the proposed development has not been adequately addressed in the Draft EIA Report. Whilst it is recognised that the country experiences an electricity supply shortage, the need for a 1507 megawatts (“MW”) combined-cycle gas turbine plant has not been motivated for. Information pertaining to the current electricity consumption and future demands by the applicant must be provided.	Chapter 2 (Project Motivation) has been updated to provide the relevant information requested.

			<p>Greenhouse Gas and Climate Change</p> <p>It is noted that the significance of the impact (pre- and post-mitigation) of greenhouse gasses (“GHGs”) during the operational phase of the proposed development have not been provided for in Chapters 10 and 12 of the Draft EIA Report. According to Section 4.2.1 of the Draft EIA Report, the magnitude of the project’s GHG impacts from the 1307MW project (note that this should be 1507MW), is considered to be Very Large. This significant impact appears to be “glossed over” by comparing the emissions intensity of proposed development against the emissions intensity of the electricity generated by Eskom (Section 4.2.3 of the Draft EIA Report). It must be borne in mind that the electricity generated by Eskom represents approximately 95% of electricity generated and distributed in the South African electrical grid. No further mitigation measures to reduce the impacts of GHGs on the environment is provided for and rather the use of 500 kW of solar energy to meet some of the proposed development’s auxiliary load requirements, is offered to make the proposal deem more acceptable.</p>	<p>ERM notes that the significance of the GHG impacts associated with the development are noted as ‘High (Negative)’ in Section 10.4 (under heading ‘Project GHG impact significance rating) and in Section 12.2.2 (‘Operational Phase Impacts’).</p> <p>For the avoidance of any doubt with respect to these findings, the impact rating has been added into Table 12.2, together with some text that contextualises the findings below Table 12.2. Furthermore, the significance rating has been updated to align with the terminology and classification used for the remaining topic areas, to ‘Major (Negative)’.</p> <p>ERM’s methodology for assessing the GHG impacts associated with a development differs to the ‘standard’ EIA impact significance rating methodology, as noted in the report. The significance rating for the impact is based on the magnitude or scale of the Project’s GHG emissions because impact extent, duration and frequency – characteristics used as a basis on which to assess impact significance for other topic areas – do not form a good basis on which to assess the climate change impact associated with GHG emissions. Specifically, regardless of the source/project, the extent of GHG (climate change) impacts is global, the duration of the impact is permanent (CO2 has a residence time in the atmosphere of approximately 100 years), and the frequency of the impact is constant since GHG emissions will be produced throughout the lifetime of the plant. A magnitude scale based on standards from various international lender organisations or groupings is used to assess the magnitude of the project’s GHG emissions, and this is directly translated to an impact significance rating. As noted in Chapters 10 and 12 and in Annex D, the magnitude of emissions using this scale is found to be ‘Very Large’ which translates to an impact significance of ‘Major, Negative’.</p> <p>However, as noted in the report, in the absence of mitigation technologies such as carbon capture and storage (CCS) (which has not yet been demonstrated in South Africa) most (if not all) coal and gas-fired power stations will have major negative impacts owing to their significant GHG emissions. In order to provide more depth to the analysis, and to allow differentiation between different gas and coal power projects, the methodology used also includes an analysis of the GHG performance of the project relative to reference benchmarks on the GHG intensity of current electricity production in South Africa (i.e. Eskom’s grid emissions factor), and of other gas-fired power plants. In addition, the magnitude of annual GHG emissions from the plant is considered in the context of South Africa’s current and future projected GHG emissions, and the project’s alignment with national climate change and energy policies is considered. The assessment illustrated that the relatively high thermal efficiency of the plant, and the significantly lower emissions intensity (i.e. GHGs emitted per unit of electricity produced) relative to Eskom’s current grid emissions intensity, and more broadly the project’s alignment with South Africa’s energy strategy. Thus, whilst the magnitude of the emissions (and impact significance) is major and negative, it is important to frame this finding within this wider context.</p> <p>Mitigation measures are proposed under the heading ‘Emissions Management Measures’ in Annex D and under the heading ‘Proposed mitigation’ in Chapter 10, Section 10.4. Mitigation measures take the form of maximising the plant’s thermal efficiency (thus minimising the plant’s GHG emissions) and ensuring that thermal efficiency, energy and GHG emissions are measured, monitored and managed over time. Whilst this will help to ensure emissions are minimised, this is unlikely to reduce the overall magnitude and significance rating for the impact. The only mitigation option able to achieve significant cuts in GHG emissions and potentially alter the significance rating for the project is the use of CCS, which is not yet technically feasible in South Africa. Additions have been made to Chapter 10 (under ‘Residual Impacts’), Chapter 12, and Annex D (GHG Assessment - ‘GHG Impact Significance Rating Post-Mitigation’) to clarify this.</p> <p>Note that the project capacity has been corrected in Section 4.2.1 to 1 507 MW.</p>
