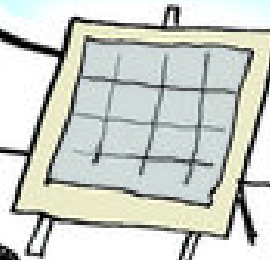




CLIMATE SUMMIT

WHAT IF IT'S
A BIG HOAX AND
WE CREATE A BETTER
WORLD FOR NOTHING?

- ENERGY INDEPENDENCE
- PRESERVE RAINFORESTS
- SUSTAINABILITY
- GREEN JOBS
- LIVABLE CITIES
- RENEWABLES
- CLEAN WATER, AIR
- HEALTHY CHILDREN
- ETC. ETC.



12/19 USA TODAY
JOEL PITT

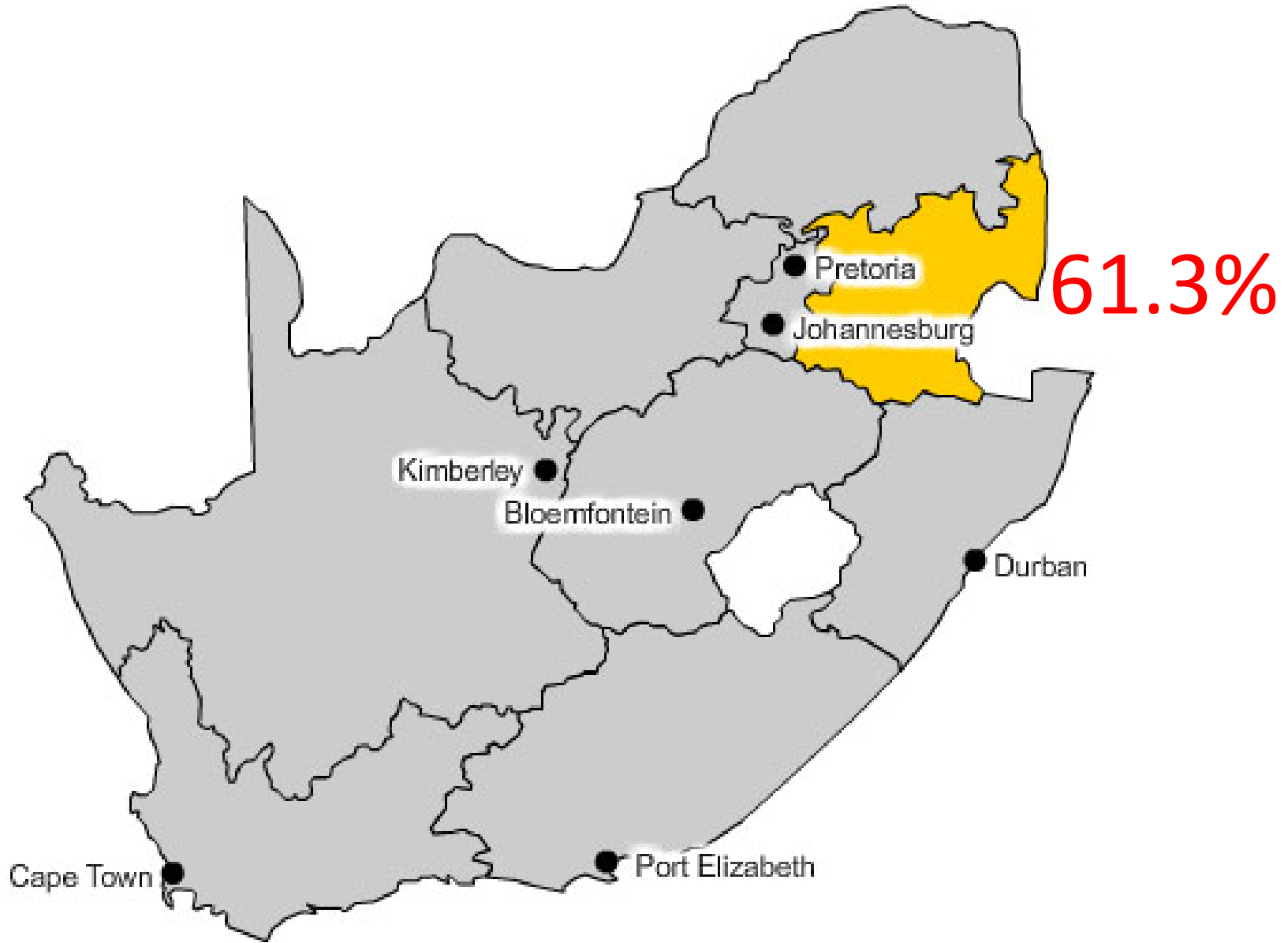


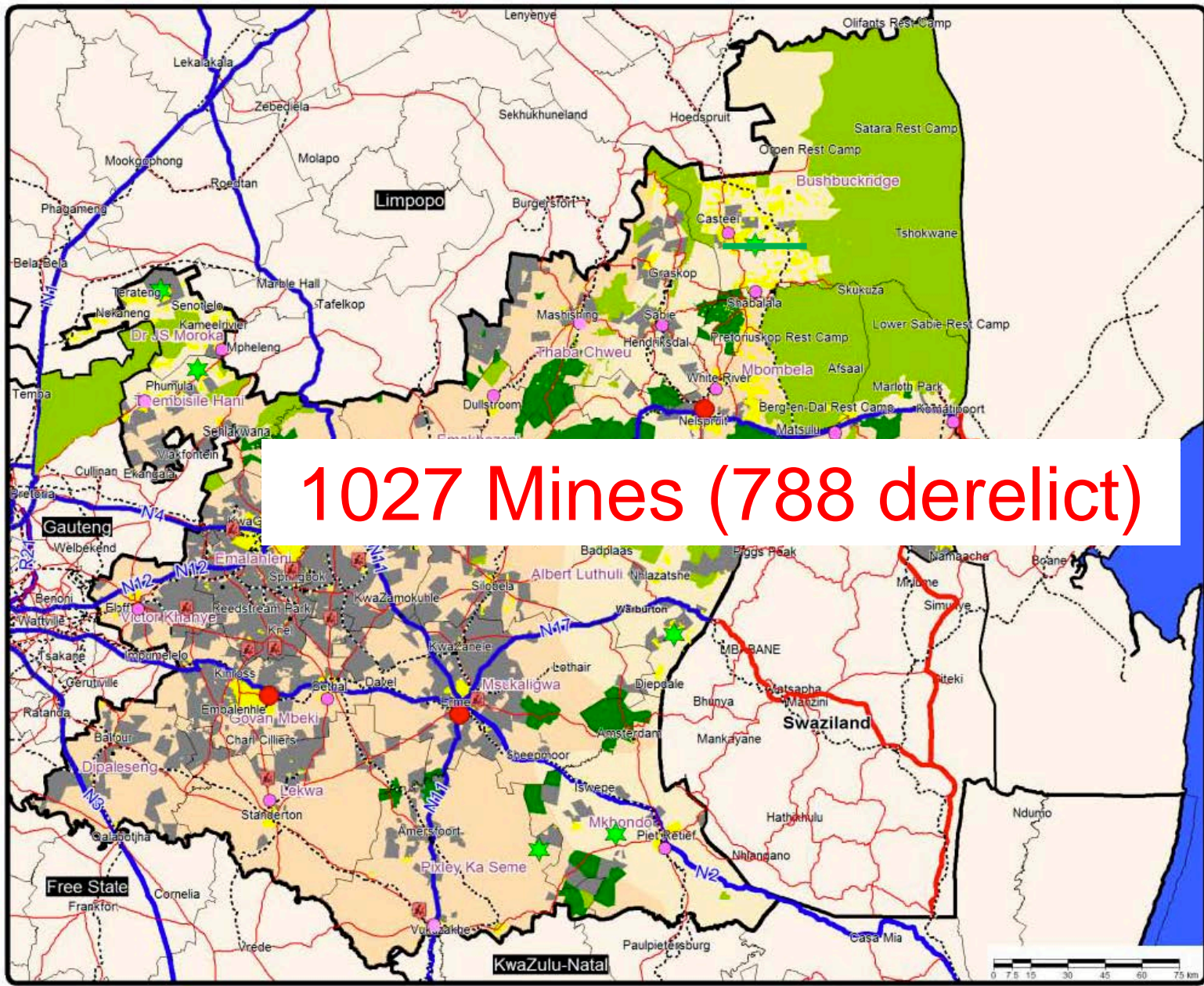
Jones & Wagener
Engineering & Environmental Consultants



