



FINAL CONSTRUCTION ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PROGRAM

FOR THE

GROMIS - ORANJEMUND TRANSMISSION POWERLINE PROJECT

CES Version 2

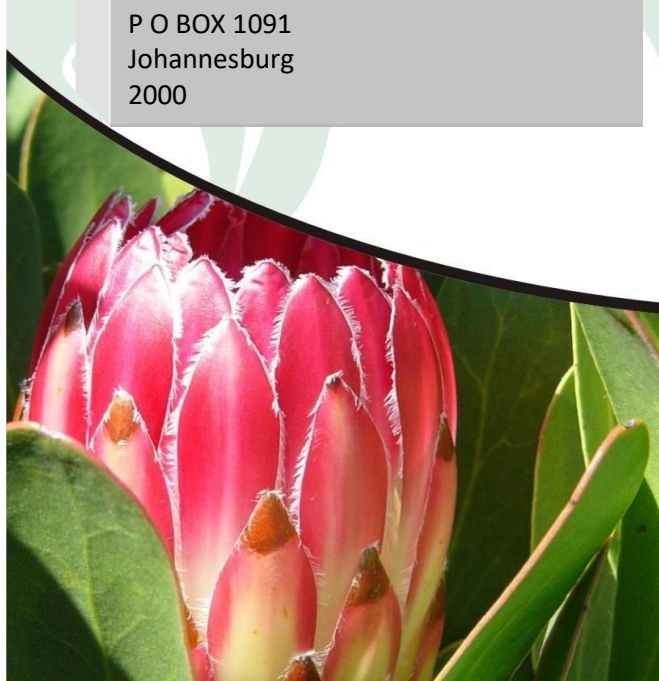
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Prepared for:
ESKOM HOLDINGS SOC LIMITED
P O BOX 1091
Johannesburg
2000

Compiled by:
BAAGI ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTANCY
P.O.BOX 72847
Lynwood Ridge
0040



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Consultant details: Baagi Environmental Consultants PO Box 72847 Lynwood Ridge 0040 RSA Tel: 012 365 2546 Fax: 012 365 3217 Email: baagi@ee-sa.com	Client details: Eskom Holding Limited P O BOX 1091 Johannesburg 2000 RSA Tel: 0115167584 Fax:0862676224 Email: Rudzani.ranwedzi@eskom.co.za
Version 1 compiled by	Mr Makhura and Ms Mabea
Reviewed by	Mr. N.L Makhura
Approved by	Mr. N.L Makhura
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Version 2 compiled by	Coastal & Environmental Services t/a CES 67 African Street Grahamstown 6140 Tel: Email: info@cesnet.co.za
Reviewed by	Mr R. Jonas
Approved by	Mr G. Shaw
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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

CE	Consulting Engineers
C	Contractor
CELO	Contractor Environmental Liaison Officer
CM	Contract Manager (Eskom)
NEMA	National Environmental Management Act (Dedicated Person)
ECO	Environmental Control Officer
ELO	Environmental Liaison Officer
EMPR	Environmental Management Programme Report
DEA	Department of Environmental Affairs
RoD	Record of Decision
SABS	South African Bureau of Standards
SAHRA	South African Heritage Resource Agency
SAMOAC	South African Manual for Outdoor Advertising Control
SS	Site Supervisor

A. SECTION 1: GENERAL INFORMATION

1. Introduction

Baagi Environmental Consultancy CC, as Independent Environmental Consultant, was appointed by Eskom Holdings SOC Limited to facilitate and compile a site-specific Construction and Operation Environmental Management Program for the approved Gromis-Oranjemund Transmission Power Line Project. Gromis-Oranjemund Transmission Line Project forms part of the Kudu Integration Network. The Record of Decision (RoD), pertaining to this project was issued under Reference number 12/12/20/720, "Proposed Kudu Integration Project, Northern Cape Province".

2. Background

It is widely accepted that any development can pose various risks to the environment as well as the inhabitants in the surrounding areas. These possible risks should be taken into account during both the construction and operational phase of the development. The purpose of this document is to provide management responses that will ensure impacts resulting from the development are minimised. This CEMPR is therefore a stand-alone document, which must be used onsite during each construction phase of the development.

This document should be flexible, so as to allow the contractor and Eskom Holdings SOC Limited to conform to the management commitments without being prescriptive. The management commitments should ensure that the anticipated risks on the environment will be minimised if they are consistently and effectively adhered to. The onus to undertake the requirements set out in the CEMPR rests with Eskom Holdings SOC Limited, the main contractors and subcontractors, which will promote responsibility and commitment. Any party responsible for transgression of the underlying management measures outlined in this document will be held liable for non-compliances and will be dealt with accordingly.

Furthermore, this document is considered too dynamic and flexible. Therefore, this document can be amended with new issues, which arise during the entire construction and operational period. The final CEMPR will be submitted to the DEA for approval. In cases where there are significant changes to the CEMPR, then the CEMPR will need to be resubmitted to DEA for approval.

The process that was followed in compiling the EMPR is in compliance with Regulation 34 in terms of chapter 5 of the National Environmental Management Act (Act 107 of 1998) of New Environmental Impact Assessment Regulation, 2006 promulgated on the 21 April 2006. The purpose of this EMPR is to formulate mitigation measures that should be made binding on all contractors during the construction phase as well as measures that should be implemented during the operational phase.

3. Project Scope

The proposed project is a component of the Kudu Integration Project. It will entail the construction of a 400kV transmission power line from the Gromis-Oranjemund Substation. A favourable Record of Decision (RoD) was received from the National Department of Environmental Affairs and its reference number is 12/12/20/720. It must be clearly emphasised that this EMPR is not solely for all the agreed activities stipulated under positive environmental authorization received from DEA.

The construction of the project (reference number 12/12/20/720) is being undertaken in phases; therefore, this CEMPR is only relevant with regards to the proposed construction of a 400kV transmission power line from Gromis-Oranjemund, covering a distance of approximately 130km.

The final EMPR must be read in conjunction with the EIR associated with the RoD as well as the Draft EMP included in the EIR. All of these documents should be seen as one set and information should be assessed in conjunction with all the relevant documentation to ensure compliance and correctness. In compiling this CEMPR the conditions of the RoD, the Final EIR and the Draft EMP were taken into account.

4. Terms of Reference of the EMPR

As a condition of the RoD, an Environmental Management Programme (EMPR) must be compiled and approved by DEA, prior to the commencement of the construction activities for the proposed project. This document is also in accordance with the requirements stipulated in the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Regulations of the National Environmental Management Act (NEMA). The regulations state that an Environmental Management Programme (EMPR) is to be implemented by the appointed contractor, which will ensure that environmental impacts that may occur due to construction activities are mitigated on site.

The EMPR will provide environmental management guidelines, which must be complied with by the contractor during construction of the power lines and associated pylons, in fulfilment of ISO 14001 requirements. The Environmental Control Officer (ECO), acting independently from Eskom Holdings SOC Limited, will monitor the implementation of the CEMPR. The CEMPR will form part of the contractual agreement to be entered into by Eskom Holdings SOC Limited and the appointed contractor. Compliance with the EMPR must therefore, form part of all contractor's working tender documentation and be endorsed contractually. The recommendations and constraints, as set out in this document are enforceable under the general conditions.

5. Objectives of the EMPR

The objective of this EMPR is to ensure that:

- Environmental management conditions and requirements are implemented from the start of the project,
- The contractor is able to and shall include any costs of compliance with this EMPR into the tender document,
- Precautions against environmental damage and claims arising from such damage are taken timorously;
- The completion date of the contract is not delayed due to environmental problems with the landowner, grid staff, communities or regulatory authorities arising during the course of the project execution;
- The asset created conforms to environmental standard required by ISO 14001 and Transmission Policy;
- Eskom Project manager and Contractor take into consideration the landowner special conditions in regards to the power lines which transverses private property;
- Environmental conditions stipulated in the Environmental Authorisation (EA) are implemented;
- Resolve problems and claims arising from damaged immediately to ensure a smooth flow of operations;
- Implementation of this EMPR for the benefit of all involved; and
- Preservation of the natural environment by limiting destructive activities on site.

6. Limitations of the Study

The project initiation meeting held in July 2013 reached consensus amongst project managers and specialists that the study would be conducted over 8 days, visiting each pylon point and walking the areas between all the pylons. The specialists also determined areas to be visited for specific purposes outside of the walk down area. This was agreed to be the most effective way in which to do the study and would have enabled each specialist to walk to each and every pylon along the alignment.

There were no limitations, in accessing the different farms, as excess was granted to by the various landowners. Therefore both desktop and field studies were carried out and assessed. The outcome of the EMPR report is reliant on the findings of the specialist reports as per the relevant discipline.

7. Legal Framework

Depending on the type of development that is being proposed, certain legislation applies, either as a framework to guide the development process or as permit or approval requirements. This EMPR has been undertaken in accordance with provisions of the Environmental Authorisation issued by the DEA and in accordance with the provision of the Constitution and principles of Integrated Environmental Management.

All legislation applicable to the development must be strictly enforced both during the construction phase. The contractor must be acquainted with the relevant environmental legislation, including provincial and local government regulations, which are in place to ensure the protection of the environment. The environmental legislation applicable to the project includes, but is not limited to, the following:

- The Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 1996;
- National Environmental management Act, 1998 (Act No. 107 of 1998) (NEMA);
- National Environmental Management: Air Quality Management Act (Act No. 39 of 2004);
- National Water Act, 1998 (Act No. 36 of 1998);
- National Environmental Management: Biodiversity Act (Act 10 of 2004);
- Fencing Act(No. 31 of 1963 (as amended by act 108 of 1991));
- Occupational Health and Safety Amendment Act (Act No. 181 of 1998);
- Hazardous Substances Act, 1973 (Act No. 15 of 1973);
- National Heritage Resource Act, 1999 (Act No. 25 Of 1999);
- Conservation of Agricultural Resources Act, 1983 (Act No. 43 of 1983);
- National Environmental Management: Waste Act (Act No. 59 of 2008).

The Constitution of the Republic of South Africa

The Constitution of South Africa states that everyone has the right to an environment that is not harmful to his or her health or well-being and to have the environment protected for the benefit of present and future generations.

The Act implies that measures must be implemented to:

1. Prevent pollution and ecological degradation,
2. Promote conservation, and
3. Secure ecologically sustainable development and use of natural resources while promoting justifiable economic and social development.

The National Environmental Management Act

There are various elements within the National Environmental Management Act that are relevant to the construction phase of the Gromis-Oranjemund transmission power line. The 'polluter pays' concept is enforced to ensure that any party or parties, which undertakes any activity that may cause, causes or caused any pollution, must prevent, mitigate or remedy the effects.

Section 2 of Chapter 1 of the National Environmental Management provides details of the environmental management principles that should be adhere to during both the construction and operational phase of the development. The consideration of various factors must be brought into focus:

- Avoidance/minimisation of the loss of biodiversity,
- Avoidance/minimisation of the disturbance of ecosystems,
- Avoidance/minimisation of pollution,
- Avoidance/minimisation of cultural and heritage sites,
- Avoidance/minimisation/recycling of waste,
- Responsible and equitable use of renewable and non-renewable resources, and
- Avoidance/minimisation/mitigation of adverse impacts.

The National Environmental Management: Air Quality Act

The National Environmental Management: Air Quality Act (AQA) is the main legislative piece that controls air pollution within South Africa. The main objective of the AQA is to restore, protect and enhance the quality of air in South Africa, through sustainable development. The AQA aims to achieve these objectives through the establishment of norms and standards, and provide a regulatory framework for air quality management planning and reporting.

The National Water Act

The National Water Act (NWA) is the main legislative piece that controls both private and public water use within South Africa. According to section 19(1) of the National Water Act 'an owner of land, a person in control of land or a person who occupies or uses land on which any activity or process is or was performed or undertaken or any other situation exists, which causes, has caused or is likely to cause pollution of a water resource, must take all reasonable measures to prevent any such pollution from occurring, continuing or recurring.'

In accordance with Section 21 of the National Water Act the following are considered as water uses and therefore need to be licensed:

- a) Taking water from a water resource.
- b) Storing water.
- c) Impending or diverting the flow of water in a watercourse.

- d) Engaging in a stream flow reduction activity.
- e) Engaging in a controlled activity identified as such in section 37(1) or declared under section 38(1).
- f) Discharging waste or water containing waste into a water resource through a pipe, canal, sewer, sea outfall or other conduit.
- g) “Disposing of waste in a manner which may detrimentally impact on a water resource.
- h) Disposing in any manner of water which contains waste from, or which has been heated in, any industrial or power generation process.
- i) Altering the beds, banks, course or characteristics of a watercourse.
- j) Removing, discharging or disposing of water found underground if it is necessary for the efficient continuation of an activity or for the safety of people.
- k) Using water for recreational purposes.

National Environmental Management: Biodiversity Act

The Biodiversity Act provides for the management and conservation of South Africa’s biodiversity within the framework of NEMA and the protection of species and ecosystems that warrant national protection. As part of its implementation strategy, the National Spatial Biodiversity Assessment was established. The Biodiversity Act further requires landowners to manage and conserve South Africa’s biodiversity for current and future generations. The National Spatial Biodiversity Assessment classifies areas as worthy of protection based on their biophysical characteristics, which are ranked according to priority levels.

Fencing Act

The Act regulates matters with regard to boundary fences of farms and makes provisions for the erection, alteration, maintenance, damage and repair of. It also spells rights of owners or leaseholders where the land is subject to certain servitudes and outlines procedures for settling of disputes due to wilful actions including leaving gates opened and unauthorised entry to private land.

Occupational Health and Safety Amendment Act

The Act makes provision for the health and safety of persons at work and persons that are not employees, against any hazards that may arise out of or in connection with the work-related activities. The act has provisions regarding the maintenance and operation of plant and machinery, working conditions to the use of protective clothing and equipment. The Act therefore informs the EMP on measures and procedures to be incorporated regarding the safety and health of the persons on site.

Hazardous Substances Act

The main objectives of the Hazardous Substances Act is to provide measures, norms and standards for the control of substances which may cause injury or ill-health to or death of human beings by reason of their toxic, corrosive, irritant, strongly sensitizing or flammable nature or the generation of pressure. The Hazardous Substances Act also aims to provide for the prohibition and control of the importation, manufacture, sale, use, operation, application, modification, disposal or dumping of such substances and products.

The National Heritage Resources Act

The Act aims to promote an integrated system for the identification, assessment, and management of the heritage resources of South Africa. Section 35(4) of this above-mentioned Act states that no person may, without a permit issued by the responsible heritage resources authority; destroy, damage, excavate, alter, deface or otherwise disturb any archaeological or paleontological site or any meteorite.

This Act is concerned with the protection of the archaeological or paleontological sites or meteorites. Furthermore, Section 36(3) of the National Heritage Resources Act states that no person may, without a permit issued by the relevant heritage resources authority handle any human remains. Human remains can only be handled by a registered undertaker or an institution given the authority to do so under the Human Tissues Act (Act 65 of 1983 as amended).

Conservation of Agricultural Resources Act

The Act provides for control over the utilisation of the natural agricultural resources in the Republic of South Africa in order to promote the conservation of soil, the water resources, vegetation and the combating of weeds and invader plants.

The National Environmental Management: Waste Act

The National Environmental Management: Waste Act is the main legislative piece that aims to consolidate waste management within South Africa. Part 2 of the Waste Act details the general duty in respect to the management of waste by the holder of the waste. In accordance to Section 16(1) of the Waste act, 'a holder of waste must, within the holder's power, take all reasonable measures to:

- a) avoid the generation of waste and where such generation cannot be avoided to minimise the toxicity and amounts of waste that are generated;
- b) reduce, re-use, recycle and recover waste;
- c) where waste must be disposed of, ensure that the waste is treated and disposed of in an environmentally sound manner;
- d) manage the waste in such a manner that it does not endanger health or the environment or cause a nuisance through noise, odour or visual impacts;
- e) prevent any employee or any person under his or her supervision from contravening this Act; and
- f) prevent the waste from being used for an unauthorised purpose.'

8. Possible Permit Applications

Water Use Licence

Any construction or operation activities near or in a permanent drainage system may have implications in terms of the National Water Act 1998 (Act No.36 of 1998), and thereby, may require the application for Water Use Licence. Therefore, the contractor must in consultation with the ECO, assess all areas along the alignment well in advance in order to ensure the relevant Water Use License is applied for where required. The following should be considered in terms of Water Use Licence applications:

- Linear infrastructure such as power lines often requires new crossings through watercourses.
- These crossings may result in watercourse vegetation loss, surface flow obstructions, erosion and desiccation impacts.
- Wetlands and other watercourses are protected water resources in the National Water Act (NWA), Act 36 of 1998. Development or transformation of the watercourses is regarded as a *water use*, which can only be allowed through an approved Water Use License, irrespective of the condition of the affected watercourse.
- The NWA defines water use in a watercourse specifically related to wetlands and riparian areas as follow:

(c) impeding or diverting the flow of water in a watercourse.

(i) altering the bed, banks, course or characteristics of a watercourse.

- New access roads cannot be created through watercourses without a Water Use License. It is therefore important that existing roads be used for access through drainage lines to avoid the creation of new tracks or roads through drainage lines and pans.
- Existing roads should therefore, be used for access as far as possible and new crossings should only be considered as a last resort.
- In addition, no pylon or other infrastructure can be constructed within a watercourse without a Water Use License.

However, during the walk down pylons were found which directly impact on drainage systems and wetlands (refer to **Appendix 6**) therefore, it is proposed as part of the mitigation measures to move the respective pylon from the respective drainage system. In cases where the moving of a pylon from a drainage system is not possible, then a Water Use Licence Application will need to be applied for.

Heritage permit

In the event that any heritage artefacts are found on site, it would be necessary to apply for a Heritage Permit under the National Heritage Resource Act, 1999 (Act No. 25 of 1999). A number of sites dating from the Early Stone Age to the Late Iron Age and more recent historical time- period were identified and recorded by the specialist (refer to **Appendix 6**). Though these heritage artefacts fall outside the pylon footprint, specialist concerns need to be considered during both

construction phase. Out of the total number of sites - 5 sites were considered to be of high heritage significance and this is reflective of the mitigation measures developed for these sites. These are sites that will not require any **further intervention** in terms of their management.

Removal of protected trees permit

In the event whereby Red Data plants are affected by construction activities, measure should be taken to avoid or rescue these plants. Where it is absolutely essential to cut protected indigenous trees, Provincial Ordinances shall be adhered to. The necessary permits, as well as the landowner's written consent shall be obtained prior to commencement of any work. During the specialist walkdown, no dead trees of avifaunal importance were identified as the area has a treeless landscape. The fauna and flora (ecology) report, in the section discussion and recommendations, set out the fundamentals in the cost of plant rescue and plant re-vegetation for the species above

Environmental Monitoring and Auditing

To measure and ensure compliance to this EMPR it is imperative that a monitoring and auditing programme be established, in which monthly reports are submitted to Eskom and DEA to indicate the level of compliance. In addition, potential risks to the project will have to be identified. Where the ECO identifies a transgression or blatant disregard to the EMPR it should be reported to Eskom immediately and rectification steps undertaken.

Bearing in mind that this document is a living document, it may be updated from time to time. The ECO, in consultation with the proponent (Eskom) can make recommendations to the proponent for certain EMPR amendments. The proponent should then officially apply to DEA for the approval of the proposed amendments to the EMPR. The amended EMPR becomes valid once the authority (DEA) approves it in writing.

B. SECTION 2: SITE SPECIFIC ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PROGRAM

1. Background

Environmental aspects that are generic and specific for the construction and operation stages for the individual tower locations are identified and mitigation procedures are described.

During the construction phase and maintenance of the power lines, some habitat destruction and alteration inevitably takes place. Habitat destruction and alteration will result from the construction of access roads to the pylons, the removal of vegetation within the pylon footprints and the clearing of servitudes. Servitudes have to be cleared of excess vegetation at regular intervals in order to allow access to the line for maintenance, to prevent vegetation from intruding into the legal prescribed clearance gap between the ground and the conductors and to minimise the risk of fire under the line, which can result in the electrical flashover. These activities have an impact on birds breeding, foraging and roosting in or in close proximity of the servitude through habitat modification.

Whilst the indirect impact of the power line on avifauna through habitat destruction and disturbance can be mitigated by generic means, the impact of bird collision from the power lines is highly specialised and sites specific. Therefore, the impact of bird collision requires its own mitigation at each tower and span.

Where it is anticipated that ecological qualities of the landscape are going to be particularly altered by the various pylons, whether it to be the position or the result of erection and construction requirements, it is necessary to identify those locations and to describe what mitigations are required. In this way the specific ecological mitigation relates to an identified condition that will result in short term or long-term ecological impacts. If this is not addressed in time and in a particular manner, persistent and irreversible long-term ecological impacts will result.

2. Technical Specifications

2.1. 400kV Transmission Power Line Specifications

The construction activities, with regards to the 400kV transmission lines, will not only include the stringing of the power lines, but also the erection of pylons and the clearing of vegetation for the pylons and the servitude roads. The technical details regarding the 400kV transmission power line are as follows:

- Single line servitude size is 55m;
- Towers are up to 42m in height;
- Distance between towers is between 350 and 500m, depending on terrain and route angles; and
- Minimum conductor clearance is 8.1m, above ground.

Tower design for the 400kV power lines are going to be the Guyed-V suspension and the Cross-Rope suspension as shown in **Figure 1** and **Figure 2**, whilst Self-supporting Strain towers and Self-supporting Suspension towers (refer to **Figure3**) will likely be utilised where difficult terrain is

encountered or line deviations of more than 30° is unavoidable. The servitude width required for the construction of the 400kV power lines is 55 m, which means 55m for each respective 400kV power line.

The major construction activities that are generally associated with the construction phase of the loop-in and Loop-out transmission power lines include the following:

- Servitude gate installation to facilitate access to the construction site;
- Vegetation clearing to facilitate access, construction and the safe operation of the loop-in and loop-out lines;
- Pegging of tower positions for construction by the contractor;
- Transportation of equipment, materials and personnel to site and stores;
- Terracing of site;
- Installation of foundations for the towers;
- Tower assembly and erection;
- Conductor stringing and regulation;
- Taking over the line from the contractor for commissioning;
- Final inspection of the line, commissioning and hand over to the Grid Line and Servitude Manager for operation;
- Rehabilitation of disturbed areas;

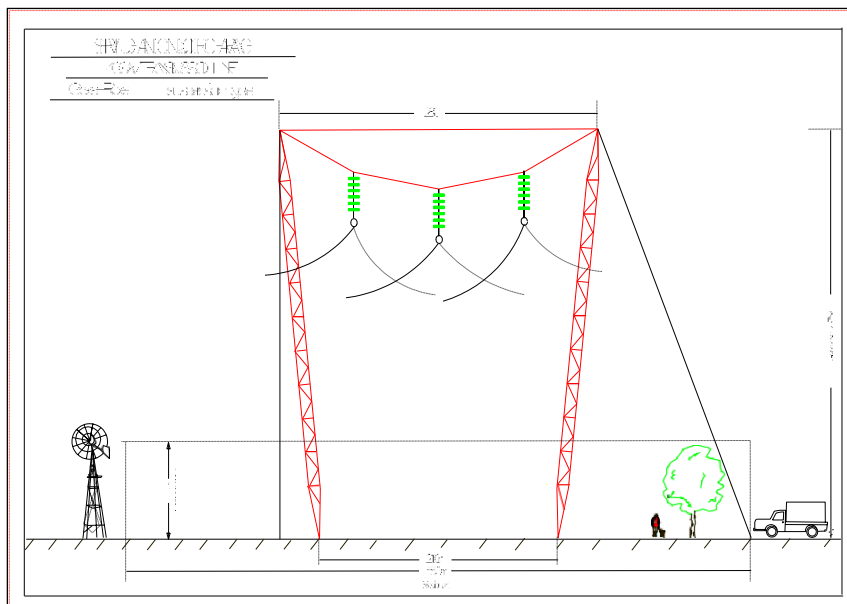


Figure 1: Cross-Rope Suspension Tower

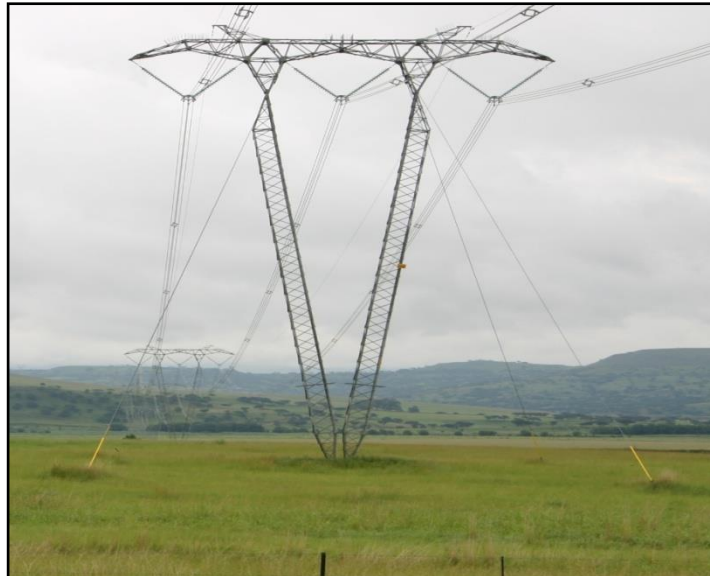


Figure 2: Guyed-V Suspension Tower



Figure 3: Self-Supporting Strain Tower

3. Environmental Matrix

Function	Name / Cell No	Responsibility
Project Manager (PM) Eskom	TBC	Overall management of project and EMPR implementation
Site Supervisor/ Contract Manager (CM) Eskom	TBC	Oversees site works, liaison with Contractor, PM and ECO
Environmental Control Officer (ECO) Eskom	TBC	Implementation of EMPR and liaison between Eskom, Contractor and Landowners
Contractor (C)	TBC	Implementation and compliance with recommendations and conditions of the EMPR, Appoints dedicated person (CELO) to work with ECO
Contractor Environmental Liaison Officer (CELO)	TBC	Implementation of EMPR, landowner interaction, environmental control of site actions, re-mediation and rehabilitation work.
Group Capital Environmental Advisor (Eskom)		Environmental advice and auditing

The point of departure for this EMPR is to take a pro-active route by addressing potential problems before they occur. This should limit the corrective measures required during the construction phases of the development. Additional mitigation will be included throughout the project's various phases, as required and if necessary.

4. Responsibility of the Role Players

▪ Eskom Holdings SOC Limited

The Eskom Team remains ultimately responsible for ensuring that the development is implemented according to the requirements of the EMPR. Although the Eskom Team appoints specific role players to perform functions on their behalf, this responsibility is delegated. The Eskom Team is responsible for ensuring that sufficient resources (time, financial, human, equipment, etc.) are available to the other role players (e.g. the ECO, CELO and contractor) to efficiently perform their tasks in terms of the EMPR. The Eskom Team is liable for restoring the environment in the event of negligence leading to damage to the environment.

The Eskom Team must ensure that the EMPR is included in the tender documentation so that the contractor who is appointed is bound to the conditions of the EMPR. The Eskom Team must appoint an independent Environmental Control Officer (ECO) during the construction phase to oversee all the environmental aspects relating to the development.

▪ Contractor

The contractor, as the Eskom's agent on site, is bound to the EMPR conditions through its contract with the Eskom Holdings SOC Limited, and is responsible for ensuring that it adheres to all the conditions of the EMPR. The contractor must be thoroughly familiarised with the EMPR requirements before coming onto site and must request clarification on any aspect of these documents, should they be unclear. The contractor must ensure they have provided sufficient budget for complying with all EMPR conditions at the tender stage.

The contractor must comply with all orders (whether verbal or written) given by the ECO, project manager or site engineer in terms of the EMPR.

▪ Environmental Control Officer (ECO)

The Environmental Control Officer (ECO) is appointed by the Eskom Holdings SOC Limited as an independent monitor of the implementation of the EMPR and monitor project compliance. The ECO must form part of the project team and be involved in all aspects of project planning that can influence environmental conditions on the site. The ECO must attend relevant project meetings, conduct inspections to assess compliance with the EMPR and be responsible for providing feedback on potential environmental problems associated with the development. In addition, the ECO is responsible for:

- Liaison with relevant authorities;
- Liaison with contractors regarding environmental management;
- Undertaking routine monitoring and identifying a competent person/institution to be responsible for specialist monitoring, if necessary; and

- The ECO has the right to enter the site and undertake monitoring and auditing at any time, subject to compliance with health and safety requirements applicable to the site (e.g. wearing of safety boots and protective head gear).

The following responsibilities, as reflected in the original EA must be complied with:

- The ECO must be appointed before construction commences. It is advised that the appointment must be before the planning phase as the ECO will be required during this phase as well to ensure that the planned construction is in line with the RoD and EMPR;
- Monthly reporting to the DEA must include the following information:
 - Description of all activities on site;
 - Problem identified;
 - Transgressions noted; and
 - A task schedule of task undertaken by the ECO.
- ECO shall remain employed until all rehabilitation measures, as required for implementation due to construction damage, are completed and the site is ready for operation;
- The following will be maintained on site:
 - Records relating to monitoring and auditing must be kept on site and made available for inspection;
 - Site diary;
 - Copies of all monthly reports submitted to DEA;
 - Schedule of current activities on site as well as monitoring activities schedule; and
 - Compile a register of complaints by the public as well as the remedies applied to the complaints.
- All documentation, reports and notifications, required to be submitted to the department in terms of this authorization, must be submitted to the Director: Compliance Monitoring at the department.

An ECO must be contacted to oversee the project throughout, up to the completion of the rehabilitation on site and the site is then handed over to Eskom by all the contractors.

➤ **Liaison with Authorities**

The ECO will be responsible for liaising with the National Department of Environment (DEA). The ECO must submit monthly environmental reports. These environmental and audit reports must contain information on the contractor and Eskom's levels of compliance with the EMPR.

The audit report must also include a description of the general state of the site, with specific reference to non-compliance. The ECO is to recommend corrective action measures to eliminate the occurrence of the non-compliance incidents. In order to keep a record of any impacts, an Environmental Log Sheet (refer to **Appendix 1**) should be kept on a continual basis.

➤ **Liaison with Contractors**

The Eskom EO is responsible for informing the contractors of any decisions that are taken concerning environmental management during the construction phase. This would also include informing the contractors with the necessary corrective action to be taken.

▪ **Contractor Environmental Liaison Officer (CELO)**

The contractor must appoint an Environmental Liaison Officer (CELO) to assist with day-to-day monitoring of the construction activities. Any issues raised by the ECO will be routed to the CELO for the contractors' attention and subsequently, CELO liaise with the main contractor for his or her attention. The CELO shall be permanently on site during the construction phase to ensure daily environmental compliance with the EMPR and should ideally be a senior and respected member of the construction crew.

5. EMPR Approach

A project comprised of environmental consultants as a project manager and various specialists have contributed to the compilation of this EMPR. The specialists and their associate studies, which were undertaken to inform the EMPR, are listed in the table below.

Specialist	Organisation	Study/Function
Mr. Lordwick Makhura	Baagi Environmental Consultancy CC	Project Manager
Ms. M Mabea		Assistant Project Manager
Mr. Lukas Niemand	Pachnoda Consulting cc	Avifauna
Mr. Sam Laurence	Enviro-insight	Flora & Fauna
Mr. Nkosinathi Tomose	NGT Projects & Heritage Consultants (Pty) Ltd	Cultural & Heritage
Mr. Retief Grobler	Imperata Consulting	Surface Water & Wetland

Prior to a site visit of the proposed Gromis-Oranjemund transmission power line walk down process, the specialists were provided with the tower positions and coordinates in order to acquaint themselves with the area.

The site visit was undertaken from the 1st of November 2013 to the 8th of November 2013, by the following specialists:

- Avifauna
- Wetland;
- Cultural and Heritage; and
- Flora and Fauna (Ecological).

The entire alignment corridors, as approved in the RoD and pylons were visited that Eskom indicated within the approximate 130km stretch. The specialists used a perpendicular method, using the existing 220kV access road to reach the pylons, as these pylons ran parallel to the existing access road. New access track sections will be required from the existing 220Kv servitude road that runs parallel to the alignment to enable pylon construction and maintenance. These new track sections are generally positioned perpendicular to the existing servitude road. Specialist therefore used a perpendicular method in order to evaluate the new track sections.

The project team undertook individual specialist assessments of all the proposed pylon positions. Where the pylon positions were found to be inappropriate from an environmental perspective, recommendations for an alternative location of the pylon were made and recorded. In addition, the project team identified sensitive micro-environments along the route, which included water bodies, areas of high erosion, avifauna niches and ecological significant areas.

The survey was undertaken on foot and vehicle to include all pylons and predetermined points. The specialist reports submitted, including potential impacts and recommendations for mitigation measures for the power lines have all been incorporated into the EMPR and specialist reports have been added in this reporting **Appendix 6** respectively.

6. Description of the Affected Environmental Aspects

6.1. Flora Aspects

The proposed transmission line corresponds to the Desert (extreme north of the study site) and Succulent Karoo Biomes and more particularly to the Southern Namib, Namaqualand Sandveld and Richtersveld Bioregions as defined by Mucina & Rutherford (2006). It comprehends eight ecological types namely (1) Western Gariiep Lowland Desert (2) Western Gariiep Plains Desert, (3) Northern Richtersveld Yellow Duneveld, (4) Richtersveld Sandy Coastal Scorpiontailveld, (5) Southern Richtersveld Yellow Duneveld, (6) Richtersveld Coastal Duneveld, (7) Southern Richtersveld Inselberg Shrubland and (8) Namaqualand Strandveld

1. Western Gariiep Lowland Desert – This vegetation type coincides with the extreme northern section of the proposed alignment. It consists of an extensive tilted plain of the Annisvlakte pediment along the lower reaches of the Orange River near Grootderm. It is predominantly characterised by a sparse low shrubland of leaf- and cushion-succulents such as *Ruschianthemum gigas* and *Brownanthus pseudoschlichtianus* with annuals such as *Mesembryanthemum hypertrophicum* and *M. squamulosum* being dominant on degraded areas. However, high loads of sand originating from the sandveld areas are transported in by frequent strong winds. Part of the unit is also characterised by rocks and shallow sand which provide habitat for the subterranean succulent *Fenestrariar hopalophylla* and a variety of species of *Sarcocaulon*.

The Western Gariiep Lowland Desert is Least Concern and is poorly conserved in South Africa. However, it occurs partly in Namibia where it is conserved within the Sperrgebiet National Park. It is transformed by cultivation and heavily affected by livestock though part of it has suffered damage from diamond mining. It is worth mentioning that this unit falls within the West Gariiep Centre of floristic Endemism (Jürgens, 1991).

2. Western Gariiep Plains Desert– This vegetation type is confined to northern section of the proposed power line and comprehends the plains east of Alexander Bay and south of Grootderm. It is typified by a sand movement corridor that is fed by material from the sandy beaches south of Cape Voltas. Although seemingly barren, it shows a floristic diversity and structure similar to the Western Gariiep Lowland Desert. Due to frequent sand storms and high winds, the area is dominated by prominent psammophorous (sand-fixing) species (e.g. *Psammophora modesta* and *Chlorophytum viscosum*).

The Western Gariiep Plains Desert is Least Concern and is poorly conserved in South Africa. However, it occurs partly in Namibia where it is conserved within the Sperrgebiet National Park. It is highly sensitive to mechanical disturbance to its soils and it should be treated as a highly sensitive system owing to a number of near-endemic species that is also shared with Namibia.

3. Northern Richtersveld Yellow Duneveld – This vegetation type is prominent on the study area north of the Holgat River and approximately 10 km inland from the coastline. The area is

characterised by yellow sandy dunes with *Stoebe riautilis* on the dune tops and *Brownanthus pseudoschlichtianus*, *Cheiridopsis robusta* and *Cephalophyllum ebracteatum* confined to the interdune valleys.

This unit is not threatened although none of it is currently statutory conserved. There are at present no major threats to the unit.

