ANNEXURE 1

Distribution Environmental Screening Document (DESD)

Reticulation Powerlines and Ancillary Services

ied and accepted by
Surveyor NKOSINATHI ZONDO

epted by Land Owner/s/Users M/M.

/e seen the completed document and accept the recommendations made

Assessor/s

n completed by ME MBHELE Signature:

nsultation with : Signature:

'ACITY (e.g. surveyor, land owner, specialist): SURVEYOR

E:

:D COURSE COMPLETED (Yes/No): YES

Instructions

Fill the report in as neatly and completely as possible.

Utilise GIS systems, e.g. SpaceMan, Strategic Environmental Constraints Framework, and other relevant tools, to perform this desktop screening exercise.

Where the question / statement is not applicable mark N/A.

Indicate sensitive areas on a map and/or spanning plans.

When in doubt, consult the Eskom KZN OU Environmental Practitioner.

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.

TE:

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.

1. Project description

Project name/Survey Request NENZIMANDE SCHEME Area CLIFFDALE RURAL

Project number IN14190428 File number

Rural scheme/ Feeder ASSAGY NB40 Voltage 11 KV

Supply from ASSAGY NB40

(scheme name, pole numbers for tee-off)

Supply to NKOSINATHI ENZIMANDE

(Farm name, etc.)

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2. Properties traversed

Farm name PTN OF 5/7315/GU

Registration number and Division Sub-division

Compilation number Line length (m) 843M

Farm name

Registration number and Division Sub-division

Compilation number Line length/Site area (m²)

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3. Brief description of the surrounding area

THE AREA IS VALLEY. IT IS ACCESSABLE FROM THE FARM ROAD

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.**

Physical environment

Water: streams rivers dams wetlands springs floodplains OTHER .....

ent condition: NONE

ntial impact (e.g. threat of pollution): .....

Soil: (sandy) rocky clayey OTHER .....

ent condition: THE AREA IS SANDY

ntial impact (e.g. of erosion) THERES A POSITIVE POTENTIAL FOR SOIL EROSION

Topography mountains ridges hill (valley) ravines dongas OTHER .....

ent condition: THE AREA IS VALLEY

ntial impact (e.g. of erosion) THERE IS A POTENTIAL FOR SOIL EROSION

ments/mitigating measures:
WHEN CONSTRACTING THE LINE WE NEED TO DUG TRENCHES TO SLOW DOWN WATER FLOW TO TRY AND MINIMISE SOIL EROSION

5. Natural environment

5.1 Flora: indigenous protected exotic OTHER .....

Brief description and conservation status (e.g. rare, etc., mention trees/bush/grass) .....
NONE

Potential impact (e.g. permit applications .....

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)
NONE

Potential impact (e.g. threat of electrocution, collision, etc).....

Comments/mitigating measures:

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 ... NONE

ıtial impact e.g. threat of encroachment, etc. .....

.....

/isual ıetics: easily seen hidden partially.....

description THE PROPOSED LINE WILL BE EASILY SEEN

.....

ıtial impact NONE

.....

Natural age: cultural significance archaeological objects monuments palaeontological objects

graves meteorites ruins OTHER.....

: Should any natural heritage resource as listed above, or as defined in the National age Resource Act, No 25 of 1999 be identified, the requirements of Act 25 of 1999 shall be ved by notifying the AMAFA. If **line or access road length exceeds 300m, AMAFA shall otified.**

ıtial impact ~~TRACE~~ THIS LINE EXCEEDS 300m.

.....

ments/mitigating measures AMAFA SHALL BE NOTIFIED!

.....

.....

Economic environment

Land use: crops orchards grazing crop spraying

game farming forestry areas mining OTHER

.....

description THE LAND IS MAINLY USED FOR CATTLE AND GOATS GRAZING AND FOR PLAUING CROPS

Potential impact NONE

7.1.1 Commercial: factories shops OTHER

.....

Brief description NONE

Potential impact .....

.....

.....

7.1.2 Infrastructure: roads railways communication power lines air fields

pipelines sewage OTHER

.....

Brief description: NONE

.....

.....

.....

Potential impact NONE

.....

.....

Comments/mitigating measures:

NONE

.....

.....

.....

.....

at impact will this project have on elements 4 to 7? (Circle appropriate level of act)

Physical

impact (1) Medium impact (2) High impact (4)

Natural

impact (1) Medium impact (2) High impact (4)

Social

impact (1) Medium impact (2) High impact (4)

rall impact:

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

(1)	2	4
Low impact	Medium impact	High impact

e overall impact is:

>2 but < 4, consult Eskom's Environmental and Quality Officer

≥4, refer to Eskom Environmental and Quality Officer

ANSWER THE FOLLOWING IMPORTANT QUESTIONS BY MARKING WITH AN EACH BLOCK WITH AN X

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

[X] YES [ ] NO

2. **Is an environmental assessment (BA or EIA) required in terms of EIA Regulation R543?**

[ ] YES [X] NO

3. **Should a (water licence) permit application be made to Department of Water Affairs (DWA)? (river crossings/close proximity to wetlands)**

[ ] YES [X] NO

4. **Should a (tree licence) permit application be made to Department of Forestry and Fisheries (DAFF) for indigenous trees in a natural forest or a protected tree?**

[ ] YES [X] NO

5. **Should AMAFA be notified (for heritage issues or line length is greater 300m)?**

[X] YES [ ] NO

Environmental Management Plan (EMP)

General conditions

The Eskom project manager or co-ordinator shall be responsible for ensuring that the land owners have been informed before any work is carried out on site. Contractors shall find out if the landowners have been informed before moving onto site.