Coal and the W-E-F Nexus in South Africa: Policy Considerations







1027 Mines (788 derelict)



MPUMALANGA PROVINCE

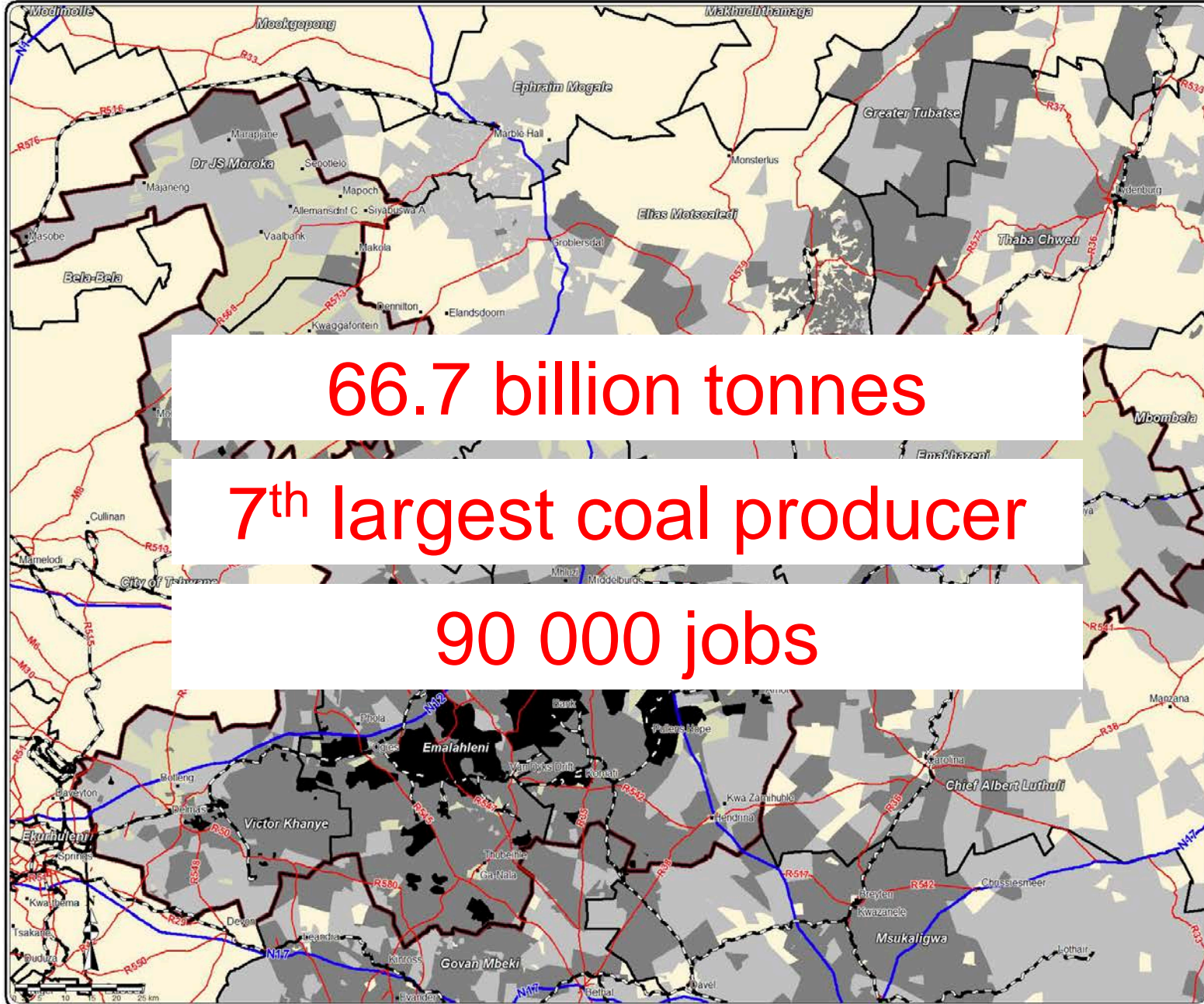
Space Economy

- Settlement Areas
- Primary Activity Nodes
- Secondary Activity Nodes
- Protected Areas
- Conservation Areas
- Commercial
- Farming
- CRDP Pilot Areas
- Power Stations
- Mining Applications 2000-2011
- National Roads
- Main Roads
- Railways