4. Richtersveld Sandy Coastal Scorpiontailveld– This vegetation type is confined to the central section of the proposed alignment. It is located south of Alexander Bay and north of Oograbies in a southerly direction between Port Nolloth and Kleinsee. The unit is defined by its dark soil composed of distinct soils with a biological surface crust and differs from other nearby vegetation types by its loamy soils and stable vegetation dominated by *Brownanthus pseudoschlichtianus*, *Stoebe riabeetzii*, *Othonnacylindrica*, *Lebeckia multiflora*, *Cephalophyllum ebracteatum* and *Phyllobolus decurvatus*.

This unit is not threatened although none of it is currently statutory conserved. There are at present no major threats to the unit.

5. Southern Richtersveld Yellow Duneveld – This vegetation type is prominent on the study area south of the Holgat River in the north to an area level with Port Nolloth in the south. The floristic composition and appearance of this unit mirrors that of the Northern Richtersveld Yellow Duneveld although it is denser and more species-rich due to high moisture levels.

This unit is not threatened although none of it is currently statutory conserved. Approximately 3 % of this unit is transformed by mining.

6. Richtersveld Coastal Duneveld – This vegetation type is highly localised and confined to a small area that overlaps with the Kamma River systems on the Kannikwa farm. This vegetation type occurs in a broad belt from an area in the north between the Boegoe Twins and Alexander Bay to an area in the south between Port Nolloth and Kleinsee. It is ascribed to a relatively homogenous vegetation cover wherever stable sand sheets occur of which the floristic structure is defined by soil depth and crust. Active dunes are often dominated by *Stoebe riautilis* which is replaced by *S. beetzii* on more stabilised sand sheets. The graminoid *Cladoraphis cyperoides* is prominent on areas of recent sand deflation.

This unit is not threatened although none of it is currently statutory conserved. Approximately 10 % of this unit is transformed by diamond mining.

7. Southern Richtersveld Inselberg Shrubland – This vegetation type is highly localised and confined to a small area north of Kleinsee along the seasonal Kwagga River system. This vegetation type is typical of the scattered inselbergs found between the Anenous Pass and Port Nolloth and includes the mountains and ridges of Klaarkop, Kanies se Berg, Rooidam se Koppe, Steenbok se Berge and Beesvlei se Berg. The vegetation is highly variable and dependent on the

size, aspect, rockiness and altitude of the inselbergs. However, the lower parts are often covered by sparse chamaephytes such as *Zygophyllum prismatocarpum*, while the higher altitudes are covered in dense dwarf leaf-succulents.

This unit is not threatened although none of it is currently statutory conserved. The inselbergs consists of a number of endemic taxa and should receive protection.

8. Namaqualand Strandveld – This vegetation type is prominent south of the Kamma River system (Kannikwa Farm) and north of Kleinsee (on the plains north of the Buffels River). This vegetation type is typical of the coastal peneplain and is specifically rich in plant species which is dominated by a variety of erect and creeping succulents (e.g. *Cephalophyllum*, *Didelta*, *Othonna* and *Zygophyllum*) and non-succulent species (e.g. *Eriocephalus*, *Lebeckia* and *Pteronia*).

This unit is not threatened although large parts are already lost due to coastal mining for heavy metals.

6.2. Tree Marking

The walk down involved a detailed vegetation assessment and the identification of protected trees in the proposed 400Kv power line corridor. During the walk down, no protected species were identified as candidates to be marked in accordance with the legislation. Therefore there are no figures to be submitted to the provincial government in order to apply for the necessary removal permits as per protected trees.

6.3. Fauna Aspects

From an overall faunal perspective, some of the habitat types within the corridor are considered to be sensitive on a large scale, as well as a site-specific basis. Immediate impacts include trampling and overgrazing effects from livestock and wildlife mismanagement. Although a number of species in the area are considered to be red-data, the nature of the power line development is relatively low impact on most of the larger, more mobile species. It is the more sedentary and fossorial (burrowing) species, or those species relying upon sensitive habitats that may be at risk from the development process. Overall, from a terrestrial fauna perspective, power lines represent a relatively low impact development type. The linear footprint of the clearance will also be minimised as the existing servitude will be used to service the pylons, ensuring that that the overall habitat loss is diluted. However, recognised sensitive habitat such as ridges, dune crests or wetlands is at risk from impacts such as the creation of the small excavation paths, vegetation clearance by machinery and power line placement (and subsequent maintenance). There are two site specific habitats that must be identified as sensitive and may subsequently require site specific mitigation.

Seasonal pans and drainage lines

Seasonal pans are extremely important faunal habitats due to the limited surface area they encompass and the highly specific set of ecological conditions that they represent. ALL seasonal pans must be avoided. There are a number of important taxa to consider in association with the pan and drainage systems.

- Amphibians and reptiles (herpetofauna): The seasonal pan systems provide breeding habitat for amphibians while drainage line systems provide movement corridors for herpetofaunal species.
- Terrestrial vertebrates: The seasonal pans provide drinking water for terrestrial species, whilst drainage line systems provide movement corridors for such species. Pan systems on the sodic areas are high in mineral salts, which meet the requirements for ungulate species.

Temitaria or heuweltjies

Temitaria habitats are extremely important for a number of reasons. Firstly, they represent highly specific micro habitats which provide both forage and refuge for many species of reptiles and small mammals. In addition, they are strongly linked with the aardvark *Orycteropus afer*, a highly important keystone species which create vital breeding and refugia habitat for a variety of species which are addressed below.

- Large and small carnivores: Large carnivores such as brown hyaena *Parahyaena brunnea* (IUCN near Threatened) as well as smaller carnivores such as honey badger *Mellivora capensis* (IUCN Near Threatened) make extensive use of temitaria for breeding and diurnal refugia. Other relevant species include black-backed jackal, African wildcat and caracal.
- Reptiles: Many reptile species reside in temitaria due to the fact that the internal cavities maintain a consistent temperature as well as providing refugia from predators. Some reptile species maybe temitaria obligates

Dune Crests

Fossorial species such as Namaqua Dune Mole-rat and Grant's Golden Moles: The most apparent faunal issue identified during the study was the periodic high densities of Grant's golden mole (*Erimital pagranti*) and Namaqua Dune Mole-rat (*Bathyergus janetta*) found along the proposed line. Grant's golden mole is listed by Friedmann & Daly (2004) as Vulnerable in South Africa while the Namaqua Dune Mole-rat is listed as Near Threatened (Figure 13 & 14). Current thinking regarding the Namaqua Dune Mole-rat is that its threatened status is as a result of its restricted distribution and not necessarily due to the impacts of mining and development in the region. The golden mole however is cause for large concern due to its restricted distribution and poorly understood biology. The species is a highly specialised and territorial mammal which prefers large sandy dunes, typical of much of the line. The reason for its vulnerability to the proposed development is two-fold. Firstly, Grant's golden mole has highly specialised middle ears, used for sensing vibrations and locating prey, thus rendering them susceptible to vibrations and disturbances. Secondly, the species is highly territorial, meaning that areas exhibiting high densities at any given time are probably accurately representative of small scale populations, meaning that an area specific disturbance can have highly significant impacts on local populations.

As a fossorial species residing beneath shrubs at no more than 50 cm beneath the ground (Figure 15), this species will be at risk from the proposed development and several mitigation measures (outlined below) are required in order to adequately manage the effects on the species.

In total, 34 pylons have been earmarked for mitigation representing 12.87% of the total pylon number. Mitigation measures primarily involve buffering of sensitive habitats (especially from construction related damage) as well as small scale relocation of pylon positions and erosion control. The decisions to mitigate have been made in anticipation of the subsequent construction activities and all pylon position relocation positions are seen as being non-sensitive. All recommendations, designed to mitigate the impacts of the construction process should be documented by the ECO and relayed to the constructor for implementation.

6.4. Avifauna Vegetation Aspects

The underlying geology is complex and primarily dominated by Quaternary sand and calcrete. Part of the central study area is underlain by quaternary sand and calcrete along alluvial plains. To the north (near the Oranjemund substation) the geology consists of schist, dolomite and andesite of the Oranjemund and Grootderm Suites (Namibian Erathem) with localised patches of gneiss, limestone and arenite pertaining to the Holgat River (the Holgat Suite) and quartzite, phyllite and diamictite of the Stinkfontein Formation (on the Farm Kwakanab).

Local Vegetation Description

The composition and distribution of the vegetation communities on the study area are a consequence of a combination of factors simulated by rainfall, soil depth, geology, animal activity (especially termite activity) and grazing disturbances. The major vegetation communities on the study area include the following:

- (1) *Gariiep gravel plains desert*- This community is confined to the northern part of the study area. The composition and structure of this woodland stand are influenced by frequent sand storms and high winds. Although seemingly barren, this community is typified by a species-rich composition pertaining to undulating gravel plains which support numerous dwarf succulents, many endemic to the Gariiep Centre of Endemism (Van Wyk & Smith, 2001). Prominent species include *Cephalophyllum ebracteatum*, *Cheiridopsis cf. brownii*, *Brownanthus pseudoschlichtianus*, *Euphorbia ramiglans*, *Ruschianthem umgigas*, *Sarcocaulon multifidum*, *S. flavescens*, *Didelta cf. carnosa*, *Zygophyllum clavatum*, *Pteronia glabrata* and *Stipagrostis geminifolia*.

Helme (2006) makes mention of at least ten highly localised species endemic to the area during an earlier assessment of the route, in particular *Neopatersonia falcata*, *Massoniasessiliflora*, *Juttadinteriadeserticola*, *Fenestrariar hopalophylla*, *Pelargonium sibthorpii folium*, *Euphorbia ramiglans*, *Sarcocaulon patersonii*, *Ferraria schaeferi* and *Othonna furcata*.

This particular community should be regarded as one of the most sensitive floristic communities on the study area due to its exceptional high levels of floristic endemism. It should be noted that this community provides habitat for the near-endemic Barlow's Lark (*Calendulauda barlowi*) including a localised stronghold population of the "vulnerable" and power-line sensitive Ludwig's Bustard (*Neotis ludwigii*).

- (2) *Richtersveld yellow to red duneveld* - This composition is prominent on the sandy dunes of the study area and is dominated by tall *Euphorbia mauritanica*, *E. dregeana*, *Stoebe riabeetzii*, *Brownanthus pseudoschlichtianus* and *Othonna cylindrica* restricted to the dune crests. Smaller dwarf succulents and low shrubs such as *Cephalophyllum ebracteatum*, *Dideltacarnosa*, *Grielumhumifusum*, *Zygophyllum morgsana*, *Lebeckia cf. cinerea*, *Lampranthussua vissimus* and *Trachyan drafalcata* are typical on interdune areas. Active dunes and high dunes subjected to high wind loads are earmarked by a high prominence of graminoid taxa such as *Cladoraphis cyperoides*. The composition is seasonally augmented by a variety of annual Asteraceae such as *Dimorphotheca pluvialis*, *D. sinuata* and *Heliophila* spp.

From an avifaunal perspective, this habitat is regionally prominent and provides habitat for the "intermediateform" of Barlow's Lark (*Calendulauda barlowi*) where it comes geographically into contact with the Karoo Lark (*Calendulauda albescens*), especially north of the Holgat River. In addition, the sandy substrate is utilised by the "vulnerable" Grant's Golden Mole (*Eremitalpagranti*).

It is worth mentioning that this community between Kleinsee and the Kwagga River (corresponding to the regional vegetation type Namaqualand Strandveld) appears to be in better condition (based on the high apparent richness and prominence of primary graminoids such as *Stipagrostis ciliata*) than those occurring further north due to pro-active management of livestock (owing to rotational grazing). This particular area supports a large number of Ludwig's Bustards during the austral winter.

- (3) *Richtersveld "heuweltjieveld" on slightly undulating plains* – This composition is prominent on the central part of the route alignment and floristically synonymous to the Richtersveld Sandy Coastal Scorpiontailveld as defined by Mucina and Rutherford (2006). A prominent feature of this community is the humped appearance of the landscape due to the occurrence of ancient disused termitaria (that was formed by former *Microhodoterm esviator* activity). These represent slightly elevated mounds that are easily recognisable by their different colour and floristic composition. These mounds are characterised by a central hardpan which are virtually absent on base-poor parent material (see Mucina & Rutherford, 2006). Owing to the fertile soils, being nutrient-rich, associated with these mounds and a high pH, these are invariably colonised by highly palatable plant species which are therefore also intensively grazed by livestock.

Typical plant species associated with the "heuweltjies" include *Mesembryanthem umbarklyi*, *M. pallidum*, *Stoebe riabeetzii* and *Cephalophyllum ebracteatum*.

The “heuweltjies” provide a firm substrate for burrowing mammal taxa which is often invaded by large colonies of Brant's Whistling Rats (*Parotomys brantsii*).

- (4) *Isolated patches of quartz and calcrete plains* - The distribution of calcrete and quartz plains are highly localised and confined to an area near Witbank north of the Holgat River (pylons 218-221), the Holgat River valley itself (pylons 179-180), the Kwagga River valley on the Farms Kwakanab and KareedoornVlei (pylons 40 – 34) and isolated plains between pylons 160 - 162. These areas are characterised by the prominent formation of a surface layer of small quartz and calcrete gravel or stones (known as a white desert pavement). These gravel plains function as a protective mulch that enhance water infiltration and solar heat reflectance which has contributed to increased local plant species and generic endemism. These desert pavements are covered in dwarf succulents with a high proportion comprising of rare and localised species pertaining to the Mesembryanthemaceae (see Helme, 2006). Typical genera include *Cheiridopsis*, *Fenestraria*, *Conophytum* including dwarf species of the Crassulaceae.

Habitat types and their avifaunal importance

Bird diversity is positively correlated with vegetation structure although floristic richness is not regarded to be the most important contributor of observed patterns in bird abundance and spatial distributions. In this particular scenario, the Desert and Succulent Karoo are generally poor in woody and graminoid plant species although it is considered to be an important habitat for many terrestrial bird species such as larks, bustards, chats and cisticolas. Many of these species are in fact endemic to the region (e.g. Barlow's Lark *Calendulauda barlowi*) and even threatened (e.g. Ludwig's Bustard *Neotis ludwigii*). On the other hand, mesic woodlands on the eastern parts of the country are rich in woody plant species and are an important constituent of the Savanna Biome that provides habitat for a large number of bushveld species that are not partial to Desert and Succulent Karoo.

Although the bird diversity on the abovementioned vegetation units is not comparable to that of richness observed from the mesic woodland and grassland on the eastern parts of South Africa, it does harbour a high number of species that are either restricted in range or endemic to the region. Many of the species that occur on the study area show high affinities to the Nama-Karoo with two species restricted to the Karoo-Namib zone: Barlow's Lark (*Calendulauda barlowi*) and Tractrac Chat (*Cercomelatractrac*). Dominant passerines include members of the Alaudidae (Karoo Lark *Calendulauda albescens*, Large-billed Lark *Galeridam agnirostris*, Cape Long-billed Lark *Certhilaudacurvirostris* and Grey-backed Sparrowlark *Eremopterix verticalis*), Cisticolidae (Grey-backed Cisticola *Cisticolas ubruficapilla*, Rufous-eared Warbler *Malcorus pectoralis* and Karoo Prinia *Prinia maculosa*), Muscipidae (Karoo Chat *Cercomela schlegelii*, Sickle-winged Chat *Cercomelasinuata* and Karoo Scrub-robin *Cercotrichascoryphoeus*) and the Fringillidae (Yellow Canary *Serinusflaviventris*).

Non-passerines were mainly dominated by the corvids (Pied Crow *Corvus albus* and Cape Crow *Corvus capensis*) and accipitrine and faconiform raptors (e.g. Greater Kestrel *Falco rupicoloides*

and Southern Pale Chanting Goshawks *Melierax canorus*). These species often make use of the existing 275 kV pylons as nesting platforms.

In addition, a number of azonal habitat units were also identified in the study area, and it was necessary to elaborate on their importance from an avifaunal perspective:

- Seasonal drainage lines– These include a number of ill-defined and highly seasonal streams and rivers (e.g. the Holgat, Kamma and Kwagga systems). These linear systems facilitate bird dispersal, thereby linking the study area with other important foraging areas located within the Orange River catchment. The seasonal drainage lines are often covered in dense shrub which provide additional refuge and foraging habitat for the smaller passerine bird species;
- Ephemeral depressions – these represent small albeit scattered ephemeral depressions. When inundated they benefit the colonisation and range expansion of certain waterbird species that favours open water habitat (e.g. South African Shellduck *Tadornacana*);
- Old sheep troughs and reservoirs– These were thinly scattered along the alignment and comprised of open trampled vegetation. These areas could be utilised by birds of prey species (e.g. Martial Eagle *Polemaetus bellicosus* and Southern Pale Chanting Goshawks *Melierax canorus*) when engaged in activities such as bathing or drinking;
- Holgat River gorge– The Holgat River forms a deeply incised and ancient rocky gorge with areas consisting of steep vertical cliffs which provide ideal nesting and hunting habitat for a range of birds of prey species. Typical species associated with the Holgat River gorge include the Peregrine Falcon (*Falco peregrinus*), Rock Kestrel (*Falco rupicolis*), Booted Eagle (*Aquila pennatus*) and the Jackal Buzzard (*Buteoru fofuscus*).

6.5. Heritage and Cultural Aspects

Namaqualand has long history and prehistory. The earliest known hominids in southern Africa are the *Australopithecus africanus* (Clarke & Kuman, 1999:6). These hominids roamed many parts of the Sub-Saharan regions including the Northern Cape. Some of the regions are suggested to have been covered in thick vegetation before the encroachment of the many deserts we see today. Earliest known sites to contain hominids fossils remains include those located in the COHWH (Cradle of Humankind World Heritage Site). The Sterkfontein Caves present one of the best known fossil hominid site and amongst the most studied in southern Africa. It is also one of the hominid sites will known cave infill's dates - which took place around 3,5 to 3,0 million years ago and they are preserved in the geological Members 2 to 5 (Clarke & Kuman, 1999:6). Hominid fossils have also been discovered in areas such as Taung. The famous Taung Skull, an infant ape- man skull, discovered by Prof. Raymond Dart in 1924, following the lime mining activities of a tufa deposit at Buxton Lime works (Clarke pers.com, 2013). Other fossil remains known hominids remains were discovered later such as the *Australopithecus africanus* first discovered in 1936 (on the 17th of August) by Dr Robert Broom who was then working as a palaeontologist for the Transvaal Museum. In subsequent years many hominid fossils have been discovered in what has been declared (by UNESCO in 1999) as the COHWHs. These include the 1997 discovery of the almost complete skeleton of *Australopithecus* (Clarke 2008). However, this does not mean that hominid remains were restricted within the Gauteng, Northern Cape and North West Provinces of which all have sites that are linked to the Cradle of Humankind. For example, we know that there are many Early Stone Age industries found spread across the Northern Cape, the Free State and the Western and Eastern Cape Provinces. In the Northern Cape some of the earliest known ESA industry is the Victoria West Stone Industry which also spreads to the Free State Province, but is dominant in the Northern Cape. The earliest industry known to occur in this region includes the Victoria West Stone Industry which was first recorded and defined by R. A., Smith in 1915 and in the Free State region along the Vaal River basin. Associated with this industry included Handaxe and what Smith refers to as 'Tortoise Cores' (Smith, 1920). The "Tortoise Cores" are most probably Smith's reference to the peculiar feature or morphology of Prepared Cores – where different pieces are chipped off from a single piece of parent material to make way for the ultimate removal or shaping of a specific tool and most likely a well-defined hand axe. A. H. J., Goodwin (1935) defines the Victoria West Industry as an industry that is with and without cores. Meaning that Handaxe and cleavers could have been produced without necessarily having to prepare a parent material to a point to which a single definable tool could be produced. The absence of prepared cores in relation to hand axes and cleaver did not mean the end to this stone tool manufacturing techniques for it becomes a dominant and defining feature towards the end of the ESA into the MSA (Middle Stone Age). What first became known as 'Tortoise Cores' was later defined as the transition marker between the ESA and the MSA. Therefore, the Prepared Cored of the Victoria West industry can be taken as the markers of transitional period in the Stone Age industry from Acheulian into the MSA, a second clearly defined phase in Stone Age technological innovation. Lycett (2009) sees the Victoria West as an evolutionary step towards the *Levallois Prepared Core Technique* which signifies the outwards spread of the Stone Age technology. Stone artefacts dated to the above ESA industries are commonly found in open sites as secondary occurrences and/or scatters and not within their primary context.

This Stone Age industry is succeeded by the Middle Stone Age. During the MSA smaller and sizeable stone artefacts replace the dominant large and often imposing Handaxe and Cleavers that characterise the ESA. This transition in archaeological records is dated between 300 and 250k.y.a up to 30 k.y.a. During this period, smaller artefacts defined the archaeological records and the most dominant ones are flake and blade industry. As such, this technological period has been defined by some in 'archaeological circles' as a period that signifies a secondary step towards the modern human behaviour through technology, physical appearance, art and symbolism (e.g. Binneman *et al.* 2011). This innovation is suggested to have been at its most probable peak during the last 120 k.y.a. With surface scatters of the flake and blade industries found throughout the southern Africa regions (e.g. Thompson & Maream, 2008). They often occur between surface and approximately 50-80cm below ground. At times, in some sites, fossil bones are found in association with the MSA stone artefacts. The flakes and blade industries are often found in secondary context as surface scatters and occurrence like their predecessor industries. Malan (1949) defines the earliest MSA stone industry as the Mangosia and its distribution stretching across the Northern Cape, the Griqualand in Northern Cape, Natal, and the Cape Point as well as the Free State Province. The Prepared Core Technique which had become the defining technological technique of the MSA is in this industry replaced by the Micro Lithics that become a dominant feature or trait in the LSA (Late Stone Age). In the Northern Cape Province artefacts associated with the Mangosia industry are known to have been made from indurate shale raw material (Binneman *et al.* 2011). They mostly occur as surface scatter. The MSA tools include flakes, blades and points. Their time sequence is often not known because they mostly occur in surface. Other industries within the MSA include:

- The Howieson's Poort which is known to have wide distribution throughout southern African including the Northern Cape Province.
- The Orangia 128 to 75 k.y.a.
- Florisbad and Zeekoegat industries dated between 64 and 32 k.y.a -Florisbad is dominant in the Free State Province but also found in the Northern Cape.

Most of the MSA stone artefacts are made from the following materials: fine grain quartzite, quartz, silcrete, chalcedony and hornfels (Binneman *et al.* 2011, see also Binneman *et al.* 2010a). Like the ESA artefacts, the MSA stone artefacts occur in secondary context owing to a variety of reasons. One is due to natural events and/or activities such as erosion and being wash down by water and riverine activities, animal and human disturbances and so forth. Succeeding this industry is the Late Stone Age.

The southern Africa LSA is known to span a period from 30 k.y.a to the historical time i.e. the last 500 years to 100 years ago (e.g. Mitchell & Whitelaw, 2000). It is associated in archaeological records with the San hunter-gathers (*ibid*). This is particularly important for the last 10 k.y.a whereby the San material culture dominates the archaeological records -mostly in rock shelters, caves as well as open air sites in both the interior and coastal regions (*ibid*). However, the San open air sites are not always easy to find because they are in most cases covered by the various forms and types of vegetation and the other contributing factor is the mobility nature of these people. They were not sedentary people like their Iron Age counterparts who needed to settle the land for ploughing and long term seasonal grazing periods etc. In the coastal regions, sand

dunes sometimes become impediments in locating LSA sites. Owing to all these factors the preservation state of the LSA archaeology is often poor and not easily disenable (Deacon & Deacon 1999). Caves and rock shelters provide a more substantial preservation record of pre-colonial record of indigenous people's archaeology. This is in form of stone artefacts, rock art and other material culture such as beads etc. It has recently emerged that the LSA archaeology was not solely dominated by the San hunter-gathers particularly in the last half -in some 2 k.y.a the southern Africa landscape was penetrated by the Khoekhoe pastoralist introducing sheep, cattle and goat along with them (e.g. Hall & Smith, 2000; Sadr). Ceramic vessels are some of the material culture that signifies the Khoekhoe material culture in archaeological records – including the depiction of sheep and cattle often found in San hunter-gather rock art (ibid). Smith and Hall (2000) give detailed descriptions of potential relations that could have taken place between the San, the Khoekhoe and the Iron Age farmers. They also argue that the material culture of the Khoekhoe herders included among other things the art of making rock art. Binneman (*et al.* 2011) suggests that the diet of this new group of people would have also included muscle collected along the muddy river banks, coastal line and riverine and terrestrial foods. Other than the material culture such as artefacts found within the LSA industries, burials or human remains become dominant in the landscape. In the coast they are often found buried underneath middens (dumpsites)(e.g. Deacon & Deacon 1999). While in the interior regions they are sporadic and can occur across various features in the landscape. The Nama people associated with the Namaqualand region of the Northern Cape have been linked by some to Khoekhoe while some refer to them as the Hottentots. They first arrived in the region around 2000 years ago, when the Khoekhoe, or Nama, arrived from the area that now encompasses northern Botswana (Kostka, 2000s). On their arrival the Nama people introduced means of wealth and power in form of domestic livestock, mostly goats and cattle. Until now their descendants in the Richtersveld move their livestock in seasonal patterns, always following the fresh growth in different areas after the autumn rainfalls (*ibid*).

The LSA archaeology is therefore rich and varied consisting of stone artefacts, other forms of material cultures such as beads (ostrich egg shell beads are dominant), pottery, rock art in form of paintings and engravings with engraving dominating the central low land interior regions but also found elsewhere. The Northern Cape Province is known for some of its splendid rock art sites in predominantly in form of engravings, which in a way make it distinct from other South African rock art regions. Paintings are also found in this region -for example, Ouzman defines Korana rock art in the region (2005). Among some of the well known engraving sites in this province are Wildebeest Kuil and Driekop Eiland near Kimberly. In the composition of stone artefacts, bifaces still continue and are supplemented by tangled barbed arrow heads made from the various materials found with the southern Africa regions. Humphrey (1969) defines the dark or black fine grained chalcedony as the most preferred form of material in the Karoo (Northern Cape regions), the Free State Province and Lesotho for stone tools.

Smithfield settlement sites are concentrated among hills and ridges in preference to flat and mountains. Smithfield was divided into three phases using scrapper size and shape (Goodwin & Van Riet Lowe 1929).

- Smithfield A – large scrappers
- Smithfield B – long and narrow scrappers
- Smithfield C – small thumbnail scrappers.

As a result of the various groups known to have existed hand by hand during the LSA up-to the historic period in the last 500 years ago – we get multiple layers of material culture and artefacts associated with the LSA. For example, archaeologists talk of burials, the art and symbolism (rock paintings and engravings), beads, stone artefacts or tools, bones associated with the material culture in rock shelters and caves etc. As the result the region has been divided into five geographic regions according to its distinctive landscape and climatic conditions. From the south to the north is the Knersvlakte with its broad flatplains; in the central region Hardeveld comprising granite hills and the vast sandy expanse of the Sandveld along the coast; the high mountains of the Kamiesberg region; and the Richtersveld with its mountain deserts and arid plains. This has also influenced the recent occupation of the Namaqualand. What is in the name Namaqualand?

The name 'Namaqua' is a plural term for the indigenous Nama people who occupied this part of the world before the arrival of the settlers in the 1800s. The majority of these people are now settled in Namibia, the former South-West Africa which was once administered by the Republic of South African Government during the Union and the Apartheid political landscapes. The Namaqualand as a cultural and natural geography is a diverse and big region. In contextualising our study area – it is within the western boundary approximately 14km from the ocean (*Figure 2*). A coast known to many as the coast of diamonds, a name associated with the establishment of the mining town of Alexandra Bay - located approximately 2.4km south of the Orange River mouth and 15.3km from Oranjemund Substation. The western coast of South Africa up to Namibia is also known as the ship wreck coast owing to the number of ship wrecks along the coastal shore. Some of the ship accidents resulted from the rough ocean currents and winds associated with the Atlantic Ocean. An ocean where the South Atlantic anticyclone system gives rise to Benguela Current that brings Antarctic waters into contact with the littoral and rise to the south -easterly trade winds.

The combination of the cold current, from which there is minimal evaporation, and a hot offshore wind that has lost most of its humidity causes the region arid climate. This would have also influence the occupation of this region in the prehistoric times during the time of the Nama people who are now mostly concentrated in Namaland in Namibia. What is most significant about the evolution of this landscape from human geography perspective is its association with the mining history dating as far back as the prehistoric times. The Nama people are known to have exploited copper in the region during the prehistoric time until they introduced it to white people at the Cape during the governorship of Simon van de Stel. Van de Stel later investigated the Copper Mountain near Springbok in 1685 but deemed it to be inaccessible to exploit and it was not until 1852 that the rich deposits of copper were first mined at Springbok a town located approximately 250 or more kilometres east of the project area. However, copper deposits were not the only resources exploited in this region; by far the most valuable Namaqualand natural resources are diamonds. Not much is recorded about the first discoveries at the mouth of the Orange River between 1925 and 1926. The significant discoveries of diamond mining are

associated with Dr Hans Merensky, a geologist by profession, diamondiferous fossil deposits in 1927. His findings were worth about £150000 within six weeks and this resulted in the Great Namaqualand diamond rush. To prevent the collapse of the diamond market the, the government had to regulate the industry and it did this by closing all other claims leaving Dr Merensky claims who by subsequently sold the nation which resulted in state diggings at Alexandra Bay. Diamonds were later discovered Kleinsee near the mouth of Buffels River soon after the Alexandra bay Discovery. The Cape Coast Exploration Company opened up the Kleinsee crater from which the first haul yielded £120 000 worth of gems which was just below the Alexandra Bay discovery. Now restricted mining at Kleinsee is conducted by the Consolidated Diamond Mines under the control of De Beers Consolidated Mines. The diamondiferous area is about 50km long and averaging about 10km wide from Kleinsee to Port Nolloth is a prohibited area (*Figure 12*). As a result of this town such as Alexandra Bay are restricted from the general public. Located between the town of Kleinsee and Alexandra Bay is the town of Port Nolloth. Port Nolloth is located west of the proposed power line. The town is itself named after Commander M. S. Nolloth RN who surveyed the Namaqualand coast in the HMS Frolic in 1854 (*Figure 13*). Initially a harbour, Port Nolloth lost much of its importance when the transport of copper ore by road to the railhead at Bitterfontein replaced the rail transport to the coast. As a result this small town later became a centre for catching and processing lobster. However, diamond proclamation boats are still seen along Port Nolloth harbour. To support the growing mining industry such as copper mines in the Springbok area and the diamond mines along the coast infrastructure would have needed to be set up. This would have included roads and rails but most importantly water resources as this is an arid region with only 250mm annual rainfall. As one travels along the road between Springbok and Port Nolloth the remains of old reservoir tanks and water pump stations are seen along the road sides.

In conclusion the area between Kleinsee, Port Nolloth and Alexandra Bay has experience enormous amounts of disturbance from mining related activities to supporting industries such as the construction of roads, railway line and Eskom Powerline among other industries. The area in which our study is located has a significant history and heritage dating as far back to the Stone Age, Iron Age (copper mining) to much recent industries and settlement.

6.6. Wetlands and Surface water course

In terms of the Ramsar Convention on Wetlands (Iran 1971), to which South Africa is a contracting party, "... wetlands include a wide variety of habitats such as marshes, peatlands, floodplains, rivers and lakes, and coastal areas such as salt marshes, mangroves, and sea grass beds, but also coral reefs and other marine areas no deeper than six metres at low tide, as well as human-made wetlands such as waste-water treatment ponds and reservoirs" (Ramsar Convention Secretariat 2007).

In South Africa, wetlands are defined as "...land which is transitional between terrestrial and aquatic systems where the water table is usually at or near the surface, or the land is periodically covered with shallow water, and which land in normal circumstances supports or would support vegetation typically adapted to life in saturated soil" (National Water Act, Act No. 36 of 1998), (NWA). Wetlands are also included in the definition of a watercourse within the NWA, which implies that whatever legislation refers to watercourses will also be applicable to wetlands. The types of features included within the definition of a watercourse include:

- "...a river or spring..."
- "...a natural channel in which water flows regularly or intermittently..."
- "...a wetland, lake or dam into which, or from which, water flows..."
- "...any collection of water which the Minister may, by notice in the Gazette, declare to be a watercourse..."

In addition, the NWA stipulates that "...reference to a watercourse includes, where relevant, its bed and banks..." This has important implications for the management of watercourses and encroachment on their boundaries, as discussed further on in this document.

The NWA defines riparian areas as "...the physical structure and associated vegetation of the areas associated with a watercourse which are commonly characterized by alluvial soils, and which are inundated or flooded to an extent and with a frequency sufficient to support vegetation of species with a composition and physical structure distinct from those of adjacent land areas..." Note that this does not imply that the plant species within a riparian zone must be aquatic, only that the species composition of plant assemblages must be different within the riparian area and adjacent uplands.

In terms of the latest wetland delineation document available from the Department of Water Affairs and Forestry (DWAFF), now known as the Department of Water and Environmental Affairs (DWEA), "wetlands must have one of the following attributes" (DWAFF 2005):

- Wetland (hydromorphic) soils that display characteristics resulting from prolonged saturation.
- The presence, at least occasionally, of wetland associated plants (hydrophytes).
- A high-water table that results in saturation at or near the surface, leading to anaerobic conditions developing in the top 50 cm of the soil.

It follows that the level of confidence associated with a specific area being considered as a wetland is proportionate to the number of confirmed indicators that positively correlate with wetland habitat. Not all indicators are always present within a specific biophysical and land use

setting, while not all indicators are always reliable and/or useful under all conditions. The use of additional wetness indicators from different disciplines that are internationally applied therefore adds value and confidence in the identification and delineation of wetland habitats, especially in challenging environments (Illgner et al., 2009).

7. Method Statement

A Contractor shall submit a written method statement to the ECO for review and recommendations, covering these activities, which are identified (in this document and/or by the ECO), as being potential harmful to the environment. Method statements indicate how compliance with the Environmental Specification will be achieved. The approval of the method statements will be undertaken by both the ECO and Eskom.

The Method Statement shall state clearly:

- Timing of activities.
- Materials to be used.
- Equipment and staffing requirements.
- Proposed construction procedure designed to implement the relevant environmental specifications.
- The system to be implemented to ensure compliance with the above.
- Other information deemed necessary by the ECO.

The method statement shall be submitted at least 14 working days prior to projected commencement of work on an activity, to allow the ECO time to review and provide recommendations on the method statement. The Contractor shall not commence work on that activity until such time as the method statement has been approved in writing by ECO, which shall be done within seven working days of receipt.

Due to changing circumstances, it may be necessary to modify method statements. In such cases, the proposed modifications must be indicated and agreed upon in writing between Eskom, the ECO and the Contractor.

The ECO and SS must retain records of any amendments and ensure that the most current version of any method statement is being used.

The following are typical Method Statement's which will be called for by the ECO:

- Location, layout and preparation of the construction camp(s) and materials storage areas.
- Location, layout and preparation of cement/concrete batching facilities including the methods employed for the mixing of concrete and the management of runoff water from such areas.
- Contaminated water management Program, including the containment of runoff and polluted water.
- Emergency construction Method Statements (including details of methods for fuel spills and clean up operations).
- Rehabilitation of disturbed areas and re-vegetation after construction is complete.
- Solid waste management and removal of waste from site.
- Crossing of erosion trenches and drainage lines.
- Vegetation Clearing.

The specific activities for which a method statement is required is indicated in the Table below, under general environmental specifications for the construction of the development by the following asterisk (*). Please note that wherever the * appears, the Contractor shall submit a method statement. Additional method statements may be required by the ECO during the course of works, depending on the nature of the construction works and the location thereof. The SS and ECO shall approve any deviation from a method statement. The examples of how method statement should be prepared by contractor for different activities are found in **Appendix 7**. All the activities listed under **Appendix 7** as an example for method statement, a contractor shall be required to prepare method statement for each of the activities to be subjected to approval by ECO.

8. Generic Mitigation Measures

These measures must be read with the original EMP compiled during the Environmental Impact Assessment for which the Record of Decision has been issued (refer to **Appendix 5**). The ECO must utilise this final CEMP in conjunction with the original Draft EMP.