			<p>Water use and waste water disposal</p> <p>It is noted that approximately 30 000m3 of water will be required for concrete batching during the construction phase of the proposed development. The Draft EIA Report further states that water will initially be trucked in 30m3 loads from local farms where it will be transferred to a temporary stainless-steel tank for immediate use in preparing concrete. Section 3.5.2 of the Draft EIA Report however only assesses the impacts of transporting cement and concrete aggregate, rebar steel, equipment and structural steel during the construction phase. The traffic impacts of 1000 loads for water transportation during the construction phase (including noise and air quality impacts) on both site alternatives must also be assessed.</p>	<p>The construction period will be spread over 2 to 3 years and the civil work required will be spread over this time. It is anticipated that 400 to 500 trucks will be needed in year 1 , 300 to 400 trucks in year 2 and the balance year 3. At maximum rate will be less than 10 trucks a day which will not have a significant impact on noise or air quality.</p>
			<p>General</p> <p>Tables 3.5 and 4.5 of the Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Study for a Gas-fired Independent Power Plant to Support Saldanha Steel and Other Industries in Saldanha Bay compiled by ERM dated 13 June 2016, erroneously refer to closed-cycle gas turbine plants. It is understood to be a typographical error and should refer to “combined-cycle gas turbines plants”.</p>	<p>Very well spotted. :-) This has been corrected to refer to combined-cycle gas turbines plants.</p>
			<p>Waste Management</p> <p>As per comment 2 above, impacts related to the sewage treatment and water reclamation plant must also be incorporated into the EMPr.</p>	<p>Noted.</p>

			EIA Process	The Department is of the opinion that the information contained in the Draft EIA Report is not sufficient for decision-making purposes as significant information is lacking and all not environmental impacts have been identified and addressed. It is recommended a Revised EIA Report be made available to all registered Interested and Affected Parties as per regulation 23(2) of GN No. R. 982 of 4 December 2014, prior to submission of the Final EIA Report to the competent authority.	A Revised EIA Report has been made available to all registered Interested and Affected Parties for a further 30 day comment period.
M.R. Maboa	Department of Agriculture Forestry & Fisheries	29.08.2016	Impact on Agricultural Land	Since the development will involve the removal of top soil according to Conservation of Agricultural Resources Act, 1983, (Act 43 of 1983), cultivation in relation to land, means any act by means of which top soil is distributed mechanically. Virgin lands is defined as any land which in the opinion of the executive officer has never been cultivated or mechanically distributed in the past proceeding ten years. CARA application for clearing the proposed area for development is required prior as stated in the act ( regulation 2 of Act 43 of 1983) .	An CARA application will be made if required.
				The site clearing activities will include clearing, fencing the project boundary and site levelling. Construction of internal site roads may requires erosion control measures through action of either wind or water (regulation 4 & 5 of CARA act 43 of 1983). The proposed area for development is susceptible to seasonal wind erosion, in summer the area experience strong south & south-west winds with speed of 5.6 m/s and in winter the area experience north & northy westerly wind with 11.5% (frequently less than 3.5 m/s). The area is characterized by calcareous sand at the coastal areas to acidic sands further inland; shale and granite soils ae reported to relatively fertile and form backbone of agricultural in the area/region these confirm the agricultural potential of the area and soils. The impacts that might rise due to the proposed development which might have a negative impact on the environmental, negative impacts includes loss of soil resources and land capabilities through contamination and through physical disturbance. Land use impacts as the surface/topsoil as resulted from drilling and sometimes coupled with pitting or trenching to further deposits. It is furthermore advised that the rehabilitation should be an ongoing process once even after the power plant operation discontinues/stop.	Thanks for your comments. We take note of the impacts listed and have added the proposed conditions to the EMPr in Chapter 11.15.