MPUMALANGA
A Pioneering Spirit

6d



66.7 billion tonnes

7th largest coal producer

90 000 jobs



NKANGALA DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY

Mining Activity

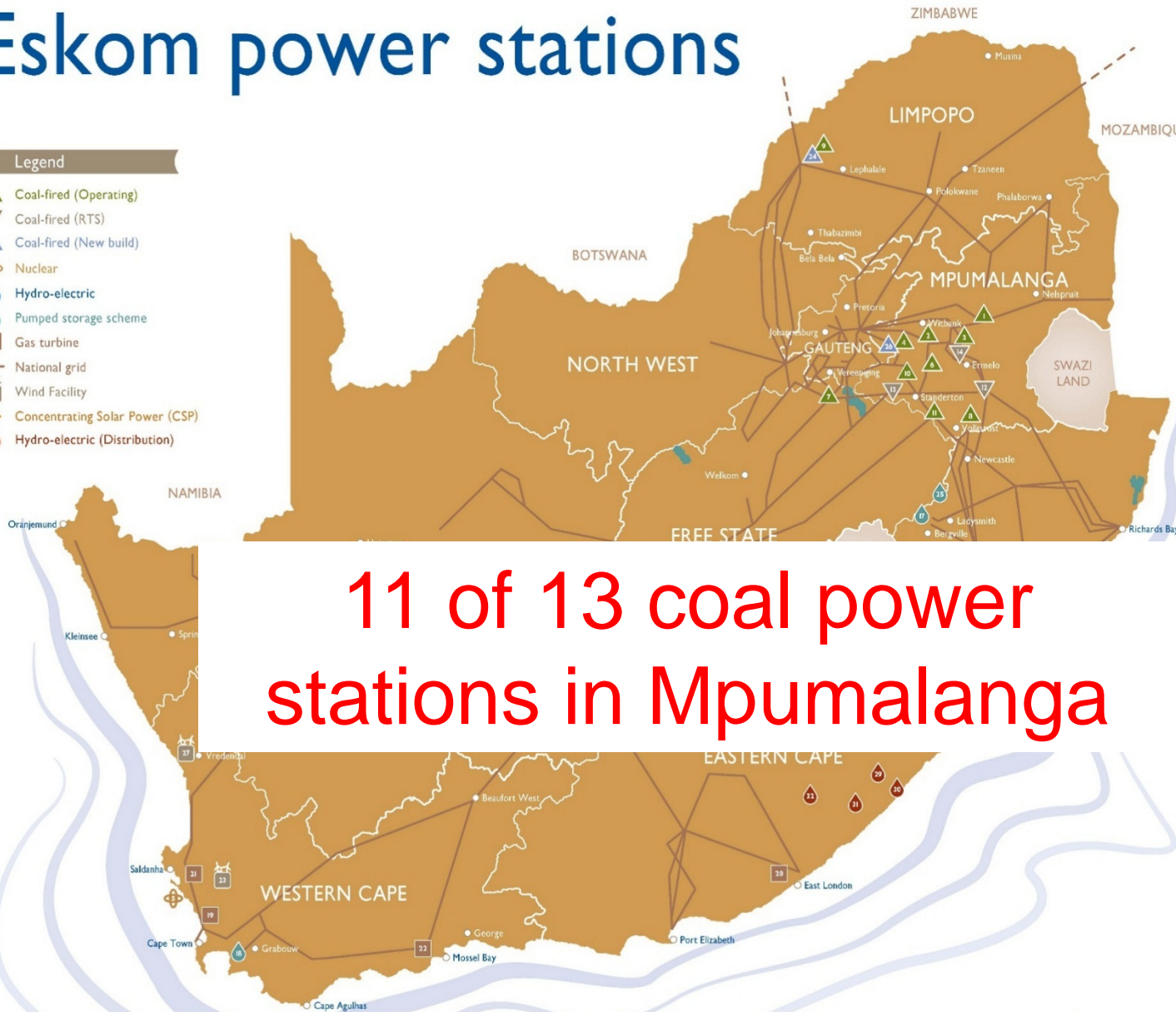
Legend

- Nkangala DM
- Local Municipality
- District Municipality
- Mining Applications
- Prospecting Applications
- Mining Areas
- National Roads
- Main Roads
- Railways
- Towns

Eskom power stations

Legend

- Coal-fired (Operating)
- Coal-fired (RTS)
- Coal-fired (New build)
- Nuclear
- Hydro-electric
- Pumped storage scheme
- Gas turbine
- National grid
- Wind Facility
- Concentrating Solar Power (CSP)
- Hydro-electric (Distribution)



11 of 13 coal power stations in Mpumalanga

Base load stations

1 Arnot	2 352 MW	7 Lethabo	3 708 MW
2 Duvha	3 600 MW	8 Majuba	4 110 MW
3 Hendrina	2 000 MW	9 Matimba	3 990 MW
4 Kendal	4 116 MW	10 Matla	3 600 MW
6 Kriel	3 000 MW	11 Tutuka	3 654 MW

Nuclear

5 Koeberg	1 940 MW
-----------	----------

Return-to-service stations

12 Camden	1 510 MW
13 Grootvlei	1 200 MW
14 Komati	940 MW

The return-to-service (RTS) stations were mothballed in 1990 and are in the process of being recommissioned due to the growing demand for electricity. The return-to-service project for Camden power station ended on 31 March 2010 with the entire station fully commercial.

Peak demand stations

15 Gariep	360 MW
16 Vanderkloof	240 MW

17 Drakensberg	1 000 MW
18 Palmiet	400 MW

19 Acacia	171 MW
20 Port Rex	171 MW
21 Ankerlig	1 338 MW
22 Gourikwa	746 MW

The peaking stations can generate electricity within a few minutes of start-up, making them ideally suited to supply power during peak periods. They also assist in regulating the system voltage and frequency to ensure stability of the national transmission network.