Construction Phase	Environmental Issue	Mitigation Requirements
1. Appoint contractor, labourers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All Eskom employees and contracted personnel must be made aware of the environmental sensitivities pertaining to this project. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> The ECO must design documentation and have an induction lecture with all Eskom employees and contracted personnel before, and if required during the construction of the power lines. The ECO must ensure that all parties are aware of the required legislation as well as the requirements set out by the RoD, EIR, Final EMP and EMPR. All parties must sign documentation that indicates their acceptance and acknowledgement of these documents and their contents.
2. Access road selection, servitude clearance and construction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Vehicles and machinery can impact on Natural vegetation. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Limit unnecessary driving and track 'creation'. Make use of existing roads and servitudes. Machinery or vehicles should not be driven through wetlands, pans, seep areas, streams or drainage lines, except if the required WUL has been undertaken for the affected watercourse. No creation of roads along the servitude in pans, wetlands, seep areas, streams or drainage line, except if the required WUL has been undertaken for the affected watercourse. Where sensitive areas have been identified bush clearance must be done by hand and not mechanically. No fires are to be made on site, no littering and no preparing of food. All waste to be removed daily from site. Signage, gate installations, LO permissions

Construction Phase	Environmental Issue	Mitigation Requirements
3. Delivery of material for pylon	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See above road access 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Limit unnecessary driving and track 'creation'. Make use of existing roads and servitudes. Machinery or vehicles should not be driven through wetlands, pans, seep areas, streams or drainage lines, except if the required WUL has been undertaken for the affected watercourse. No creation of roads along the servitude in pans, wetlands, seep areas, streams or drainage line, except if the required WUL has been undertaken for the affected watercourse. Where sensitive areas have been identified bush clearance must be done by hand and not mechanically. No fires are to be made on site, no littering and no preparing of food. All waste to be removed daily from site.
4. Assembly of pylon	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Trampling of access areas 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> The assembly of the pylons must only take place within the cleared servitude area. These areas must be clearly demarcated if within the proximity of sensitive areas such as pans, dams, drainage lines and water channels as well as protected and marked trees. No fires are to be made on site, no littering and no preparing of food. All waste to be removed daily from site.
5. Erection of pylon	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Trampling of access areas 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> The assembly of the pylons must only take place within the cleared servitude area. These areas must be clearly demarcated if within the proximity of sensitive areas such as pans, dams, drainage lines and water channels as well as protected

Construction Phase	Environmental Issue	Mitigation Requirements
		and marked trees. 2. No fires are to be made on site, no littering and no preparing of food. All waste to be removed daily from site.
6. Conductor stringing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Damage to sensitive areas and vegetation during unrolling of conductors and stringing • As soon as conductors are strung they pose a collision risk to birds 	<p>1. The unrolling of conductor and the stringing must only take place within the cleared servitude area. These areas must be clearly demarcated if within the proximity of sensitive areas such as pans, dams, drainage lines and water channels as well as protected and marked trees.</p> <p>2. Anti collision marking devices must be installed as described below, as soon as conductors are strung.</p> <p>3. No fires are to be made on site, no littering and no preparing of food. All waste to be removed daily from site.</p>
7. Rehabilitation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Damaged sensitive areas 	<p>1. All areas indicated as sensitive which has been damaged during the construction phase must be rehabilitated as per the approved rehabilitation method statement.</p>
8. Construction camp and offices	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clearing of natural areas or loss of sensitive areas and habitats 	<p>1. Use already established campsites that exist. In the event that the existing campsites cannot be utilised or are unavailable, the correct environmental permits and municipal by-laws must be considered for the establishment of new campsites. Confirmation must also be received from the municipality that the site is allowed.</p>
9.Environmental incidents	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The contractor must take corrective action to mitigate an incident appropriate to the nature and scale of the incident and must also rehabilitate any residual environmental damage caused by the incident or by the mitigation measures 	<p>1. The ECO to be informed as soon as the incident has occurred and the contractor must implement corrective measures to be implemented.</p>

Construction Phase	Environmental Issue	Mitigation Requirements
	themselves.	

8.1. Ecology

Construction Phase	Environmental Issue	Mitigation Requirements
<p>1. Access road selection, servitude clearance and construction</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Erosion can become a problem especially in wetland sensitive areas such as pans, drainage lines, channels. The mechanical action of construction machinery can cause indiscriminate vegetation destruction, soil trampling and compaction effects and localised erosion. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> All sensitive areas must be demarcated before construction commences, this includes bush clearance. Drainage lines and pans must be excluded from all heavy construction activities, unless these water resources have the required WUL. Termitaria should be excluded from all heavy construction activities where possible. No unnecessary off-road driving, keep to existing road infrastructure. Regular monitoring of the construction process, especially in identified sensitive habitats should be carried out by the ECO all through the construction phase. Construction should be undertaken, where possible, during the hours of 06H00 and 18H00 to minimise the effects of noise. Construction during rutting (late winter) or during the calving/lambing season should be undertaken with minimal disturbance, as far as possible, to rutting and calving. During this period, strict measure must be taken to ensure that mitigation measures that reduce disturbance are adhered to. Measures include speed limits, construction during specified hours, no poaching, and avoidance of sensitive areas and non-mechanical cutting of vegetation. Pylons listed with additional access roads or access problems must be subjected to the following criteria: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Access to the pylon must be achieved from the nearest road access point:

Construction Phase	Environmental Issue	Mitigation Requirements
		<p>and</p> <p>b. Plant rescue operations are needed prior to access roads being constructed.</p> <p>9. Zero tolerance for poaching.</p> <p>10. No killing of any fauna or wildlife on site.</p> <p>11. No wood is to be removed from site.</p> <p>12. No attempt should ever be made to remove or kill any snakes. A local specialist should be called in the event of any encounters.</p>
2. Foundation, excavation and casting of concrete	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Disruption of soil and seedbed, removal of woody component 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Obtain permits for the removal or destruction of trees, which are protected in terms of the National Protected Tree List and the relevant Provincial Conservation Ordinance. Also obtain permits (picking and cutting permits) for the removal of indigenous vegetation. Only woody species within the servitude should be removed. Large trees which could qualify as champion trees should be avoided where possible. Large trees can be removed if the required permit has been obtained. All protected trees must be avoided and left undisturbed if possible. Protected trees can be removed if the required permit has been obtained. Top soil to be temporarily stockpiled/separated from subsoil and backfilled last to facilitate rehabilitation.
3. Delivery of material for pylon	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Impact on fauna due to noise and habitat destruction 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Construction should be undertaken, where possible, during the hours of 06H00 and 18h00 to minimise the effects of noise. Delivery during rutting (late winter) or during the calving/lambing season

Construction Phase	Environmental Issue	Mitigation Requirements
		<p>should be undertaken with minimal disturbance, as far as possible, to rutting and calving. During this period, strict measure must be taken to ensure that mitigation measures that reduce disturbance are adhered to. Measures include speed limits, construction during specified hours, no poaching, and avoidance of sensitive areas and non-mechanical cutting of vegetation.</p> <p>3. Zero tolerance for poaching.</p> <p>4. No killing of any fauna on site.</p>
4. Construction and assembly of pylon	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Impact on fauna due to noise and habitat destruction 	<p>1. Construction should be undertaken, where possible, during the hours of 06H00 and 18h00 to minimise the effects of noise.</p> <p>2. Delivery during rutting (late winter) or during the calving/lambing season should be undertaken with minimal disturbance, as far as possible, to rutting and calving. During this period, strict measure must be taken to ensure that mitigation measures that reduce disturbance are adhered to. Measures include speed limits, construction during specified hours, no poaching, and avoidance of sensitive areas and non-mechanical cutting of vegetation.</p> <p>3. Zero tolerance for poaching.</p> <p>4. No killing of any fauna on site.</p> <p>5. No attempt should ever be made to remove or kill any snakes. A local specialist should be called in the event of any encounters</p>
5. Erection of pylon	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Impact on fauna due to noise and habitat destruction 	<p>1. Construction should be undertaken, where possible, during the hours of 06H00 and 18h00 to minimise the effects of noise.</p> <p>2. Delivery during rutting (late winter) or during the calving/lambing season should be undertaken with minimal disturbance, as far as possible, to rutting and calving. During this period, strict measure must be taken to ensure that</p>

Construction Phase	Environmental Issue	Mitigation Requirements
		<p>mitigation measures that reduce disturbance are adhered to. Measures include speed limits, construction during specified hours, no poaching, and avoidance of sensitive areas and non-mechanical cutting of vegetation.</p> <p>3. Zero tolerance for poaching.</p> <p>4. No killing of any fauna or wildlife on site.</p>
6. Conductor stringing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Impact on fauna due to noise and habitat destruction 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Obtain permits for the removal or destruction of trees, which are protected in terms of the National Protected Tree List and the relevant Provincial Conservation Ordinance. Also obtain permits (picking and cutting permits) for the removal of indigenous vegetation. Only woody species within the servitude should be removed. Large trees which could qualify as champion trees should be avoided where possible. Large trees can be removed if the required permit has been obtained. All marked trees must be avoided and left undisturbed if possible. Marked trees can be removed if the required permit has been obtained Top soil to be temporarily stockpiled/separated from subsoil and backfilled last to facilitate rehabilitation. Construction should be undertaken, where possible, during the hours of 06H00 and 18h00 to minimise the effects of noise. Construction during rutting (late winter) or during the calving/lambing season should be undertaken with minimal disturbance, as far as possible, to rutting and calving. During this period, strict measure must be taken to ensure that mitigation measures that reduce disturbance are adhered to. Measures include speed limits, construction during specified hours, and avoidance of sensitive

Construction Phase	Environmental Issue	Mitigation Requirements
		<p>areas and non-mechanical cutting of vegetation.</p> <p>8. No fires are to be made on site, no littering and no preparing of food. All waste to be removed daily from site.</p> <p>9. Zero tolerance for poaching.</p> <p>10. No killing of any fauna on site removal to be done by a specialist.</p>
7. Rehabilitation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Disturbed soil potentially colonised by weeds and invaders 	<p>1. Use stored topsoil for top soiling and the introduction of local, indigenous species.</p> <p>2. Where sensitive areas have been damaged a rehabilitation plan must be designed and implemented under the control of the ECO.</p>

8.2. Surface Water and Wetlands

Construction Phase	Environmental Issue	Mitigation Requirements
1. Concentration of surface flow patterns	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Changes to the hydrological regime (e.g. duration, frequency, timing, volume and/or velocity of flows) and hence spatial extent of watercourses and/or hydrological cues for aquatic biota. 	1. Pylons that overlap with surface watercourses need to be moved to avoid negative impacts and legislative transgressions.
2. Hydrocarbons (e.g. diesel and petrol) polluting watercourses	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Oxygen depletion, bioaccumulation of toxic compounds in biota, disruption of the endocrine system in biota 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> A spill cleanup program must be designed before construction commences. All parties must have an induction cause to ensure they understand and can implement the spill cleanup program. All refuelling should occur outside of buffered watercourses and drainage lines
3. Loss of vegetation cover (e.g. through vegetation clearing) and erosion.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Loss in watercourse habitat, change in vegetation cover, potential increase in turbidity and hence decrease in water quality. 	1. All watercourse and sensitive habitats are to be demarcated and avoided if possible. It is important that buffered depressions (pans) and drainage lines be demarcated on site along the construction servitude, as well as in the surrounding landscape, as identified in this report, prior and during the construction phase of the project. However, watercourse can be disturbed if the required WUL from DWA is obtained.
4. Pylon construction, roads, stockpiles, fences and other infrastructure.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Modifies watercourse habitat, change flow patterns and surface ponding. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Towers are not to be placed within the buffer zone of wetlands, pans, drainage lines, channels and erosion sensitive areas. The buffer zone will be as indicated by the wetland specialist, where required. New access roads cannot be created through watercourses without a Water Use License. It is therefore important that existing roads be used for access through drainage lines to avoid the creation of new tracks or roads through drainage lines and pans.

<p>5. Construction activities in wetlands and sensitive habitat (e.g. erection of pylons and the construction of temporary and permanent watercourse crossings).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Flow resistance, loss of habitat, and elevated erosion risk. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. All water courses and sensitive habitats are to be demarcated and avoided if possible. 2. Rehabilitation of these areas to be done directly once construction and stringing has been completed in the area. 3. A rehabilitation program for these areas, as indicated in this report, is to be developed and implemented.
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8.3. Heritage

Construction Phase	Environmental Issue	Mitigation Requirements
1. Access roads to pylons	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Damage to artefact scatters on landscape (open sites) 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Avoid graves on site as indicated and be on the lookout for other graves in the area. 2. Use existing infrastructure (tracks and farm roads) where possible. 3. New roads only to be constructed where unavoidable. These preferably to be surveyed. 4. Should any additional archaeological artefacts be exposed during excavation, work on the area where the artefacts were found, must cease immediately and the ECO must be notified as soon as possible.
2. Foundation, excavation and casting of concrete	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Buried archaeological material may be accidentally unearthed during the course of construction 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Should any additional archaeological artefacts be exposed during excavation, work on the area where the artefacts were found, must cease immediately and the ECO must be notified as soon as possible. 2. If this occurs, all construction activities are to be halted immediately and SAHRA must be informed.
3. Delivery of material (pylons) & assembly of towers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Damage to artefact scatters on landscape (open sites) 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Use existing infrastructure (tracks and farm roads) where possible. 2. New roads only to be constructed where unavoidable. These preferably to be surveyed.
4. Erection of towers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction teams on site collecting or damaging archaeological artefacts and sites • Damage to archaeological resources • Damage to significant archaeological sites 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The environmental officer should ensure that this does not occur. 2. The developments should stay clear of drainage lines and rocky outcrops where possible. 3. Mitigation measures for significant sites would include detailed mapping and drawing, archaeological excavations and management.

Construction Phase	Environmental Issue	Mitigation Requirements
5. Conductor stringing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Damage to artefact scatters on landscape (open sites) • Damage to archaeological resources • Damage to significant archaeological sites 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Use existing infrastructure (tracks and farm roads) where possible. 2. New roads only to be constructed where unavoidable. 3. These preferably to be surveyed. 4. Should any additional archaeological artefacts be exposed during excavation, work on the area where the artefacts were found, must cease immediately and the ECO must be notified as soon as possible. 5. The developments should stay clear of drainage lines and rocky outcrops where possible. 6. Mitigation measures for significant sites would include detailed mapping and drawing, archaeological excavations and management.
6. Rehabilitation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Surface scatters of artefacts will be moved 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. No mitigation required, as these are open sites and not stratified and sealed. Damage to artefacts will be most unlikely.

8.4. *Avi-Fauna*

Construction Phase	Environmental Issue	Mitigation Requirements
1. Access roads to pylons	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Damage to sensitive areas/habitats (e.g. dams and drainage lines). 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Existing roads should be used during the construction phase and no access roads are allowed on or near any sensitive area/habitat 2. Drainage lines and dams must be excluded from all heavy construction activities.
2. Wetland areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Damage to sensitive areas/habitats 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. These areas should be avoided by all means and no construction personnel or vehicles may enter such areas. If avoidance of these areas is not possible, then the required Water Use Licence must be obtained for the DWA.
3. Construction camps (pylons)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Damage to sensitive areas/habitats 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Large trees and dead trees should preferably be retained. However, technical requirements for power line operation should be taken into consideration for large trees and dead trees under the power line. 2. Sensitive areas and habitats surrounding the construction camps should be barricaded, and stringing operations should not interfere with the integrity of these specimens.
4. Construction of pylons	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Damage to sensitive areas/habitats 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. When encountered, construction activities should cease until the nestlings have successfully fledged and left the area. 2. Construction during peak breeding months of June-July should be undertaken with minimal disturbance, as far as possible, to breeding. During this period, strict measure must be taken to ensure that mitigation measures that reduce disturbance are adhered to. Measures include construction during specified hours, no poaching and avoidance of sensitive and demarcated areas. 3. Fit metal bird guards/spikes on all bends (self supporting towers).
5. Conductor stringing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collisions and electrocutions of avifauna 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Bird flight diverters should be installed as per Eskom tower profiles and

		specialist recommendations towards sensitive or habitat areas.
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9. General Environmental Specifications for the Construction Phase

Environmental Specification	Responsible Individual	Frequency	Method Statement Required
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construction Initiation, Site Monitoring, Auditing and Reporting 			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Eskom must appoint a suitably qualified ECO, prior to the commencement of construction, on a daily basis, monitor project compliance with the conditions of EA, environmental legislation and the recommendations of the revised EMP. Eskom to notify the authorities of the appointment. 	PM	Once-off	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ The ECO / CECO shall remain employed until all rehabilitation measures are completed and the site is handed over to Eskom by the contractor for operation. 	PM	Continuous	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Fourteen (14) days written notice must be given to the Department prior to construction and prior to operation commencing. Commencement for the purposes of this condition includes site preparation. The notice must include the anticipated date on which the activity will commence. 	PM	Prior to construction	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Records and documents as indicated below must be kept on site in accordance with the standard Eskom site documentation policy. The documentation shall be signed by all parties to indicate acceptance and understanding. The following documentation shall be kept on site: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Access negotiations and physical access Program; 2. Complaints register; 3. Site daily dairy; 4. Records of all remediation / rehabilitation activities; 5. Copies of two-weekly reports to the Tx Services Environmental Advisor; 6. Copy of the Construction Environmental Management Program; 7. Environmental Incident Log; 8. ECO inspection audit reports; 9. The record of decision issued for the project. 10. Copies of all permits and licenses, and 11. HIRSA 	Contractor CELO	Continuous	

Environmental Specification	Responsible Individual	Frequency	Method Statement Required
❖ All records relating to monitoring and auditing must be made available for inspection to any relevant authority, or Eskom's Environmental Audit Team (Tx service Environmental Advisor), in respect of the development. Monthly reports of the ECO must be submitted to all relevant authorities.	Contractor CELO	As necessary	
❖ DEA reserves the right to monitor and audit the development throughout its full life cycle to ensure compliance with the RoD as well as mitigation measures in the final EIR report and this EMPR.	Contractor CELO	As necessary	
❖ No work shall commence until permission is granted from the Environmental Advisor from Transmission Services and acceptance of this EMP from DEAT has been obtained.	PM	Once-off	
❖ The landowners shall always be kept informed about any changes to the construction programme should they be involved.	ECO CELO	As necessary	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ All contact with landowner shall always be courteous at all times and a record of all conversations must be kept. ❖ The rights of landowners shall be respected at all times and all staff shall be sensitized to the fact that they are working on the private property. ❖ The contact numbers of the contractor's, ECO officer and the Eskom project manager shall be made available to the landowner as this will ensure open channels of communication and prompt response to queries and claims. 	ECO CELO	As necessary	
Management objectives		Measurable targets	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Maintain good relationship with Landowners. ▶ Maintain accurate records in order to prove compliance to the EMPR and Eskom 's commitment to fulfil these requirements 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ No delays in the project due to Landowner interference ▶ Landowner signs final release form. 	
Environmental Induction Training			
❖ An initial environmental awareness training session is required prior to any work commencing.	CELO	When new staff are contracted and before the start of construction and if required	

Environmental Specification	Responsible Individual	Frequency	Method Statement Required
		follow up after environmental impact incidence, outside of the EMPR or EIA occurred	
❖ The contractor must ensure that all site staff are aware of, and understand the contents and condition of EMPR, the key environmental issues and the consequences of non-compliance.	Contractor C ECO	As necessary	
❖ The ECO will assist the contractor with the course content for the environmental awareness-training course, and the contractor shall communicate this information to his employees on the site, to any new employees coming onto the site, to his subcontractor, casual labourers and to the suppliers.	Contractor ECO	As necessary	
❖ All site staff must attend induction training on the EMPR and records must be kept of all attendees. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Induction training must be undertaken in a language that is understood by site staff and must include the following topics: • Key potential or actual environmental construction related impacts on site related environmental precautions, which need to be taken to avoid or mitigate these impacts; • Key mitigation measures to be implemented during construction activities; • Emergency responses to issues on site; • Roles and responsibilities of all staff on site; and • The benefits of achieving conformance with, and consequences of transgressions of environmental specifications or requirements of the EMPR. 	Contractor ECO	As necessary	
▪ Planning and Site Preparation			
❖ All work must be undertaken in an environmentally sensitive manner.	Contractor	Continuous	√

Environmental Specification	Responsible Individual	Frequency	Method Statement Required
❖ The Contractor must provide Eskom with the intended actions and programme for site establishment including the site layout, demarcation for hazardous materials storage, soil stockpiles, stormwater management infrastructure, access points for deliveries and services, and the position of site offices and ablutions.	Contractor	Once-off	√
❖ A precautionary approach must be adopted with any works deviating from specifications being approved by both the SS/CM and ECO.	Contractor ECO	Prior to construction	
❖ All site establishment components must be positioned to <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limit visual intrusion on neighbours; and • Minimise the area disturbed. 	Contractor ECO CECO	Continuous	
❖ The landowner of the farm on which the campsite is proposed must be consulted and approval must be granted in writing prior to the establishment of the campsite.	Contractor ECO	Prior to construction	
❖ Municipal by-laws should be consulted and if required, approval for the contractor's camp should be obtained from the local municipality.	Contractor ECO	Prior to construction	
❖ The contractor's camp shall be sited so as to cause the least amount of disturbance to adjacent landowners and fenced.	Contractor PM ECO CELO	Prior to construction	
❖ Operation of heavy machinery and construction equipment known to produce high noise levels shall be limited. Silent compressors must be used. Noise generated by employees shouting or whistling must also be limited.	Contractor	Continuous	
❖ Operations and construction activities must only occur during daylight hours 06H00 to 18H00. Any activities outside of these time frames must be approved by the local communities and land owners.	Contractor CELO	Continuous	

Environmental Specification	Responsible Individual	Frequency	Method Statement Required
❖ Appropriate safety and precaution signs shall be erected prior to the start of construction at all access points to and from the site and all areas in close proximity to the public.	Contractor	Continuous	
❖ Installation of amenities, such as ablution facilities, shall take place prior to construction activities commencing.	Contractor	Prior to construction	
❖ The necessary ablution facilities with chemical toilets shall be provided at the construction camp. ❖ The Contractor shall supply a wastewater management system that will comply with legal requirements. The ECO and Eskom must approve this.	Contractor ECO	Prior to construction	√
▪ Demarcation of sensitive areas as determined by the specialist studies			
❖ Sensitive areas shall be fenced and areas secured before construction can proceed.	Contractor ECO	Continuous	
❖ "No-go" areas shall be demarcated by fences steel standards and four strands of wire, and personnel and equipment shall not be permitted within these areas. Danger tape may not be used due to the risk of it being eaten by livestock.	Contractor CELO	Continuous	
▪ Site Clearance			
❖ Removal of any protected and unprotected vegetation shall be avoided until such time as soil stripping is required and similarly exposed surfaces must be re-vegetated or stabilized as soon as is practically possible.	Contractor CELO	Continuous	√
❖ All earthworks and excavations must be undertaken in such a manner so as to minimize the extent of any impacts caused by such activities.	Contractor ECO	Continuous	
❖ Disturbance of vegetation must be limited to areas of construction.	Contractor ECO	Continuous	

Environmental Specification	Responsible Individual	Frequency	Method Statement Required
❖ The removal or picking of any protected or unprotected plants shall not be permitted and no horticultural specimens (even within the demarcated working area) shall be removed, damaged or tampered with unless allowed to do so through the undertaking of the of a vegetation removal permit.	Contractor CELO ECO	Continuous	
❖ Impacts on surrounding servitudes shall be avoided.	Contractor ECO	Continuous	
❖ The topsoil (i.e. the top 10-20 cm of soil, depending on the landscape position) must be stockpiled in a suitable place in order to be replaced on top of the exposed subsoil during rehabilitation.	Contractor CELO	As necessary	
❖ Soil stockpiles should not exceed 2 m in height and no traffic should be allowed on top of the stockpiles.	Contractor CELO	As necessary	
❖ Erosion damage to soil stockpiles should be prevented with soil conservation works such as deflection berms etc.	Contractor ECO	As necessary	
❖ Topsoil stockpiles older than 6 months should be upgraded/enriched before use to ensure the effectiveness of the topsoil.	Contractor CELO	As necessary	
❖ After completion of construction, the site should be properly cleared of all excavated material (rocks, excess soil etc.) and construction rubble, waste, litter etc. and properly rehabilitated/re-vegetated.	Contractor ECO	On completion of construction	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Access to Site 			
❖ The site and associated infrastructure and equipment shall be off-limits to the public.	Contractor ECO	Continuous	
❖ All construction vehicles using public roads shall be in a roadworthy condition.	Contractor ECO	Continuous	
❖ Vehicle speeds shall not exceed 40km/h along un-tarred roads on private property or when traversing unconsolidated and non-vegetated areas. Where necessary, speed limits must be	Contractor	Continuous	

Environmental Specification	Responsible Individual	Frequency	Method Statement Required
indicated on the roads.			
❖ Construction Vehicles shall not be maintained or serviced on site. Spills of any kind will be reported as an incident and rehabilitation implemented.	Contractor ECO CELO	Continuous	
❖ Access routes shall be planned in conjunction with the Contractor, Eskom and the Landowners. All agreements reached shall be documented in writing and no verbal agreements should be made.	Contractor Eskom	Prior to construction	√
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ The EEO shall, together with a representative of the Contractor (EO) and the ECO, negotiate with each landowner the access route to reach the servitude and each tower position. The access agreement will be formalized in the form – "Access to Farms" and signed by the three parties (refer to Appendix 9). ❖ The Contractor will mark the proposed route and/or a competent representative will accompany the equipment when opening the access gate. ❖ Any deviation from the written agreement shall be closed and re-vegetated immediately. 	EEO Contractor CEO ECO	As necessary	
❖ The Contractor shall signpost the access roads to the tower positions, immediately after access has been negotiated.	Contractor ECO	Once access has been negotiated.	
❖ Maximum use of both the existing servitudes and the existing roads shall be made. In circumstances where private roads must be used, the condition of the said roads must be recorded prior to use (e.g. photographed) and the condition thereof agreed by the landowner, the SS and the Contractor.	Contractor ECO	Prior to use of roads	
❖ All private roads used for access to the servitude shall be maintained by the Contractor and upon completion of the works, be left in the original condition.	Contractor	Continuous	√
❖ Existing water diversion berms are to be maintained during construction and upon completion be repaired as instructed by the SS.	Contractor CELO SS ECO	Continuous	√

Environmental Specification	Responsible Individual	Frequency	Method Statement Required
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use of existing roads 			
❖ Maximum use of both the existing servitudes and the existing roads shall be made. In circumstances where private roads must be used, the condition of the said roads must be recorded prior to use and the condition thereof agreed by the landowner, the SS and the Contractor.	Contractor CELO ECO	Prior to use of Roads	
❖ All private roads used for access to the servitude shall be maintained by the Contractor and upon completion of the works, be left in the original condition.	Contractor	Continuous	
❖ Existing water diversion berms are to be maintained during construction and upon completion be repaired as instructed by the SS.	Contractor CELO SS ECO	Continuous	√
❖ Implement dust control measures, such as dampening with water or use of specific chemicals will be implemented where necessary, as indicated by Eskom.	Contractor CELO	Continuous	√
❖ Ensure traffic safety measures (e.g. traffic warning signs, flagmen) are erected to the satisfaction of Eskom. If traffic signs are erected on public roads, the local department of roads must be consulted.	Contractor CELO	Continuous	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construction of new roads 			
❖ Access shall not necessarily be continuous along the line, and the Contractor must therefore acquaint himself with the physical access restrictions such as rivers, roads, etc. along the line. As far as possible, access roads shall follow the contour in hilly areas, as opposed to winding down steep slopes.	Contractor ECO	Prior to construction	√
❖ Access is to be established by vehicles passing over the same track on natural ground. Multiple tracks are not permitted. Access roads shall only be constructed where necessary	Contractor ECO	Prior to construction	

Environmental Specification	Responsible Individual	Frequency	Method Statement Required
at watercourses (will require a WUL and may trigger a NEMA listed activity), on steep slopes or where boulders prohibit vehicular traffic. The ECO would need to determine if any other passing would be required in such cases.			
❖ The Contractor must inform the SS and ECO before entering any of the following areas: i) Naturally wet areas: Pans, Drainage lines and Channels identified. ii) Any area after rain; and iii) Any environmentally sensitive area.	Contractor ECO	As necessary	
❖ If access is across running water, the Contractor must take precautions not to impede the natural flow of water. If instructed, the Contractor must stone pitch the crossing point. There shall be no pollution of water. Access across running water and the method of crossing shall be at the approval of the SS/ECO and the landowner. A WUL would be required for crossing the watercourse.	Contractor ECO SS	As necessary	√
❖ Where construction of a new road has been agreed, the road width shall be determined by need, such as equipment size, and shall be no wider than necessary. Construction of the road may trigger a NEMA listed activity.	Contractor ECO	Prior to construction	
❖ In areas with a side slope of over 4%, roads may be constructed to a 4% out slope. The road shall be constructed so that material will not be accumulated in one pile or piles, but distributed as evenly as possible. The material shall be side-cast as construction proceeds, and shall not be side-cast so as to make a barrier on the downhill side. The cut banks shall not overhang the road cut, and shall if necessary be trimmed back at an angle which would ensure stability of the slope for the duration of the works. The sides or shoulders of roads shall not act as a canal	Contractor ECO	Prior to construction	√
❖ Water diversion berms shall be built immediately after the opening of the new access road. In addition, water outlets shall be made at intervals where berms are installed, and suitably	Contractor ECO	Upon	√

Environmental Specification	Responsible Individual	Frequency	Method Statement Required
stone pitched if instructed by the SS.	SS	completion of new roads	
❖ No cutting and filling shall be allowed in areas of 4% side slope and less.	Contractor ECO	As necessary	
❖ Contours shall not be crossed by vehicles and equipment unless agreed upon, in writing, by the landowner and the SS.	Contractor CELO SS ECO	As necessary	
❖ Existing drainage systems shall not be blocked or altered in any way.	Contractor CELO	Continuous	
❖ No painting or marking of rocks or vegetation to identify locality or other information shall be allowed as it will disfigure the natural setting. Marking shall be done by steel stakes with tags, if required.	Contractor CELO	As necessary	
❖ The cutting down of bushes and trees to gain line of sight must be minimised as it will damage the visual character of the site.	Contractor CELO ECO	As necessary	
❖ Alignments of roads must be selected to minimize adjacent landform change such as cut and fill sections.	Contractor CELO	As necessary	√
❖ In cut sections strip the top layer of soil (minimum 100 mm), stockpile upslope of the cut area in windrows or in separate areas. This soil will include rock and vegetation.	Contractor CELO	As necessary	
❖ Shape cut and fills slopes to blend with adjacent landform by rounding off top cut and fill slopes, re-spreading soil and the placement of rocks packed or randomly placed to hold the replaced soil.	Contractor CELO/ECO	As necessary	
❖ No trees or shrubs shall be cut for survey purposes. Offset stations or points shall be set to get around the line of site obstacle.	Contractor/ CELO ECO	As necessary	

Environmental Specification	Responsible Individual	Frequency	Method Statement Required
❖ The installation of concrete pipes and drifts, to facilitate access, shall be at the discretion of the ECO on site. All structures shall be properly designed and drawings shall be available for reference purposes. Where required, a Water Use Licence must be obtained from the DWA.	Contractor ECO	As necessary	
❖ Any dangerous crossings shall be marked as such and where necessary, speed limits shall be enforced.	Contractor ECO	Prior to construction	
• Closure of roads			
❖ Upon completion, only roads as indicated by the SS shall be closed.	Contractor SS ECO	Upon completion	√
❖ In areas where no cut or fill has been made, barriers of earth, rocks or other suitable material shall affect closure.	Contractor	Upon completion	
❖ In areas with 30% slope and less, the fill of the road shall be placed back into the roadway using equipment that does not work outside the road cut (e.g. back-hoe). ❖ In areas of greater than 30% slope, the equipment shall break the road shoulder down so that the slope nearly approximates to the original slope of the ground. ❖ The cut banks shall be pushed down into the road and a near normal side slope shall be re-established and re-vegetated.	Contractor ECO	Upon completion	
❖ Replacement of earth shall be at slopes less than the normal angle of repose for the soil type involved.	Contractor ECO	As necessary	
❖ A photographic record of the condition of existing access / private roads to be used shall be made prior to their use for comparison purposes at the end of the construction period.	Contractor CELO ECO	Prior to construction	
❖ The Contractor shall properly mark all access roads to show the direction of travel (where appropriate). The tower numbers to which the road leads must also be indicated.	Contractor ECO	Prior to construction	

Environmental Specification	Responsible Individual	Frequency	Method Statement Required
❖ All roads that are not to be used shall be marked with a "NO ENTRY" sign.	Contractor ECO	As necessary	
❖ All roads closed will be rehabilitated to the surrounding natural areas, with six monthly follow-up to determine success of the rehabilitation as well as to determine if any erosion has occurred. The rehabilitation monitoring should continue as per the rehabilitation plan or until success of the road rehabilitation is assured.	ECO	After road closure and twice yearly	
• Water diversion berms			
❖ Develop a clean and dirty water separation plan prior to construction	Contractor ECO	Once-off	√
❖ All water diversion berms must be approved by the ECO and Eskom.	Eskom ECO	As necessary	√
❖ Where berms are installed on severe slopes the outflow shall be suitably stone pitched to prevent erosion from starting at the base of the berm.	Contractor ECO	As necessary	
❖ Water diversion berms shall be installed from the start of the contract.	Contractor ECO	As necessary	√
❖ Water diversion berms shall be spaced according to the ground slope and actual soil conditions, but no greater than the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Where the track has a slope of less than 2% : 50m apart • Where the track has a slope of 2% - 10% : 25m apart • Where the track has a slope of 10% - 15% : 20m apart • Where the track has a slope of more than 15% : 10m apart 	Contractor CELO ECO	As necessary	
❖ Berms shall be suitably compacted to a minimum height of 350mm.	Contractor CELO ECO	As necessary	
❖ The breadth of the water diversion berm shall be 4m at the base, and extend beyond the	Contractor		

Environmental Specification	Responsible Individual	Frequency	Method Statement Required
width of the road for 2m on the outlet side to prevent water flowing back into the road. It shall be angled to a gradient of 1% to enable the water to drain off slowly.	CELO ECO	As necessary	
❖ Berms shall be constructed so that a canal is formed at the upslope side.	Contractor CELO ECO	As necessary	
❖ Berms should be created not closer than 10m from identified wetland areas, so as to ensure that no construction material and/or waste flow into wetland systems.	Contractor CELO ECO	Continuous	
❖ Where the in-situ material is unsuitable for the construction of water diversion berms, alternative methods of construction must be investigated and proposed by the Contractor and submitted to the PM for acceptance.	Contractor ECO PM	As necessary	
❖ Where the in-situ material is unsuitable for the construction of water diversion berms, alternative methods of construction must be investigated and proposed by the Contractor and submitted to the PM for acceptance.	Contractor ECO PM	As necessary	
❖ Where necessary, a suitable mixture of grass seed shall be used to re-seed damaged areas. Badly damaged areas shall be fenced in to enhance rehabilitation. ❖ The grass mix should consist of a mix of <i>Cynodon dactylon</i> (50%); <i>Eragrostis curvula</i> (30%) and the remainder should consist of other pioneer grass species suitable for the area (20%). The introduction of forbs from the Fabaceae family is also recommended. A specialist should be consulted to determine the quantity per area (e.g. kg per ha) for re-seeding.	Contractor CELO ECO	As necessary	
❖ The above water diversion berms shall be maintained at all times and be repaired at the end of the contract.	Contractor CELO ECO	Upon completion	√
❖ No roads shall be constructed on slopes of more than 20% unless such roads follow contours. In such areas the Contractor shall only use existing roads or alternative methods of construction. The Contractor shall take such areas into consideration during the tender.	Contractor CELO ECO		

