

Annex B - Distribution Environmental Screening Document (DESD)
(Informative)

Reticulation Powerlines and Ancillary Services

Ratified and accepted by
Environmental Practitioner
Environmental Specialist
Head of Engineering Survey
(one signature please)

Accepted by Land Owner/s/Users

I have seen the completed document and accept the
recommendations made

Form completed by [Signature] Assessor/s
Signature: [Signature]

in consultation with: APPENEL Signature: APPENEL

CAPACITY (e.g. land owner, specialist): [Signature]

DATE COMPLETED: 31 July 2015

Instructions

1. Fill the report in as neatly and completely as possible.
2. Where the question / statement is not applicable mark N/A.
3. Indicate sensitive areas on a map and/or spanning plans.
4. When in doubt, consult the Environmental Practitioner in your region.

The purpose of this DESD is to:

- Determine whether or not the project should be subject to R543-7, published in terms of the National Environmental management Act 107 of 1998.
- Identify and mitigate the negative impact of Eskom's activities to a minimum in line with both Legislation and Eskom's Environmental Policies.
- This report is a guide to Route Selection, Construction and Field Services.

NOTE Complete the report before the survey!!!

This is not an office exercise.

Extra sheets of paper may be added and referenced if insufficient space has been provided.

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(continued)

1 Project description

Project name/Survey: *Beuningen Street*
 Request: *Beuningen Street*
 Project number: *2630 BB* Area: *Beuningen Street*
 Rural scheme: *R110* File number: *RD 209 IT*
 Feeder: *RD 209 IT* Voltage: *22kV*
 Supply from: *RD 209 IT*
 (scheme name, pole numbers for tee-off)
 Supply to: *Beuningen Street*
 (Farm name, etc.)

2 Properties traversed

Farm name: *Beuningen 209 IT*
 Registration number and Division: *209 IT* Sub-division: *1, 2, & 1314 + 1315*
 Compilation number: *2630 BB* Line length (m): *0,1439 km*
 Farm name: *W 6, 689 km*
 Registration number and Division: Sub-division:
 Compilation number: Line length/Site area (m²):

3 Brief description of the surrounding area

W 6, 689 km

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Could the proposed project have an impact on or be constrained by any of the following environmental aspects?

Encircle the appropriate aspect, giving a description of the present state as well as an indication of the possible negative impact. **Note that mitigating measures for these impacts are to be included in the Environmental Management Programme.**

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4 Physical environment

4.1 Water: streams rivers dams wetlands springs floodplains OTHER

Present condition: As is

Potential impact (e.g. threat of pollution)

Links cross without any impact on persons.

4.2 Soil: sandy rocky clayey OTHER

Present condition: Good

Potential impact (e.g. of erosion)

Small

4.3 Topography mountains ridges hills valleys ravines dongas OTHER

Present condition: Good

Potential impact (e.g. of erosion)

Small

Comments/mitigating measures:

Links positioned as to not impact present SW conditions

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5 Natural environment

5.1 Flora: indigenous protected exotic OTHER

Brief description and conservation status (e.g. rare, etc., mention trees/bush/grass)
Grassy fields with water pans

Potential impact (e.g. permit applications)
None

5.2 Fauna: mammals birds OTHER

Brief description and conservation status:
(e.g. rare, protected, etc., mention giraffe, elephants, eagles, vultures, etc., mention migratory paths)
NA (Small birds)

Potential impact (e.g. threat of electrocution, collision, etc.)
None

Comments/mitigating measures:
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6 Social environment

6.1 Restricted areas: nature/game reserves hiking trails tourism routes parks recreational areas
Residential areas green belts sacred/holy grounds OTHER

Brief description *Small Residential (Local)*

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Potential impact e.g. threat of encroachment, etc. Home: Fossilium 30% / Hidden 70%
6.2 Visual aesthetics: easily seen hidden partially

Brief description Fossilium 30% Hidden 70%

Potential impact Home

6.3 Natural heritage: cultural significance archaeological objects monuments palaeontological objects graves meteorites ruins OTHER

Note: Should any natural heritage resource as listed above, or as defined in the National Heritage Resource Act, No 25 of 1999 be identified, the requirements of Act 25 of 1999 shall be followed by notifying the SAHRA. If line or access road length exceeds 300m SAHRA shall be notified.

Potential impact All Graves and Pictures Sites BT Links

Comments/mitigating measures

7 Economic environment

7.1 Land use: crops orchards grazing crop spraying game farming forestry areas mining OTHER

Brief description Custom and Subsistence Food

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Potential impact _____

7.1.1 Commercial: factories shops OTHER _____

Brief description *h bank*
Potential impact _____

7.1.2 Infrastructure: roads railways communications power lines air fields
pipelines sewage OTHER _____

Brief description: *h bank*

Potential impact *h bank*

Comments/mitigating measures:

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What impact will this project have on elements 4 to 7?

1. Physical

No impact (0) Medium impact (2) High impact (4)

2. Natural

No impact (0) Medium impact (2) High impact (4)

3. Social

No impact (0) Medium impact (2) High impact (4)

Overall impact:

This section addresses the overall environmental impact of the project. The impacts as assessed in the above three spheres (physical, natural and social) need to be considered to determine the overall impact

0 2 4
No impact Medium impact High impact

If the overall impact is between 2 and 4, contact the Environmental Management Officer or the Environmental Senior Superintendent.

Alternatives

Have alternative routes been discussed with the relevant land owner/s or users?

Yes
No

Detailed study

Is an *environmental assessment* required in terms of Regulation R543?

Yes
No

Should a permit application be made to DWA?