Renewable energy

Wind Facility	
23 Klipheuwel Wind Facility	3 MW

New build

24 Medupi	4 788 MW
26 Kusile	4 800 MW

25 Ingula	1 332 MW
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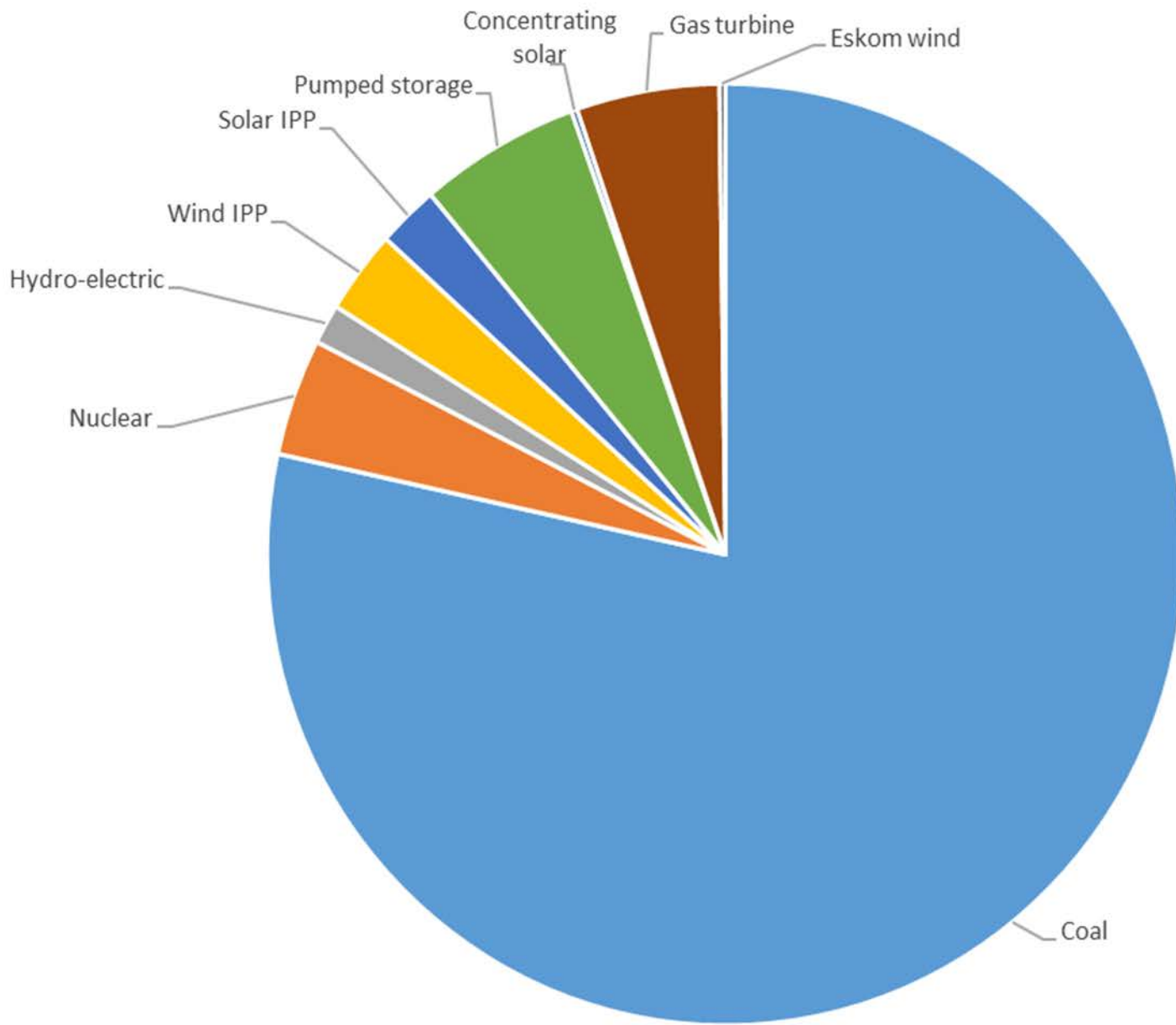
27 Sere Wind Facility	100 MW
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28 Concentrating Solar Power (CSP)	100 MW
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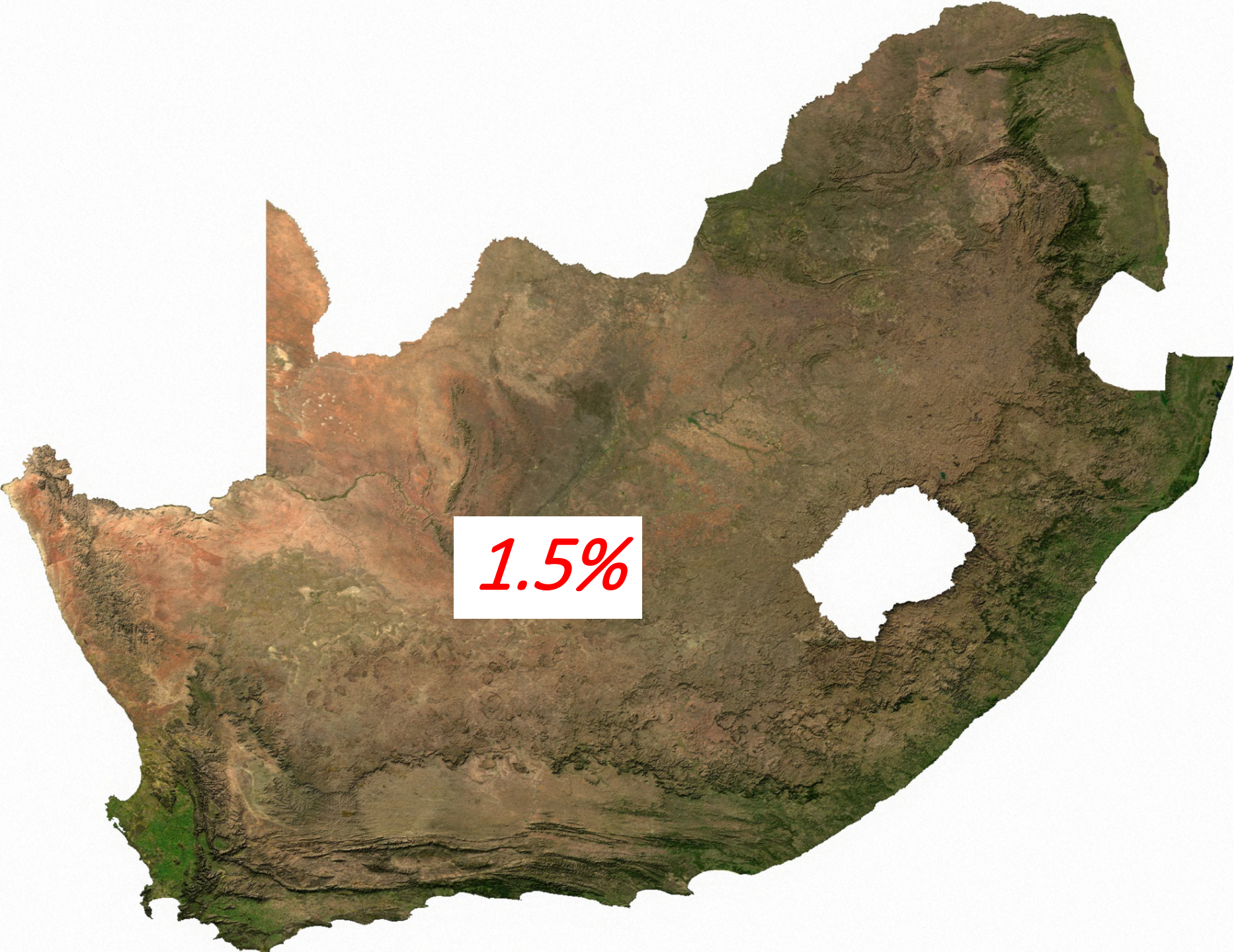
Distribution

29 First Falls	6 MW
30 Second Falls	11 MW
31 Colley Wobbles	42 MW
32 Ncora	2 MW

These hydro-electric power stations fall within the Distribution Division in the Eastern Cape operating unit and are used to stabilise the distribution network in that area.