Environmental Specification	Responsible Individual	Frequency	Method Statement Required
		As necessary	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Surface runoff water from the road shall be managed by not allowing its concentration. ❖ Provide diversion berms across the road to deflect water to undisturbed vegetated areas as necessary. ❖ The frequency, form and size of the berms will depend on the slope and material available. ❖ Material from the excavation for the foundations shall be used to create the berms where possible. ❖ The excavation of material alongside the road for the berm formation shall not be allowed. 	Contractor CELO ECO	As necessary	
• Borrow pits			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Borrow pits - The Contractor's decision as to the location of borrow pits shall be at the acceptance of the SS. The Contractor shall be responsible for the rehabilitation and re-vegetation of the borrow pits. It is the Contractor's responsibility to negotiate the royalties for the borrow pits with the landowner. The Contractor shall, in consultation with the ECO, determine whether an authorization is required under the Mineral and Petroleum Resources Act, 2002 for the opening or extension of borrow pits. 	Contractor ECO SS	As necessary	√
• Levelling at tower sites			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ No levelling at tower sites shall be permitted unless approved by the SS. 	Contractor SS	As necessary	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ The steep slopes formed by the cut banks and respective fillings, when building the tower platforms, shall be trimmed back to an angle that ensures stability of the slope. When the ground is loose, berms are to be built on the top of the slope. 2m long logs spaced evenly must be pegged across the down-slope and the disturbed area must be re-vegetated. 	Contractor CELO ECO	As necessary	
Management objectives		Measurable targets	

Environmental Specification	Responsible Individual	Frequency	Method Statement Required
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Minimize damage to existing access roads. ▶ Minimize damage to environment due to construction of new access roads. ▶ Minimize loss of topsoil and erosion. 			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ No claims from Landowners due to damage on access roads ▶ No visible erosion on access roads six months after completion of construction ▶ No loss of topsoil due to runoff water on access roads
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tower positions / construction 			
❖ Disturbance of topsoil on tower sites with severe slopes shall be minimised at all costs.	Contractor CELO ECO	As necessary	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ The Contractor shall select a suitable level area free of rock and large bushes for tower assembly. ❖ Cut vegetation (grass and shrubs), if required. No clearing of vegetation or soil by grading machinery shall be undertaken. 	Contractor CELO	As necessary	
❖ At any tower sites where conventional foundations are installed, the Contractor shall remove the topsoil separately and store it for later use during rehabilitation of such tower sites.	Contractor CELO ECO	As necessary	
❖ During backfilling operations, the Contractor shall ensure that topsoil is replaced at the surface.	Contractor CELO ECO	As necessary	
❖ Re-seeding shall be done on disturbed areas as directed by the ECO.	Contractor ECO	As necessary	
❖ Slopes in excess of 2% must be contoured and slopes in excess of 12% must be terraced. Other methods of rehabilitation of tower sites may also be used at the discretion of the Environmental Control Officer, e.g. stone pitching, logging, etc.	Contractor ECO	As necessary	
❖ Contour banks shall be spaced according to the slope on tower sites. The type of soil shall also be taken into consideration.	Contractor	As necessary	

Environmental Specification	Responsible Individual	Frequency	Method Statement Required
❖ The creation of platforms for pylon on sloping landforms must be done in a manner that does not create scars that visually alter the landscape character.	Contractor ECO	As necessary	
❖ Cut and fill slopes shall be shaped to blend with the adjacent landform by rounding off the top edge of each.	Contractor CELO ECO	As necessary	
❖ Re-spread stockpiled soil and pack rock on slopes to protect surface against erosion. This shall occur in all instances at the tower foundations.	Contractor CELO ECO	As necessary	
❖ All waste concrete must be removed from the site. Surplus other material shall be used to create berms in the access road where required.	Contractor CELO	As necessary	
❖ Implement dust suppression measures e.g. regular watering, during the drilling of the foundations.	Contractor	As necessary	√
Management objectives		Measurable targets	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Minimize damage to topsoil and environment at tower positions. ▶ Successful rehabilitation of all damaged areas. ▶ Prevention of erosion. ▶ Avoid dust generation 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ No loss of topsoil due to construction activities ▶ All disturbed areas successfully rehabilitated within three months of completion of the contract ▶ No visible erosion scars three months after completion of the contract 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gate installation and gate control 			
❖ Attention is drawn to the Fencing Act No. 31 of 1963, in particular with regard to the leaving open of gates and the dropping of fences for crossing purposes, climbing, and wilful damage or removal of fences.	Contractor ECO	Continuous	
❖ At points where the line crosses a fence in which there is no suitable gate within the extent of the line servitude, the Contractor must install a servitude gate as detailed in the relevant drawing, based on the SS's instruction and Landowner agreement. The Contractor shall	Contractor ECO	Prior to tower construction	

Environmental Specification	Responsible Individual	Frequency	Method Statement Required
mark these crossing points when the tower positions are being pegged.			
❖ All vehicles shall pass through gates when crossing fences and the Contractor shall not be allowed to drop fences temporarily for the purpose of driving over them. No construction work shall be allowed to commence on any section of line, unless all gates in that section have been installed. Installation of gates in fences on major road reserves shall comply with the ordinances of the relevant Provincial Authority. No gates may be installed in fences along National Roads and railway lines.	Contractor ECO	Prior to Construction	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Installation of gates 			
❖ Care shall be taken that the gates shall be so erected that a gap of no more than 100mm to the ground is left below the gate (refer to Appendix 8).	Contractor ECO	As necessary	
❖ Where required, the Contractor shall replace rusted or damaged wire strands on either side of the gate with similar new wiring to prevent the movement of animals. The extent of the replacement shall be on the SS's instruction.	Contractor SS ECO	As necessary	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Securing of gates 			
❖ The Contractor shall ensure that all servitude gates used are kept closed and locked at all times.	Contractor	As necessary	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ The Contractor shall provide locks for all servitude gates, and when responsibility of the transmission line is taken over by the Employer, these locks shall be recovered by the Contractor and replaced by locks supplied by the Employer. ❖ The Contractor shall also ensure that all existing farm gates used are kept closed. ❖ The Contractor shall provide the SS with keys for the above locks. No keys shall be provided to landowners to avoid conflict situations between neighbouring landowners. 	Contractor ECO	As necessary	
Management objective		Measurable targets	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Properly installed gates to allow access to the servitude. ▶ Minimize damage to fences. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ No transgressions of the fencing act and therefore no litigation 	

Environmental Specification	Responsible Individual	Frequency	Method Statement Required
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Limit access to Eskom and Contractor personnel with gate keys. ▶ Manage the movement of livestock. 			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ No damage to fences and subsequent complaints from Landowners ▶ All gates equipped with locks and kept locked at all times to limit access to key holders ▶ All fences properly tied off to the gate posts ▶ All gates properly and neatly installed according to specifications ▶ No complaints or claims due to open gates
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction - within the servitude 			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ All foundation excavations shall be kept covered or barricaded in a manner acceptable to the SS to prevent injury to people and livestock. Four strand wire fencing shall be used to barricade excavations. Failure to maintain proper protection of excavations may result in the suspension of excavation work until proper protection has been restored. 	Contractor CELO ECO	Continuous	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Material removed from the excavation, which is not suitable or not required for backfill shall be spread evenly over or adjacent to the tower position. If in the opinion of the SS the excavated material is not suitable for spreading it shall be disposed of as directed by the SS. ❖ Spreading of subsoil and topsoil will not be permitted. ❖ All excavated soil suitable for backfill will be returned to the excavation by backfilling with the subsoil first and the topsoil last. 	Contractor CELO SS ECO	Continuous	√
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ All other construction waste, nuts, bolts, surplus concrete, etc. shall be removed from the tower sites and servitude. Plastic, litter and conductor off cuts etc. shall be removed immediately from site to avoid injury to farm animals and wildlife. 	Contractor CELO ECO	Continuous	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ No surplus concrete or concrete washing shall be allowed to be dumped on the servitude, at tower locations, anywhere on site or on neighbouring properties. ❖ No concrete washing is allowed in or near watercourses or wetlands. 	Contractor CELO	Continuous	

Environmental Specification	Responsible Individual	Frequency	Method Statement Required
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Winch and tensioner stations 			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ The siting of winch and tensioner stations shall be done in conjunction with the landowner, the contractor and the ECO. The ECO will determine whether any of the specialists that participated in the compilation of the EMPR, will be required for the siting of winch and tensioner stations. The ECO, landowner and the contractor shall identify sites in advance for approval of the specialists. 	PM ECO CELO	As necessary	√
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Eskom-supplied material, especially conductor drums shall be protected on site. This normally means that a firebreak is bladed around a drum station in the veld. ❖ Once the stringing of conductor has been completed in a certain area, the winch- and tensioner stations shall be rehabilitated where necessary. These areas may not be left to rehabilitate on their own. ❖ If the area was badly damaged, re-seeding shall be done and fencing in of the area shall be considered and carried out. 	Contractor ECO	As necessary	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Should the Contractor want to leave guards on site, this shall be discussed and negotiated with the Landowner. Proper facilities must be provided to ensure sanitation standards are met. Mobile chemical toilets shall be installed at such sites where a large number of the workforce is concentrated. 	Contractor PM ECO	Prior to construction	√
Management objective		Measurable targets	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Minimize damage to vegetation. ▶ Minimize damage to topsoil. ▶ Successful rehabilitation of disturbed areas. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ No damage to vegetation outside the servitude ▶ No loss of topsoil ▶ No visible erosion three months after completion of the contract ▶ All disturbed areas successfully rehabilitated three months after completion of the contract 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stringing Operations 			

Environmental Specification	Responsible Individual	Frequency	Method Statement Required
❖ In order to prevent damages to farm land, the necessary scaffolding or protection measures must be installed.	Contractor ECO	Prior to stringing operations	√
❖ The disruption of services must be prevented. All structures supplying services such as telephone and smaller power lines, as well as main roads and farms, must therefore be safeguarded.	Contractor ECO	Continuous	
❖ All fences shall be protected against damage during stringing operations. ❖ "Rugby" posts to protect roads and telephone lines shall be made as necessary.	Contractor ECO	As necessary	
❖ The entire footprint of the stringing storage areas shall be monitored.	Contractor ECO	Continuous	
❖ The existing 8m servitude cleared during the tower construction process must be utilized for access of construction machinery required for stringing and bird flapper installation as well as for maintenance. ❖ In the case where the servitude has not been cleared, the ECO must be consulted to ensure sensitive areas such as rocky outcrops, wetland areas, ridges, etc. are not impacted on negatively.	Contractor ECO	Continuous	
❖ Visual degradation of areas where stringing machinery is operated shall be avoided as this may result in severely disturbed vegetation, as traction of machines tear up grass and vegetation. ❖ Disturbed areas shall be repaired as soon as a "span" of 3 to 6 km of the stringing operation is complete. This to be done by the contractor.	Contractor ECO	After every 3 to 6km of stringing is complete	
❖ Should the Contractor want to leave guards on site, this shall be discussed and negotiated with the Landowner. Proper facilities must be provided to ensure sanitation standards are met. Mobile chemical toilets shall be installed at such sites where a large number of the workforce is concentrated.	Contractor PM ECO	Prior to construction	√

Environmental Specification	Responsible Individual	Frequency	Method Statement Required
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Substantial temporary conductor supports shall be used, or equally effective measures taken, to prevent encroachment of statutory clearances, or other clearance requirements stated in the permits, between the conductor being strung and other power or communication lines, roads or railways being crossed. ❖ Suitable structures under each phase shall be erected to protect all fences from conductor damage during stringing. Temporary changes in poles, fixtures or conductors of lines being crossed shall only be carried out if accepted by the SS. The Contractor shall indicate any changes considered necessary and the SS will co-ordinate any changes with the owner of the service. 	Contractor ECO		√
Management objective		Measurable targets	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Prevent damage to expensive structures such as windmills, farmhouse etc. ▶ Prevent disruption of services. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ No claims emanating from damage to supporting structures ▶ No complaints or claims arising from disruption of services 	
• Ablution Facilities			
❖ Abluting anywhere other than in the toilets shall not be permitted. Under no circumstances shall use of the veld be permitted.	Contractor ECO	Continuous	
❖ Toilets must be secured to prevent them from blowing over.	Contractor ECO	Continuous	
❖ A registered service provider shall be appointed and shall empty toilets regularly.	Contractor ECO	Prior to construction	
❖ Chemical and waste from toilet cleaning operations should not be spilled on the ground at anytime.	Contractor CELO ECO	Continuous	
❖ Ablution facilities must be maintained in a hygienic state and serviced regularly. Toilet paper will be provided. Toilet paper is also a source of littering, and the Contractor shall be forced to clean up any litter.	Contractor CELO	Continuous	

Environmental Specification	Responsible Individual	Frequency	Method Statement Required
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Water Management 			
❖ Strict control shall be maintained and the ECO shall regularly inspect the abstraction point and methods used. The connection must be kept in neat working order without leaks or spillages. The ECO should ensure that a WUL and/or registration have been undertaken for the abstraction of water from the abstraction point (borehole, river etc.)	Contractor CELO ECO	Continuous	
❖ Storm water must be effectively captured and led well away from structures.	Contractor CELO ECO	As necessary	
❖ No ponding of surface water shall occur adjacent to foundations both during and after construction.	Contractor CELO ECO	Continuous	
❖ No mechanical plant or equipment shall be washed on site, unless in an area equipped for such a purpose.	Contractor CELO ECO	Continuous	
❖ Pollutants such as cement, concrete, lime, chemicals and fuels shall not be discharged into any water source or wetland.	Contractor CELO ECO	Continuous	
❖ Water from ablution facilities and the Contractor's camp shall be discharged into a conservancy/septic tank for removal from the site.	Contractor CELO ECO	Continuous	
❖ The dust control measures, such as watering, chemical stabilisation and the reduction of surface wind speed through the use of windbreaks and source enclosures must be put in place during construction activities. Emission control efficiencies of 50% can readily be achieved through the implementation of effective watering programme for unpaved roads and material handling points.	Contractor CELO	Continuous	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Air Quality 			

Environmental Specification	Responsible Individual	Frequency	Method Statement Required
❖ The production of dust from areas cleared of vegetation and soil stockpiles shall be avoided.	Contractor CELO ECO	Continuous	
❖ Stockpiles shall be located in areas where they are exposed to the minimum erosive effects of wind.	Contractor CELO ECO	As necessary	
❖ Excavation, handling and transport of erodible materials must be avoided under high wind conditions.	Contractor CELO ECO	As necessary	
❖ Dust-suppression measures must be used on stockpiles and exposed areas.	Contractor CELO	As necessary	
❖ All machinery and equipment to be used on site shall be properly serviced and in good working order to avoid excessive smoke and exhaust fumes.	Contractor	Continuous	
• Erosion and Sedimentation Control			
❖ Areas susceptible to erosion shall be protected by installing temporary and permanent drainage works.	Contractor CELO ECO	As necessary	√
❖ Cleared areas must be stabilized and managed to prevent and control erosion. The method of stabilization shall be determined in consultation with the SS.	Contractor CELO SS ECO	As necessary	
❖ Measures must be implemented to protect the construction site from erosion by stormwater.	Contractor ECO	Continuous	
❖ Vehicular traffic shall not be allowed in permanently wet areas.	Contractor ECO	Continuous	

Environmental Specification	Responsible Individual	Frequency	Method Statement Required
❖ No damage shall be caused to wet areas.	Contractor ECO	Continuous	
❖ Where necessary, alternative methods of construction shall be used to avoid damage to wet areas.	Contractor ECO	Continuous	
❖ Any work or access near or in a permanent drainage system may have implications in terms of the National Water Act, 1998 (Act No. 36 of 1998), and therefore may well require the application of a Water Use License. Therefore, the contractor must in consultation with the ECO and a representative of Eskom, assess all areas along the alignment well in advance in order to ensure the relevant Water Use License is applied for where required.	Contractor ECO	As necessary	
Management objectives		Measurable targets	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Avoid wet areas to prevent damage. ▶ Avoid the requirement for additional environmental authorisations as a result of working in wetlands. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ No damage to wet areas ▶ No complaints from landowners and litigation 	
• River crossings			
❖ If a river crossing or stream crossing must be created, a Water Use License must be obtained from the Department of Water Affairs and Forestry before the crossing is constructed.	Contractor CELO ECO	As necessary	
❖ Stream and river crossings shall be avoided as far as practicable as they may cause erosion and downstream siltation.	Contractor CELO ECO	As necessary	
❖ Existing drifts and bridges may be used at the consent of the landowner. However, such structures must be examined for strength and durability before being used.	Contractor ECO	As necessary	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ In the event of a need for new bridges and drifts to be constructed, approval must be sought from Eskom and the Landowner and this must be done in consultation with the ECO. ❖ An environmental authorization will be required under the National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (Act No.107 of 1998). 	Contractor ECO	As necessary	√

Environmental Specification	Responsible Individual	Frequency	Method Statement Required
❖ All structures constructed for river access purposes shall be properly designed and drawings of such structures shall be available for record purposes.	Contractor CELO ECO	Continuous	
Management objectives		Measurable targets	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Minimize damage to river and stream embankments. ▶ Minimize erosion of embankments and subsequent siltation of rivers, streams and dams. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ No new access roads through river and stream banks ▶ No visible erosion scars on embankments once construction is completed 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Erosion and Donga Crossings 			
❖ Where necessary, crossing of dongas and eroded areas shall be thoroughly planned.	Contractor CELO ECO	As necessary	
❖ Water diversion berms shall be installed at donga crossings to ensure water runoff from the power line servitude does not run into dongas and cause or exacerbate an erosion hazard.	Contractor CELO ECO	As necessary	
❖ Suitable erosion containment structures shall be constructed at donga crossings where required and viable.	Contractor CELO ECO	As necessary	
❖ All structures shall be properly designed and drawings shall be available for reference purposes.		As necessary	
❖ No unplanned / improperly planned cutting of donga embankments are allowed as this leads to further erosion and degradation of the environment.	Contractor CELO ECO	Continuous	
❖ In general, soil disturbance should be kept to a minimum. The disturbance of land contour banks or other erosion control structures shall be avoided.	Contractor ECO	As necessary	
Management objectives		Measurable targets	

Environmental Specification	Responsible Individual	Frequency	Method Statement Required
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Minimize erosion damage on donga crossings. ▶ Minimize impeding the natural flow of water. ▶ Minimize initiation of erosion through donga embankments. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ No disturbance to donga embankments ▶ No erosion visible on donga embankments due to construction activities ▶ No interference with the natural flow of water 	
• Landscaping and Re-vegetation			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ General disturbance of land surface will degrade by erosion. Permanent visual scarring will result. ❖ The Contractor shall rip all areas compacted by machinery, smooth off and integrate disturbed areas visually into surrounding landform using spoil rock and stockpiled top layer of soil. ❖ Where practically possible, the Contractor shall temporarily fence the area (with four strands of wire) until vegetation has been re-established to ensure that game and livestock do not have access to areas that are on slopes and on erodible soils. The fencing aspect shall be agreed with the landowner prior to erection. Consultation with landowner should be undertaken to determine the preferred rehabilitation strategy. 	Contractor ECO	As necessary	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ The removal or picking of any protected or unprotected indigenous plants is not permitted without the applicable permits or outside the servitude. 	Contractor ECO	Continuous	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Areas where soils have been compacted shall be rehabilitated once construction is completed. 	Contractor ECO	As necessary	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ All declared aliens shall be identified and managed in accordance with the Conservation of Agricultural Resources Act, 1983 (Act No. 43 of 1983). 	Contractor ECO	Continuous	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ The establishment and re-growth of alien vegetation must be controlled after the removal of grass. 	Contractor ECO	As necessary	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ No damage shall be caused to any farms unless both the landowner and the SS, prior to the work commencing agree upon the extent of the intended damage. ❖ While the presence of crops was not apparent at the time of the site visit, farms may 	Contractor ECO	As necessary	

Environmental Specification	Responsible Individual	Frequency	Method Statement Required
change to crops at a later stage, either during construction or operation.			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Landscaping, stabilisation and soil stockpiling 			
❖ Exposed slopes and/or destabilized areas should be landscaped to blend in with the surrounding area.	Contractor ECO	As necessary	
❖ In exposed areas with slopes steeper than 1:3, re-vegetation should not be used as the primary means of stabilization. Such slopes should rather be stabilized by suitable structures agreed to by the ECO which can be enhanced by re-vegetation to facilitate blending with the environment.	Contractor ECO	As necessary	√
❖ Erosion of rehabilitated areas shall be prevented.	Contractor CELO ECO	As necessary	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Re-vegetation 			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Exposed areas with slopes less than 1:3 should be rehabilitated with a grass mix that blends in with the surrounding vegetation. ❖ The grass mix should consist of a mix of <i>Cynodon dactylon</i> (50%); <i>Eragrostis curvula</i> (30%) and the remainder should consist of other pioneer grass species suitable for the area (20%). The introduction of forbs from the Fabaceae family is also recommended. A specialist should be consulted to determine the quantity per area (e.g. kg per ha) for re-seeding. 	Contractor CELO ECO	As necessary	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ In the local situation the areas that are re-vegetated will stand out amongst the grasses in the area. ❖ Therefore, the re-vegetated areas should be properly fenced, where practically possible, until the grass sward is well established to protect it from overgrazing and trampling by livestock and game. ❖ The fertiliser should be applied conservatively, just enough in order to help the grasses to establish. 	Contractor CELO ECO	As necessary	

Environmental Specification	Responsible Individual	Frequency	Method Statement Required
❖ Re-vegetation should take place within the rainy season and water of a reasonable quality will have to be supplied as needed until the grasses reach the seed-filling stage.			
❖ The re-vegetated areas should be temporarily fenced, with agreement of the landowner (with four strands of wire) to prevent damage by grazing animals. Consultation with landowner should be undertaken to determine the preferred rehabilitation strategy.	Contractor CELO ECO	As necessary	
❖ Re-vegetated areas should be monitored every 4 months for the first 12 months and once a year thereafter for the maintenance period of two years.	Contractor	Continuous	
❖ Re-vegetated areas showing inadequate surface coverage (less than 30% coverage, 8 months after re-vegetation) should be prepared and re-vegetated from scratch.	Contractor CELO ECO	As necessary	
❖ Damage to re-vegetated areas should be repaired promptly.	Contractor ECO	As necessary	
❖ Exotic weeds and invaders that might establish on the re-vegetated areas should be controlled to allow the grasses to properly establish.	Contractor ECO	As necessary	
❖ Weed control methods should be confirmed with the PM to prevent any undesirable secondary impacts.	Contractor ECO	As necessary	
Management objectives		Measurable targets	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Minimize damage to vegetation. ▶ Keep servitude as natural looking as possible. ▶ Minimize interference by vegetation to pylon and power lines. ▶ Minimize possibility of erosion due to removal of vegetation. ▶ Minimize removal of plant material on river and stream embankments. ▶ Eradication of alien invader species. ▶ Minimize scarring of the soil surface and land features. ▶ Minimize disturbance and loss of topsoil Rehabilitate all disturbed areas along the servitude. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ No vegetation interfering with structures as per statutory safety requirements, upon completion of the contract ▶ No de-stumping of vegetation on river and stream embankments ▶ All alien invaders removed ▶ No visible herbicide damage to the vegetation along the servitude one year after completion of the contract due to incorrect herbicide use ▶ No litigation due to unauthorized removal of vegetation 	

Environmental Specification	Responsible Individual	Frequency	Method Statement Required
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ No visible erosion scars once construction is completed ▶ No claims regarding damage leading to litigation ▶ All damaged areas successfully rehabilitated one year after completion 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fauna Protection 			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ It is illegal to interfere with any wildlife or other fauna. All fauna occurring on-site shall be protected. Hunting and snaring must not be permitted. 	Contractor ECO	Continuous	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Tower excavations and construction camps must be fenced off to prevent wildlife from entering the sites. 	Contractor CELO ECO	Prior to construction	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Should any new sites or nests be found, during the construction process, that was not known or have been noted before, each site shall be assessed for merit and the necessary precautions be taken to ensure the least disturbance. 	Contractor CELO ECO	Continuous	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Archaeology / Heritage 			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ If any heritage/archaeological sites/objects are discovered during the construction or operational processes, the ECO or other relevant person on site should note the location of and ensure that such sites/objects are not disturbed/destroyed and contact the Eskom Environmental Advisor and South African Heritage Resources Association (SAHRA). 	Contractor ECO	As necessary	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ In the event that any heritage/archaeological sites are discovered during construction they shall be demarcated with wire fencing with a radius of at least 30 m. Construction teams shall not be allowed access to these sites. ❖ No construction camps shall be allowed within 50 m of any known archaeological sites. ❖ The collection of heritage/archaeological objects/artefacts at identified sites shall not be allowed. 	Contractor ECO	As necessary	√
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Any destruction of a heritage site can only be allowed once a permit is obtained from SAHRA and the site has been mapped and noted. 	Contractor ECO	As necessary	

Environmental Specification	Responsible Individual	Frequency	Method Statement Required
❖ Permits shall be obtained from the SAHRA should the proposed line affect any heritage sites.			
Management objectives		Measurable targets	
▶ The preservation and appropriate management of new archaeological finds, should these be discovered during construction.		▶ No destruction of or damage to new heritage sites	
• Infrastructure			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Where pipelines are found along the route, the depth of the pipes under the surface shall be determined to ensure that proper protection is afforded to such structures. ❖ All pipelines shall be clearly marked and protected. ❖ Any damage to pipe lines shall be repaired immediately and the cost will be for the contractors account. 	Contractor ECO	As necessary	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ It is probable that the use of private roads for construction purposes would lead to damage due to heavy equipment and frequent use. The Contractor shall be responsible to repair roads if damaged. Photographs must be taken of the road prior and post use to prove the extent of the damage caused by construction activities. ❖ All existing private access roads used for construction purposes, shall be maintained at all times. This will ensure that the local people have free access to and from their properties. 	Contractor ECO	As necessary	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Some Landowners use electrically driven farming activities such as irrigation. Power cuts to facilitate construction and especially stringing shall therefore be carefully planned. ❖ Disruptions shall be kept to a minimum. They should be well advertised and communicated to the Landowners prior to it the power being cut. ❖ Care must be taken not to damage irrigation equipment, lines, channels and crops, as this could lead to major claims being instituted against Eskom and the Contractor. ❖ The position of all pipelines and irrigation lines must be obtained from the Landowners and be shown on the access plans. 	Contractor CELO ECO	Prior to power cuts	

Environmental Specification	Responsible Individual	Frequency	Method Statement Required
Management objectives		Measurable targets	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ The control of temporary or permanent damage to landowner's equipment and installations. ▶ Control of interference with the normal operation of landowner's equipment and installations. ▶ Securing of the safe use of infrastructure, landowner's equipment and installations. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ No unplanned disruptions of services ▶ No damage to any plant or installations ▶ No complaints from authorities or Landowners regarding disruption of services ▶ No litigation due to losses of landowner's equipment, installations and crops 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Materials Use, Handling, Storage and Transport (Cement, Fuel [Petrol and Diesel] and Oils) 			
❖ Procedures for material handling shall be discussed with and approved by the ECO.	Contractor ECO	Once-off	
❖ Relevant national, regional and local legislation regarding the transport, use and disposal of hazardous waste must be adhered to at all times.	Contractor ECO	Continuous	
❖ Hazardous waste generated during construction must be classified in terms of the Hazardous Substances Act.	ECO Contractor	As necessary	
❖ A permit must be obtained if the storage, handling, transporting and disposal of any hazardous waste are within the thresholds stated in the NEMWA. The permit will have specific conditions that must be adhered to in accordance with the hazardous waste class.	ECO Contractor	As necessary	
❖ Hazardous waste must be disposed of at either a licensed H: h or H: H waste disposal site depending on the class of hazardous waste being disposed.	ECO Contractor	Continuous	
❖ An emergency procedure to deal with accidents and incidents (e.g. spills) arising from hazardous substances shall be compiled and implemented.	Contractor ECO	Once-off	√
❖ All mechanical equipment used in construction activities shall be clean and free of oil, petrol, and diesel leaks.	Contractor ECO	Continuous	

Environmental Specification	Responsible Individual	Frequency	Method Statement Required
❖ Spills of hazardous substances, in excess of one litre shall be reported to the ECO immediately and the appointed Tx Services Environmental Advisor (Tx Key Performance Indicator requirement).	Contractor ECO	As necessary	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ A register for spills and incidents involving hazardous materials shall be maintained. ❖ Soil or yard stone, which has been contaminated, shall be removed and disposed of at an approved waste disposal site. ❖ Alternatively, contaminated soil can be treated on site through bioremediation. Should a person experienced in bioremediation not be available on site, a specialist contractor shall be used. ❖ Such spills must be cleaned and remediated to the satisfaction of the ECO. ❖ A method statement is required from the Contractor that details the procedure to be followed in dealing with leaks or spills. 	Contractor CELO ECO	As necessary	√
❖ A complete emergency spill kit shall be available on site at all times. The Contractor must also ensure that relevant staff members are trained to use the emergency spill kit and on the manner in which to deal with spills of hazardous substances (oils, diesel or petrol).	Contractor ECO	Continuous	
❖ A concrete platform with a bund wall must be allocated to accommodate fuel, oil paint, bitumen, herbicide and insecticides to guard against infiltration of hazardous substances into the soil. Fuel tanks must be bunded to hold 110% of the contents of the tank. The tanks shall be housed in a roofed area so that no water will collect within the bund wall. It is recommended that the most preferable site for these activities may be at one of the existing substations.	Contractor ECO	Once-off	√
❖ All staff handling hazardous waste must be trained accordingly.	Contractor ECO	Once-off	
❖ All necessary approvals with respect to fuel storage and dispensing shall be obtained from the appropriate authorities.	Contractor ECO	As necessary	
❖ Areas of fuels storage and other flammable materials shall comply with standard fire safety	Contractor		

Environmental Specification	Responsible Individual	Frequency	Method Statement Required
regulations and will require the approval of the SS/CM and the local Fire Prevention Officer.	SS ECO	As necessary	
❖ No smoking shall be allowed in the vicinity of the stores and adequate fire-fighting equipment shall be accessible at fuel storage area and areas in the vicinity of the storage area. "No smoking" and "Danger" signs shall be erected at hazardous substance storage areas.	Contractor	Continuous	
❖ All empty and externally dirty tanks shall be sealed and stored on an area where the ground has been protected.	Contractor	Continuous	
• Batching Plants			
❖ Concrete shall not be mixed directly on the ground.	Contractor ECO	Continuous	
❖ The concrete batching activity shall be located in an area of low environmental sensitivity. The site for the batch plant shall be indicated on the site layout program.	Contractor ECO	Once-off	√
❖ All wastewater resulting from batching of concrete shall be disposed of via the wastewater management system.	Contractor	Continuous	
❖ Suitable screening and containment must be in place to prevent windblown contamination from cement storage, mixing, loading and batching operations.	Contractor	Continuous	
❖ The Contractor shall be responsible for negotiating the site of his batching plant (if required) and the conditions under it may be established, with the landowner. The Contractor shall be responsible for the proper management of the batching plant.	Contractor CELO	As necessary	√
❖ The use of local water for concrete must first be negotiated with the landowner and the appropriate authorities. Such water is to be analyzed and accepted by the PM before use.	Contractor PM ECO	Prior to batching	
❖ Upon completion of works, the ground of the batching plant area shall be rehabilitated and the site cleaned and left as it was found and to the satisfaction of the SS and landowner.	Contractor ECO	Upon completion	

Environmental Specification	Responsible Individual	Frequency	Method Statement Required
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Servicing of vehicles 			
❖ Servicing of vehicles in the veld is strictly prohibited.	Contractor ECO	Continuous	
❖ Only emergency repairs shall be allowed on site and a drip tray shall be used to prevent oil spills.	Contractor ECO	As necessary	
❖ All vehicles shall be serviced in the designated area.	Contractor ECO	As necessary	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ In the event of a breakdown in the veld, any oil spills shall be cleaned up and the following shall apply: ❖ All contaminated soil shall be removed and be placed in containers. ❖ Contaminated soil can be taken to one central point at the Contractors campsite where bioremediation can be done. ❖ Smaller spills can be treated on site. ❖ A specialist Contractor shall be used for the bio-remediation of contaminated soil. ❖ The area around the fuel storage drum at the Contractor's campsite shall also be re-mediated upon completion of the contract ❖ All oil spills must be reported to the ECO and SS. 	Contractor ECO	As necessary	√
Management objective		Measurable targets	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Prevention of pollution of the environment. ▶ Minimize chances of transgression of the legislation controlling pollution. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ No pollution of the environment ▶ No litigation due to transgression of pollution control acts ▶ No complaints from Landowners 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fire Prevention 			
❖ The Contractor must document a fire reduction management plan. The plan will identify sources of fire hazards, and appropriate management measures to reduce the identified risk. The relevant authority will be notified of such potential fire hazards.	Contractor CELO	As necessary	

Environmental Specification	Responsible Individual	Frequency	Method Statement Required
❖ No fires shall be allowed on site under any circumstance even for that of cooking in the manner indicated below (The Forest Act, No 122 of 1984).	Contractor CELO ECO	Continuous	
❖ In terms of the Atmospheric Pollution Prevention Act (APPA), burning is not permitted for waste disposal.	Contractor CELO ECO	Continuous	
❖ Accidental fires in natural grassland should be prevented through proper sensitization of the contractors and their workers towards the associated risks, dangers and damage of property.	Contractor ECO	Continuous	
❖ The Contractor shall have fire-fighting equipment, for each construction team readily available on site, especially during the winter months. The fire fighting equipment shall be regularly checked and shall be approved by the ECO / Safety and Health Officer on site.	Contractor ECO	Continuous	
❖ An emergency preparedness Program should be in place in order to fight accidental veld fires, should they occur. The adjacent land owners/users/managers should also be informed and/or involved.	Contractor ECO	Continuous	√
❖ The use of open fires for cooking of food etc. by construction and maintenance personnel should be strictly prohibited. Temporary enclosed areas (windshield) for food preparation should be provided specifically for this reason. The Contractor shall supply alternative cooking facilities.	Contractor	Continuous	
❖ Use of branches of trees and shrubs for fire making purposes must be strictly prohibited. Penalties for the unnecessary removal and/or destruction of any plant for any reason (firewood, medicinal use, collector's value etc) should be agreed upon beforehand and be included in the contract.	Contractor ECO	Prior to construction	
Management objectives		Measurable targets	
▶ Minimize risk of veld fires.		▶ No veld fires started by the Contractor's work force	

Environmental Specification	Responsible Individual	Frequency	Method Statement Required
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Minimize damage to grazing. ▶ Prevent runaway fires. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ No claims from Landowners for damages due to veld fires ▶ No litigation 	
• Emergency Procedures			
❖ Emergency procedures shall be set up prior to the commencement of work. It must include but not be limited to fires, spills, and contamination of ground and surface water, accidents to employees and damage to services.	Contractor ECO	Once-off	√
❖ Key staff shall be trained in emergency response and all staff made aware of the emergency procedures.	Contractor ECO	As necessary	
❖ A register of all incidents, accidents, etc. must be maintained, which includes the action taken after the event has occurred. The ECO must be informed of the event.	Contractor CELO ECO	Continuous	
❖ The site and all operations shall comply with all National Health and Safety Standards and other relevant national, regional and local regulations. Eskom shall appoint a Health and Safety (H&S) Officer.	Contractor ECO	Continuous	
❖ The Contractor is liable for any expenses incurred by any organizations called to assist with fighting fires and any cost relating to the rehabilitation of burnt areas/and/or properties and persons should the fire be the cause of the Contractor's activities on site.	Contractor ECO	As necessary	
❖ All equipment shall be user safe and vehicles shall be roadworthy.	Contractor ECO	Continuous	
• Health and safety			
❖ A medical and safety induction must be prepared and must be undertaken prior to entering the site.	Contractor	As necessary	
❖ No site staff other than security personnel shall be housed on site.	Contractor ECO	Continuous	
❖ Potable water and washing facilities shall be made available for all personnel.	Contractor ECO	Continuous	

