ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT FOR DISTRIBUTION ACTIVITIES

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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

KGOSHI MLMOKOENA

I have seen the completed document and accept the

Assessor/s

Caprian Form completed by

Signature

in consultation with

Signature ML MCKOENA

CAPACITY (e.g. land owner, specialist) SENIOR TRADITIONAL LEADER

14/10/2020 DATE COMPLETED

Instructions

- 1 Fill the report in as neatly and completely as possible
- 2 Where the guestion / statement is not applicable mark N/A
- 3 Indicate sensitive areas on a map and/or spanning plans
- 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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Annex B

	(continuea)
1 Project description	
Project name/Survey Request Project number	ig Ele Ested fican File number
Rural scheme/	
Feeder	Voltage
Supply from FOM/6	. 2
(scheme name, pole numbers for tee-	-off)
Supply to Alexani	1119
(Farm name, etc)	
2 Properties traversed	
Farm name A. le	ægndria
Registration number and Division	
Compilation number	Line length (m) 5550 m
Farm name	
Registration number and Division	Sub-division
Compilation number	Line length/Site area (m²)
3 Brief description of the sur	rounding area rounding area rounding area greq is near colled Alexandria and le is near bo the
the Toff pa	le is next be the
Could the proposed project have an	impact on or be constrained by any of the following environmental

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 Bridge
present condition There is o small bridge where the
Potential impact (e.g. threat of pollution) There is no impact There is no impact
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
4.2 Soil· sandy rocky clayey OTHER
Present condition The Soil is sandy and covered with grass in some other areas Potential impact (e.g. of erosion) No impact 4.3 Topography mountains ridges hills valleys ravines dongas OTHER.
Present condition Ther gream is f/96
Potential impact (e.g. of erosion) No impact
Comments/mitigating measures There is no use for 4x4 a small car can obrive there

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			Annex B (continued)			
5 Natural env	ironment					
5.1 Flora:	Indigenous	protec		exotic	OTH	
Brief description a JS NO Potential impact (FC 9 M1 FC	e g permit appli	status (e.g. ra which cations	ire, etc , ment h n.e O. &r	ion trees/bu この ん ヒモ	sh/grass) / be pe	There cub
5.2 Fauna:	mamma	als	birds		OTHER	
Brief description a (e.g. rare, protector			ants, eagles, v	/ultures, etc	., mention mi	gratory paths) (e qreq
Potential impact (e.g threat of ele	ctrocution, coll	, etc)		******	
Comments/mitiga	ined		bj g.q.4	bing	me951	measures
O Jociai Cilvii	Omnem					
6.1 Restricted areas	nature/game reserves	hıkıng trails	tourism ro	outes	parks	recreational areas
Residential- areas	green belts	sacred/holy grounds	OTHER			
Brief description	No	PAN	45	<i>j</i> 'n	6he	grea.

9rc.9...

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Potential impact e.g. t	threat of encroach	ment, etc 66	She sur	rounding	€.
6.2 Visual aesthetic	s easily seen	hıdden		partially	
Brief description /	The B	Treg is	nesch	6ho	•
mqin	rood	• , , , , , , , , ,	, ,,,		
****	•			,	
Potential impact	No.	impac6			
	***	•		(** * * **)	
6.3 Natural heritage	cultural significance	archaeological objects	monuments	palaeontological objects	
	graves	meteorites	ruins	OTHER	
	of 1999 be identif	ied, the requirements	of Act 25 of 1999	ned in the National Heritage 3 shall be followed by notifying notified	
Comments/mitigating					
is je	guire d	9 m/6/8	396/ngr	icq supes	
7 Economic env	ironment				
71 Land use	crops	orchards	grazıng	crop spraying	'n
!	game farming	forestry areas	mining	OTHER ///	7
Brief description	There	e is v	10 fgrr	ning in the	