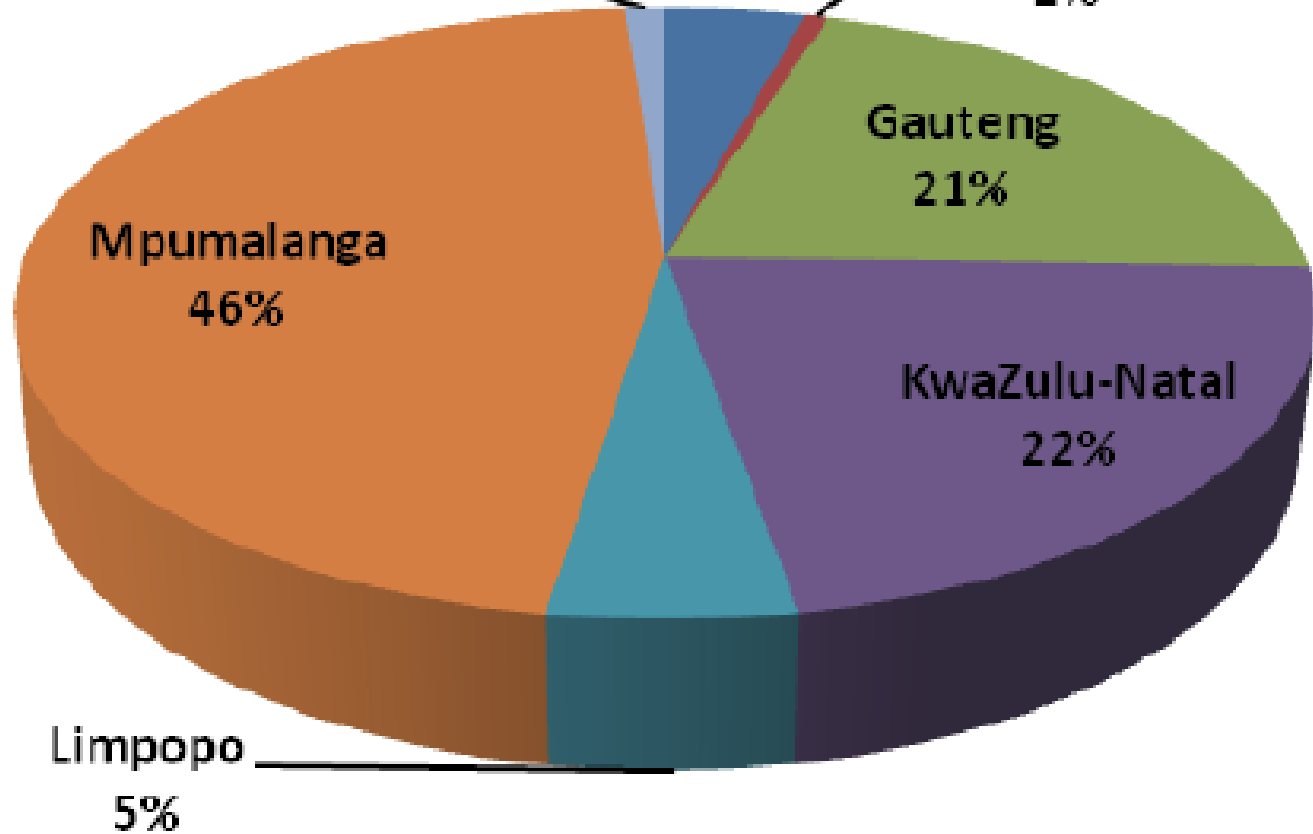
1.5%

High potential arable land

North
West
1%

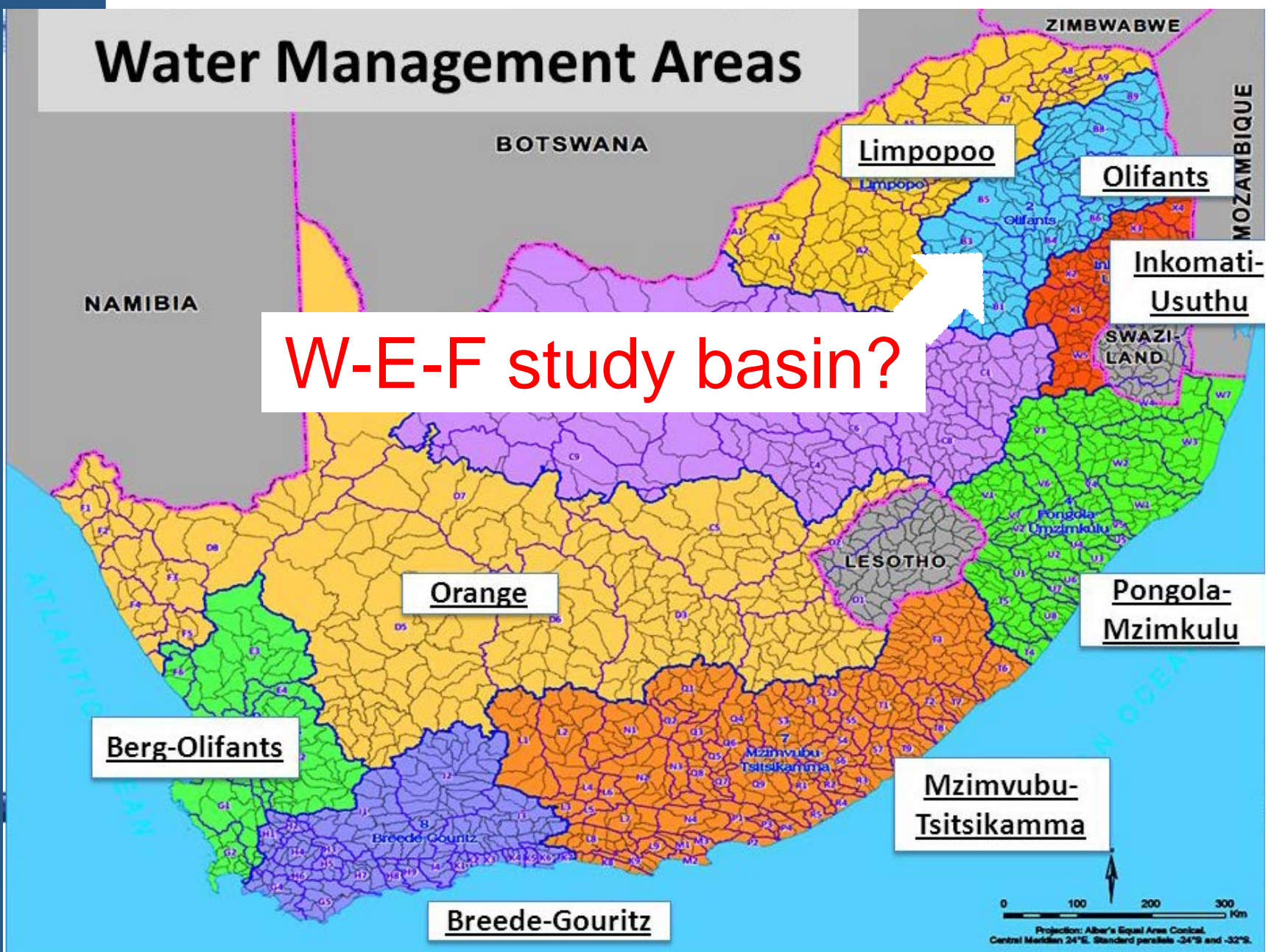
Eastern Cape
4%

Free State
1%





Water Management Areas





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12/29/2004



Image © 2016 DigitalGlobe

Google Earth

Tour Guide 2004

Imagery Date: 12/29/2004 26°05'46.51" S 28°54'11.29" E elev 1559 m eye alt 3.35 km