Environmental Specification	Responsible Individual	Frequency	Method Statement Required
❖ Public access to the construction site shall be prevented at all times.	Contractor ECO	Continuous	
❖ Portable toilets shall be provided on site. The toilets must be cleaned regularly and the number of toilets shall be based on a minimum ratio of 15 people per toilet.	Contractor ECO	Continuous	
❖ Designated eating areas shall be allocated.	Contractor ECO	Continuous	
❖ Staff must wear the necessary personal protective equipment.	Contractor ECO	Continuous	
❖ Daily clean up of working areas will take place and safety notices or tape placed in areas of danger	Contractor ECO	Continuous	
▪ Prevention of disease			
❖ All the necessary precautions against the spreading of disease, especially in farms with livestock and game, shall be taken.	Contractor ECO	Continuous	√
Management objective		Measurable target	
▶ Prevent litigation due to infestation of livestock or game.		▶ No complaints and claims from Landowners ▶ No litigation	
• Waste management			
❖ An on-site waste management program to prevent the spread of refuse within and beyond the site shall be developed and implemented.	Contractor SS ECO	Once-off	√
❖ Sufficient bins with secure lids for waste disposal purposes shall be provided. These bins must be emptied regularly. The waste must be disposed at a registered/ permitted waste disposal site.	Contractor ECO	Continuous	

Environmental Specification	Responsible Individual	Frequency	Method Statement Required
❖ A daily clean-up of the site must be maintained.	Contractor ECO	Continuous	
❖ No waste shall be buried or burned on site. All solid waste collected on site shall be disposed of offsite at an appropriate permitted landfill site. Where a permitted landfill site is not available in proximity to the construction site, the Contractor must provide a method statement with regard to waste management.	Contractor ECO	Continuous	√
❖ Covered waste bins shall be supplied by the contractor.	Contractor ECO	As necessary	
❖ The site office and materials storage area must be kept neat and tidy and free of litter.	Contractor ECO	Continuous	
❖ Littering by the employees of the Contractor shall not be allowed.	Contractor ECO	Continuous	
❖ The Contractor shall collect all litter and dispose thereof in terms of the approved waste management Program.	Contractor ECO	Continuous	
❖ Refuse generated from the campsite, construction area, storage area or any other area shall be collected and placed in a skip on a daily basis.	Contractor ECO	Continuous	
❖ A litter patrol around the construction camp and work areas as well as along the alignment are to take place every day to collect any litter that may have been strewn around.	Contractor ECO	Continuous	
❖ A skip, with a cover, must be used to contain refuse from campsite bins, rubble and other construction material.	Contractor ECO	Continuous	
❖ Once full and on a regular basis, the contents of the skip must be disposed of at a permitted landfill site.	Contractor ECO	Continuous	
❖ No hazardous material, e.g. oil or diesel fuel shall be disposed of in any unregistered waste site.	Contractor ECO	Continuous	

Environmental Specification	Responsible Individual	Frequency	Method Statement Required
❖ Material that may harm humans or animals must not be left on site.	Contractor ECO	Continuous	
❖ Any broken insulators shall be removed and all shards picked up. Broken, damaged and unused nuts, bolts and washers must be picked up and removed from site.	Contractor ECO	Continuous	
❖ The piling of any material that could rot and release unpleasant smells into the air will not be permitted.	Contractor ECO	Continuous	
❖ Surplus concrete may not be dumped indiscriminately on site, but must be disposed of at a licensed landfill site, or in designated areas agreed by the Landowner and ECO.	Contractor ECO	Continuous	
❖ Concrete trucks shall not be washed on site after depositing concrete into foundations. Any spilled concrete shall be cleaned up immediately.	Contractor CELO ECO	Continuous	
Management objectives		Measurable targets	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Neat workplace and site. ▶ To keep the servitude neat and clean. ▶ Disposal of rubble and refuse in an appropriate manner. ▶ Minimize litigation. ▶ Minimize Landowner complaints. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ No complaints from Landowners ▶ No rubble or refuse lying around on site ▶ No incidents of litigation ▶ No complaints from Landowners ▶ No visible concrete spillage on the servitude 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Bird Flight Diverters 			
❖ In areas where there is a potential for bird collisions (especially rare or endangered species) with new overhead lines or where there are actual collisions on existing lines it is advisable to install bird flappers or bird flight diverters on the earth wires. Collisions should be reported to Eskom so that the matter can be resolved.	PM ECO Contractor	As necessary	
❖ Transmission shall use the <u>double loop bird flight diverter (BFD)</u> : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Black and white spirals are of preformed 14mm diameter PVC UV stabilized rod. • Half of the spirals must be of white colour and the other half must be of black colour. 	PM ECO Contractor	As necessary	

Environmental Specification	Responsible Individual	Frequency	Method Statement Required
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Diverters should be fitted to the entire span 			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Installation of the bird flight diverters at specific spans as per the Avifaunal specialist report must be: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Installed on both earth wires, staggered; ● Installed only on 60% of the span and in the middle of the span; and ● On the lower middle lower span, spirals must be installed at 10 metre intervals on each earth wire and with alternating colours on each side. 	PM ECO Contractor	As necessary	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Sanitation 			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Ensure that proper sanitation is achieved ❖ No complaints received from Landowners regarding sanitation ❖ Regular cleaning of and emptying of sanitation equipment must take place ❖ All staff must be provided with adequate sanitation facilities and equipment. 	ECO Contractor	Continuous	√
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Destruction of heritage resources 			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Construction personnel must be alert and must inform the ECO and Eskom should they come across any findings. ❖ Should any additional archaeological artefacts be exposed during excavation, work on the area where the artefacts were found, must cease immediately and the ECO must be notified as soon as possible. ❖ Upon receipt of such notification, the ECO must be notified and Eskom should arrange for the excavation to be examined by an Archaeologist as soon as possible. ❖ Under no circumstances shall archaeological artefacts be removed, destroyed or interfered with. ❖ Any archaeological sites exposed during construction or operational phases may not be disturbed prior to authorization by the South African Heritage Resources Agency. The removal, exhuming, destruction, altering or any other disturbances of heritage sites must be authorized by SAHRA in terms of the National Heritage Resources Act (Act No. 26 of 1999). 	ECO Contractor		

Environmental Specification	Responsible Individual	Frequency	Method Statement Required
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Traffic impact 			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Vehicular movement beyond the property boundaries should be limited during peak hour. Access to the site must follow current and established routes. ❖ It must be ensured that a backlog of traffic does not develop at the access points during peak hours, through the implementation of an efficient and effective access control system. ❖ Security fence at the campsite is to be inspected daily to ensure no illegal entry points are created. 	ECO Contractor	As a Necessary	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Crime, safety and security 			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Illegal occupants on the property must be removed to ensure no uncontrolled fires, cutting down of vegetation and littering. ❖ The site and crew are to be managed in strict accordance with the Occupational Health and Safety Act, 1993 (Act No.85 of 1993) and the National Building Regulations. ❖ Ensure the contacts details of the police or security company and ambulance services are available on the site. ❖ Ensure that the handling of equipments and materials is supervised and adequately instructed. ❖ Do not allow the movement of public within the development site by posting notices at the entrance gates, and where necessary on the boundary fence. ❖ Appropriate notification signs must be erected, warning the residents and visitors about the hazards around the construction site and presence of heavy vehicles. ❖ No collecting of wood or the removal of wood or any item not associated with the construction activities will be allowed. ❖ No picking, pouching or snaring and killing of any fauna or flora will be allowed. 	ECO Contractor	Continuous	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Atmospheric pollution 			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Dust production must be controlled by regular watering of roads and works area, should the need arise. 	ECO Contractor	As a necessary	

Environmental Specification	Responsible Individual	Frequency	Method Statement Required
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Points of ingress and egress onto the site must be regularly cleaned for dust and mud. ❖ No refuse wastes are burnt on the premises or on surrounding premises. ❖ All vehicles transporting material that can be blown off (e.g. soil, rubble etc.) must be covered with a tarpaulin, and speed limits of 30 km/h must be adhered to. ❖ Vehicles to be used during the construction phase are to be kept in good working condition so as not to be the source of excessive fumes and nuisance. 			
▪ Social& Economic Benefits			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Contractor will be encouraged to employ local people on work that do not require specialized skills. ❖ Contractor must clearly emphasize to the general public that some work requires specialized skills and therefore contractor will bring skilled personnel for such work. ❖ Local community shall be informed about possible employment opportunities arising within the development in order to conflict between contractor and community. ❖ Impact on local communities due to construction activities will be limited as far as possible. No unnecessary noise or movement from access roads or corridors will be allowed. ❖ 	Contractor CELO	As a necessary	
▪ Vegetation clearance and maintenance			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ No less than an 8 metre (or as determined per site) wide strip of identified vegetation along the centre line of the power line should be cleared (Refer to Appendix 10). ❖ Clear all vegetation within proposed tower position and within a maximum (depending on the tower type and voltage) radius of 5 m around the position, including de-stumping /cutting stumps to ground level, treating with an herbicide and re-compaction of soil (Refer to Appendix 10). ❖ Selective trimming or cutting down of Indigenous vegetation within servitude area interfering or posing a threat to the integrity of the power line (Refer to Appendix 10). ❖ Deep valleys and environmentally sensitive areas that restrict vehicle access, or legally 	Contractor ECO	As a necessary	

Environmental Specification	Responsible Individual	Frequency	Method Statement Required
<p>protected areas, shall not be cleared of vegetation provided that the vegetation poses no threat to the safe operation and reliability of the power line. In the case of the construction of new power lines, a one (1) metre “trace-line” may be cut through the vegetation for stringing purposes only and no vehicle access shall be allowed along the cleared “trace- line”. Alternative methods of stringing across inaccessible valleys should however be considered (see refer to Appendix 10).</p> <p>❖ It shall be ascertained from the property owners concerned whether they wish to retain the cut vegetation. If not, it shall be removed, or disposed of in an appropriate manner to the satisfaction of the owner. Burning shall not be permitted under any circumstance.</p>			

10. Site Specific Farms Affected and Special Landowner Conditions

The proposed 400kVGromis-OranjemundTransmission Power Line is situated on the following farms, for which the following **special landowner conditions** need to be considered for the EMPR:

Name Farm	Portion	Owner	Special Conditions
GROOTDERM 10 53	0	CC	NONE
GROOTDERM 10 54	6	RICHTERSVELD COMMUNAL PROP	NONE
GROOTDERM 10 55	4	RICHTERSVELD COMMUNAL PROP	NONE
GROOTDERM 10 56	5		NOT AFFECTED
GROOTDERM 10 57	3	RICHTERSVELD COMMUNAL PROP	NONE
GROOTDERM 10 58	2	RICHTERSVELD COMMUNAL PROP	NONE
GROOTDERM 10 59	1	RICHTERSVELD COMMUNAL PROP	NONE
GROOTDERM 10 60	0	SAN-PARKS	SAN PARKS, STILL AWAITING THEIR SPECIAL CONDITIONS
GROOTDERM 10 61	0	KANNIKWA DIAMOND & ESTATE	CONTACT OWNER BEFORE CONSTRUCTION MR. KOTZE @ 083 251-8462
GROOTDERM 10 62	0	KANNIKWA DIAMOND & ESTATE	CONTACT OWNER BEFORE CONSTRUCTION MR. KOTZE @ 083 251-8462
GROOTDERM 10 63	0	RICHTERSVELD COMMUNAL PROP	NONE

GROOTDERM 10 64	0	RICHTERSVELD MUNICIPALITY	NONE
GROOTDERM 10 65	0	DE BEERS CONSOLIDQARTED MINES PROPRIETARY LIMITED	CONTACT WILLIAM MCDONALD AT KLEINSEE PRIOR TO CONTRACTION
GROOTDERM 10 66	0	DE BEERS CONSOLIDQARTED MINES PROPRIETARY LIMITED	CONTACT WILLIAM MCDONALD AT KLEINSEE PRIOR TO CONTRACTION
GROOTDERM 10 67	0	DIRK SWARTS MINERALE PTY LTD	1. USE EXISTING SERVITUDE ROAD. 2. CONTACT MR. MAASS 082 412 9093 PRIOR TO CONSTRUCTION
GROOTDERM 10 68	2	DIRK SWARTS MINERALE PTY LTD	1. USE EXISTING SERVITUDE ROAD. 2. CONTACT MR. MAASS 082 412 9093 PRIOR TO CONSTRUCTION
GROOTDERM 10 69	5	DE BEERS CONSOLIDQARTED MINES PROPRIETARY LIMITED	CONTACT WILLIAM MCDONALD AT KLEINSEE PRIOR TO CONTRACTION
GROOTDERM 10 70	3	DE BEERS CONSOLIDQARTED MINES PROPRIETARY LIMITED	CONTACT WILLIAM MCDONALD AT KLEINSEE PRIOR TO CONTRACTION
GROOTDERM 10 71	4	SAN-PARKS	SAN PARKS, STILL AWAITING THEIR SPECIAL CONDITIONS

11. Site Specific Impact and Mitigation Measures

11.1. Biophysical Aspects

Tower Code: Eskom	Surface water	Surface water Mitigation	Ecology (Flora and Fauna)	Ecology (Flora and Fauna) Mitigation	Avifauna	Avifauna Mitigation
GRO-ORA 001	No specific issues	No mitigation required	No specific issues	No mitigation required	Prime foraging/breeding habitat for Ludwig's Bustard	Fit entire span with large Double Loop BFD (see document). Limit construction to daytime and during non-breeding. Avoid placement of laydown camps.
GRO/OR A 001A			<p>It must be noted that Schedule 2 species as per the Northern Cape Nature Conservation Act (No. 9 of 2009) were recorded at these sites and these will require permits for their removal.</p> <p>Schedule 2 species:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Mesembryanthemum gueruchianum</i> • <i>Ruschia sp.</i> • <i>Microloma sagittatum</i> • <i>Trachyandra bulbinifolia</i> • <i>Euphorbia burmannii</i> • <i>Lachenalia valeriae</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction vehicles and machinery must not encroach into identified 'no-go' areas or areas outside the project footprint. • Topsoil (20 cm, where possible) must be collected and stored in an area of low sensitivity and used to rehabilitate impacted areas that are no longer required during the operational phase (e.g. laydown areas). • Only indigenous species must be used for rehabilitation. • Lay down areas must be located within previously disturbed sites. The area within the substation should be used. • Employees must be prohibited from making open fires during the 	No sensitive features for avifauna were identified on any of the tower footprints or within the broader area.	No mitigation required

				<p>construction phase.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Employees must be made aware and educated on the consequences of illegal collection and possession of plant species. It is recommended that measures to ensure no unlawful harvesting of plant species is implemented with demonstrable evidence. • An alien invasive management plan for the site must be drafted. • An in-situ search and rescue plan must be developed and implemented for succulents and geophytes that will be impacted by the construction of the project site. • Plant translocation to adjacent suitable habitat may only be done for species that are not range restricted and for populations that have not been quantified as regionally significant. • In such cases that this is not feasible, any requirement for translocation must be discussed with DENC prior to translocation taking place. 		
GRO/OR A 001B			<p>It must be noted that Schedule 2 species as per the Northern Cape Nature Conservation Act (No. 9 of 2009) were recorded at these sites and these will require permits for their removal.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction vehicles and machinery must not encroach into identified 'no-go' areas or areas outside the project footprint. • Topsoil (20 cm, where possible) must be collected and stored in an area of low sensitivity and 	<p>No sensitive features for avifauna were identified on any of the tower footprints or within the broader area.</p>	<p>No mitigation required</p>

			<p>used to rehabilitate impacted areas that are no longer required during the operational phase (e.g. laydown areas).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Only indigenous species must be used for rehabilitation. • Lay down areas must be located within previously disturbed sites. The area within the substation should be used. • Employees must be prohibited from making open fires during the construction phase. • Employees must be made aware and educated on the consequences of illegal collection and possession of plant species. It is recommended that measures to ensure no unlawful harvesting of plant species is implemented with demonstrable evidence. • An alien invasive management plan for the site must be drafted. • An in-situ search and rescue plan must be developed and implemented for succulents and geophytes that will be impacted by the construction of the project site. • Plant translocation to adjacent suitable habitat may only be done for species that are not range restricted and for populations that have not 		
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				<p>been quantified as regionally significant.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In such cases that this is not feasible, any requirement for translocation must be discussed with DENC prior to translocation taking place. 		
GRO/OR A 001C			<p>It must be noted that Schedule 2 species as per the Northern Cape Nature Conservation Act (No. 9 of 2009) were recorded at these sites and these will require permits for their removal.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construction vehicles and machinery must not encroach into identified 'no-go' areas or areas outside the project footprint. Topsoil (20 cm, where possible) must be collected and stored in an area of low sensitivity and used to rehabilitate impacted areas that are no longer required during the operational phase (e.g. laydown areas). Only indigenous species must be used for rehabilitation. Lay down areas must be located within previously disturbed sites. The area within the substation should be used. Employees must be prohibited from making open fires during the construction phase. Employees must be made aware and educated on the consequences of illegal collection and possession of plant species. It is recommended that measures to ensure no unlawful harvesting of plant species is implemented with demonstrable evidence. 	<p>No sensitive features for avifauna were identified on any of the tower footprints or within the broader area.</p>	<p>No mitigation required</p>

				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An alien invasive management plan for the site must be drafted. • An in-situ search and rescue plan must be developed and implemented for succulents and geophytes that will be impacted by the construction of the project site. • Plant translocation to adjacent suitable habitat may only be done for species that are not range restricted and for populations that have not been quantified as regionally significant. • In such cases that this is not feasible, any requirement for translocation must be discussed with DENC prior to translocation taking place. 		
GRO/OR A 001D			<p>It must be noted that Schedule 2 species as per the Northern Cape Nature Conservation Act (No. 9 of 2009) were recorded at these sites and these will require permits for their removal.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction vehicles and machinery must not encroach into identified 'no-go' areas or areas outside the project footprint. • Topsoil (20 cm, where possible) must be collected and stored in an area of low sensitivity and used to rehabilitate impacted areas that are no longer required during the operational phase (e.g. laydown areas). • Only indigenous species must be used for rehabilitation. • Lay down areas must be located within previously disturbed sites. The area within the 	No sensitive features for avifauna were identified on any of the tower footprints or within the broader area.	No mitigation required

			<p>substation should be used.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Employees must be prohibited from making open fires during the construction phase. • Employees must be made aware and educated on the consequences of illegal collection and possession of plant species. It is recommended that measures to ensure no unlawful harvesting of plant species is implemented with demonstrable evidence. • An alien invasive management plan for the site must be drafted. • An in-situ search and rescue plan must be developed and implemented for succulents and geophytes that will be impacted by the construction of the project site. • Plant translocation to adjacent suitable habitat may only be done for species that are not range restricted and for populations that have not been quantified as regionally significant. • In such cases that this is not feasible, any requirement for translocation must be discussed with DENC prior to translocation taking place. 		
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ORA 400kV Gantry			One individual of <i>Lachenalia valeriae</i> was found 40m north west of Tower 5 (ORA 400kV Gantry). There did not appear to be any other individuals of this species within close proximity to this tower although it is probable that they occur in the area. The loss of a population of this species will be high but this can be mitigated to low if the area is cordoned off and made a no-go area during the construction phase.	The ECO needs to check the site to determine whether there are other individuals of this species within close proximity to the tower. If there are, the population needs to be cordoned off as a no go area.	No sensitive features for avifauna were identified on any of the tower footprints or within the broader area.	No mitigation required
GRO-ORA 002	No specific issues	No mitigation required	High numbers of <i>Boophone</i> sp. individuals	Initiate plant rescue prior to construction	Prime foraging/breeding habitat for Ludwig's Bustard	Fit entire span with large Double Loop BFD (see document). Limit construction to daytime and during non-breeding. Avoid placement of laydown camps.
GRO-ORA 003	No specific issues	No mitigation required	High numbers of <i>Boophone</i> sp. individuals	Initiate plant rescue prior to construction	Prime foraging/breeding habitat for Ludwig's Bustard	Fit entire span with large Double Loop BFD (see document). Limit construction to daytime and during non-breeding. Avoid placement of laydown camps.
GRO-ORA 004	No specific issues	No mitigation required	High numbers of <i>Boophone</i> sp. individuals	Initiate plant rescue prior to construction	Prime foraging/breeding habitat for Ludwig's Bustard	Fit entire span with large Double Loop BFD (see document). Limit construction to daytime and during non-breeding.

Tower Code: Eskom	Surface water	Surface water Mitigation	Ecology (Flora and Fauna)	Ecology (Flora and Fauna) Mitigation	Avifauna	Avifauna Mitigation
						Avoid placement of laydown camps.
GRO-ORA 005	No specific issues	No mitigation required	No specific issues	No mitigation required	Prime foraging/breeding habitat for Ludwig's Bustard	Fit entire span with large Double Loop BFD (see document). Limit construction to daytime and during non-breeding. Avoid placement of laydown camps.
GRO-ORA 006	No specific issues	No mitigation required	No specific issues	No mitigation required	Prime foraging/breeding habitat for Ludwig's Bustard	Fit entire span with large Double Loop BFD (see document). Limit construction to daytime and during non-breeding. Avoid placement of laydown camps.
GRO-ORA 007	No specific issues	No mitigation required	High numbers of <i>Boophone</i> sp. individuals	Initiate plant rescue prior to construction	Prime foraging/breeding habitat for Ludwig's Bustard	Fit entire span with large Double Loop BFD (see document). Limit construction to daytime and during non-breeding. Avoid placement of laydown camps.

Tower Code: Eskom	Surface water	Surface water Mitigation	Ecology (Flora and Fauna)	Ecology (Flora and Fauna) Mitigation	Avifauna	Avifauna Mitigation
GRO-ORA 008	No specific issues	No mitigation required	High numbers of <i>Boophone</i> sp. individuals	Initiate plant rescue prior to construction	Prime foraging/breeding habitat for Ludwig's Bustard	Fit entire span with large Double Loop BFD (see document). Limit construction to daytime and during non-breeding. Avoid placement of laydown camps.
GRO-ORA 009	No specific issues	No mitigation required	No specific issues	No mitigation required	No specific issues	No mitigation required
GRO-ORA 010	No specific issues	No mitigation required	No specific issues	No mitigation required	Alignment in close proximity to pan and spanning old cattle kraal.	Fit bird flight diverters
GRO-ORA 011	No specific issues	No mitigation required	No specific issues	No mitigation required	Alignment in close proximity to pan and spanning old cattle kraal.	Fit bird flight diverters
GRO-ORA 012	No specific issues	No mitigation required	No specific issues	No mitigation required	Alignment spanning open grassland - suitable habitat for large terrestrial bird species.	Fit bird flight diverters

Tower Code: Eskom	Surface water	Surface water Mitigation	Ecology (Flora and Fauna)	Ecology (Flora and Fauna) Mitigation	Avifauna	Avifauna Mitigation
GRO-ORA 013	No specific issues	No mitigation required	High numbers of <i>Boophone</i> sp. individuals	Initiate plant rescue prior to construction	Nearby area with high surface water retention (when inundated) – potential ephemeral habitat for waterfowl	Fit bird flight diverters. Avoid disturbance/access roads/laydown camps.
GRO-ORA 014	No specific issues	No mitigation required	No specific issues	No mitigation required	Nearby area with high surface water retention (when inundated) – potential ephemeral habitat for waterfowl	Fit bird flight diverters. Avoid disturbance/access roads/laydown camps.
GRO-ORA 015	No specific issues	No mitigation required	No specific issues	No mitigation required	No specific issues	No mitigation required
GRO-ORA 016	No specific issues	No mitigation required	No specific issues	No mitigation required	No specific issues	No mitigation required
GRO-ORA 017	No specific issues	No mitigation required	No specific issues	No mitigation required	No specific issues	No mitigation required
GRO-ORA 018	No specific issues	No mitigation required	No specific issues	No mitigation required	Nearby area with high surface water retention (when	Fit bird flight diverters. Avoid disturbance/access

Tower Code: Eskom	Surface water	Surface water Mitigation	Ecology (Flora and Fauna)	Ecology (Flora and Fauna) Mitigation	Avifauna	Avifauna Mitigation
					inundated) – potential ephemeral habitat for waterfowl	roads/laydown camps.
GRO-ORA 019	No specific issues	No mitigation required	No specific issues	No mitigation required	Nearby area with high surface water retention (when inundated) – potential ephemeral habitat for waterfowl	Fit bird flight diverters. Avoid disturbance/access roads/laydown camps.
GRO-ORA 020	No specific issues	No mitigation required	No specific issues	No mitigation required	No specific issues	No mitigation required
GRO-ORA 021	No specific issues	No mitigation required	High numbers of <i>Boophone</i> sp. individuals	Initiate plant rescue prior to construction	Alignment in close proximity to reservoir – area frequently utilized by birds (and raptors)	Fit bird flight diverters
GRO-ORA 022	No specific issues	No mitigation required	High numbers of <i>Boophone</i> sp. individuals	Initiate plant rescue prior to construction	Alignment in close proximity to reservoir – area frequently utilized by birds (and raptors)	Fit bird flight diverters
GRO-ORA023	No specific issues	No mitigation required	High numbers of <i>Boophone</i> sp. individuals	Initiate plant rescue prior to construction	No specific issues	No mitigation required

Tower Code: Eskom	Surface water	Surface water Mitigation	Ecology (Flora and Fauna)	Ecology (Flora and Fauna) Mitigation	Avifauna	Avifauna Mitigation
GRO-ORA 024	No specific issues	No mitigation required	No specific issues	No mitigation required	No specific issues	No mitigation required
GRO-ORA 025	No specific issues	No mitigation required	No specific issues	No mitigation required	No specific issues	No mitigation required
GRO-ORA 026	No specific issues	No mitigation required	No specific issues	No mitigation required	No specific issues	No mitigation required
GRO-ORA 027	No specific issues	No mitigation required	No specific issues	No mitigation required	No specific issues	No mitigation required
GRO-ORA 028	No specific issues	No mitigation required	No specific issues	No mitigation required	No specific issues	No mitigation required
GRO-ORA 029	No specific issues	No mitigation required	No specific issues	No mitigation required	No specific issues	No mitigation required
GRO-ORA 030	No specific issues	No mitigation required	No specific issues	No mitigation required	No specific issues	No mitigation required
GRO-ORA 031	No specific issues	No mitigation required	No specific issues	No mitigation required	No specific issues	No mitigation required
GRO-ORA 032	No specific issues	No mitigation required	No specific issues	No mitigation required	No specific issues	No mitigation required
GRO-ORA 033	No specific issues	No mitigation required	No specific issues	No mitigation required	No specific issues	No mitigation required

Tower Code: Eskom	Surface water	Surface water Mitigation	Ecology (Flora and Fauna)	Ecology (Flora and Fauna) Mitigation	Avifauna	Avifauna Mitigation
GRO-ORA 034	Pylon is located in close proximity to the buffer zone of a marginal drainage line	Move pylon 10 m north.	No specific issues	No mitigation required	No specific issues	No mitigation required
GRO-ORA 035	Pylon is not located in a drainage line or watercourse, but does occur in close proximity to an eroded area in a high density heuweltjie veld.	Move pylon ±10 m south to help avoid erosion impacts. Align access track section to pylon in such a way that erosion features are avoided.	Heuweltjie plains, short vegetation layer. High succulent diversity and quartz patches	Move pylon 20m south , access road on the ridge must be used	No specific issues	No mitigation required
GRO-ORA 036	No specific issues	No mitigation required	No specific issues	No mitigation required	No specific issues	No mitigation required
GRO-ORA 037	No specific issues	No mitigation required	High dwarf succulent diversity	Initiate plant rescue prior to construction	Spanning Kwagga River system and quartz plains – dispersal corridor	Fit bird flight diverters. Avoid disturbance/access roads/laydown camps.
GRO-ORA 038	No specific issues	No mitigation required	On the verge of a heuweltjie	Move 10m South	Spanning Kwagga River system and quartz plains – dispersal corridor	Fit bird flight diverters. Avoid disturbance/access roads/laydown camps.
GRO-ORA 039	Pylon is located in close proximity to the buffer zone of a marginal drainage line	Move pylon 25 m south.	Just below heuweltjie	Move 5m South	Spanning Kwagga River system and quartz plains – dispersal corridor	Fit bird flight diverters. Avoid disturbance/access roads/laydown camps.

Tower Code: Eskom	Surface water	Surface water Mitigation	Ecology (Flora and Fauna)	Ecology (Flora and Fauna) Mitigation	Avifauna	Avifauna Mitigation
GRO-ORA 040	No specific issues	No mitigation required	High dwarf succulent diversity Pylon near heuweltjie and nearby quartz plains	Initiate plant rescue prior to construction Move pylon 40m north	No specific issues	No mitigation required
GRO-ORA 041	No specific issues	No mitigation required	No specific issues	No mitigation required	No specific issues	No mitigation required
GRO-ORA 042	No specific issues	No mitigation required	No specific issues	No mitigation required	No specific issues	No mitigation required
GRO-ORA 043	No specific issues	No mitigation required	No specific issues	No mitigation required	No specific issues	No mitigation required
GRO-ORA 044	Pylon is located in close proximity to a the buffer zone of a large alluvial watercourse	Move pylon 20 m south.	No specific issues	No mitigation required	Spanning large drainage line – dispersal corridor	Fit bird flight diverters. Avoid disturbance/access roads/laydown camps.
GRO-ORA045	Pylon is located in the buffer zone of a drainage line, with several other eroded headwater drainage lines in close proximity. Recommend erosion stabilization work within the eroding drainage lines, including areas that overlap with the existing access	Move pylon ±20 m north. Recommend erosion stabilization work within the eroding drainage lines, including areas that overlap with the access track.	Requires intense soil stabilisation and past erosion rehabilitation	Move pylon 35m south	Spanning large drainage line – dispersal corridor	Fit bird flight diverters. Avoid disturbance/access roads/laydown camps.

Tower Code: Eskom	Surface water	Surface water Mitigation	Ecology (Flora and Fauna)	Ecology (Flora and Fauna) Mitigation	Avifauna	Avifauna Mitigation
	road.					
GRO-ORA 046	No specific issues	No mitigation required	No specific issues	No mitigation required	No specific issues	No mitigation required
GRO-ORA 047	No specific issues	No mitigation required	No specific issues	No mitigation required	No specific issues	No mitigation required
GRO-ORA 048	No specific issues	No mitigation required	No specific issues	No mitigation required	No specific issues	No mitigation required
GRO-ORA 049	No specific issues	No mitigation required	No specific issues	No mitigation required	No specific issues	No mitigation required
GRO-ORA 050	No specific issues	No mitigation required	No specific issues	No mitigation required	No specific issues	No mitigation required
GRO-ORA 051	No specific issues	Move pylon 110m east to avoid overlap with the watercourse and its 32m buffer.	No specific issues	No mitigation required	No specific issues	No mitigation required
GRO-ORA 052	No specific issues	No mitigation required	No specific issues	No mitigation required	No specific issues	No mitigation required
GRO-ORA 053	No specific issues	No mitigation required	No specific issues	No mitigation required	No specific issues	No mitigation required
GRO-ORA 054	No specific issues	No mitigation required	No specific issues	No mitigation required	No specific issues	No mitigation required

Tower Code: Eskom	Surface water	Surface water Mitigation	Ecology (Flora and Fauna)	Ecology (Flora and Fauna) Mitigation	Avifauna	Avifauna Mitigation
GRO-ORA 055	No specific issues	No mitigation required	No specific issues	No mitigation required	No specific issues	No mitigation required
GRO-ORA 056	Pylon is located in the buffer zone of a drainage line	Move pylon ±35 m south.	Drainage line	Move pylon 30m south	No specific issues	No mitigation required
GRO-ORA 057	Pylon is located in a minor drainage line.	Move pylon ±60 m north to help avoid erosion impacts.	Drainage line	Move pylon 50m north	No specific issues	No mitigation required
GRO-ORA 058	No specific issues	No mitigation required	No specific issues	No mitigation required	No specific issues	No mitigation required
GRO-ORA 059	No specific issues	No mitigation required	No specific issues	No mitigation required	No specific issues	No mitigation required
GRO-ORA 060	Pylon is located in the buffer zone of a depression.	Move pylon 45 m south.	Nearby Depression	Move pylon 10m south	Nearby depression.	Move pylon 50m south (along alignment).
GRO-ORA 061	No specific issues	No mitigation required	Seepage area	Move pylon 50m towards 62	Nearby area with high surface water retention (including drainage line) – potential ephemeral habitat for waterfowl	Fit bird flight diverters. Avoid disturbance/access roads/laydown camps.

Tower Code: Eskom	Surface water	Surface water Mitigation	Ecology (Flora and Fauna)	Ecology (Flora and Fauna) Mitigation	Avifauna	Avifauna Mitigation
GRO-ORA 062	No specific issues	No mitigation required	No specific issues	No mitigation required	Nearby area with high surface water retention (when inundated) – potential ephemeral habitat for waterfowl	Fit bird flight diverters. Avoid disturbance/access roads/laydown camps.
GRO-ORA 063	Pylon is located in the buffer zone of a depression.	Move pylon 50 m south.	Nearby Depression	Move pylon 50m south	Nearby area with high surface water retention (when inundated) – potential ephemeral habitat for waterfowl	Fit bird flight diverters. Avoid disturbance/access roads/laydown camps.
GRO-ORA 064	Pylon is located in the buffer zone of a depression with pug marks and desiccation cracks	Move pylon 30 m north.	Nearby Depression	Move pylon 30m north	Nearby depression.	Move pylon 30m north (along alignment).
GRO-ORA 065	Pylon is located in the buffer zone of a depression with pug marks and desiccation cracks	Move pylon 40 m south.	No specific issues	No mitigation required	Nearby area with high surface water retention (when inundated) – potential ephemeral habitat for waterfowl	Fit bird flight diverters. Avoid disturbance/access roads/laydown camps.

Tower Code: Eskom	Surface water	Surface water Mitigation	Ecology (Flora and Fauna)	Ecology (Flora and Fauna) Mitigation	Avifauna	Avifauna Mitigation
GRO-ORA 066	No specific issues	No mitigation required	No specific issues	No mitigation required	No specific issues	No mitigation required
GRO-ORA 067	No specific issues	No mitigation required	No specific issues	No mitigation required	No specific issues	No mitigation required
GRO-ORA 068	No specific issues	No mitigation required	No specific issues	No mitigation required	No specific issues	No mitigation required
GRO-ORA 069	No specific issues	No mitigation required	No specific issues	No mitigation required	No specific issues	No mitigation required
GRO-ORA 070	No specific issues	No mitigation required	No specific issues	No mitigation required	No specific issues	No mitigation required
GRO-ORA 071	No specific issues	No mitigation required	No specific issues	No mitigation required	No specific issues	No mitigation required
GRO-ORA 072	No specific issues	No mitigation required	No specific issues	No mitigation required	No specific issues	No mitigation required
GRO-ORA 073	No specific issues	No mitigation required	No specific issues	No mitigation required	No specific issues	No mitigation required
GRO-ORA 074	No specific issues	No mitigation required	No specific issues	No mitigation required	No specific issues	No mitigation required

Tower Code: Eskom	Surface water	Surface water Mitigation	Ecology (Flora and Fauna)	Ecology (Flora and Fauna) Mitigation	Avifauna	Avifauna Mitigation
GRO-ORA 075	No specific issues	No mitigation required	No specific issues	No mitigation required	No specific issues	No mitigation required
GRO-ORA 076	No specific issues	No mitigation required	No specific issues	No mitigation required	No specific issues	No mitigation required
GRO-ORA 077	No specific issues	No mitigation required	No specific issues	No mitigation required	No specific issues	No mitigation required
GRO-ORA 078	No specific issues	No mitigation required	No specific issues	No mitigation required	No specific issues	No mitigation required
GRO-ORA 079	No specific issues	No mitigation required	No specific issues	No mitigation required	No specific issues	No mitigation required
GRO-ORA 080	No specific issues	No mitigation required	No specific issues	No mitigation required	No specific issues	No mitigation required
GRO-ORA 081	No specific issues	No mitigation required	No specific issues	No mitigation required	No specific issues	No mitigation required
GRO-ORA 082	No specific issues	No mitigation required	No specific issues	No mitigation required	No specific issues	No mitigation required
GRO-ORA 083	No specific issues	No mitigation required	No specific issues	No mitigation required	No specific issues	No mitigation required

Tower Code: Eskom	Surface water	Surface water Mitigation	Ecology (Flora and Fauna)	Ecology (Flora and Fauna) Mitigation	Avifauna	Avifauna Mitigation
GRO-ORA 084	No specific issues	No mitigation required	No specific issues	No mitigation required	Spanning Kamma River system – dispersal corridor	Fit bird flight diverters. Avoid disturbance/access roads/laydown camps.
GRO-ORA 085	No specific issues	No mitigation required	No specific issues	No mitigation required	Spanning Kamma River system – dispersal corridor	Fit bird flight diverters. Avoid disturbance/access roads/laydown camps.
GRO-ORA 086	No specific issues	No mitigation required	No specific issues	No mitigation required	No specific issues	No mitigation required
GRO-ORA 087	No specific issues	No mitigation required	No specific issues	No mitigation required	Spanning Kamma River system – dispersal corridor	Fit bird flight diverters. Avoid disturbance/access roads/laydown camps.
GRO-ORA 088	Pylon is located near the outer edge of a 32 m buffer zone around a section of the Kamma River. This section of the Kamma River has a width of approximately 330 m along the alignment.	Move pylon ±15 m north to avoid overlap with the 32 m buffer.	No specific issues	No mitigation required	Spanning Kamma River system – dispersal corridor	Fit bird flight diverters. Avoid disturbance/access roads/laydown camps.
GRO-ORA 089	Pylon is located in a broad alluvial system associated with a branch of the Kamma River. This alluvial watercourse crossing has a	Move pylon 160 m north to avoid overlap with the alluvial watercourse.	No specific issues	No mitigation required	Spanning Kamma River system – dispersal corridor	Fit bird flight diverters. Avoid disturbance/access roads/laydown camps.