				The Department has no objections on the proposed development and encourages the applicant to take responsibility that the above mentioned conditions are adhered too.	Thank you. The proposed conditions have been added to the EMPr in section 11.15.
Thabile Sangweni	Department of Environmental Affairs	25.08.2016	Listed Activities	Please ensure that all relevant listed activities are applied for, are specific and that it can be linked to the development activity or infrastructure as described in the project description.	Please refer to updated Table 5.1 which list NEMA and EIA Regulations triggers from Listing Notice 1, 2 and 3.
			Listed Activities	If the activities applied for in the application form differ from those mentioned in the final EIAR, an amended application form must be submitted. Please note that the Department's application form template has been amended and can be downloaded from the following link <a href="https://www.environment.gov.za/documents/forms">https://www.environment.gov.za/documents/forms</a> .	An amended application form will be resubmitted along with the Final EIR.
			Cumulative Impacts	A detailed cumulative impact assessment statement from all the specialists must be included in the final EIAR and must indicate the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Clearly defined cumulative impacts and where possible the size of the identified impact must be quantified and indicated , i.e. hectares of cumulatively transformed land.</li> <li>A detailed process flow to indicate how the specialist's recommendations, mitigation measures and conclusions from the various similar developments in the area were taken into consideration in the assessment of cumulative impacts and when the conclusion and mitigation measures were drafted for this project.</li> <li>Identified cumulative impacts associated with the proposed development must be rated with the significance rating methodology approved with the acceptance of the scoping report.</li> <li>The significance rating must also inform the need and desirability of the proposed development.</li> <li>A cumulative impact environmental statement on whether the proposed development must proceed.</li> </ul>	Each specialist has provided a cumulative impact assessment statement in their respective reports. A new detailed cumulative assessment section has been included in the revised Draft EIA Report in Chapter 10.16.
			Layout Plan	The preferred Layout Plan with the service routes and construction camp must be indicated in the final EIAR. A map combining the final Layout Plan superimposed (overlain) on the environmental sensitivity map must also be included in the final EIAR.	A site layout plan superimposed on an enviromental sensitivity map has been included in the revised Draft EIA Report in Annex C. The layout plan includes service routes, construction camp and environmental sensitivity.
			Specialist Reccomendations	Recommendations provided by specialist reports must be considered and used to inform the preferred layout alternative.	All mitigation measures provided by the specialists have been included in the Impact Assessment and EMP. Specifically, the pipeline route and site layout was adjusted to avoid sensitive vegetation.
			Specialist checklist	The specialist studies to be conducted must comply with Appendix 6 of the EIA Regulations, 2014 and proof of compliance must be provided in the final EIAR.	Specialist studies have been revised and now include a checklist to demonstrate compliance with Appendix 6 of the EIA Regulations.

Air Quality	<p>The assessment of impacts on air quality in the EIAr as well as the Air Quality Specialist Study must include the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Reference to emission concentrations as stipulated in the Minimum Emission Standard.</li><li>• Suitable abatement technology to be used for point source emissions must be considered and detailed in terms of availability and control efficient.</li><li>• A compliance and road map with provincial and national regulations on dust and noise.</li><li>• A compliance road map on the design and operation of the Gas-Fired Independent Power Plant with the Minimum Emission Standard.</li><li>• Recent (2013 to 2016) Air Quality Emission results of the area.</li><li>• The following Section 21 listed activities are triggered by the activity and mitigation measures must be addressed in the EIAr:<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>o Subcategory 1.2: Liquid Fuel Combustion Installations;</li><li>o Subcategory 1.4: Gas Combustion Installations;</li><li>o Subcategory 2.4: Storage and Handling of Petroleum products; and,</li><li>o Any additional activity which may arise in the near future.</li></ul></li></ul>	<p>Emission concentrations for the proposed facility are below the MES for NOx and there is no MES for CO. Detailed recommended mitigation measures are included in Chapter 11 (EMPr). The Air Quality Report draws on ambient monitoring by the Saldanha Bay Local Municipality, which commenced in July 2014. Refer to Section 6.3 of the Air Quality Report, Annex D. In addition, cumulative impacts are addressed in Section 7.8. of the Air Quality Report, Annex D. The Section 21 listed activities are addressed in the impact assessment undertaken by the specialist, and the findings thereof are provided in Chapter 10 of the EIA.</p>