08:37 PM 07/11/2016

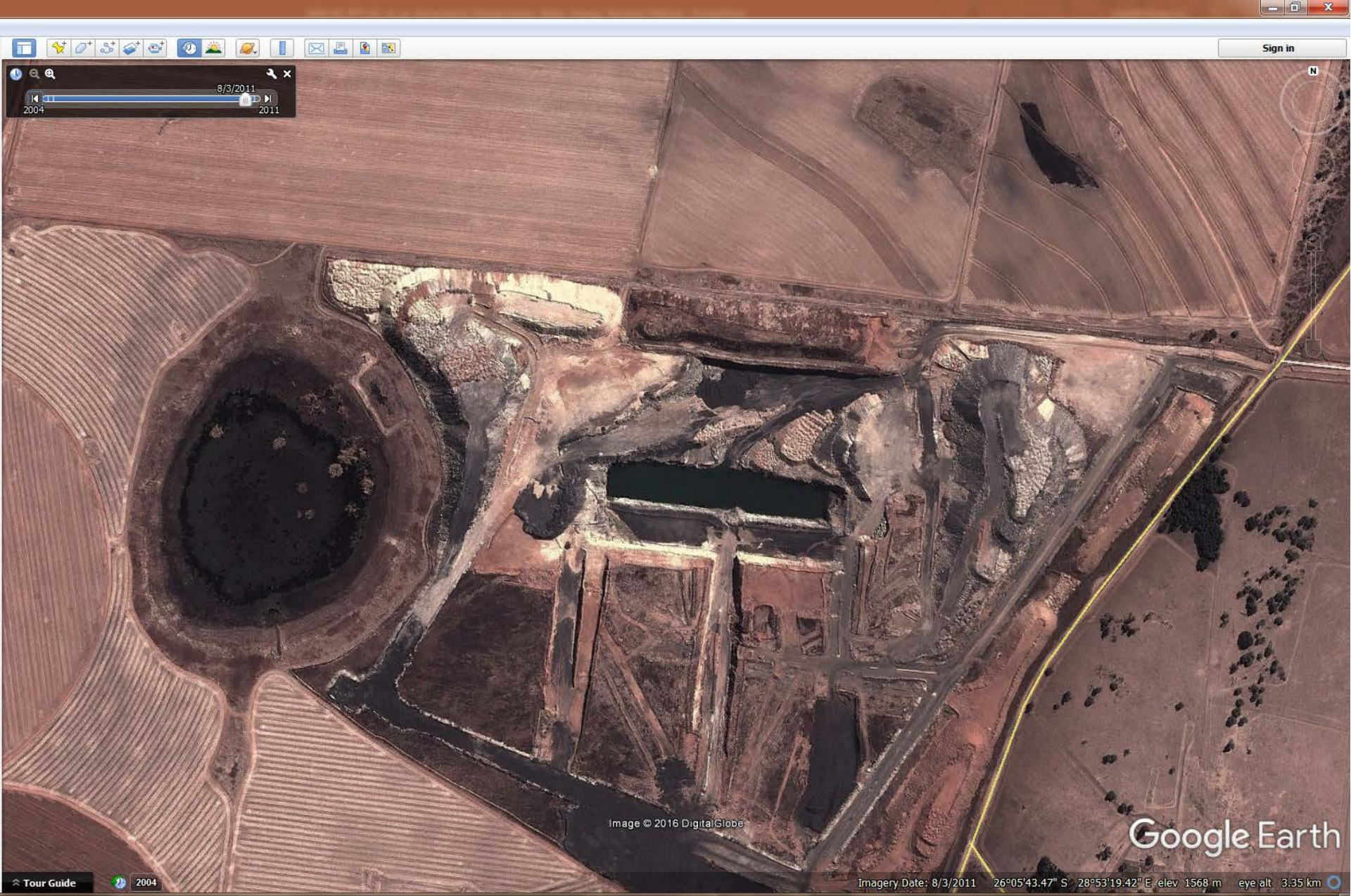


Image © 2016 DigitalGlobe

Google Earth

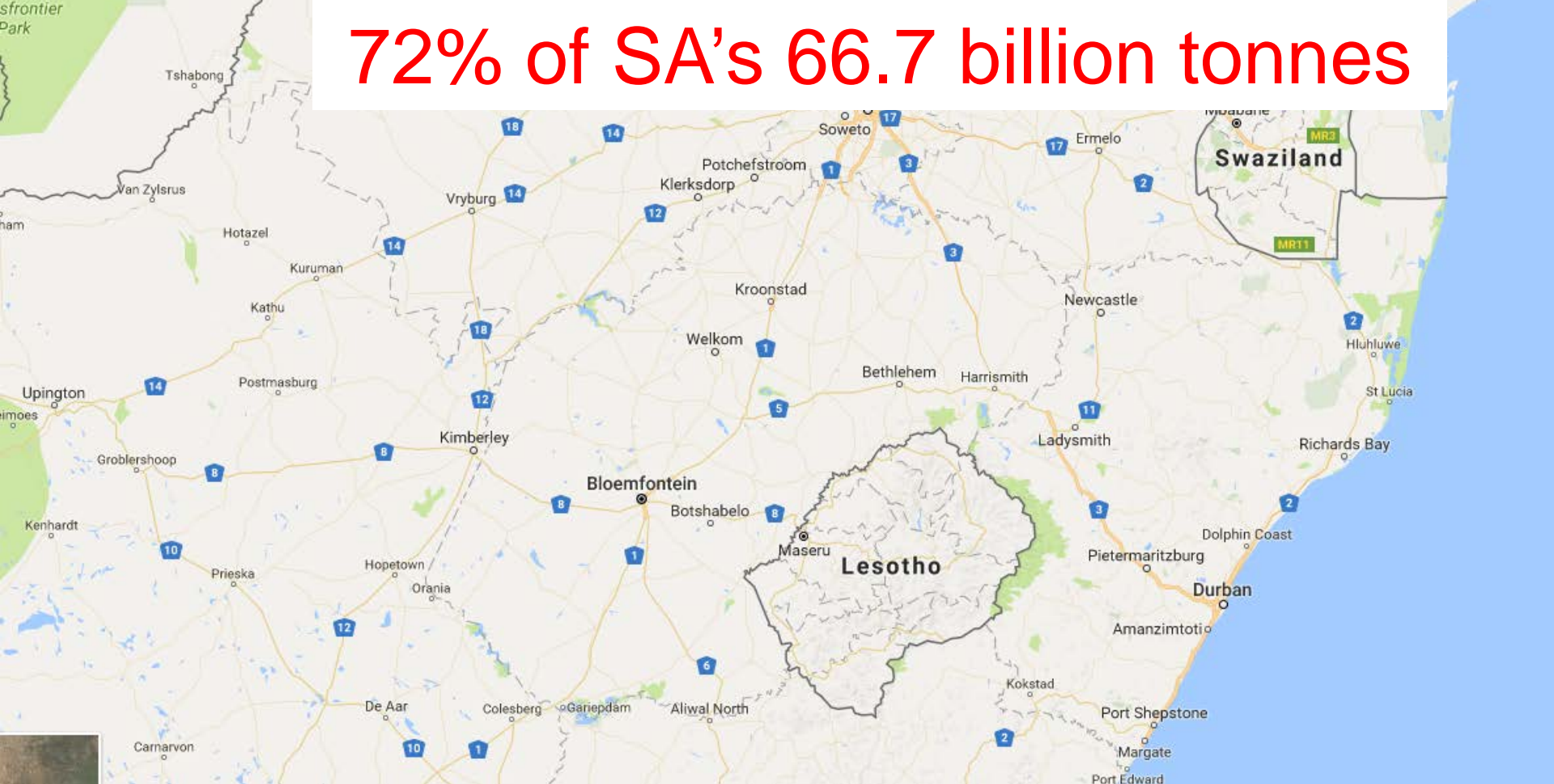


W-E-F Nexus related policy considerations relating to the SDGs:

- Protection of selected zones of biodiversity rich wetland systems and prime agricultural soils within the Mpumalanga Province,
- The development of the Waterberg coalfields,
- Underground verses opencast coal mining,
- R&D relating to a “Desertec” for southern Africa,
- R&D into offshore wind generation potential for southern Africa, and
- R&D into carbon capture and storage mechanisms.