Tower Code: Eskom	Surface water	Surface water Mitigation	Ecology (Flora and Fauna)	Ecology (Flora and Fauna) Mitigation	Avifauna	Avifauna Mitigation
	width of approximately 340 m along the alignment.					
GRO-ORA 090	No specific issues	No mitigation required	No specific issues	No mitigation required	Spanning Kamma River system – dispersal corridor	Fit bird flight diverters. Avoid disturbance/access roads/laydown camps.
GRO-ORA 091	No specific issues	No mitigation required	No specific issues	No mitigation required	No specific issues	No mitigation required
GRO-ORA 092	No specific issues	No mitigation required	No specific issues	No mitigation required	No specific issues	No mitigation required
GRO-ORA 093	No specific issues	No mitigation required	No specific issues	No mitigation required	No specific issues	No mitigation required
GRO-ORA 094	No specific issues	No mitigation required	No specific issues	No mitigation required	No specific issues	No mitigation required
GRO-ORA 095	No specific issues	No mitigation required	No specific issues	No mitigation required	No specific issues	No mitigation required
GRO-ORA 096	No specific issues	No mitigation required	No specific issues	No mitigation required	No specific issues	No mitigation required
GRO-ORA 097	No specific issues	No mitigation required	No specific issues	No mitigation required	No specific issues	No mitigation required
GRO-ORA	No specific issues	No mitigation required	No specific issues	No mitigation required	No specific issues	No mitigation required

Tower Code: Eskom	Surface water	Surface water Mitigation	Ecology (Flora and Fauna)	Ecology (Flora and Fauna) Mitigation	Avifauna	Avifauna Mitigation
098						
GRO-ORA 099	No specific issues	No mitigation required	No specific issues	No mitigation required	No specific issues	No mitigation required
GRO-ORA 100	No specific issues	No mitigation required	No specific issues	No mitigation required	No specific issues	No mitigation required
GRO-ORA 101	No specific issues	No mitigation required	No specific issues	No mitigation required	No specific issues	No mitigation required
GRO-ORA 102	No specific issues	No mitigation required	No specific issues	No mitigation required	No specific issues	No mitigation required
GRO-ORA 103	No specific issues	No mitigation required	No specific issues	No mitigation required	No specific issues	No mitigation required
GRO-ORA 104	No specific issues	No mitigation required	No specific issues	No mitigation required	No specific issues	No mitigation required
GRO-ORA 105	No specific issues	No mitigation required	No specific issues	No mitigation required	No specific issues	No mitigation required
GRO-ORA 106	No specific issues	No mitigation required	No specific issues	No mitigation required	No specific issues	No mitigation required
GRO-ORA 107	No specific issues	No mitigation required	No specific issues	No mitigation required	No specific issues	No mitigation required

Tower Code: Eskom	Surface water	Surface water Mitigation	Ecology (Flora and Fauna)	Ecology (Flora and Fauna) Mitigation	Avifauna	Avifauna Mitigation
GRO-ORA108	No specific issues	No mitigation required	No specific issues	No mitigation required	No specific issues	No mitigation required
GRO-ORA 109	No specific issues	No mitigation required	No specific issues	No mitigation required	No specific issues	No mitigation required
GRO-ORA 110	No specific issues	No mitigation required	No specific issues	No mitigation required	No specific issues	No mitigation required
GRO-ORA 111	No specific issues	No mitigation required	No specific issues	No mitigation required	No specific issues	No mitigation required
GRO-ORA 112	No specific issues	No mitigation required	No specific issues	No mitigation required	No specific issues	No mitigation required
GRO-ORA 113	No specific issues	No mitigation required	No specific issues	No mitigation required	No specific issues	No mitigation required
GRO-ORA 114	No specific issues	No mitigation required	Dune crest	Move pylon 20m south	No specific issues	No mitigation required
GRO-ORA 115	No specific issues	No mitigation required	No specific issues	No mitigation required	No specific issues	No mitigation required
GRO-ORA 116	No specific issues	No mitigation required	No specific issues	No mitigation required	No specific issues	No mitigation required

Tower Code: Eskom	Surface water	Surface water Mitigation	Ecology (Flora and Fauna)	Ecology (Flora and Fauna) Mitigation	Avifauna	Avifauna Mitigation
GRO-ORA 117	No specific issues	No mitigation required	No specific issues	No mitigation required	Nearby depressions (400m west of alignment)	Fit bird flight diverters. Avoid disturbance/access roads/laydown camps.
GRO-ORA 118	No specific issues	No mitigation required	No specific issues	No mitigation required	Nearby depressions (400m west of alignment)	Fit bird flight diverters. Avoid disturbance/access roads/laydown camps.
GRO-ORA 119	No specific issues	No mitigation required	No specific issues	No mitigation required	Nearby depressions (400m west of alignment)	Fit bird flight diverters. Avoid disturbance/access roads/laydown camps.
GRO-ORA 120	No specific issues	No mitigation required	No specific issues	No mitigation required	Nearby depressions (400m west of alignment)	Fit bird flight diverters. Avoid disturbance/access roads/laydown camps.
GRO-ORA 121	No specific issues	No mitigation required	No specific issues	No mitigation required	No specific issues	No mitigation required
GRO-ORA 122	No specific issues	No mitigation required	Dune crest	Move pylon 10-15m north	No specific issues	No mitigation required
GRO-ORA 123	No specific issues	No mitigation required	No specific issues	No mitigation required	No specific issues	No mitigation required
GRO-ORA 124	No specific issues	No mitigation required	No specific issues	No mitigation required	No specific issues	No mitigation required
GRO-ORA 125	No specific issues	No mitigation required	No specific issues	No mitigation required	No specific issues	No mitigation required

Tower Code: Eskom	Surface water	Surface water Mitigation	Ecology (Flora and Fauna)	Ecology (Flora and Fauna) Mitigation	Avifauna	Avifauna Mitigation
GRO-ORA 126	No specific issues	No mitigation required	No specific issues	No mitigation required	No specific issues	No mitigation required
GRO-ORA 127	No specific issues	No mitigation required	No specific issues	No mitigation required	No specific issues	No mitigation required
GRO-ORA 128	Pylon is not located in a drainage line or watercourse, but does occur in close proximity to an eroded area.	Move pylon ±25 m south to help avoid erosion impacts.	No specific issues	No mitigation required	No specific issues	No mitigation required
GRO-ORA 129	No specific issues	No mitigation required	No specific issues	No mitigation required	No specific issues	No mitigation required
GRO-ORA 130	No specific issues	No mitigation required	No specific issues	No mitigation required	No specific issues	No mitigation required
GRO-ORA 131	No specific issues	No mitigation required	No specific issues	No mitigation required	No specific issues	No mitigation required
GRO-ORA 132	No specific issues	No mitigation required	No specific issues	No mitigation required	No specific issues	No mitigation required
GRO-ORA 133	No specific issues	No mitigation required	No specific issues	No mitigation required	No specific issues	No mitigation required

Tower Code: Eskom	Surface water	Surface water Mitigation	Ecology (Flora and Fauna)	Ecology (Flora and Fauna) Mitigation	Avifauna	Avifauna Mitigation
GRO-ORA 134	No specific issues	No mitigation required	No specific issues	No mitigation required	No specific issues	No mitigation required
GRO-ORA 135	No specific issues	No mitigation required	No specific issues	No mitigation required	No specific issues	No mitigation required
GRO-ORA 136	No specific issues	No mitigation required	No specific issues	No mitigation required	No specific issues	No mitigation required
GRO-ORA 137	No specific issues	No mitigation required	No specific issues	No mitigation required	No specific issues	No mitigation required
GRO-ORA 138	No specific issues	No mitigation required	No specific issues	No mitigation required	No specific issues	No mitigation required
GRO-ORA 139	No specific issues	No mitigation required	No specific issues	No mitigation required	No specific issues	No mitigation required
GRO-ORA 140	No specific issues	No mitigation required	No specific issues	No mitigation required	No specific issues	No mitigation required
GRO-ORA 141	No specific issues	No mitigation required	No specific issues	No mitigation required	Nearby area with high surface water retention (when inundated) – potential ephemeral habitat for waterfowl	Fit bird flight diverters. Avoid disturbance/access roads/laydown camps.

Tower Code: Eskom	Surface water	Surface water Mitigation	Ecology (Flora and Fauna)	Ecology (Flora and Fauna) Mitigation	Avifauna	Avifauna Mitigation
GRO-ORA 142	No specific issues	No mitigation required	No specific issues	No mitigation required	Nearby area with high surface water retention (when inundated) – potential ephemeral habitat for waterfowl	Fit bird flight diverters. Avoid disturbance/access roads/laydown camps.
GRO-ORA 143	No specific issues	No mitigation required	Pylon on Heuweltjie	Move pylon 35m north	Nearby area with high surface water retention (when inundated) – potential ephemeral habitat for waterfowl	Fit bird flight diverters. Avoid disturbance/access roads/laydown camps.
GRO-ORA 144	No specific issues	No mitigation required	No specific issues	No mitigation required	No specific issues	No mitigation required
GRO-ORA 145	No specific issues	No mitigation required	No specific issues	No mitigation required	No specific issues	No mitigation required
GRO-ORA 146	Pylon is not located in a drainage line or watercourse, but does occur in close proximity to an eroded area.	Move pylon ±15 m north to help avoid erosion impacts.	Pylon on Heuweltjie	Move pylon 30m south	Spanning area with high surface water retention.	Move pylon 30m south (along alignment).

Tower Code: Eskom	Surface water	Surface water Mitigation	Ecology (Flora and Fauna)	Ecology (Flora and Fauna) Mitigation	Avifauna	Avifauna Mitigation
GRO-ORA 147	No specific issues	No mitigation required	No specific issues	No mitigation required	No specific issues	No mitigation required
GRO-ORA 148	No specific issues	No mitigation required	Pylon on Heuweltjie	Move pylon 15m south	No specific issues	No mitigation required
GRO-ORA 149	No specific issues	No mitigation required	Pylon on Heuweltjie	Move pylon 35m north	No specific issues	No mitigation required
GRO-ORA 150	No specific issues	No mitigation required	Pylon near heuweltjie	Caution during construction	No specific issues	No mitigation required
GRO-ORA 151	Pylon is not located in a drainage line or watercourse, but does occur in close proximity to an eroded area.	Pylon is not located in a drainage line or watercourse, but does occur in close proximity to an eroded area.	Pylon near Depression	Move pylon 30m north	Spanning area with high surface water retention.	Move pylon 34m north (along alignment).
GRO-ORA 152	Pylon is not located in a drainage line or watercourse, but does occur in close proximity to an eroded area.	Move pylon ±30 m north to help avoid erosion impacts.	Pylon near Depression	Move pylon 30m north	No specific issues	No mitigation required
GRO-ORA 153	No specific issues	No mitigation required	No specific issues	No mitigation required	No specific issues	No mitigation required
GRO-ORA 154	No specific issues	No mitigation required	No specific issues	No mitigation required	No specific issues	No mitigation required

Tower Code: Eskom	Surface water	Surface water Mitigation	Ecology (Flora and Fauna)	Ecology (Flora and Fauna) Mitigation	Avifauna	Avifauna Mitigation
GRO-ORA 155	No specific issues	No mitigation required	No specific issues	No mitigation required	No specific issues	No mitigation required
GRO-ORA 156	No specific issues	No mitigation required	No specific issues	No mitigation required	No specific issues	No mitigation required
GRO-ORA 157	No specific issues	No mitigation required	No specific issues	No mitigation required	No specific issues	No mitigation required
GRO-ORA 158	No specific issues	No mitigation required	No specific issues	No mitigation required	No specific issues	No mitigation required
GRO-ORA 159	No specific issues	No mitigation required	No specific issues	No mitigation required	No specific issues	No mitigation required
GRO-ORA 160	No specific issues	No mitigation required	No specific issues	No mitigation required	No specific issues	No mitigation required
GRO-ORA 161	No specific issues	No mitigation required	Pylon corresponding to Quartz plain	Move pylon 55m north	No specific issues	No mitigation required
GRO-ORA 162	No specific issues	No mitigation required	Pylon on Heuweltjie	Move pylon 15 north	No specific issues	No mitigation required
GRO-ORA 163	No specific issues	No mitigation required	No specific issues	No mitigation required	No specific issues	No mitigation required
GRO-ORA	No specific issues	No mitigation required	Pylon on Heuweltjie	Move pylon 10-15 south	No specific issues	No mitigation required

Tower Code: Eskom	Surface water	Surface water Mitigation	Ecology (Flora and Fauna)	Ecology (Flora and Fauna) Mitigation	Avifauna	Avifauna Mitigation
164						
GRO-ORA 165	No specific issues	No mitigation required	Pylon on Heuweltjie	Move pylon 10-15 south	No specific issues	No mitigation required
GRO-ORA 166	Pylon is not located in a drainage line or watercourse, but does occur in close proximity to an eroded area in a high density heuweltjie veld.	Move pylon ± 20 m north to help avoid erosion impacts.	Pylon on Heuweltjie	Move pylon 20m north	No specific issues	No mitigation required
GRO-ORA 167	Pylon is not located in a drainage line or watercourse, but does occur in close proximity to an eroded area in a high density heuweltjie veld.	Move pylon ± 35 m south to help avoid erosion impacts.	No specific issues	No mitigation required	No specific issues	No mitigation required
GRO-ORA 168	No specific issues	No mitigation required	No specific issues	No mitigation required	No specific issues	No mitigation required
GRO-ORA 169	No specific issues	No mitigation required	Pylon on Depression and heuweltjie	Move pylon 20m	No specific issues	No mitigation required
GRO-ORA 170	No specific issues	No mitigation required	No specific issues	No mitigation required	No specific issues	No mitigation required

Tower Code: Eskom	Surface water	Surface water Mitigation	Ecology (Flora and Fauna)	Ecology (Flora and Fauna) Mitigation	Avifauna	Avifauna Mitigation
GRO-ORA 171	No specific issues	No mitigation required	Pylon on Heuweltjie	Move pylon 30m north	No specific issues	No mitigation required
GRO-ORA 172	No specific issues	No mitigation required	No specific issues	No mitigation required	No specific issues	No mitigation required
GRO-ORA 173	No specific issues	No mitigation required	No specific issues	No mitigation required	No specific issues	No mitigation required
GRO-ORA 174	No specific issues	No mitigation required	No specific issues	No mitigation required	No specific issues	No mitigation required
GRO-ORA 175	No specific issues	No mitigation required	No specific issues	No mitigation required	No specific issues	No mitigation required
GRO-ORA 176	No specific issues	No mitigation required	No specific issues	No mitigation required	No specific issues	No mitigation required
GRO-ORA 177	No specific issues	No mitigation required	No specific issues	No mitigation required	No specific issues	No mitigation required
GRO-ORA 178	No specific issues	No mitigation required	No specific issues	No mitigation required	No specific issues	No mitigation required
GRO-ORA 179	No specific issues	No mitigation required	High dwarf succulent diversity	Initiate plant rescue prior to construction	Spanning Holgat River Gorge – dispersal corridor and habitat for birds of prey	Fit bird flight diverters. Avoid disturbance/access roads/laydown camps.

Tower Code: Eskom	Surface water	Surface water Mitigation	Ecology (Flora and Fauna)	Ecology (Flora and Fauna) Mitigation	Avifauna	Avifauna Mitigation
GRO-ORA 180	No specific issues	No mitigation required	High dwarf succulent diversity	Initiate plant rescue prior to construction	Spanning Holgat River Gorge – dispersal corridor and habitat for birds of prey	Fit bird flight diverters. Avoid disturbance/access roads/laydown camps.
GRO-ORA 181	Pylon is not located in a drainage line or watercourse, but does overlap with a steep slope. Move pylon ±20 m north to a gentler slope to help avoid erosion impacts.	Move pylon ±20 m north to a gentler slope to help avoid erosion impacts.	Extreme slope	Move pylon 20m north	Spanning Holgat River Gorge – dispersal corridor and habitat for birds of prey	Fit bird flight diverters. Avoid disturbance/access roads/laydown camps.
GRO-ORA 182	No specific issues	No mitigation required	No specific issues	No mitigation required	No specific issues	No mitigation required
GRO-ORA 183	No specific issues	No mitigation required	No specific issues	No mitigation required	No specific issues	No mitigation required
GRO-ORA 184	No specific issues	No mitigation required	Small dune crest	Move 20 - 30m South, to be safe	No specific issues	No mitigation required
GRO-ORA 185	No specific issues	No mitigation required	No specific issues	No mitigation required	No specific issues	No mitigation required
GRO-ORA 186	No specific issues	No mitigation required	No specific issues	No mitigation required	No specific issues	No mitigation required
GRO-ORA	No specific issues	No mitigation required	No specific issues	No mitigation required	No specific issues	No mitigation required

Tower Code: Eskom	Surface water	Surface water Mitigation	Ecology (Flora and Fauna)	Ecology (Flora and Fauna) Mitigation	Avifauna	Avifauna Mitigation
187						
GRO-ORA 188	No specific issues	No mitigation required	No specific issues	No mitigation required	No specific issues	No mitigation required
GRO-ORA 189	No specific issues	No mitigation required	No specific issues	No mitigation required	No specific issues	No mitigation required
GRO-ORA 190	No specific issues	No mitigation required	Dune crest	Move pylon 40m south	No specific issues	No mitigation required
GRO-ORA 191	No specific issues	No mitigation required	No specific issues	No mitigation required	No specific issues	No mitigation required
GRO-ORA 192	No specific issues	No mitigation required	Golden mole runs; Very high up on crest	Move 20m North	No specific issues	No mitigation required
GRO-ORA 193	No specific issues	No mitigation required	No specific issues	No mitigation required	No specific issues	No mitigation required
GRO-ORA 194	No specific issues	No mitigation required	No specific issues	No mitigation required	No specific issues	No mitigation required
GRO-ORA 195	No specific issues	No mitigation required	No specific issues	No mitigation required	No specific issues	No mitigation required
GRO-ORA	No specific issues	No mitigation required	No specific issues	No mitigation required	No specific issues	No mitigation required

Tower Code: Eskom	Surface water	Surface water Mitigation	Ecology (Flora and Fauna)	Ecology (Flora and Fauna) Mitigation	Avifauna	Avifauna Mitigation
196						
GRO-ORA 197	No specific issues	No mitigation required	No specific issues	No mitigation required	Nearby area with high surface water retention (when inundated) – potential ephemeral habitat for waterfowl	Fit bird flight diverters. Avoid disturbance/access roads/laydown camps.
GRO-ORA 198	No specific issues	No mitigation required	No specific issues	No mitigation required	Nearby area with high surface water retention (when inundated) – potential ephemeral habitat for waterfowl	Fit bird flight diverters. Avoid disturbance/access roads/laydown camps.
GRO-ORA 199	No specific issues	No mitigation required	No specific issues	No mitigation required	No specific issues	No mitigation required
GRO-ORA 200	No specific issues	No mitigation required	No specific issues	No mitigation required	No specific issues	No mitigation required
GRO-ORA 201	No specific issues	No mitigation required	No specific issues	No mitigation required	No specific issues	No mitigation required
GRO-ORA 202	No specific issues	No mitigation required	No specific issues	No mitigation required	No specific issues	No mitigation required

Tower Code: Eskom	Surface water	Surface water Mitigation	Ecology (Flora and Fauna)	Ecology (Flora and Fauna) Mitigation	Avifauna	Avifauna Mitigation
GRO-ORA 203	No specific issues	No mitigation required	No specific issues	No mitigation required	No specific issues	No mitigation required
GRO-ORA 204	No specific issues	No mitigation required	No specific issues	No mitigation required	No specific issues	No mitigation required
GRO-ORA 205	No specific issues	No mitigation required	No specific issues	No mitigation required	No specific issues	No mitigation required
GRO-ORA 206	No specific issues	No mitigation required	No specific issues	No mitigation required	No specific issues	No mitigation required
GRO-ORA 207	No specific issues	No mitigation required	No specific issues	No mitigation required	No specific issues	No mitigation required
GRO-ORA 208	No specific issues	No mitigation required	No specific issues	No mitigation required	No specific issues	No mitigation required
GRO-ORA 209	No specific issues	No mitigation required	No specific issues	No mitigation required	No specific issues	No mitigation required
GRO-ORA 210	No specific issues	No mitigation required	Golden mole	Caution during construction to prevent impact on dune	No specific issues	No mitigation required
GRO-ORA 211	No specific issues	No mitigation required	No specific issues	No mitigation required	No specific issues	No mitigation required
GRO-ORA	No specific issues	No mitigation required	No specific issues	No mitigation required	No specific issues	No mitigation required

Tower Code: Eskom	Surface water	Surface water Mitigation	Ecology (Flora and Fauna)	Ecology (Flora and Fauna) Mitigation	Avifauna	Avifauna Mitigation
212						
GRO-ORA 213	No specific issues	No mitigation required	Dune crest	Move 20m South	No specific issues	No mitigation required
GRO-ORA 214	No specific issues	No mitigation required	No specific issues	No mitigation required	Prime foraging/breeding habitat for Ludwig's Bustard	Fit entire span with large Double Loop BFD (see document). Limit construction to daytime and during non-breeding. Avoid placement of laydown camps.
GRO-ORA 215	No specific issues	No mitigation required	No specific issues	No mitigation required	Prime foraging/breeding habitat for Ludwig's Bustard	Fit entire span with large Double Loop BFD (see document). Limit construction to daytime and during non-breeding. Avoid placement of laydown camps.
GRO-ORA 216	No specific issues	No mitigation required	No specific issues	No mitigation required	Prime foraging/breeding habitat for Ludwig's Bustard	Fit entire span with large Double Loop BFD (see document). Limit construction to daytime and during non-breeding. Avoid placement of

Tower Code: Eskom	Surface water	Surface water Mitigation	Ecology (Flora and Fauna)	Ecology (Flora and Fauna) Mitigation	Avifauna	Avifauna Mitigation
						laydown camps.
GRO-ORA 217	No specific issues	No mitigation required	No specific issues	No mitigation required	Prime foraging/breeding habitat for Ludwig's Bustard	Fit entire span with large Double Loop BFD (see document). Limit construction to daytime and during non-breeding. Avoid placement of laydown camps.
GRO-ORA 218	No specific issues	No mitigation required	Individuals of <i>Fenestraria rhopalophylla</i>	Initiate plant rescue prior to construction	Prime foraging/breeding habitat for Ludwig's Bustard	Fit entire span with large Double Loop BFD (see document). Limit construction to daytime and during non-breeding. Avoid placement of laydown camps.
GRO-ORA 219	No specific issues	No mitigation required	Individuals of <i>Fenestraria rhopalophylla</i>	Initiate plant rescue prior to construction	Prime foraging/breeding habitat for Ludwig's Bustard	Fit entire span with large Double Loop BFD (see document). Limit construction to daytime and during non-breeding. Avoid placement of laydown camps.

Tower Code: Eskom	Surface water	Surface water Mitigation	Ecology (Flora and Fauna)	Ecology (Flora and Fauna) Mitigation	Avifauna	Avifauna Mitigation
GRO-ORA 220	No specific issues	No mitigation required	Individuals of <i>Fenestraria rhopalophylla</i>	Initiate plant rescue prior to construction	Prime foraging/breeding habitat for Ludwig's Bustard	Fit entire span with large Double Loop BFD (see document). Limit construction to daytime and during non-breeding. Avoid placement of laydown camps.
GRO-ORA 221	Pylon is located in the buffer zone of a marginal flat area	Move pylon 30 m south.	Individuals of <i>Fenestraria rhopalophylla</i>	Initiate plant rescue prior to construction	Prime foraging/breeding habitat for Ludwig's Bustard	Fit entire span with large Double Loop BFD (see document). Limit construction to daytime and during non-breeding. Avoid placement of laydown camps.
GRO-ORA 222	No specific issues	No mitigation required	No specific issues	No mitigation required	Prime foraging/breeding habitat for Ludwig's Bustard	No mitigation required
GRO-ORA 223	No specific issues	No mitigation required	No specific issues	No mitigation required	No specific issues	No mitigation required
GRO-ORA 224	No specific issues	No mitigation required	No specific issues	No mitigation required	No specific issues	No mitigation required

Tower Code: Eskom	Surface water	Surface water Mitigation	Ecology (Flora and Fauna)	Ecology (Flora and Fauna) Mitigation	Avifauna	Avifauna Mitigation
GRO-ORA 225	No specific issues	No mitigation required	No specific issues	No mitigation required	No specific issues	No mitigation required
GRO-ORA 226	No specific issues	No mitigation required	No specific issues	No mitigation required	No specific issues	No mitigation required
GRO-ORA 227	No specific issues	No mitigation required	No specific issues	No mitigation required	No specific issues	No mitigation required
GRO-ORA 228	No specific issues	No mitigation required	No specific issues	No mitigation required	No specific issues	No mitigation required
GRO-ORA 229	No specific issues	No mitigation required	No specific issues	No mitigation required	No specific issues	No mitigation required
GRO-ORA 230	No specific issues	No mitigation required	No specific issues	No mitigation required	No specific issues	No mitigation required
GRO-ORA 231	No specific issues	No mitigation required	No specific issues	No mitigation required	No specific issues	No mitigation required
GRO-ORA 232	No specific issues	No mitigation required	No specific issues	No mitigation required	No specific issues	No mitigation required
GRO-ORA 233	No specific issues	No mitigation required	No specific issues	No mitigation required	No specific issues	No mitigation required
GRO-ORA	No specific issues	No mitigation required	No specific issues	No mitigation required	No specific issues	No mitigation required

Tower Code: Eskom	Surface water	Surface water Mitigation	Ecology (Flora and Fauna)	Ecology (Flora and Fauna) Mitigation	Avifauna	Avifauna Mitigation
234						
GRO-ORA 235	No specific issues	No mitigation required	No specific issues	No mitigation required	No specific issues	No mitigation required
GRO-ORA 236	No specific issues	No mitigation required	No specific issues	No mitigation required	No specific issues	No mitigation required
GRO-ORA 237	No specific issues	No mitigation required	No specific issues	No mitigation required	No specific issues	No mitigation required
GRO-ORA 238	No specific issues	No mitigation required	No specific issues	No mitigation required	Area of occurrence for Martial Eagle	Limit construction to daytime and during non-breeding season. Avoid placement of laydown camps.
GRO-ORA 239	No specific issues	No mitigation required	No specific issues	No mitigation required	Area of occurrence for Martial Eagle	Limit construction to daytime and during non-breeding season. Avoid placement of laydown camps.
GRO-ORA 240	No specific issues	No mitigation required	No specific issues	No mitigation required	Area of occurrence for Martial Eagle	Limit construction to daytime and during non-breeding season. Avoid placement of laydown

Tower Code: Eskom	Surface water	Surface water Mitigation	Ecology (Flora and Fauna)	Ecology (Flora and Fauna) Mitigation	Avifauna	Avifauna Mitigation
						camps.
GRO-ORA 241	No specific issues	No mitigation required	No specific issues	No mitigation required	Area of occurrence for Martial Eagle	Limit construction to daytime and during non-breeding season. Avoid placement of laydown camps.
GRO-ORA 242	No specific issues	No mitigation required	No specific issues	No mitigation required	Area of occurrence for Martial Eagle	Limit construction to daytime and during non-breeding season. Avoid placement of laydown camps.
GRO-ORA 243	Pylon is located in the buffer zone of a marginal flat area	Move pylon 100 m north.	No specific issues	No mitigation required	Area of occurrence for Martial Eagle	Limit construction to daytime and during non-breeding season. Avoid placement of laydown camps.
GRO-ORA 244	No specific issues	No mitigation required	No specific issues	No mitigation required	Area of occurrence for Martial Eagle	Limit construction to daytime and during non-breeding season. Avoid placement of laydown camps.
GRO-ORA 245	No specific issues	No mitigation required	No specific issues	No mitigation required	Spanning of depression – could provide ephemeral habitat for waterfowl	Fit bird flight diverters. Avoid disturbance/access roads/laydown camps.

Tower Code: Eskom	Surface water	Surface water Mitigation	Ecology (Flora and Fauna)	Ecology (Flora and Fauna) Mitigation	Avifauna	Avifauna Mitigation
GRO-ORA 246	No specific issues	No mitigation required	No specific issues	No mitigation required	Spanning of depression – could provide ephemeral habitat for waterfowl	Fit bird flight diverters. Avoid disturbance/access roads/laydown camps.
GRO-ORA 247	No specific issues	No mitigation required	No specific issues	No mitigation required	Spanning of depression – could provide ephemeral habitat for waterfowl	Fit bird flight diverters. Avoid disturbance/access roads/laydown camps.
GRO-ORA 248	No specific issues	No mitigation required	No specific issues	No mitigation required	Spanning of depression – could provide ephemeral habitat for waterfowl	Fit bird flight diverters. Avoid disturbance/access roads/laydown camps.
GRO-ORA 249	No specific issues	No mitigation required	No specific issues	No mitigation required	Spanning of depression – could provide ephemeral habitat for waterfowl	Fit bird flight diverters. Avoid disturbance/access roads/laydown camps.
GRO-ORA 250	Pylon is located on the edge of a marginal flat area	Move pylon 50 m south.	High plant diversity	Initiate plant rescue prior to construction	Spanning of depression – could provide ephemeral habitat for waterfowl	Fit bird flight diverters. Avoid disturbance/access roads/laydown camps.

Tower Code: Eskom	Surface water	Surface water Mitigation	Ecology (Flora and Fauna)	Ecology (Flora and Fauna) Mitigation	Avifauna	Avifauna Mitigation
GRO-ORA 251	Pylon is located in the buffer zone of a marginal flat area	Move pylon 30 m north.	High plant diversity	Initiate plant rescue prior to construction	Spanning of depression – could provide ephemeral habitat for waterfowl	Fit bird flight diverters. Avoid disturbance/access roads/laydown camps.
GRO-ORA 252	No specific issues	No mitigation required	High plant diversity	Initiate plant rescue prior to construction	Spanning of depression – could provide ephemeral habitat for waterfowl	Fit bird flight diverters. Avoid disturbance/access roads/laydown camps.
GRO-ORA 253	Pylon is located in the buffer zone of a marginal flat area	Move pylon 30 m south.	High plant diversity	Initiate plant rescue prior to construction	Spanning of depression – could provide ephemeral habitat for waterfowl	Fit bird flight diverters. Avoid disturbance/access roads/laydown camps.
GRO-ORA 254	No specific issues	No mitigation required	High plant diversity	Initiate plant rescue prior to construction	High activity (displaying males) of near-endemic Barlow's Lark	Limit construction to daytime and during non-breeding season. Avoid placement of laydown camps.
GRO-ORA 255	No specific issues	No mitigation required	High plant diversity	Initiate plant rescue prior to construction	High activity (displaying males) of near-endemic Barlow's Lark	Limit construction to daytime and during non-breeding season. Avoid placement of laydown camps.
GRO-ORA 256	No specific issues	No mitigation required	High plant diversity	Initiate plant rescue prior to construction	High activity (displaying males) of near-endemic	Limit construction to daytime and during non-breeding season. Avoid

Tower Code: Eskom	Surface water	Surface water Mitigation	Ecology (Flora and Fauna)	Ecology (Flora and Fauna) Mitigation	Avifauna	Avifauna Mitigation
					Barlow's Lark	placement of laydown camps.
GRO-ORA 257	No specific issues	No mitigation required	High plant diversity	Initiate plant rescue prior to construction	High activity (displaying males) of near-endemic Barlow's Lark	Limit construction to daytime and during non-breeding season. Avoid placement of laydown camps.
GRO-ORA 258	No specific issues	No mitigation required	High plant diversity	Initiate plant rescue prior to construction	High activity (displaying males) of near-endemic Barlow's Lark	Limit construction to daytime and during non-breeding season. Avoid placement of laydown camps.
GRO-ORA 259	No specific issues	No mitigation required	High plant diversity	Initiate plant rescue prior to construction	Prime foraging/breeding habitat for Ludwig's Bustard	Fit entire span with large Double Loop BFD (see document). Limit construction to daytime and during non-breeding. Avoid placement of laydown camps.
GRO-ORA 260	No specific issues	No mitigation required	High plant diversity	Initiate plant rescue prior to construction	Prime foraging/breeding habitat for Ludwig's Bustard	Fit entire span with large Double Loop BFD (see document). Limit construction to daytime and during non-breeding. Avoid placement of laydown camps.
GRO-ORA	No specific issues	No mitigation required	High plant diversity	Initiate plant rescue prior	Prime foraging/breeding	Fit entire span with large Double Loop BFD (see

Tower Code: Eskom	Surface water	Surface water Mitigation	Ecology (Flora and Fauna)	Ecology (Flora and Fauna) Mitigation	Avifauna	Avifauna Mitigation
261				to construction	habitat for Ludwig's Bustard	document). Limit construction to daytime and during non-breeding. Avoid placement of laydown camps.
GRO-ORA 262	No specific issues	No mitigation required	High plant diversity	Initiate plant rescue prior to construction	Prime foraging/breeding habitat for Ludwig's Bustard	Fit entire span with large Double Loop BFD (see document). Limit construction to daytime and during non-breeding. Avoid placement of laydown camps.
GRO-ORA 263	No specific issues	No mitigation required	High plant diversity	Initiate plant rescue prior to construction	Prime foraging/breeding habitat for Ludwig's Bustard	Fit entire span with large Double Loop BFD (see document). Limit construction to daytime and during non-breeding. Avoid placement of laydown camps.
GRO-ORA 264	No specific issues	No mitigation required	High plant diversity	Initiate plant rescue prior to construction	Prime foraging/breeding habitat for Ludwig's Bustard	Fit entire span with large Double Loop BFD (see document). Limit construction to daytime and during non-breeding. Avoid placement of laydown camps.
GRO-ORA 265	No specific issues	No mitigation required	High plant diversity	Initiate plant rescue prior to construction	Prime foraging/breeding habitat for Ludwig's	Fit entire span with large Double Loop BFD (see document). Limit

Tower Code: Eskom	Surface water	Surface water Mitigation	Ecology (Flora and Fauna)	Ecology (Flora and Fauna) Mitigation	Avifauna	Avifauna Mitigation
					Bustard	construction to daytime and during non-breeding. Avoid placement of laydown camps.
GRO-ORA 266	No specific issues	No mitigation required	No specific issues	No mitigation required	Area of occurrence for Martial Eagle	Limit construction to daytime and during non-breeding season. Avoid placement of laydown camps.
GRO-ORA 267	No specific issues	No mitigation required	No specific issues	No mitigation required	Area of occurrence for Martial Eagle	Limit construction to daytime and during non-breeding season. Avoid placement of laydown camps.
GRO-ORA 268	No specific issues	No mitigation required	No specific issues	No mitigation required	Area of occurrence for Martial Eagle	Limit construction to daytime and during non-breeding season. Avoid placement of laydown camps.
GRO-ORA 269	No specific issues	No mitigation required	No specific issues	No mitigation required	Area of occurrence for Martial Eagle	Limit construction to daytime and during non-breeding season. Avoid placement of laydown camps.
GRO-ORA 270	No specific issues	No mitigation required	No specific issues	No mitigation required	Area of occurrence for Martial Eagle	Limit construction to daytime and during non-breeding season. Avoid placement of laydown

Tower Code: Eskom	Surface water	Surface water Mitigation	Ecology (Flora and Fauna)	Ecology (Flora and Fauna) Mitigation	Avifauna	Avifauna Mitigation
						camps.
GRO-ORA 271	No specific issues	No mitigation required	No specific issues	No mitigation required	Area of occurrence for Martial Eagle	Limit construction to daytime and during non-breeding season. Avoid placement of laydown camps.
GRO-ORA 272	No specific issues	No mitigation required	No specific issues	No mitigation required	Area of occurrence for Martial Eagle	Limit construction to daytime and during non-breeding season. Avoid placement of laydown camps.
GRO-ORA 273	No specific issues	No mitigation required	No specific issues	No mitigation required	Area of occurrence for Martial Eagle	Limit construction to daytime and during non-breeding season. Avoid placement of laydown camps.
GRO-ORA 274	No specific issues	No mitigation required	No specific issues	No mitigation required	Area of occurrence for Martial Eagle	Limit construction to daytime and during non-breeding season. Avoid placement of laydown camps.
GRO-ORA 275	No specific issues	No mitigation required	No specific issues	No mitigation required	Area of occurrence for Martial Eagle	Limit construction to daytime and during non-breeding season. Avoid placement of laydown camps.