Offset	<p>The Department requires confirmation, based on the botanical assessment conducted, from the specialist and Cape Nature that an offset is not required as part of the project. Should an off-set be required, it must be negotiated with Cape Nature. The offset must investigate the cumulative loss of species from the area, and must be finalised, agreed to and be included within the final EIAr.</p>	<p>Confirmation from CapeNature is included the comment received from CapeNature, in Annex B. The following extract is provided:</p> <p>As stated in our previous letter on the Draft Scoping Report, the preferred as well as alternative sites have been mapped by the South African Vegetation Map as well as the vegetation maps compiled as part of the CAPE fine-scale project as being covered by Saldanha Flats Strandveld. According to a more recent analysis (than that used for the NSBA 2011 listings) conducted by CapeNature Saldanha Flats Strandveld should be considered as Endangered under criterion A1 (loss of habitat) as less than 35% of the original extent of this vegetation type is now remaining. A portion of the site has also been determined as Critical Biodiversity Area (CBA). The objective of the CBA is to maintain natural land, rehabilitate to natural or near natural and manage for no further degradation. Therefore any loss of natural vegetation within a CBA, especially vegetation which is considered to be Endangered, is considered to have a high negative impact and should require a biodiversity offset if development is approved. The botanical specialist confirmed the presence of Saldanha Flats Strandveld on the power plant site. He did however, also confirm that the vegetation on site has become very degraded and only approximately 25 percent of the species that would have originally occurred on site are still present. The impact of the proposed power plant on loss of Endangered habitat is therefore considered to be less than if the vegetation had been in better condition and <b>CapeNature is of the opinion that a biodiversity offset is not required for the power plant site</b>. We trust however, that Saldanha Steel will be willing to participate in a strategic offset project in future if other more intact areas of vegetation will be impacted.</p>
Comments	<p>This Department requires comments from the Department of Water and Sanitation (from the Impact Management and Resource Management Directorates); the Department of Environmental Affairs: Air Quality Management, the Department of Environmental Affairs: Climate Change as well as the Department of Environmental Affairs: Oceans and Coast Directorate which must be included in the EIAr.</p>	<p>All of these Departments are included on the Stakeholder Database and were invited to comment on the draft EIA Report, however, no comments were received. Proof of attempts to obtain comment from these Departments and follow-up emails is provided in Annex B. Further attempts will be made when the EIA is re-released for comment.</p>
Storage and Handling of Dangerous Goods	<p>The EIAr must assess the impacts of storing and handling of the preferred fuels for Phase 1 and 2 of the project and must include specialist assessments. This must also include a risk assessment of the storage and handling of the dangerous goods.</p>	<p>Phase 1 and 2 of the project both utilise LNG as the fuel for power generation. There will be no storage of LNG on site. An assessment of the risk of LNG handling (i.e. the pipeline risk) has been included in the Quantitative Risk Assessment, see Annex D. Small quantities of LPG will be stored on site for use in the onsite generators for black starts etc. The risk of storage of LPG on site has been included in the specialist study (see Annex D).</p>
Storage of Dangerous Goods	<p>The EIAr must assess the risks associated with the storage of dangerous goods. The risk of the possibility of pollution to surface (hydrological) and groundwater (hydrogeological) systems and flows must also be assessed. The risk assessment must make recommendations into the emergency preparedness and spill response plans.</p>	<p>It is not intended to use liquid fuel and there is no storage of diesel on-site during the operational phase. Standard mitigation for the protection of soil and groundwater is included in the EMPr, in Chapter 11.</p>
Comments	<p>Please ensure that all issues raised and comments received during the circulation of the EIAr from registered I&amp;APs and organs of state which have jurisdiction (including this Department's Biodiversity Section) in respect of the proposed activity are adequately addressed and included in the Final EIAr. Proof should be submitted to the Department of the attempts that were made to obtain comments and proof that the proposed development was advertised in at least one local newspaper.</p>	<p>Please refer to Annex B for proof of compliance and attempts to obtain comments.</p>
Comments	<p>Proof that comments were obtained from all Departments as indicated in the SR and in this comment letter. Should no comments be obtained, proof that reasonable measures were undertaken to obtain comments and follow up's were made to the various Departments.</p>	<p>Comments received and proof of request for comments are included in Annex B.</p>

			EMPr	The EMPr must include a provision to audit the effectiveness of the mitigation measures and recommendations for amongst others the following: grievance incidents; waste management, alien and open space management, re-vegetation and rehabilitation, plant rescue and protection and traffic and transportation. The results must be made available to the Department and relevant competent authority on request and must be part of monitoring and audit reports.	Audit provisions have been included in Chapter 11.6.