No fences, gates or locks shall be damaged to obtain access onto a line route. Arrangements shall be made in advance to obtain permission for access.

Use of private roads shall be arranged in advance. Any damage to private roads shall be repaired at the contractor's expense and to the satisfaction of the landowner. This shall be the responsibility of the project manager or co-ordinator.

Gates shall be left as they are found, i.e. closed gates shall be kept closed and open gates shall be left open. Gates to adjacent properties or onto public roads shall be closed at all times. Any Eskom gates installed on the line route shall be kept closed and locked except while stringing is taking place. Open gates shall be guarded to prevent animals straying and unauthorised persons and vehicles entering into adjacent camps or properties.

Permission shall be obtained from landowners before any water is used.

No fires shall be lit on private property. If fires are lit on Eskom's property or in the construction camp, provision shall be made that no accidental fires are started. No firewood shall be collected in the veld.

If activities that can cause a fire are carried out, fire extinguishers shall be available on site and in the construction camp.

No property may be accessed after normal working hours except with the permission of the landowner. Privacy shall be respected at all times.
Eskom, Eskom's contractors and their employees shall at all times be courteous towards landowners, tenants and the local community.

- Eskom, Eskom's contractors and their employees shall not cause damage to property, crops or animals. Activities that may cause conflict with landowners,

tenants, the local work force or the local community shall be avoided. Should conflict arise it shall be immediately reported to the Eskom project manager or co-ordinator.

1.11 Vehicles shall be driven at a moderate speed on private roads and stay within the statutory speed limit on public roads.

1.12 All movement of vehicles shall take place on the established Eskom servitude road or on private roads as agreed in advance. Keep to existing tracks. No movement shall take place through the veld. Special care shall be taken to prevent excess damage during wet weather.

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.

- 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.
- All excavations shall be enclosed to prevent animals or people from accidentally falling into excavations.

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**).

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.

EMP
(continued)

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.	- 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	- 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	- locate access roads along existing traffic routs.
Topsoil – subsoil mixing/soil rutting	- 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 productivity. - removal of spoil and/or bentonite from foundation operations. - Segregation of topsoil and subsoil.
Disturbance to farm operations	- maintain contact with landowner/tenant regarding preferences.
Loss of livestock	- 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.

IAL IMPACTS	
and Dust	- wetting down dry soils. - chemical control of dust. - cleaning roads to remove mud. - temporary planting of grasses.
thetics	- 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.
nvenience	- select route and method of installation to suit landowners' conditions. - select timing of activity.
itage resources	- 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.
rism and recreation resources	- 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.
TER QUALITY	
dimentation of streams due to sion from the right-of way.	- minimise use of slopes adjacent to streams during soils testing, construction and maintenance. - maintain a cover crop. - retain buffers.
eam bank erosion.	- 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.
edance of natural flow eams/others surface waters.	- use and maintenance of appropriate stream crossing device.
nding or channelization of surface ters due to rutting.	- timing activities to stable ground conditions. - use of gravel roads.
ntamination of surface or ground ters through spills or leaks of toxic ostances.	- spill control material and procedures readily available. - site selection where possible.

Soil compaction/topsoil-subsoil mixing.	- 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.	- avoidance of areas with high erosion potential. - timing activities to the most stable ground conditions. - slope stabilisation. - mechanical erosion control. - vegetation erosion control. - Re-compaction of trenches. - avoid trenching parallel to the fall of a slope.
Contamination by petrochemicals.	- spill control material and procedures made readily available. - restoration methods investigated.
FAUNA & FLORA	
Loss of habitat, breeding and/or food source for terrestrial wildlife.	- environmental mapping to identify sensitive areas. - avoidance of areas containing rare/endangered species. - construction and maintenance activities to be timed where possible to avoid peak breeding periods. - the creation of "edge" (may be considered a positive impact.) - promotion of wildlife habitat through vegetation control. - avoid the filling of small wetlands. - use design with low risk to wildlife electrocution or collision - fit bird flight diverters to powerlines in bird migration areas.
Changes in composition of vegetation as a result of disturbance.	- construction timing to minimise soil disturbance. - restoration of soils to a stable condition.
Removal or burial of stream bottom habitat and increased turbidity due to sedimentation.	- minimise erosion from the right-of-way by maintaining a cover crop. - mechanical erosion control. - minimise stream bank erosion by retaining shrubby bank vegetation and selective cutting, pruning of trees near watercourses. - installation of sediment traps when necessary.
Possible loss of wildlife/fish migration/travel routes.	- avoid filling small wetlands servings as staging areas for waterfowl migration. - Installation and maintenance of a proper stream crossing device.

	- time construction activities to avoid disturbance to migrating fish and wildlife or during breeding. - Follow Eskom standards for the application of herbicides near watercourses. - Preserve and/or augment existing natural corridor crossings; investigate tower placement to optimise clearances to preserve existing vegetation.
troduction of exotic plant species sulting from vegetative erosion ntrol.	- use of native species for erosion control.
egetation stress due to nutrient loss a result of soil deterioration.	- erosion control measures.
anges in vegetation due to soil sturbance (topsoil-subsoil mixing).	- time construction/clearing to take advantage of stable soil conditions.