Tower Code: Eskom	Surface water	Surface water Mitigation	Ecology (Flora and Fauna)	Ecology (Flora and Fauna) Mitigation	Avifauna	Avifauna Mitigation
GRO-ORA 276	No specific issues	No mitigation required	No specific issues	No mitigation required	Area of occurrence for Martial Eagle	Limit construction to daytime and during non-breeding season. Avoid placement of laydown camps.
GRO-ORA 277	No specific issues	No mitigation required	No specific issues	No mitigation required	Area of occurrence for Martial Eagle	Limit construction to daytime and during non-breeding season. Avoid placement of laydown camps.
GRO-ORA 278	No specific issues	No mitigation required	No specific issues	No mitigation required	Area of occurrence for Martial Eagle	Limit construction to daytime and during non-breeding season. Avoid placement of laydown camps.
GRO-ORA 279	No specific issues	No mitigation required	No specific issues	No mitigation required	Area of occurrence for Martial Eagle	Limit construction to daytime and during non-breeding season. Avoid placement of laydown camps.
GRO-ORA 280	No specific issues	No mitigation required	No specific issues	No mitigation required	Area of occurrence for Martial Eagle	Limit construction to daytime and during non-breeding season. Avoid placement of laydown camps.
GRO-ORA 281	No specific issues	No mitigation required	No specific issues	No mitigation required	No specific issues	No mitigation required

Tower Code: Eskom	Surface water	Surface water Mitigation	Ecology (Flora and Fauna)	Ecology (Flora and Fauna) Mitigation	Avifauna	Avifauna Mitigation
GRO-ORA 282	No specific issues	No mitigation required	No specific issues	No mitigation required	No specific issues	No mitigation required
GRO-ORA 283	No specific issues	No mitigation required	No specific issues	No mitigation required	No specific issues	No mitigation required
GRO-ORA 284	No specific issues	No mitigation required	No specific issues	No mitigation required	No specific issues	No mitigation required
GRO-ORA 285	No specific issues	No mitigation required	No specific issues	No mitigation required	No specific issues	No mitigation required

11.2. Heritage Aspects

Tower Code: Eskom	Heritage	Distance of Resource from Pylon	Heritage Mitigation
GRO-ORA 001	No specific Issues	120m	C-No-go Area, Avoid site & ECO Monitor
GRO-ORA 002	No specific Issues	158m	No further action necessary
GRO-ORA 003	No specific Issues	114m	No further action necessary
GRO-ORA 004	No specific Issues	52m	No further action necessary
GRO-ORA 005	No specific Issues	115m	No further action necessary
GRO-ORA 006	No specific Issues	30m	No further action necessary
GRO-ORA 007	No specific Issues	Not applicable	No mitigation required
GRO-ORA 008	No specific Issues	Not applicable	No mitigation required
GRO-ORA 009	No specific Issues	Not applicable	No mitigation required
GRO-ORA 010	No specific Issues	Not applicable	No mitigation required
GRO-ORA 011	No specific Issues	Not applicable	No mitigation required
GRO-ORA 012	No specific Issues	Not applicable	No mitigation required
GRO-ORA 013	No specific Issues	Not applicable	No mitigation required

Tower Code: Eskom	Heritage	Distance of Resource from Pylon	Heritage Mitigation
GRO-ORA 014	No specific Issues	Not applicable	No mitigation required
GRO-ORA 015	No specific Issues	Not applicable	No mitigation required
GRO-ORA 016	No specific Issues	Not applicable	No mitigation required
GRO-ORA 017	No specific Issues	Not applicable	No mitigation required
GRO-ORA 018	No specific Issues	Not applicable	No mitigation required
GRO-ORA 019	No specific Issues	Not applicable	No mitigation required
GRO-ORA 020	No specific Issues	Not applicable	No mitigation required
GRO-ORA 021	No specific Issues	Not applicable	No mitigation required
GRO-ORA 022	No specific Issues	Not applicable	No mitigation required
GRO-ORA 023	No specific Issues	Not applicable	No mitigation required
GRO-ORA 024	No specific Issues	Not applicable	No mitigation required
GRO-ORA 025	No specific Issues	Not applicable	No mitigation required
GRO-ORA 026	No specific Issues	Not applicable	No mitigation required
GRO-ORA 027	No specific Issues	Not applicable	No mitigation required
GRO-ORA028	No specific Issues	Not applicable	No mitigation required

Tower Code: Eskom	Heritage	Distance of Resource from Pylon	Heritage Mitigation
GRO-ORA 029	No specific Issues	Not applicable	No mitigation required
GRO-ORA 030	No specific Issues	Not applicable	No mitigation required
GRO-ORA 031	No specific Issues	Not applicable	No mitigation required
GRO-ORA 032	No specific Issues	158m	A-No Further Action Necessary
GRO-ORA 033	No specific Issues	Not applicable	No mitigation required
GRO-ORA 034	No specific Issues	Not applicable	No mitigation required
GRO-ORA 035	No specific Issues	30m	A-No Further Action Necessary
GRO-ORA 036	No specific Issues	Not applicable	No mitigation required
GRO-ORA 037	No specific Issues	Not applicable	No mitigation required
GRO-ORA 038	No specific Issues	115m	A-No Further Action Necessary
GRO-ORA 039	No specific Issues	Not applicable	No mitigation required
GRO-ORA 040	No specific Issues	Not applicable	No mitigation required
GRO-ORA 041	No specific Issues	Not applicable	No mitigation required
GRO-ORA 042	No specific Issues	Not applicable	No mitigation required
GRO-ORA 043	No specific Issues	Not applicable	No mitigation required

Tower Code: Eskom	Heritage	Distance of Resource from Pylon	Heritage Mitigation
GRO-ORA 044	No specific Issues	Not applicable	No mitigation required
GRO-ORA 045	No specific Issues	Not applicable	No mitigation required
GRO-ORA 046	No specific Issues	Not applicable	No mitigation required
GRO-ORA 047	No specific Issues	Not applicable	No mitigation required
GRO-ORA 048	No specific Issues	Not applicable	No mitigation required
GRO-ORA 049	No specific Issues	Not applicable	No mitigation required
GRO-ORA 050	No specific Issues	Not applicable	No mitigation required
GRO-ORA 051	No specific Issues	Not applicable	No mitigation required
GRO-ORA 052	No specific Issues	Not applicable	No mitigation required
GRO-ORA 053	No specific Issues	Not applicable	No mitigation required
GRO-ORA 054	No specific Issues	Not applicable	No mitigation required
GRO-ORA 055	No specific Issues	Not applicable	No mitigation required
GRO-ORA 056	No specific Issues	Not applicable	No mitigation required
GRO-ORA 057	No specific Issues	Not applicable	No mitigation required
GRO-ORA 058	No specific Issues	Not applicable	No mitigation required

Tower Code: Eskom	Heritage	Distance of Resource from Pylon	Heritage Mitigation
GRO-ORA 059	No specific Issues	Not applicable	No mitigation required
GRO-ORA 060	No specific Issues	Not applicable	No mitigation required
GRO-ORA 061	No specific Issues	Not applicable	No mitigation required
GRO-ORA 062	No specific Issues	Not applicable	No mitigation required
GRO-ORA 063	No specific Issues	Not applicable	No mitigation required
GRO-ORA 064	No specific Issues	Not applicable	No mitigation required
GRO-ORA 065	No specific Issues	Not applicable	No mitigation required
GRO-ORA 066	No specific Issues	Not applicable	No mitigation required
GRO-ORA 067	No specific Issues	Not applicable	No mitigation required
GRO-ORA 068	No specific Issues	Not applicable	No mitigation required
GRO-ORA 069	No specific Issues	Not applicable	No mitigation required
GRO-ORA 070	No specific Issues	Not applicable	No mitigation required
GRO-ORA 071	No specific Issues	Not applicable	No mitigation required
GRO-ORA 072	No specific Issues	Not applicable	No mitigation required
GRO-ORA 073	No specific Issues	Not applicable	No mitigation required

Tower Code: Eskom	Heritage	Distance of Resource from Pylon	Heritage Mitigation
GRO-ORA 074	No specific Issues	Not applicable	No mitigation required
GRO-ORA 075	No specific Issues	Not applicable	No mitigation required
GRO-ORA 076	No specific Issues	Not applicable	No mitigation required
GRO-ORA 077	No specific Issues	Not applicable	No mitigation required
GRO-ORA 078	No specific Issues	Not applicable	No mitigation required
GRO-ORA 079	No specific Issues	Not applicable	No mitigation required
GRO-ORA 080	No specific Issues	Not applicable	No mitigation required
GRO-ORA 081	No specific Issues	Not applicable	No mitigation required
GRO-ORA 082	No specific Issues	Not applicable	No mitigation required
GRO-ORA 083	No specific Issues	114m	A-No Further Action Necessary
GRO-ORA 084	No specific Issues	Not applicable	No mitigation required
GRO-ORA 085	No specific Issues	Not applicable	No mitigation required
GRO-ORA 086	No specific Issues	Not applicable	No mitigation required
GRO-ORA 087	No specific Issues	Not applicable	No mitigation required
GRO-ORA 088	No specific Issues	Not applicable	No mitigation required

Tower Code: Eskom	Heritage	Distance of Resource from Pylon	Heritage Mitigation
GRO-ORA 089	No specific Issues	Not applicable	No mitigation required
GRO-ORA 090	No specific Issues	Not applicable	No mitigation required
GRO-ORA091	No specific Issues	Not applicable	No mitigation required
GRO-ORA 092	No specific Issues	Not applicable	No mitigation required
GRO-ORA 093	No specific Issues	Not applicable	No mitigation required
GRO-ORA 094	No specific Issues	Not applicable	No mitigation required
GRO-ORA 095	No specific Issues	Not applicable	No mitigation required
GRO-ORA 096	No specific Issues	Not applicable	No mitigation required
GRO-ORA 097	No specific Issues	Not applicable	No mitigation required
GRO-ORA 098	No specific Issues	Not applicable	No mitigation required
GRO-ORA 099	No specific Issues	Not applicable	No mitigation required
GRO-ORA 100	No specific Issues	Not applicable	No mitigation required
GRO-ORA 101	No specific Issues	Not applicable	No mitigation required
GRO-ORA 102	No specific Issues	Not applicable	No mitigation required
GRO-ORA 103	No specific Issues	Not applicable	No mitigation required

Tower Code: Eskom	Heritage	Distance of Resource from Pylon	Heritage Mitigation
GRO-ORA 104	No specific Issues	Not applicable	No mitigation required
GRO-ORA 105	No specific Issues	Not applicable	No mitigation required
GRO-ORA 106	No specific Issues	Not applicable	No mitigation required
GRO-ORA 107	No specific Issues	Not applicable	No mitigation required
GRO-ORA 108	No specific Issues	Not applicable	No mitigation required
GRO-ORA 109	No specific Issues	Not applicable	No mitigation required
GRO-ORA 110	No specific Issues	Not applicable	No mitigation required
GRO-ORA 111	No specific Issues	Not applicable	No mitigation required
GRO-ORA 112	No specific Issues	Not applicable	No mitigation required
GRO-ORA 113	No specific Issues	Not applicable	No mitigation required
GRO-ORA 114	No specific Issues	Not applicable	No mitigation required
GRO-ORA 115	No specific Issues	Not applicable	No mitigation required
GRO-ORA 116	No specific Issues	Not applicable	No mitigation required
GRO-ORA 117	No specific Issues	Not applicable	No mitigation required
GRO-ORA 118	No specific Issues	Not applicable	No mitigation required

Tower Code: Eskom	Heritage	Distance of Resource from Pylon	Heritage Mitigation
GRO-ORA 119	No specific Issues	Not applicable	No mitigation required
GRO-ORA 120	No specific Issues	Not applicable	No mitigation required
GRO-ORA 121	No specific Issues	Not applicable	No mitigation required
GRO-ORA 122	No specific Issues	Not applicable	No mitigation required
GRO-ORA 123	No specific Issues	Not applicable	No mitigation required
GRO-ORA 124	No specific Issues	Not applicable	No mitigation required
GRO-ORA 125	No specific Issues	Not applicable	No mitigation required
GRO-ORA 126	No specific Issues	Not applicable	No mitigation required
GRO-ORA 127	No specific Issues	Not applicable	No mitigation required
GRO-ORA 128	No specific Issues	Not applicable	No mitigation required
GRO-ORA 129	No specific Issues	Not applicable	No mitigation required
GRO-ORA 130	No specific Issues	Not applicable	No mitigation required
GRO-ORA 131	No specific Issues	Not applicable	No mitigation required
GRO-ORA 132	No specific Issues	Not applicable	No mitigation required

Tower Code: Eskom	Heritage	Distance of Resource from Pylon	Heritage Mitigation
GRO-ORA 133	No specific Issues	Not applicable	No mitigation required
GRO-ORA 134	No specific Issues	Not applicable	No mitigation required
GRO-ORA 135	No specific Issues	Not applicable	No mitigation required
GRO-ORA 136	No specific Issues	Not applicable	No mitigation required
GRO-ORA 137	No specific Issues	Not applicable	No mitigation required
GRO-ORA 138	No specific Issues	Not applicable	No mitigation required
GRO-ORA 139	No specific Issues	Not applicable	No mitigation required
GRO-ORA 140	No specific Issues	Not applicable	No mitigation required
GRO-ORA 141	No specific Issues	Not applicable	No mitigation required
GRO-ORA 142	No specific Issues	Not applicable	No mitigation required
GRO-ORA 143	No specific Issues	Not applicable	No mitigation required
GRO-ORA 144	No specific Issues	Not applicable	No mitigation required
GRO-ORA 145	No specific Issues	Not applicable	No mitigation required
GRO-ORA 146	No specific Issues	Not applicable	No mitigation required
GRO-ORA 147	No specific Issues	Not applicable	No mitigation required

Tower Code: Eskom	Heritage	Distance of Resource from Pylon	Heritage Mitigation
GRO-ORA 148	No specific Issues	Not applicable	No mitigation required
GRO-ORA 149	No specific Issues	Not applicable	No mitigation required
GRO-ORA 150	No specific Issues	Not applicable	No mitigation required
GRO-ORA 151	No specific Issues	Not applicable	No mitigation required
GRO-ORA 152	No specific Issues	Not applicable	No mitigation required
GRO-ORA 153	No specific Issues	Not applicable	No mitigation required
GRO-ORA 154	No specific Issues	Not applicable	No mitigation required
GRO-ORA 155	No specific Issues	Not applicable	No mitigation required
GRO-ORA 156	No specific Issues	Not applicable	No mitigation required
GRO-ORA 157	No specific Issues	Not applicable	No mitigation required
GRO-ORA 158	No specific Issues	Not applicable	No mitigation required
GRO-ORA 159	No specific Issues	Not applicable	No mitigation required
GRO-ORA 160	No specific Issues	Not applicable	No mitigation required
GRO-ORA 161	No specific Issues	52m	A-No Further Action Necessary
GRO-ORA 162	No specific Issues	Not applicable	No mitigation required

Tower Code: Eskom	Heritage	Distance of Resource from Pylon	Heritage Mitigation
GRO-ORA 163	No specific Issues	Not applicable	No mitigation required
GRO-ORA 164	No specific Issues	Not applicable	No mitigation required
GRO-ORA 165	No specific Issues	Not applicable	No mitigation required
GRO-ORA 166	No specific Issues	Not applicable	No mitigation required
GRO-ORA 167	No specific Issues	Not applicable	No mitigation required
GRO-ORA 168	No specific Issues	Not applicable	No mitigation required
GRO-ORA 169	No specific Issues	Not applicable	No mitigation required
GRO-ORA 170	No specific Issues	Not applicable	No mitigation required
GRO-ORA 171	No specific Issues	Not applicable	No mitigation required
GRO-ORA 172	No specific Issues	Not applicable	No mitigation required
GRO-ORA 173	No specific Issues	Not applicable	No mitigation required
GRO-ORA174	No specific Issues	Not applicable	No mitigation required
GRO-ORA 175	No specific Issues	Not applicable	No mitigation required
GRO-ORA 176	No specific Issues	Not applicable	No mitigation required
GRO-ORA 177	No specific Issues	Not applicable	No mitigation required

Tower Code: Eskom	Heritage	Distance of Resource from Pylon	Heritage Mitigation
GRO-ORA 178	No specific Issues	Not applicable	No mitigation required
GRO-ORA 179	No specific Issues	Not applicable	No mitigation required
GRO-ORA 180	No specific Issues	Not applicable	No mitigation required
GRO-ORA 181	No specific Issues	Not applicable	No mitigation required
GRO-ORA 182	No specific Issues	Not applicable	No mitigation required
GRO-ORA 183	No specific Issues	Not applicable	No mitigation required
GRO-ORA 184	No specific Issues	Not applicable	No mitigation required
GRO-ORA 185	No specific Issues	Not applicable	No mitigation required
GRO-ORA 186	No specific Issues	Not applicable	No mitigation required
GRO-ORA 187	No specific Issues	Not applicable	No mitigation required
GRO-ORA 188	No specific Issues	Not applicable	No mitigation required
GRO-ORA 189	No specific Issues	Not applicable	No mitigation required
GRO-ORA 190	No specific Issues	Not applicable	No mitigation required
GRO-ORA 191	No specific Issues	Not applicable	No mitigation required

Tower Code: Eskom	Heritage	Distance of Resource from Pylon	Heritage Mitigation
GRO-ORA 192	No specific Issues	Not applicable	No mitigation required
GRO-ORA 193	No specific Issues	Not applicable	No mitigation required
GRO-ORA 194	No specific Issues	Not applicable	No mitigation required
GRO-ORA 195	No specific Issues	Not applicable	No mitigation required
GRO-ORA 196	No specific Issues	Not applicable	No mitigation required
GRO-ORA 197	No specific Issues	Not applicable	No mitigation required
GRO-ORA 198	No specific Issues	Not applicable	No mitigation required
GRO-ORA 199	No specific Issues	Not applicable	No mitigation required
GRO-ORA 200	No specific Issues	Not applicable	No mitigation required
GRO-ORA201	No specific Issues	Not applicable	No mitigation required
GRO-ORA202	No specific Issues	Not applicable	No mitigation required
GRO-ORA203	No specific Issues	Not applicable	No mitigation required
GRO-ORA204	No specific Issues	Not applicable	No mitigation required
GRO-ORA205	No specific Issues	Not applicable	No mitigation required
GRO-ORA 206	No specific Issues	Not applicable	No mitigation required

Tower Code: Eskom	Heritage	Distance of Resource from Pylon	Heritage Mitigation
GRO-ORA 207	No specific Issues	Not applicable	No mitigation required
GRO-ORA208	No specific Issues	Not applicable	No mitigation required
GRO-ORA209	No specific Issues	Not applicable	No mitigation required
GRO-ORA210	No specific Issues	Not applicable	No mitigation required
GRO-ORA211	No specific Issues	Not applicable	No mitigation required
GRO-ORA212	No specific Issues	Not applicable	No mitigation required
GRO-ORA213	No specific Issues	Not applicable	No mitigation required
GRO-ORA 214	No specific Issues	Not applicable	No mitigation required
GRO-ORA 215	No specific Issues	Not applicable	No mitigation required
GRO-ORA216	No specific Issues	Not applicable	No mitigation required
GRO-ORA217	No specific Issues	Not applicable	No mitigation required
GRO-ORA218	No specific Issues	Not applicable	No mitigation required
GRO-ORA219	No specific Issues	Not applicable	No mitigation required
GRO-ORA220	No specific Issues	Not applicable	No mitigation required
GRO-ORA221	No specific Issues	Not applicable	No mitigation required

Tower Code: Eskom	Heritage	Distance of Resource from Pylon	Heritage Mitigation
GRO-ORA222	No specific Issues	Not applicable	No mitigation required
GRO-ORA223	No specific Issues	Not applicable	No mitigation required
GRO-ORA224	No specific Issues	Not applicable	No mitigation required
GRO-ORA225	No specific Issues	Not applicable	No mitigation required
GRO-ORA226	No specific Issues	Not applicable	No mitigation required
GRO-ORA227	No specific Issues	Not applicable	No mitigation required
GRO-ORA228	No specific Issues	Not applicable	No mitigation required
GRO-ORA229	No specific Issues	Not applicable	No mitigation required
GRO-ORA230	No specific Issues	Not applicable	No mitigation required
GRO-ORA231	No specific Issues	Not applicable	No mitigation required
GRO-ORA232	No specific Issues	Not applicable	No mitigation required
GRO-ORA233	No specific Issues	Not applicable	No mitigation required
GRO-ORA234	No specific Issues	Not applicable	No mitigation required
GRO-ORA235	No specific Issues	Not applicable	No mitigation required
GRO-ORA236	No specific Issues	Not applicable	No mitigation required

Tower Code: Eskom	Heritage	Distance of Resource from Pylon	Heritage Mitigation
GRO-ORA237	No specific Issues	Not applicable	No mitigation required
GRO-ORA238	No specific Issues	Not applicable	No mitigation required
GRO-ORA239	No specific Issues	Not applicable	No mitigation required
GRO-ORA240	No specific Issues	Not applicable	No mitigation required
GRO-ORA241	No specific Issues	Not applicable	No mitigation required
GRO-ORA242	No specific Issues	Not applicable	No mitigation required
GRO-ORA243	No specific Issues	Not applicable	No mitigation required
GRO-ORA244	No specific Issues	Not applicable	No mitigation required
GRO-ORA245	No specific Issues	Not applicable	No mitigation required
GRO-ORA246	No specific Issues	Not applicable	No mitigation required
GRO-ORA247	No specific Issues	Not applicable	No mitigation required
GRO-ORA248	No specific Issues	120m	C-No-go Area, Avoid site & ECO Monitor
GRO-ORA249	No specific Issues	Not applicable	No mitigation required
GRO-ORA250	No specific Issues	Not applicable	No mitigation required
GRO-ORA251	No specific Issues	Not applicable	No mitigation required

Tower Code: Eskom	Heritage	Distance of Resource from Pylon	Heritage Mitigation
GRO-ORA252	No specific Issues	Not applicable	No mitigation required
GRO-ORA253	No specific Issues	Not applicable	No mitigation required
GRO-ORA254	No specific Issues	Not applicable	No mitigation required
GRO-ORA255	No specific Issues	Not applicable	No mitigation required
GRO-ORA256	No specific Issues	Not applicable	No mitigation required
GRO-ORA257	No specific Issues	Not applicable	No mitigation required
GRO-ORA258	No specific Issues	Not applicable	No mitigation required
GRO-ORA259	No specific Issues	Not applicable	No mitigation required
GRO-ORA260	No specific Issues	Not applicable	No mitigation required
GRO-ORA261	No specific Issues	Not applicable	No mitigation required
GRO-ORA262	No specific Issues	Not applicable	No mitigation required
GRO-ORA263	No specific Issues	Not applicable	No mitigation required
GRO-ORA264	No specific Issues	Not applicable	No mitigation required
GRO-ORA265	No specific Issues	Not applicable	No mitigation required
GRO-ORA268	No specific Issues	Not applicable	No mitigation required

Tower Code: Eskom	Heritage	Distance of Resource from Pylon	Heritage Mitigation
GRO-ORA269	No specific Issues	Not applicable	No mitigation required
GRO-ORA270	No specific Issues	Not applicable	No mitigation required
GRO-ORA271	No specific Issues	Not applicable	No mitigation required
GRO-ORA272	No specific Issues	Not applicable	No mitigation required
GRO-ORA273	No specific Issues	Not applicable	No mitigation required
GRO-ORA274	No specific Issues	Not applicable	No mitigation required
GRO-ORA275	No specific Issues	Not applicable	No mitigation required
GRO-ORA276	No specific Issues	Not applicable	No mitigation required
GRO-ORA277	No specific Issues	Not applicable	No mitigation required
GRO-ORA278	No specific Issues	Not applicable	No mitigation required
GRO-ORA279	No specific Issues	Not applicable	No mitigation required
GRO-ORA280	No specific Issues	Not applicable	No mitigation required
GRO-ORA281	No specific Issues	Not applicable	No mitigation required
GRO-ORA282	No specific Issues	Not applicable	No mitigation required
GRO-ORA283	No specific Issues	Not applicable	No mitigation required

Tower Code: Eskom	Heritage	Distance of Resource from Pylon	Heritage Mitigation
GRO-ORA284	No specific Issues	Not applicable	No mitigation required
GRO-ORA285	No specific Issues	Not applicable	No mitigation required

12. *Spatial Position of the Proposed 400Kv Transmission Power Line*

The map represents the entire study area and has been divided into three sections (figure 4-7). On each section of the map represents the pylon positions that were all visited by specialists.