72% of SA's 66.7 billion tonnes



DESERTEC-EUMENA



Concentrating Solar Power



Hydro



Photovoltaics



Biomass



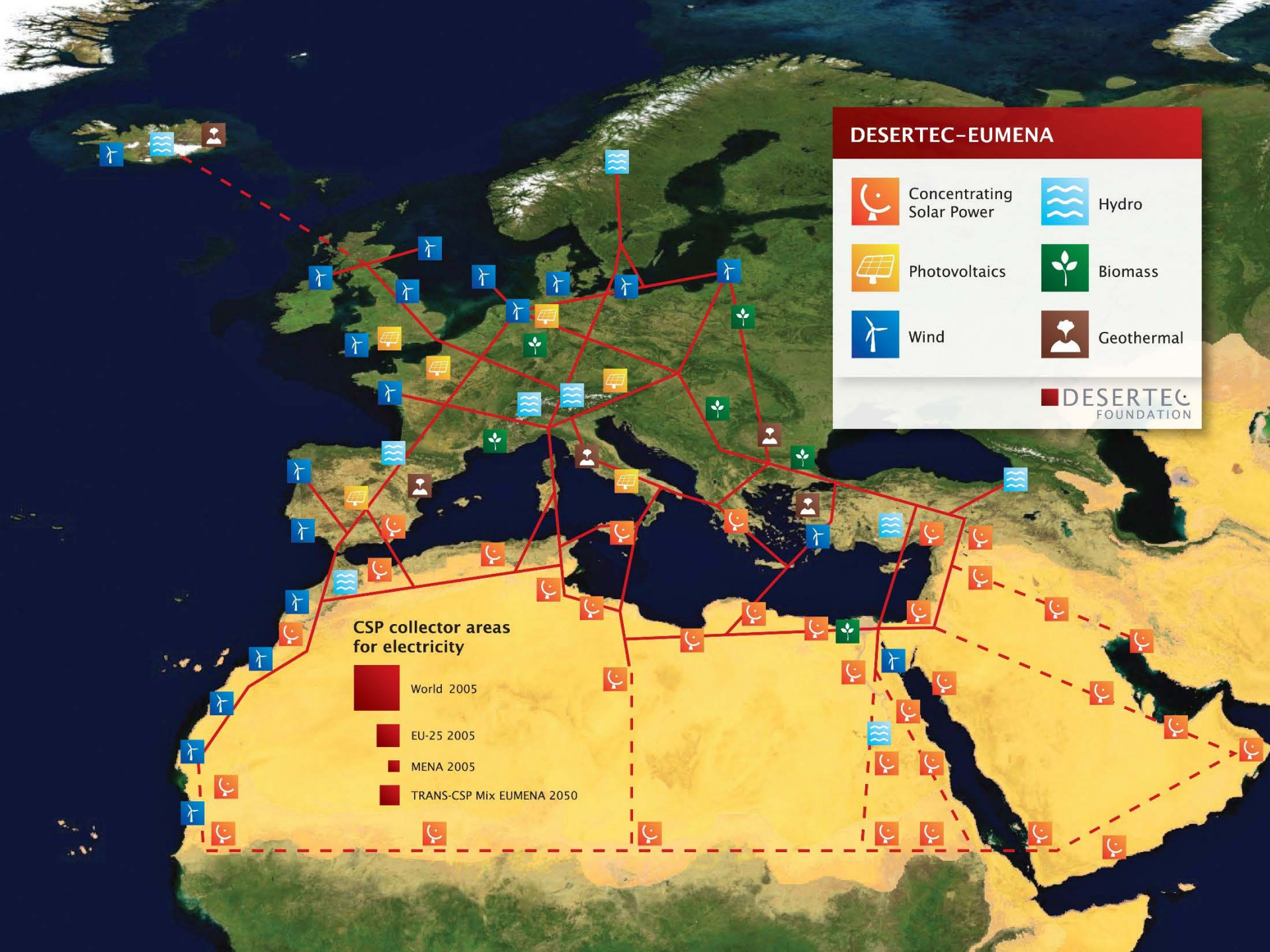
Wind



Geothermal

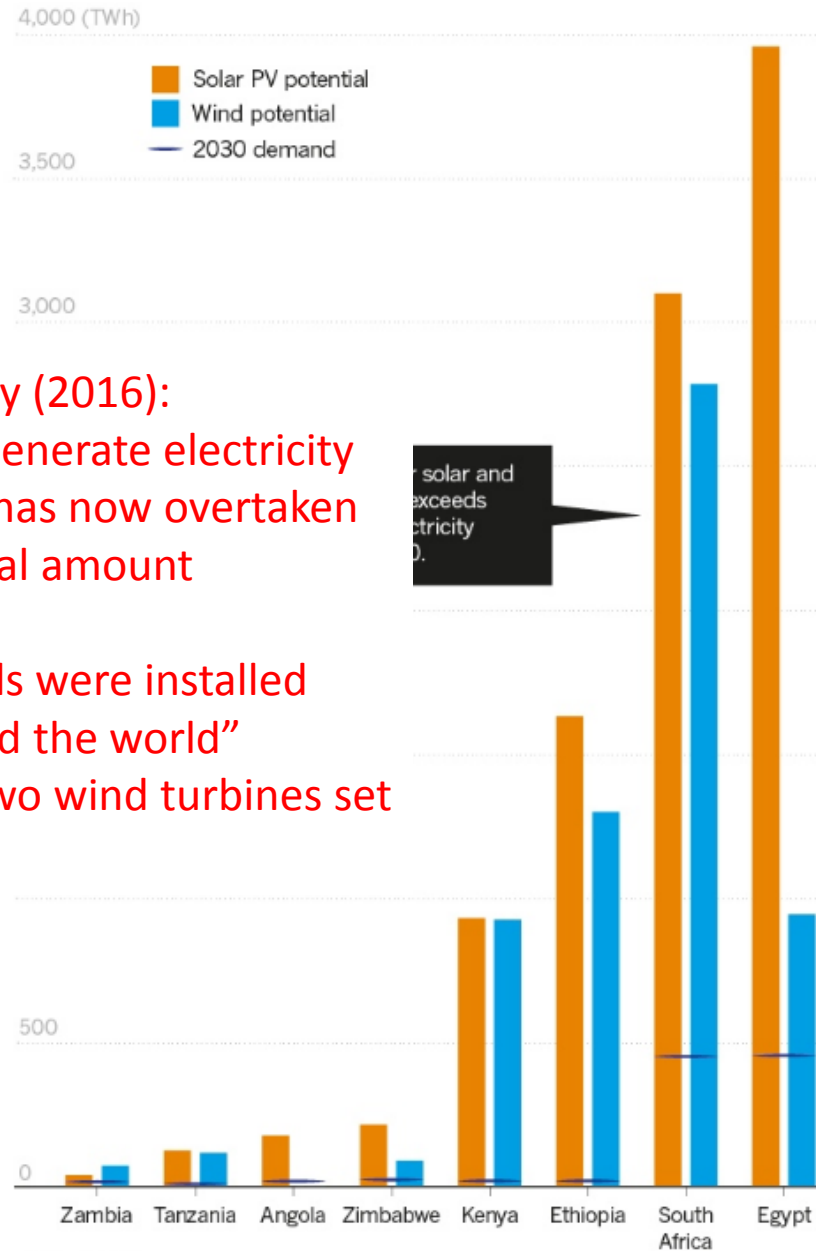
DESERTEC
FOUNDATION

CSP collector areas for electricity



POWER APLENTY

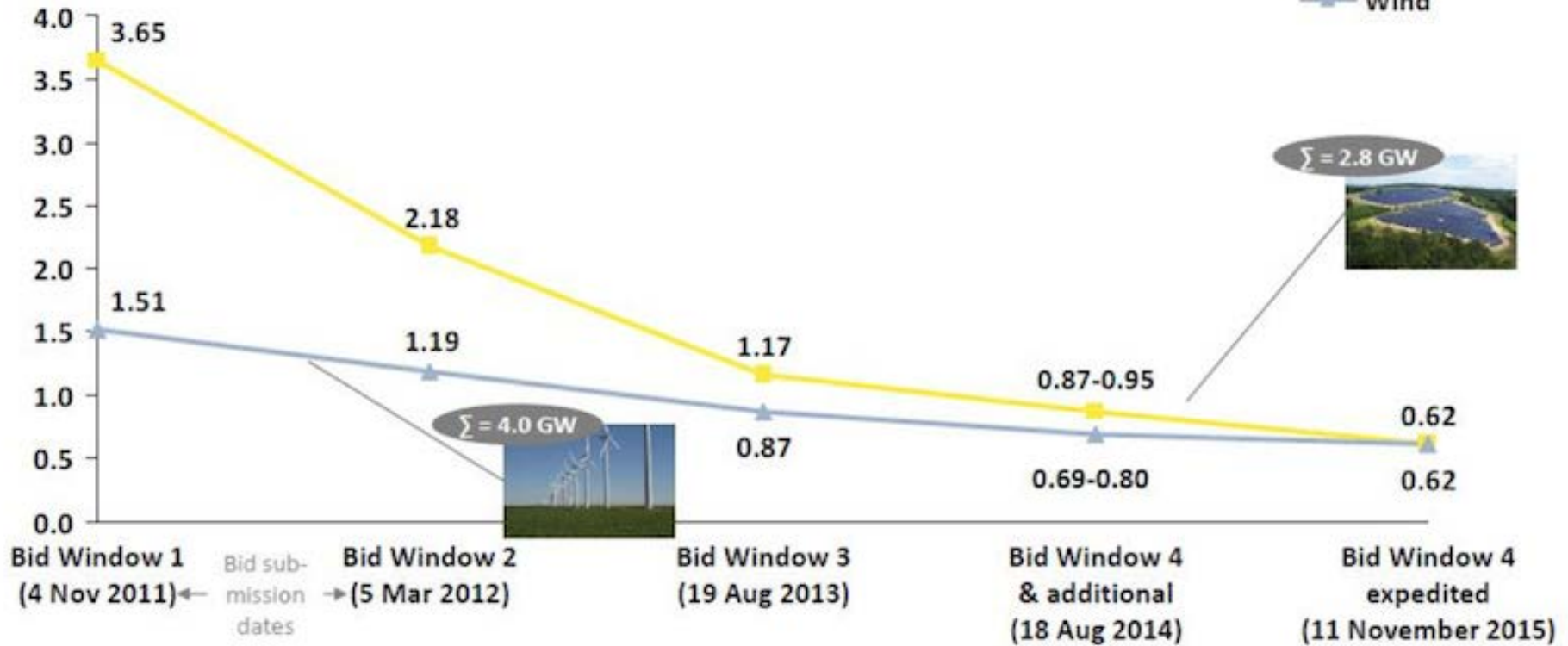
Studies of some African nations suggest that they could harvest vast amounts of power from wind turbines and solar photovoltaic (PV) projects.



International Energy Agency (2016):

- “the world’s capacity to generate electricity from renewable sources has now overtaken coal” – capacity, not actual amount generated!
- “half a million solar panels were installed every day last year around the world”
- “In China ... there were two wind turbines set up every hour”

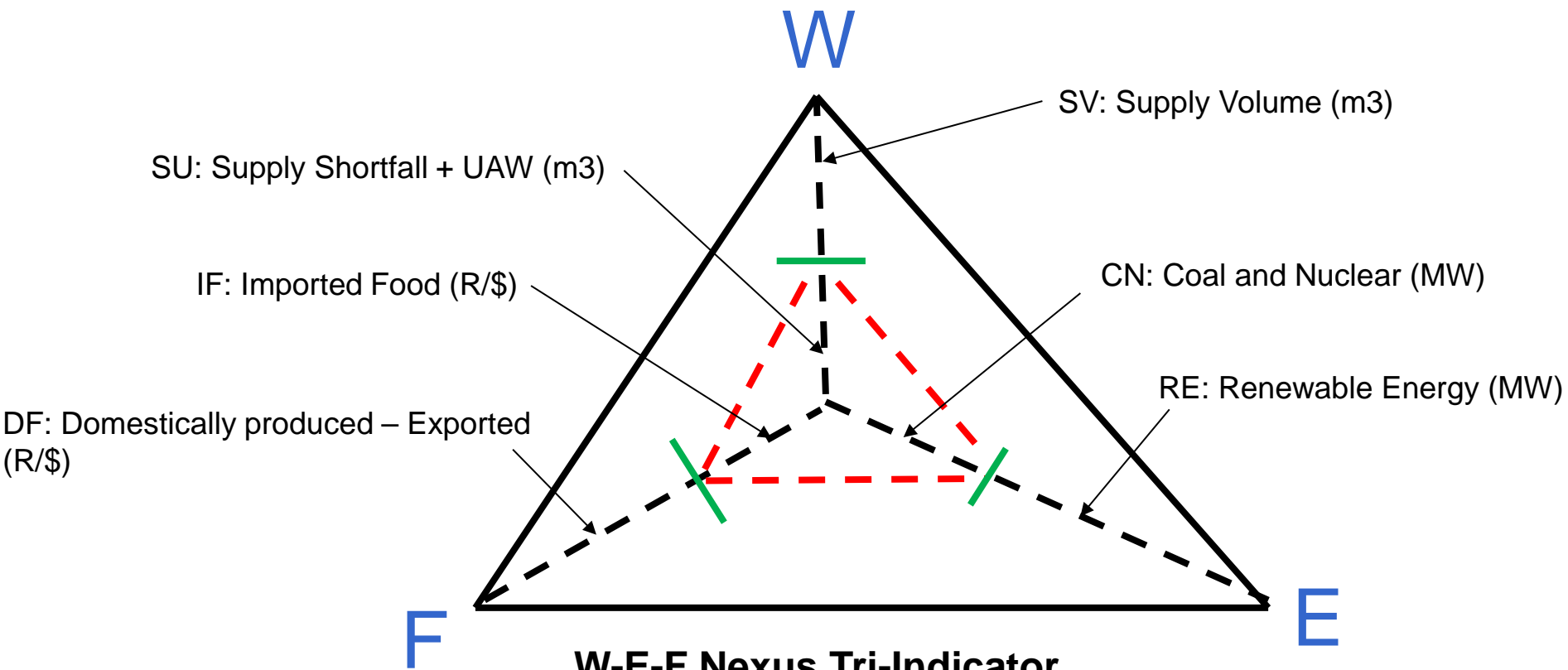
Average tariff
in R/kWh
(Apr-2016-R)



Source: CSIR presentation, 14 October 2016







W-E-F Nexus Tri-Indicator

- $SDG\ I(W) = SV / (SV + SU)$
- $SDG\ I(E) = RE / (CN + RE)$
- $SDG\ I(F) = DF / (DF + IF)$
- $SDG\ I(WEF) = \text{Area } \blacktriangle - \text{Area } \color{red}\triangle$

Fin

simpson@jaws.co.za



- Ref 1: Ilan Solomons, *Mpumalanga paying huge enviro price owing to poor regulation by govt departments – report*, www.miningweekly.com (2016-06-17)