			Conditions of Acceptance	Please note that the final EIAr must comply with all conditions of the acceptance of the scoping report signed on 16 May 2016 and must address all comments contained in this comments letter.	Noted.
			Undertaking	In terms of Appendix 3 of the EIA Regulations , 2014, the report must include an undertaking under oath or affirmation by the EAP in relation to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the correctness of the information provided in the reports;</li> <li>• the inclusion of comments and inputs from stakeholders and I&amp;APs;</li> <li>• the inclusion of inputs and recommendations from the specialist reports where relevant;</li> <li>• any information provided by the EAP to I&amp;APs; and,</li> <li>• responses by the EAP to comments or inputs made by I&amp;APs.</li> </ul>	Noted. All of this information is included in the report.
			Technical Details	The EIAr must provide the technical details of the proposed facility in a table format as well as their description and/or dimensions. A sample of the minimum information required was listed under point 2 of the EIA information required in the acceptance of SR.	A table with technical details of the project has been included on page one of the revised EIA Report.
			Requirements of EIA Regulations	You are further reminded that the final EIAr to be submitted to this Department must comply with all the requirements in terms of the scope of assessment and content of the EIAr in accordance with Appendix 3 of the EIA Regulations, 2014.	An indication of these requirements and where they are included in the report is included in Table 1.3.
			Timeframes	Further note that in terms of Regulation 45 of the EIA Regulations 2014, this application will lapse if the applicant fails to meet any of the timeframes prescribed in terms of these Regulations, unless an extension has been granted in terms of Regulation 3(7).	Noted.
			EA	Failure to comply with the requirements of the acceptance of the SR, the comments of this letter as well as the requirements of the EIA Regulations, 2014, a negative Environmental Authorisation may be issued by this Department.	Noted.
	<b>Comments Received during Public Meeting</b>				
Eugene Du Toit		11.08.2016	Socio-economic Impacts	The Municipality has developed a database for upskilling people in the area and has all unemployed people registered. This database should be sought from them as it is also current.	It is the intention of the IPSCA to have a dual function academy of technicians and employers for the power plant. The project will source this database.
Morgan Siwisa		11.08.2016	Socio-economic Impacts	How will the project address in-migration to the area and the social evils that may be linked to this.	Unfortunately the Project cannot control people that are not associated with the project (i.e. those who enter the area looking for work), however, awareness campaigns and school programmes will be developed to assist in mitigating this impact along with the assistance of NGOs, the Local Municipality and Civic Organisations. The potential impacts associated with in-migration and further mitigation measures are provided in Chapter 10 of the EIA
Morgan Siwisa		11.08.2016	Socio-economic Impacts	What is the definition of “locals” in the context of employment.	We have engaged with private groups and have discussed that construction will only start in a year after the EIA approval. Training of Saldanha locals is thus a possibility in the interim.
Keith Harrison		11.08.2016	Impact on Avifauna	The bird experts objective was to identify “flyways” but there seems to be no mention of that in the report. The new 400 kV line to Aurora substation was not discussed tonight. Eskom are wanting to put two new lines in. Will this be one of them?	The transmission line forms the scope of a separate EIA. Consideration is been given to upgrading the conductor on the existing line rather than developing a new line.
Keith Harrison		11.08.2016	Air Quality	Dust deposition and build up in the area is a serious problem. The dust is getting transported all the way to Vredenburg.	Dust emissions are due to mainly occur during the construction phase but mitigation measures are being put in place to reduce this impact. The contractor will make use of dust suppression as stipulated in the EMP, however it is likely that some level of dust will still be generated during the construction phase.
Morgan Siwisa		11.08.2016	Air Quality	Dust shouldn’t be taken lightly in the area. There is currently an activist group challenging Transnet. Transnet has been around since 1973 and 43 yes later they’re still struggling will the dust.	