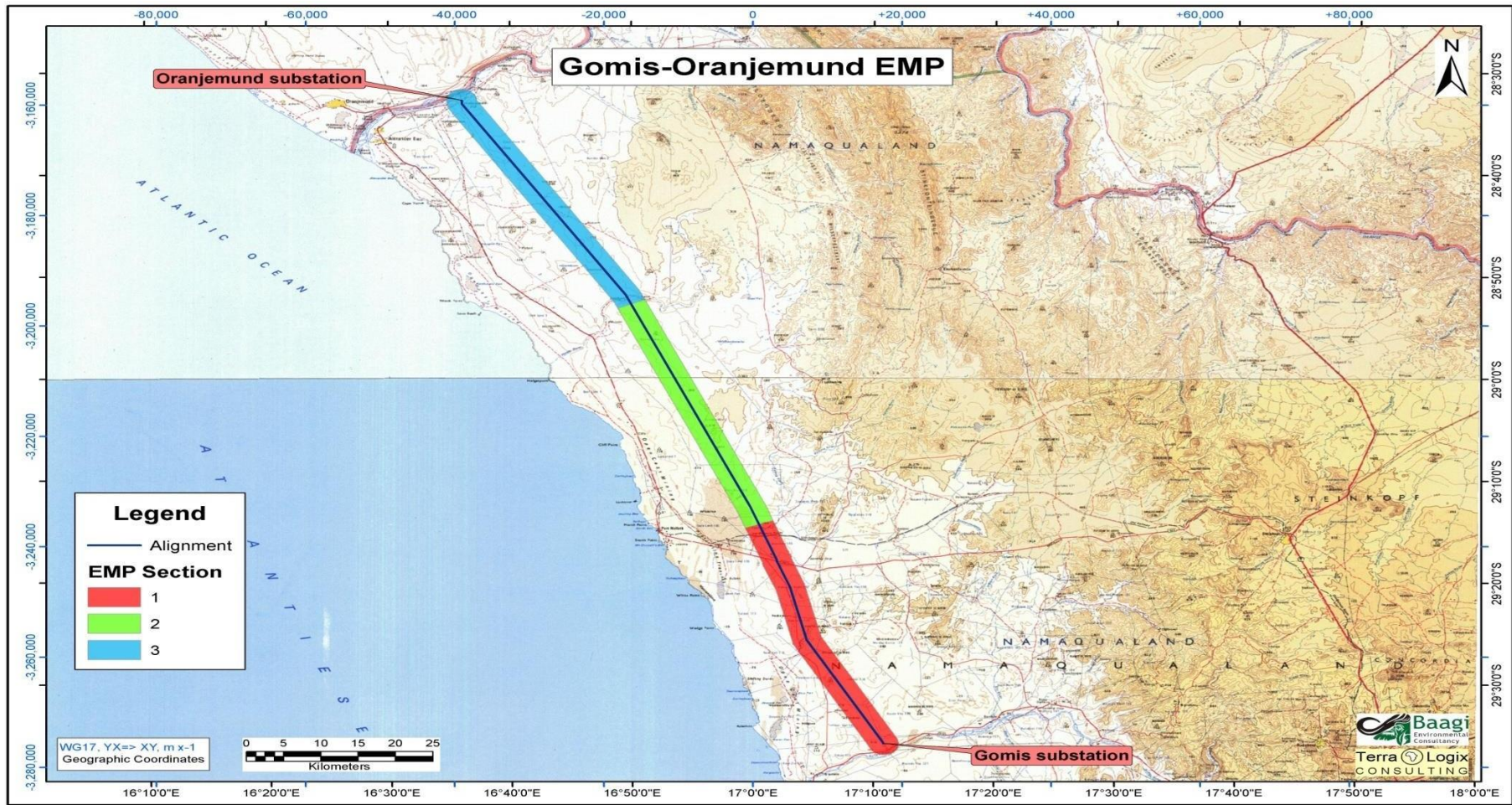


Figure 4: The entire study area with all three sections

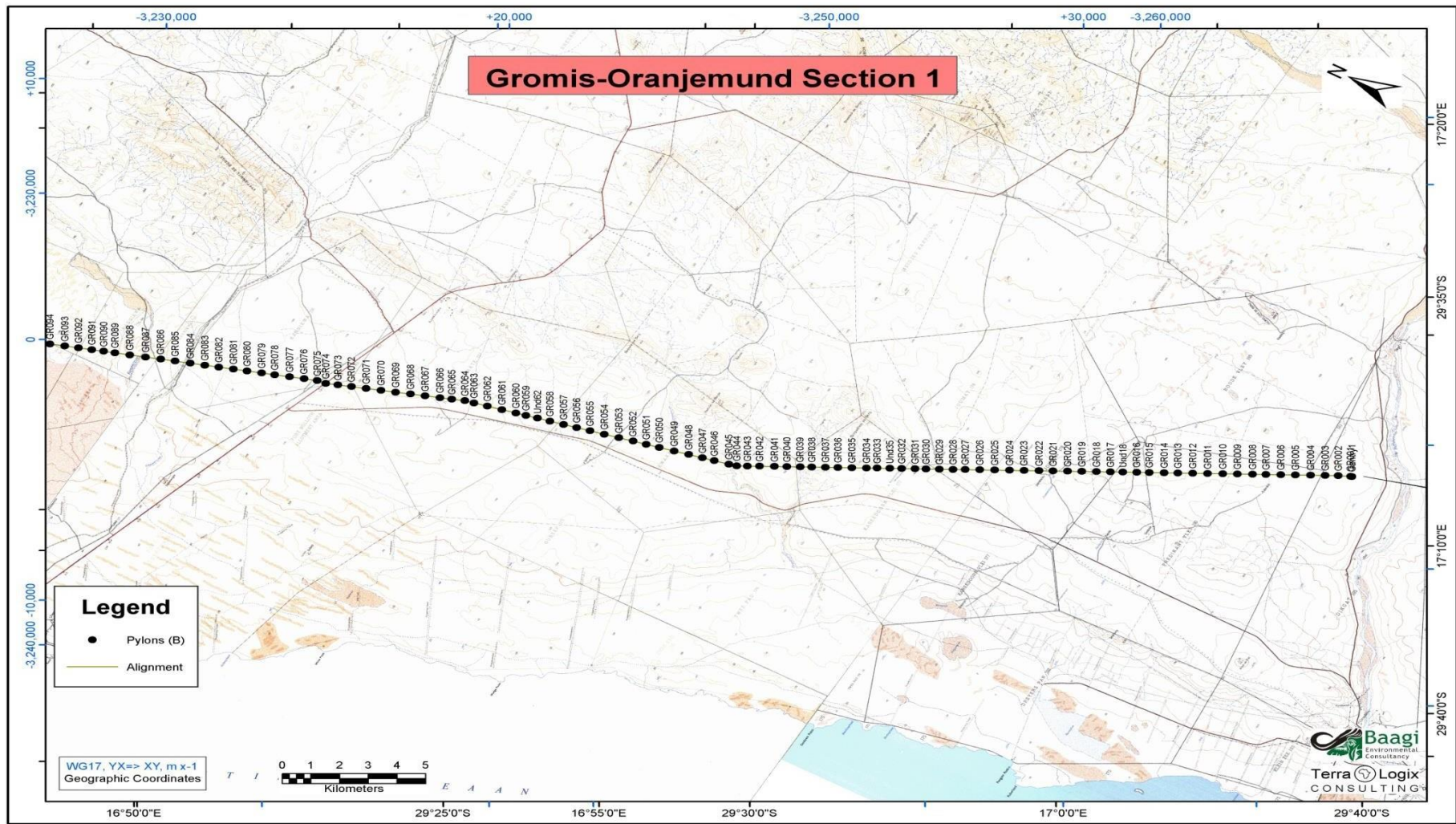


Figure 5: Section 1 of the study area with the pylon positions

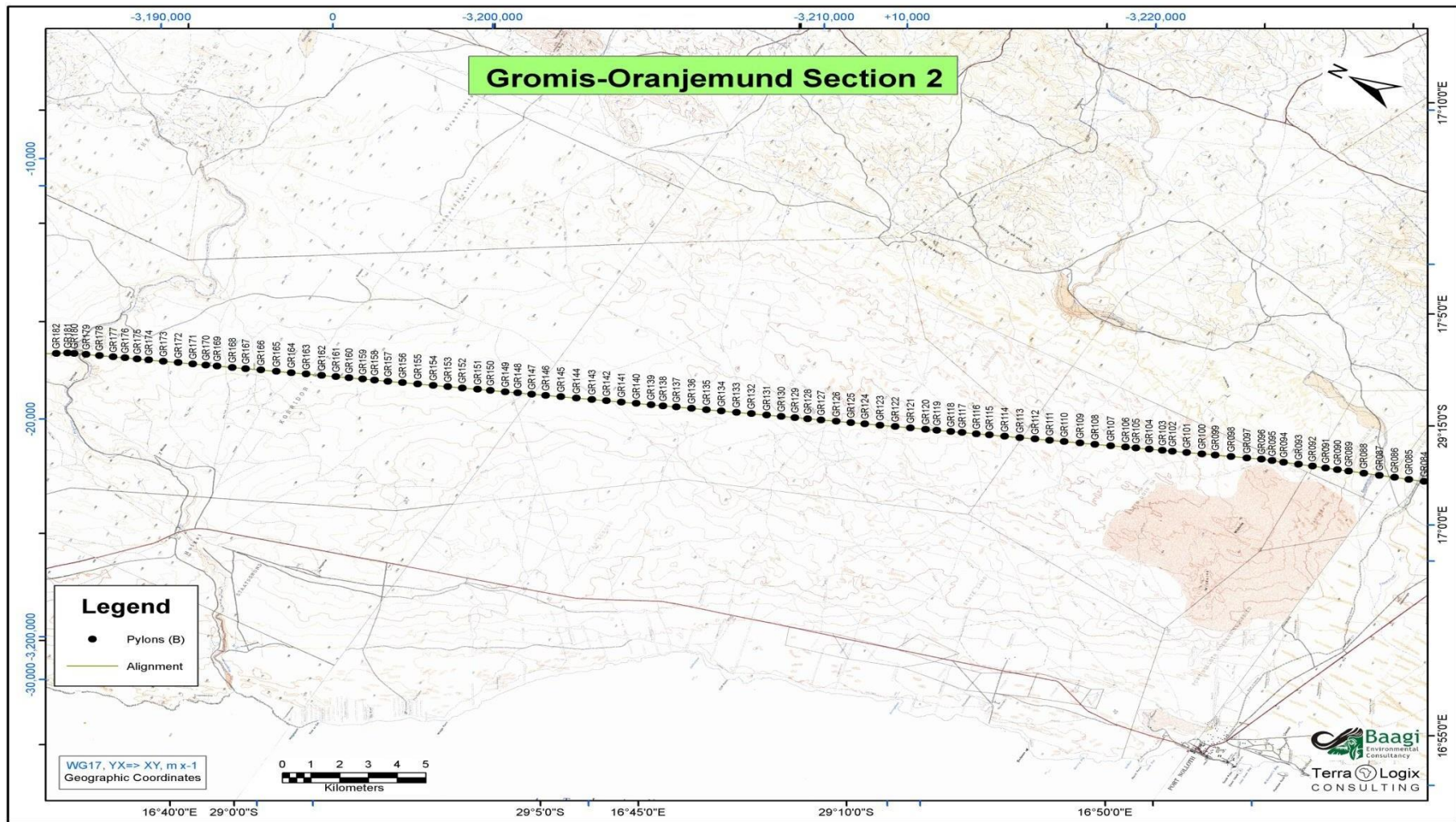


Figure 6: Section 2 of the study area with pylon positions

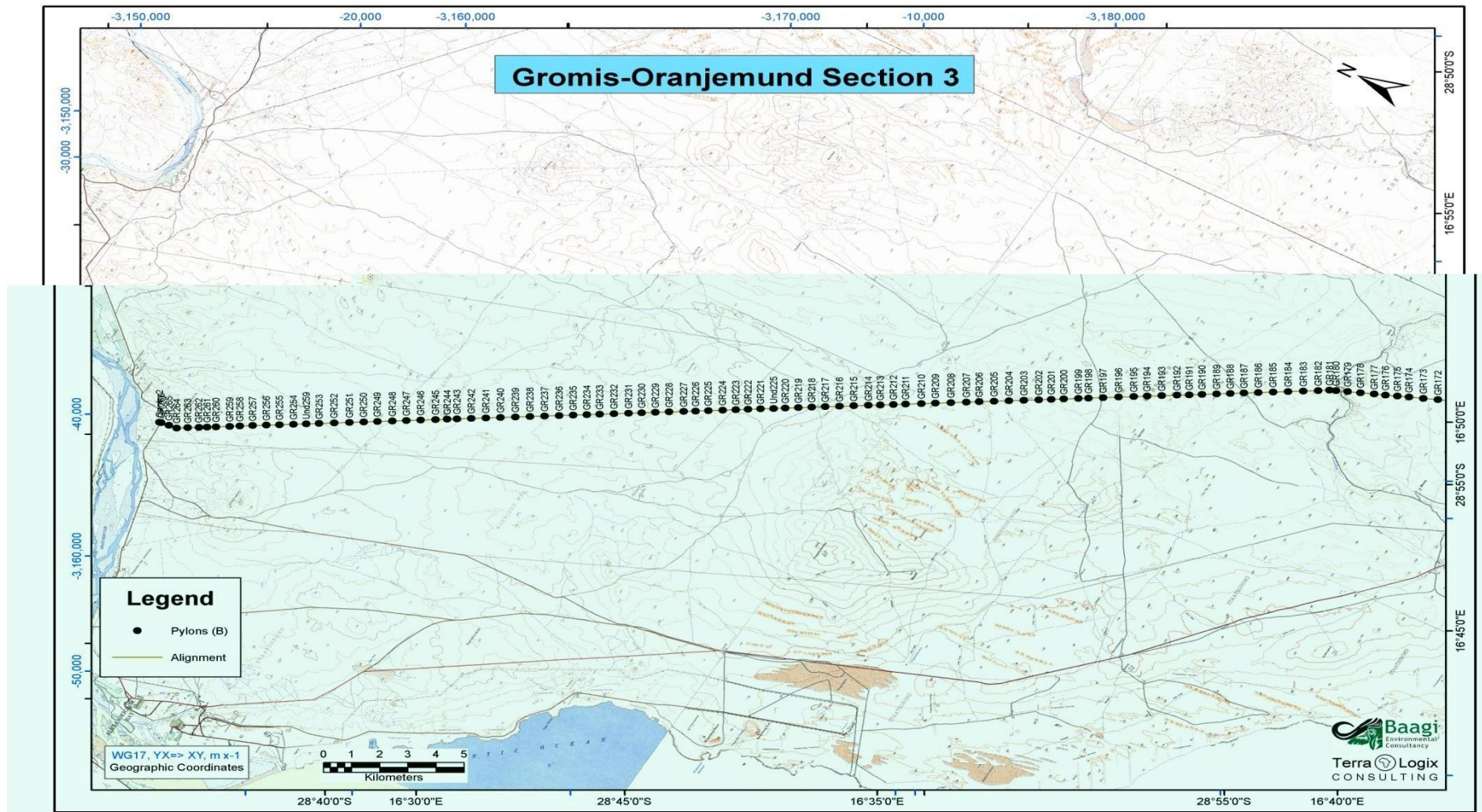


Figure 7: Section 3 of the study area with pylon position

13. Deviation of the existing 400kV line

The 220kV powerline that will run from Oranjemund substation at the Orange River to the Gromis substation near Kleinsee will connect at the Gromis 400kV yard. To accommodate this, Eskom intend to deviate the existing 400kV line from Tower GRO/ORA002 to GRO/ORA001D to GRO/ORA001C to GRO/ORA001B and on to the terminal tower.

The deviation will occur at the Gromis substation which is situated 16km north-east of Kleinsee in the Northern Cape Province.



Figure 8: Infrastructure map showing the deviation from the existing tower GRO/ORA002 to GRO/ORA001D, GRO/ORA001C, GRO/ORA001B, GRO/ORA001A and on to the terminal tower.

The following specialist assessments were completed (in 2021) for the proposed 400kV line deviation:

- Botanical (CES – Tarryn Martin).
- Heritage (CTS Heritage – Ms Jenna Lavin).
- Surface Water / Wetlands & Rivers (FEN Consulting - Christel du Preez).
- Avifauna (WildSkies – Jon Smallie).

The respective specialist findings and recommendations are presented in the sections to follow.

• **Botanical Assessment**

A site visit was undertaken on the 5th of August 2021 to assess the site-specific botanical sensitivity of each tower, identify potential sensitive ecosystems and identify plant species associated with each tower. The site visit also served to identify potential impacts of the proposed development (i.e. individual towers), and its impact on the surrounding botanical environment.

The 2021 field survey undertaken for this project site confirmed that all the towers are located within Namaqualand Strandveld. The vegetation specific to the site was comprised of shrubs and succulents ranging from 0.5-1.5m in height with a canopy cover of approximately 50-75%. The vegetation was near intact although there was evidence of disturbance around the substation as well as to the south east where a mine is located. Dominant species include *Euphorbia burmannii*, *Didelta carnososa*, *Crassothonna cylindrica*, *Mesembryanthemum gueruchianum*, *Ruschia sp.* and *Stipagrostis cylindrica*.

Only one species of conservation concern was confirmed to occur within the project site. *Lachenalia valeriae* is an endemic species to Namaqualand and is listed on the South African Red Data List as vulnerable (von Staden, 2019). It has a restricted range, occurring between Honderklipbaai and the central Richtersveld and is only known from six to eight locations. It has an estimated extent of occurrence (EOO) of approximately 4275km². It is associated with deep red sand on coastal plains.

One individual of this species was recorded in a relatively disturbed area, adjacent to a road within the Eskom substation and within 40m of the proposed tower ORA 400kV Gantry.

The SANBI guidelines for this Vulnerable species is that “there is no further loss of habitat as this will increase the extinction risk of the species” (SANBI, 2020).

In addition to the species of conservation concern listed above, the Northern Cape Nature Conservation Act (No. 9 of 2009) lists species that require permits for their removal. Based on the results of the survey, two species are listed as Schedule 1 (Specially Protected) species, seven species as Schedule 2 (Protected) species and five species as Schedule 3 (Common indigenous) species. Permits will be required for Schedule 1 and 2 species.

Using the methodology outlined in the Species Environmental Assessment Guideline (2020), the sensitivity of each footprint of each tower was assessed. It was determined that four of the towers are located in an area of medium sensitivity and one tower is situated in an area of low sensitivity. The entire site is typically considered to be of medium sensitivity.

Impacts associated with the construction, operation and decommissioning of the project were assessed. Without mitigation measures the project will result in one impact of high severity, four impacts of moderate moderate severity and one impact of low severity. These impacts can be reduced to two impacts of moderate severity and five impacts of low severity if the recommended mitigation measures are implemented.

It is recommended that the following conditions are included in the Final EMPr:

- All necessary permitting and authorisations must be obtained prior to the commencement of any construction activities.
- A suitably qualified ECO must be appointed prior to the commencement of the construction phase.
- The ECO must monitor construction activities at each of the towers to ensure that they remain within their demarcated footprint.
- The ECO must determine whether there is more than one individual of *Lachenalia valeriae* within the site and if so this population must be demarcated as a no-go area. No construction activities must occur within this area.
- Employees must be prohibited from harvesting/collecting plant material. If employees or contractors are found to be harvesting plant material or collecting plants (specifically succulents), it is recommended that they are issued with a fine by ESKOM and their employment immediately terminated.
- A comprehensive Search and Rescue for flora should be conducted prior to vegetation clearance.
- All Schedule 1 and 2 species must be relocated to the nearest appropriate habitat.
- An Erosion Management Plan must be developed prior to the commencement of construction activities in order to mitigate the unnecessary loss of topsoil and runoff.
- An Alien Vegetation Management plan should be compiled (for implementation during the phases that follow the Planning and Design Phase).
- A comprehensive Rehabilitation Plan should be compiled and implemented. Only indigenous plant species typical of the local vegetation should be used for rehabilitation purposes.

• **Surface Water Assessment**

A site visit was undertaken on the 5 August 2021 (late winter period¹), during which the presence of any areas presenting with watercourse characteristics as defined above were identified. Watercourses was delineated according to the guidelines advocated by DWAF (2008) and Day et al (2010) taking into consideration soil characteristics as defined by Job (2009).

In line with the site observations, it is concluded that **no true watercourse/wetlands or legislative watercourses are located within the investigation area.**

It is highly recommended that floodline modelling for the seasonal depression be undertaken, to confirm whether the episodic depression can be considered a legislative watercourse.

No direct negative impacts to the episodic depression are expected due to the distance the support towers are from the depression.

It is highly recommended that the proponent consults with DFFE and DWS on the way forward regarding the legislative constraints (if any) posed by the identified seasonal depression.

- **Heritage Assessment**

A heritage screener was completed by CTS Heritage in May 2021 for the proposed 400kv line deviation.

Based on what is known of the area, the archaeological context of the broader landscape is very significant. Despite the detailed surveys conducted in proximity of the Gromis Substation, **no artefacts or archaeological sites are known from within the development footprint**. Some archaeological resources of low and no heritage significance are known from the area surrounding the proposed power line alignment. **As such, it is unlikely that the proposed development will negatively impact on significant archaeological heritage.**

According to the SAHRIS Palaeosensitivity Map, the area proposed for development is underlain by scree/talus/alluvium grading into piedmont gravel of low palaeontological sensitivity. Pether (2011, SAHRIS NID 16355) conducted a PIA for a proposed development located in close proximity to the Gromis Substation. Pether (2011) noted that terrestrial deposits blanket the area. He goes on to note that “These deposits comprise the loose, surficial coversands and the underlying, older, “dorbank” compact, clayey deposits that also are chiefly aeolian sands, with the soils and pedocretes that have formed in them.

Fossil bones are sparsely distributed on the palaeosurfaces within these deposits but are locally abundant in contexts such as interdune deposits, carnivore bone accumulations in burrows and buried Stone Age sites. Trace fossils are ubiquitous and important palaeoenvironmental indicators. The significance rating is low for fossil potential as a consequence of the low probability of finding fossils in the terrestrial deposits.

Further observations in the surrounding area (John Pether) indicate that the deposits are altered by pedogenic processes involving decalcification and the precipitation of pedocrete. Fossil shells are not preserved and fossil bone is very sparse.

Given the low palaeontological potential, it is improbable that fossil bones will be encountered and no additional palaeontological study is recommended.

As the proposed development is unlikely to impact significant archaeological, palaeontological or cultural landscape heritage resources, it is recommended that **no further studies in terms of section 38 of the NHRA are required.**

- **Avifaunal Assessment**

A site walk down to confirm the 400kV line deviation and final siting of towers was completed by WildSkies in September 2021. Each new tower position was visited on foot to assess its placement and impact.

All proposed new tower positions are acceptable from an avifaunal perspective. The proposed changes to the project do not materially affect the original findings or recommendations.

No sensitive features for avifauna were identified on any of the tower footprints or within the broader area. One very small pan was identified close to the substation but this holds very little importance for avifauna and will also be unaffected by the proposed development.

C. SECTION 3: CONCLUSIONS

This Environmental Management Program should be used as an on-site reference document during all phases of this development, and auditing should take place in order to determine compliance with this EMPR. Parties responsible for transgression of this EMPR should be held responsible for any rehabilitation that may need to be undertaken. Parties responsible for environmental degradation through irresponsible behaviour / negligence should receive penalties.

Process facilitated the identification of relevant and practical mitigation measures, which may be used by the construction team and Eskom to draw up and respond to tender documentation. It is thus a key to this process that this document is included during tendering to allow all potential bidders for this work to seriously consider and cost for such mitigation. This will ensure that the document receives the necessary buy in that it requires from the outset of the project.

This EMPR was compiled in an iterative manner that allowed for a pre-screening of the pylons by the specialist team. This enabled specialists to identify pylons that could be moved slightly from one position to another to avoid more sensitive environmental features, such as drainage lines, areas susceptible to erosion and heritage artefacts. This in turn made it possible for the technical team to revise all the profiles to the agreement of all specialists concerned.

In order to have records of environmental incidences and the handling thereof, it is suggested that incidence logs (**Appendix 1**) be filled in by the Environmental Control Officer or Environmental Liaison Officer. The contract manager needs to be informed of such incidences and further actions need to be taken, should the need arise.

APPENDIX 1: INCIDENT AND ENVIRONMENTAL LOG

ENVIRONMENTAL INCIDENT LOG				
Date	<i>Environmental Condition</i>	Comments (Include any possible explanations for current condition and possible responsible parties. Include photographs, records etc. if available)	Corrective Action Taken (Give details and attach documentation as far as possible)	<u>Signature</u>

APPENDIX 2: DECLARATION OF UNDERSTANDING BY DEVELOPER, ENGINEER AND CONTRACTOR

DECLARATION OF UNDERSTANDING BY THE DEVELOPER

I, _____

Representing _____

Declare that I have read and understood the contents of the Environmental Management Program for:

Contract _____

I also declare that I understand my responsibilities in terms of enforcing and implementing the Environmental Specifications for the aforementioned Contract.

Signed: _____

Place: _____

Date: _____

Witness 1: _____

Witness2: _____

DECLARATION OF UNDERSTANDING BY THE ENGINEER

I, _____

Representing _____

Declare that I have read and understood the contents of the Environmental Management Program for:

Contract _____

I also declare that I understand my responsibilities in terms of enforcing and implementing the Environmental Specifications for the aforementioned Contract.

Signed: _____

Place: _____

Date: _____

Witness 1: _____

Witness2: _____

DECLARATION OF UNDERSTANDING BY THE CONTRACTOR

I, _____

Representing _____

Declare that I have read and understood the contents of the Environmental Management Program for:

Contract _____

I also declare that I understand my responsibilities in terms of enforcing and implementing the Environmental Specifications for the aforementioned Contract.

Signed: _____

Place: _____

Date: _____

Witness 1: _____

Witness2:

APPENDIX 3: OIL SPILL CLEAN-UP AND REHABILITATION

APPENDIX 4: SAFETY, HEALTH, ENVIRONMENT & QUALITY (SHEQ) POLICY

APPENDIX 5: RECORD OF DECISION

APPENDIX 6: SPECIALIST REPORTS

1. AVIFAUNA & GENERAL ECOLOGICAL COMPONENTS

2. HIA REPORT

3. Wetland and Surface Water

APPENDIX 7: METHOD STATEMENTS

METHOD STATEMENT: **Solid Waste Management**

CONTRACT:.....**DATE:**.....

WHAT WORK IS TO BE UNDERTAKEN? [give a brief description of the works to be undertaken on site that will generate waste (hazardous and non-hazardous wastes)]: * Note: please attach extra pages if more space is required.

***Insert additional pages as required**

WHERE ARE THE WORKS TO BE UNDERTAKEN? (where possible, provide an annotated Program and a full description of the extent of the works): * Note: please attach extra pages if more space is required

***Insert additional pages as required**

METHOD STATEMENT: Solid Waste Management (contd.)

START AND END DATE OF THE WORKS FOR WHICH THE METHOD STATEMENT IS REQUIRED:

Start Date: **End Date:**.....

HOW IS WASTE TO BE MANAGED ON SITE? (Provide as much detail as possible, including annotated sketches and plans where possible): * Note: please attach extra pages if more space is required

*Insert additional pages as required

(contd.)(SAMPLE)

1) ENGINEER

The work described in this Method Statement, if carried out according to the methodology described, is satisfactory to prevent or control environmental harm and is thus approved:

(Signed)

(Print name)

Dated:_____

2) ECO

The work described in this Method Statement, if carried out according to the methodology described, is satisfactory to prevent or control environmental harm and is thus approved:

(Signed) _____ (Print name)

Dated: _____

2) CONTRACTOR

I understand the contents of this Method Statement and the scope of the works required of me. I further understand that this Method Statement may be amended on application to and with approval by the Engineer, and that the SHE Coordinator, Construction Manager and ECO will audit my compliance with the contents of this Method Statement

(Signed)

(Print name)

Dated: _____

METHOD STATEMENT:

Crew Camps and Construction Lay Down Areas

CONTRACT:.....DATE:.....

WHAT CREW CAMPS AND CONSTRUCTION LAY DOWN AREAS ARE REQUIRED ON SITE DURING CONSTRUCTION? (Give a brief description of these): * Note: please attach extra pages if more space is required

***Insert additional pages as require**

WHERE ARE THE CREW CAMPS AND CONSTRUCTION LAY DOWN AREAS TO BE LOCATED?

(Where possible, provide an annotated Program and a full description of the extent of the works): * Note: please attach extra pages if more space is required

***Insert additional pages as required**

METHOD STATEMENT:

Crew Camps and Construction Lay Down Areas (contd.)

START AND END DATE OF THE WORKS FOR WHICH THE METHOD STATEMENT IS REQUIRED:

Start Date:..... **End Date:**.....

HOW CREW CAMPS AND CONSTRUCTION LAY DOWN AREAS ARE MANAGED? (provide as much detail as possible, including annotated sketches and plans where possible): * Note: please attach extra pages if more space is required

*Insert additional pages as required

DECLARATIONS for Method Statement

Crew Camps and Construction Lay Down Areas (SAMPLE)

1) ENGINEER

The work described in this Method Statement, if carried out according to the methodology described, is satisfactory to prevent or control environmental harm and is thus approved:

(Signed)

(Print name)

Dated: _____

2) ECO

The work described in this Method Statement, if carried out according to the methodology described, is satisfactory to prevent or control environmental harm and is thus approved:

(Signed)

(Print name)

Dated: _____

2) CONTRACTOR

I understand the contents of this Method Statement and the scope of the works required of me. I further understand that this Method Statement may be amended on application to and with approval by the Engineer, and that the SHE Coordinator, Construction Manager and ECO will audit my compliance with the contents of this Method Statement

(Signed)

(Print name)

Dated: _____

METHOD STATEMENT:

Workshop and Maintenance/Cleaning of Plant

CONTRACT:.....**DATE:**.....

WHAT WORK IS TO BE UNDERTAKEN? (give a brief description of the works): * Note: please attach extra pages if more space is required

*Insert additional pages as required

WHERE ARE THE WORKSHOPS AND CLEANING BAYS TO BE LOCATED? (where possible, provide an annotated Program and a full description of the extent of the works): * Note: please attach extra pages if more space is required

***Insert additional pages as required**

METHOD STATEMENT:

Workshop and Maintenance/Cleaning of Plant (contd.)

START AND END DATE OF THE WORKS FOR WHICH THE METHOD STATEMENT IS REQUIRED:

Start Date:..... **End Date:**.....

HOW ARE WORKSHOPS AND PLANT MAINTENANCE/CLEANING TO BE MANAGED DURING CONSTRUCTION? (provide as much detail as possible, including annotated sketches and plans where possible): * Note: please attach extra pages if more space is required

[Empty box for providing details on workshop and plant maintenance/cleaning management during construction.]

*Insert additional pages as required

DECLARATIONS for Method Statement

Workshop and Maintenance/Cleaning of Plant (contd.) (SAMPLE)

1) ENGINEER

The work described in this Method Statement, if carried out according to the methodology described, is satisfactory to prevent or control environmental harm and is thus approved:

(Signed)

(Print name)

Dated: _____

2) ECO

The work described in this Method Statement, if carried out according to the methodology described, is satisfactory to prevent or control environmental harm and is thus approved:

(Signed)

(Print name)

Dated: _____

2) CONTRACTOR

I understand the contents of this Method Statement and the scope of the works required of me. I further understand that this Method Statement may be amended on application to and with approval by the Engineer, and that the SHE Coordinator, Construction Manager and ECO will audit my compliance with the contents of this Method Statement

(Signed)

(Print name)

Dated: _____

METHOD STATEMENT: Cement and Concrete Batching

CONTRACT:.....DATE:.....

WHAT WORK IS TO BE UNDERTAKEN? (give a brief description of the works): * Note: please attach extra pages if more space is required

*Insert additional pages as required

WHERE ARE THE WORKS TO BE UNDERTAKEN? (Where possible, provide an annotated Program and a full description of the extent of the works): * Note: please attach extra pages if more space is required

*Insert additional pages as required

METHOD STATEMENT:

Cement and Concrete Batching (contd.)

START AND END DATE OF THE WORKS FOR WHICH THE METHOD STATEMENT IS REQUIRED:

Start Date:..... End Date:.....

HOW ARE THE WORKS TO BE UNDERTAKEN? (provide as much detail as possible, including annotated sketches and plans where possible): * Note: please attach extra pages if more space is required

***Insert additional pages as required**

DECLARATIONS for Method Statement

Cement and Concrete Batching (contd.) (SAMPLE)

1) ENGINEER

The work described in this Method Statement, if carried out according to the methodology described, is satisfactory to prevent or control environmental harm and is thus approved:

(Signed)

(Print name)

Dated: _____

2) ECO

The work described in this Method Statement, if carried out according to the methodology described, is satisfactory to prevent or control environmental harm and is thus approved:

(Signed)

(Print name)

Dated: _____

2) CONTRACTOR

I understand the contents of this Method Statement and the scope of the works required of me. I further understand that this Method Statement may be amended on application to and with approval by the Engineer, and that the SHE Coordinator, Construction Manager and ECO will audit my compliance with the contents of this Method Statement

(Signed)

(Print name)

Dated: _____

METHOD STATEMENT: Dust Control

CONTRACT:.....**DATE:**.....

WHAT WORK IS TO BE UNDERTAKEN ON SITE THAT COULD GENERATE DUST? (give a brief description of the works): * Note: please attach extra pages if more space is required

***Insert additional pages as required**

WHERE ARE THE WORKS TO BE UNDERTAKEN (where possible, provide an annotated Program and a full description of the extent of the works): * Note: please attach extra pages if more space is required

***Insert additional pages as required**

METHOD STATEMENT: **Duct Control (contd.)**

START AND END DATE OF THE WORKS FOR WHICH THE METHOD STATEMENT IS REQUIRED:

Start Date:..... End Date:.....

HOW ARE THE WORKS TO BE UNDERTAKEN SO AS TO MINIMISE AND CONTROL DUST GENERATION ON SITE? (provide as much detail as possible, including annotated sketches and plans where possible): * Note: please attach extra pages if more space is required

*Insert additional pages as required

DECLARATIONS for Method Statement

Dust Control (contd.) (SAMPLE)

1) ENGINEER

The work described in this Method Statement, if carried out according to the methodology described, is satisfactory to prevent or control environmental harm and is thus approved:

_____ (Signed)

(Print name)

Dated: _____

2) ECO

The work described in this Method Statement, if carried out according to the methodology described, is satisfactory to prevent or control environmental harm and is thus approved:

(Signed)

(Print name)

Dated: _____

2) CONTRACTOR

I understand the contents of this Method Statement and the scope of the works required of me. I further understand that this Method Statement may be amended on application to and with approval by the Engineer, and that the SHE Coordinator, Construction Manager and ECO will audit my compliance with the contents of this Method Statement

(Signed)

(Print name)

Dated: _____

METHOD STATEMENT:

Hydrocarbon and Emergency Spill Procedure

CONTRACT:.....**DATE:**.....

WHAT HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES (INCL. FUELS) ARE TO BE STORED ON SITE? (give a brief description of the works): * Note: please attach extra pages if more space is required

*Insert additional pages as required

WHERE ARE THE THESE SUBSTANCES TO BE STORED ON SITE? (where possible, provide an annotated Program and a full description of the extent of the works): * Note: please attach extra pages if more space is required

*Insert additional pages as required

METHOD STATEMENT:

Hydrocarbon and Emergency Spill Procedures (contd.)

START AND END DATE OF THE WORKS FOR WHICH THE METHOD STATEMENT IS REQUIRED:

Start Date: **End Date:**.....

HOW ARE HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES TO BE MANAGED TO AVOID SPILLAGES AND WHAT EMERGENCY PROCEDURES ARE TO BE IMPLEMENTED IN CASE OF A SPILLAGE? (provide as much detail as possible, including annotated sketches and plans where possible): * Note: please attach extra pages if more space is required

*Insert additional pages as required

DECLARATIONS for Method Statement

Hydrocarbon and Emergency Spill Procedures (contd.) (SAMPLE)

1) ENGINEER

The work described in this Method Statement, if carried out according to the methodology described, is satisfactory to prevent or control environmental harm and is thus approved:

(Signed)

(Print name)

Dated: _____

2) ECO

The work described in this Method Statement, if carried out according to the methodology described, is satisfactory to prevent or control environmental harm and is thus approved:

(Signed)

(Print name)

Dated: _____

2) CONTRACTOR

I understand the contents of this Method Statement and the scope of the works required of me. I further understand that this Method Statement may be amended on application to and with approval by the Engineer, and that the SHE Coordinator, Construction Manager and ECO will audit my compliance with the contents of this Method Statement

(Signed)

(Print name)

Dated: _____

METHOD STATEMENT:

Diesel Tanks and Re-fuelling Procedures

CONTRACT:.....DATE:.....

WHAT WORK IS TO BE UNDERTAKEN? (Give a brief description of the number and capacity of diesel tanks to be kept on site): * Note: please attach extra pages if more space is required

***Insert additional pages as required**

WHERE ARE THE WORKS TO BE UNDERTAKEN? (Where possible, provide an annotated Program and a full description of the extent of the works): * Note: please attach extra pages if more space is required

***Insert additional pages as required**

METHOD STATEMENT:

Diesel Tanks and Re-fuelling Procedures (contd.)

START AND END DATE OF THE WORKS FOR WHICH THE METHOD STATEMENT IS REQUIRED:

Start Date: **End Date:**.....

HOW ARE DIESEL TANKS TO BE MANAGED AND RE-FUELLING TO BE UNDERTAKEN?

(provide as much detail as possible, including annotated sketches and plans where possible):

* Note: please attach extra pages if more space is required

*Insert additional pages as required

DECLARATIONS for Method Statement

Diesel Tanks and Re-fuelling Procedure (contd.) (SAMPLE)

1) ENGINEER

The work described in this Method Statement, if carried out according to the methodology described, is satisfactory to prevent or control environmental harm and is thus approved:

(Signed)

(Print name)

Dated: _____

2) ECO

The work described in this Method Statement, if carried out according to the methodology described, is satisfactory to prevent or control environmental harm and is thus approved:

(Signed)

(Print name)

Dated: _____

2) CONTRACTOR

I understand the contents of this Method Statement and the scope of the works required of me. I further understand that this Method Statement may be amended on application to and with approval by the Engineer, and that the SHE Coordinator, Construction Manager and ECO will audit my compliance with the contents of this Method Statement

(Signed)

(Print name)

Dated: _____

METHOD STATEMENT:

Sourcing, Excavating, Transporting and Dumping of Fill and Spoil Material

CONTRACT:.....**DATE:**.....

WHAT WORK IS TO BE UNDERTAKEN? (Give a brief description of the works): * Note: please attach extra pages if more space is required

***Insert additional pages as required**

WHERE ARE THE WORKS TO BE UNDERTAKEN? (Where possible, provide an annotated Program and a full description of the extent of the works): * Note: please attach extra pages if more space is required

***Insert additional pages as required**

METHOD STATEMENT:

Sourcing, Excavating, Transporting and Dumping of Fill and Spoil Material (Contd.)

START AND END DATE OF THE WORKS FOR WHICH THE METHOD STATEMENT IS REQUIRED:

Start Date: End Date:.....

HOW ARE THE WORKS TO BE UNDERTAKEN? (provide as much detail as possible, including annotated sketches and plans where possible): * Note: please attach extra pages if more space is required

*Insert additional pages as required

DECLARATIONS for Method Statement

Sourcing, Excavating, Transporting and Dumping of Fill and Spoil Material (Contd.)

(SAMPLE)

1) ENGINEER

The work described in this Method Statement, if carried out according to the methodology described, is satisfactory to prevent or control environmental harm and is thus approved:

_____ (Signed) (Print name)

Dated: _____

2) ECO

The work described in this Method Statement, if carried out according to the methodology described, is satisfactory to prevent or control environmental harm and is thus approved:

_____ (Signed) (Print name)

Dated: _____

2) CONTRACTOR

I understand the contents of this Method Statement and the scope of the works required of me. I further understand that this Method Statement may be amended on application to and with approval by the Engineer, and that the SHE Coordinator, Construction Manager and ECO will audit my compliance with the contents of this Method Statement

_____ (Signed) (Print name)

Dated: _____

METHOD STATEMENT:

Topsoil Management

CONTRACT:.....**DATE:**.....

WHAT WORK IS TO BE UNDERTAKEN? (give a brief description of the works to be undertaken that require topsoil to be stripped): * Note: please attach extra pages if more space is required

***Insert additional pages as required**

WHERE ARE THE WORKS TO BE UNDERTAKEN? (where possible, provide an annotated Program and a full description of the extent of the works): * Note: please attach extra pages if more space is required

*Insert additional pages as required

METHOD STATEMENT:

Topsoil Management (contd.)

START AND END DATE OF THE WORKS FOR WHICH THE METHOD STATEMENT IS REQUIRED:

Start Date:..... End Date:.....

HOW ARE TOPSOIL STOCKPILES TO BE MANAGED? (provide as much detail as possible, including annotated sketches and plans where possible): * Note: please attach extra pages if more space is required

*Insert additional pages as required

DECLARATIONS for Method Statement

Topsoil Management (contd.) (SAMPLE)

1) ENGINEER

The work described in this Method Statement, if carried out according to the methodology described, is satisfactory to prevent or control environmental harm and is thus approved:

(Signed)

(Print name)

Dated: _____

2) ECO

The work described in this Method Statement, if carried out according to the methodology described, is satisfactory to prevent or control environmental harm and is thus approved:

(Signed)

(Print name)

Dated: _____

2) CONTRACTOR

I understand the contents of this Method Statement and the scope of the works required of me. I further understand that this Method Statement may be amended on application to and with approval by the Engineer, and that the SHE Coordinator, Construction Manager and ECO will audit my compliance with the contents of this Method Statement

(Signed)

(Print name)

Dated: _____

METHOD STATEMENT:

Fire Management

CONTRACT:.....**DATE:**.....

WHAT WORK IS TO BE UNDERTAKEN? (give a brief description of the works): * Note: please attach extra pages if more space is required

***Insert additional pages as required**

WHERE ARE THE WORKS TO BE UNDERTAKEN? (Where possible, provide an annotated Program and a full description of the extent of the works): * Note: please attach extra pages if more space is required

***Insert additional pages as required**

METHOD STATEMENT:

Fire Management (contd.)

START AND END DATE OF THE WORKS FOR WHICH THE METHOD STATEMENT IS REQUIRED:

Start Date: **End Date:**.....

HOW ARE THE WORKS TO BE UNDERTAKEN? (Provide as much detail as possible, including annotated sketches and plans where possible): * Note: please attach extra pages if more space is required

*Insert additional pages as required

DECLARATIONS for Method Statement

Fire Management (contd.) (SAMPLE)

1) ENGINEER

The work described in this Method Statement, if carried out according to the methodology described, is satisfactory to prevent or control environmental harm and is thus approved:

(Signed)

(Print name)

Dated: _____

2) ECO

The work described in this Method Statement, if carried out according to the methodology described, is satisfactory to prevent or control environmental harm and is thus approved:

(Signed)

(Print name)

Dated: _____

2) CONTRACTOR

I understand the contents of this Method Statement and the scope of the works required of me. I further understand that this Method Statement may be amended on application to and with approval by the Engineer, and that the SHE Coordinator, Construction Manager and ECO will audit my compliance with the contents of this Method Statement

(Signed)

(Print name)

Dated: _____

METHOD STATEMENT:

Rehabilitation of Crew Camps and Other Disturbed Areas

CONTRACT:.....**DATE:**.....

WHAT WORK IS TO BE UNDERTAKEN? (Give a brief description of works to be undertaken that may result in the need for rehabilitation of the affected areas): * Note: please attach extra pages if more space is required

*Insert additional pages as required

WHERE ARE THE WORKS TO BE UNDERTAKEN? (Where possible, provide an annotated Program and a full description of the extent of the works): * Note: please attach extra pages if more space is required

*Insert additional pages as required

METHOD STATEMENT:

Rehabilitation of Crew Camps and Other Disturbed Areas (contd.)

START AND END DATE OF THE WORKS FOR WHICH THE METHOD STATEMENT IS REQUIRED:

Start Date: **End Date:**.....

HOW REHABILITATION WORKS ARE TO BE UNDERTAKEN? (Provide as much detail as possible, including annotated sketches and plans where possible): * Note: please attach extra pages if more space is required

*Insert additional pages as required

DECLARATIONS for Method Statement

**Rehabilitation of Crew Camps and Other Disturbed Areas
(contd.)** (SAMPLE)

1) ENGINEER

The work described in this Method Statement, if carried out according to the methodology described, is satisfactory to prevent or control environmental harm and is thus approved:

(Signed)

(Print name)

Dated: _____

2) ECO

The work described in this Method Statement, if carried out according to the methodology described, is satisfactory to prevent or control environmental harm and is thus approved:

(Signed)

(Print name)

Dated: _____

2) CONTRACTOR

I understand the contents of this Method Statement and the scope of the works required of me. I further understand that this Method Statement may be amended on application to and with approval by the Engineer, and that the SHE Coordinator, Construction Manager and ECO will audit my compliance with the contents of this Method Statement

(Signed)

(Print name)

Dated: _____

APPENDIX 8: GATE INSTALLATION GUIDELINES

APPENDIX 9: ACCESS TO FARMS REPORT

APPENDIX 10: VEGETATION CLEARANCE GUIDELINES REPORT