- Ref 2: Charles Ainger and Richard Fenner (Eds.) (2016) *Sustainable Water*, Institution of Civil Engineers publishing
- Ref 3: *Evaluating the impact of coal mining on agriculture in the Delmas, Ogies and Leandra districts – With a specific focus on maize production*, Bureau for Food and Agriculture Policy (2012)
- Ref 4: *Coal 2015*, published by Creamer Media’s Research Channel Africa (August 2015)
- Ref 5: Martin Ferreira, PHD Thesis: *The development of methods to assess the ecological integrity of perennial pans*, University of Johannesburg
- Ref 6: http://www.energy.gov.za/files/electricity_frame.html
- Ref 7: Voos gemyn – Beeld 22-03-2012
- Ref 8: Risk Assessment Of Pollution In Surface Waters Of The Upper Olifants River System: Implications For Aquatic Ecosystem Health And The Health Of Human Users Of The Water - Summary Report: 2009 To 2013 - J.M. Dabrowski (Editor)
- Ref 9: Exxaro developing pilot digital mine – CEO. Mining Weekly
- Ref 10: “What can engineers do to ensure that South Africa meets its 21st century water needs?” (Civil Engineering, June 2016:12)
- Ref 11: Jeffrey, LS. Characterisation of the coal resources of South Africa (SAIMM, 2004)



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