Yes
No

Should the SAHRA be notified?

Yes
No

Annex C

(continued)

- 1.13 If any vehicle should get stuck, the damage shall be repaired immediately so that no deep ruts remain.
- 1.14 Any damage to private property shall immediately be reported to Eskom and the owner. The damage shall be rectified immediately if possible and/or appropriate compensation shall be paid to the owner at the discretion of the project manager/co-ordinator in consultation with the property owner. A record of damages and rectifying action shall be kept. The landowner's satisfaction with the outcome of rectifying action shall be obtained in writing.
- 1.15 A proper system of waste management shall be instituted in the construction camp. This entails that sufficient waste bins are available on site and in the construction camp. The waste shall be dumped at an approved waste disposal site. No containers, scrap metal, conductor etc. shall be left on site.
All scrap shall be removed and taken to an appropriate disposal site. No oil, diesel or other chemicals shall be spilled or discarded anywhere. If an accidental spill occurs, it shall be reported immediately and cleaned to the satisfaction of Eskom and the landowner. No waste shall be left in the veld or on the line route.
- 1.16 Washing and toilet facilities shall be provided on site and in the construction camp. The facilities shall comply with Eskom standards and shall have the approval of the landowner.
- 1.17 No human excrement shall be left in the veld. If no toilet facilities are available such waste shall be buried *immediately*.
- 1.18 Herbicides shall only be applied with Eskom's permission and in accordance with the Eskom Policy on Herbicides ESKPBAAD4.
- 1.19 Camp and office sites shall be dismantled and removed after completion of the construction phase of the project. The site shall be rehabilitated to as close as possible to its original condition to the satisfaction of the landowner, which shall be in writing.
- 1.20 All excavations shall be enclosed to prevent animals or people from accidentally falling into excavations.
- 1.21 No trees shall be cut or removed without prior permission from the landowner. Permits shall be obtained for the cutting and removal protected trees (protected trees shall be dealt with in 2, **Special conditions**).
- 1.22 Should any natural heritage object be found, or exposed during excavations, all work shall be terminated immediately and the finding reported to the Project Manager who shall inform the Eskom Environmental Practitioner and the SAHRA.

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2 Special conditions

(Specific issues identified during the scoping as needing attention i.e. erosion berms, bird flappers, protected trees, etc.).

None.

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TYPICAL MITIGATION MEASURES

ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS	MITIGATION MEASURES
AGRICULTURE	
Loss of standing crop due to access road and tower work site.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - limit width of access and size of tower site. - avoidance of crop areas. - monetary compensation for crop loss. - time construction to avoid growing season.
Soil Compaction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - scheduling activities to times of the year when soils are least susceptible to compaction. - stop activities when ground conditions are poor. - use of equipment with low bearing capacity. - chisel ploughing.
Construction of new lines	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - locate access roads along existing traffic routs.
Topsoil – subsoil mixing/soil rutting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - scheduling activities. - stop activity when ground conditions are poor. - use of equipment with low bearing capacity. - use of gravel roads. - addition of manures to offset fertility loss. - compensation for reduced soil pEAactivity. - removal of spoil and/or bentonite from foundation operations. - Segregation of topsoil and subsoil.
Disturbance to farm operations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - maintain contact with landowner/tenant regarding preferences.
Loss of livestock	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - employ noise control measures near sensitive livestock. - Construction of farm gates. - Securing farm gates. - Clean-up construction materials which could be ingested. - Compensation for lost, injured livestock.
SOCIAL IMPACTS	
Mud and Dust	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - wetting down dry soils. - chemical control of dust. - cleaning roads to remove mud. - temporary planting of grasses.

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Aesthetics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - screen with natural of planted vegetation restoration. - avoid linear access down the right-of-way. - addition of topsoil to gravel access roads. - hoarding construction sites. - installation of landscaping in advance of site completion.
Inconvenience	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - select route and method of installation to suit landowners' conditions. - select timing of activity.
Heritage resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - avoidance/isolation. - design measures to make facility less obtrusive. - screening. - alternate methods of equipment. - protection by use of enclosures, barrier fencing, covering. - salvage in conjunction with SAHRA. - relocation in conjunction with SAHRA.
Tourism and recreation resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - design measures to make facility less obtrusive of disruptive. - screening and restoration. - minimise noise and dust. - safety precautions to protect the public. - scheduling to avoid peak use periods.
WATER QUALITY	
Sedimentation of streams due to erosion from the right-of way.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - minimise use of slopes adjacent to streams during soils testing, construction and maintenance. - maintain a cover crop. - retain buffers.
Stream bank erosion.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - mechanical erosion control. - retain shrubby stream bank vegetation and selectively cut or prune trees during line clearing/maintenance. - selective spraying of herbicides. - Mechanical erosion control.
Impedance of natural flow streams/others surface waters.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - use and maintenance of appropriate stream crossing device.
Ponding or channelization of surface waters due to rutting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - timing activities to stable ground conditions. - use of gravel roads.
Contamination of surface or ground waters through spills or leaks of toxic substances	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - spill control material and procedures readily available. - site selection where possible.
Soil compaction/topsoil-subsoil mixing.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - avoidance of rutting by vehicles where possible. - construction timing. - use of gravel roads. - use of vehicles with low bearing pressures. - stop activities when ground conditions are poor.
Wind/water erosion.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - avoidance of areas with high erosion potential. - timing activities to the most stable ground conditions. - slope stabilisation. - mechanical erosion control. - vegetation erosion control. - recompaction of trenches. - avoid trenching parallel to the fall of a slope.