*** ** *

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	Annex B (continued)	
Potential impact	impac6	
7.1.1 Commercial: factories	shops	OTHER
Brief description There Potential impact, No in Environmen6	one shops in 1pacb 60 bhe	the oneo
pipelines		
Brief description There	is an existing	ovehead power
Potential impact		
Comments/mitigating measures:	No mibigatin	g measures

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		nex B ntinued)
What impact wi	If this project have on elements 4 to	7?
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)
above three spl	heres (physical, natural and social) n	mpact of the project. The impacts as assessed in the eed to be considered to determine the overall impact
(1	No impact Medium impact	High impact
	ımpact ıs between 2 and 4, coi Senior Superintendent	ntact the Environmental Management Officer or the
Alternatives		
Have alternative	e routes been discussed with the rela	evant land owner/s or users?
Yes		
Detailed study	,	
Is an <i>environme</i>	ental assessment required in terms o	of Regulation R543?
Yes No	<u></u>	
Should a permi	t application be made to DWA?	
Yes		
Should the SAF	HRA be notified?	
Yes		

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Annex C - Environmental Management Plan

(Normative)

1 General conditions

- 1.1 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.
- 1.2 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
- 1.3 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.
- 1.5 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.
- 1.7 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
- 1.9 Eskom, Eskom's contractors and their employees shall at all times be courteous towards landowners, tenants and the local community.
- 1.10 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-ordiator
- 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.

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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

· ·	issues identified trees etc)	during the	scoping as	s needing	attention	ıе	erosion	berms,	bird	flappers,
•••	1 10	•		***		• • • •	•			
	***				•			***		

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 pEAuctivity. 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
SOCIAL IMPACTS	
Mud and Dust	 wetting down dry soils chemical control of dust cleaning roads to remove mud temporary planting of grasses

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Annex C (continued)

	(continued)
Aesthetics	 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	- select route and method of installation to suit
	landowners' conditions.
	- select timing of activity
Heritage resources	- avoidance/isolation
ŭ	- 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	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	- Scriedaling to avoid peak ase periods
Sedimentation of streams due to	- minimise use of slopes adjacent to streams during soils
erosion from the right-of way	testing, construction and maintenance.
crosion from the figures way	- maintain a cover crop
	- retain buffers
Stream bank erosion	- mechanical erosion control
OWOGAA BAARA B	- 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	device.
Ponding or channelization of surface	- timing activities to stable ground conditions
waters due to rutting	- use of gravel roads
Contamination of surface or ground	- spill control material and procedures readily available.
waters through spills or leaks of toxic	
substances	One delication whole possible
Soil compaction/topsoil-subsoil mixing	L
Tour Company of Control Highlig	- avoidance of rutting by vehicles where possible
	a retained of rating by remotes this operation
	- construction timing
	- construction timing - use of gravel roads
	 construction timing use of gravel roads use of vehicles with low bearing pressures
Wind/water erosion	 construction timing use of gravel roads use of vehicles with low bearing pressures stop activities when ground conditions are poor
Wind/water erosion	 construction timing use of gravel roads use of vehicles with low bearing pressures stop activities when ground conditions are poor avoidance of areas with high erosion potential
Wind/water erosion	 construction timing use of gravel roads use of vehicles with low bearing pressures stop activities when ground conditions are poor avoidance of areas with high erosion potential timing activities to the most stable ground conditions
Wind/water erosion	- construction timing - use of gravel roads - use of vehicles with low bearing pressures - stop activities when ground conditions are poor - avoidance of areas with high erosion potential - timing activities to the most stable ground conditions
Wind/water erosion	 construction timing use of gravel roads use of vehicles with low bearing pressures stop activities when ground conditions are poor avoidance of areas with high erosion potential timing activities to the most stable ground conditions slope stabilisation
Wind/water erosion	 construction timing use of gravel roads use of vehicles with low bearing pressures stop activities when ground conditions are poor avoidance of areas with high erosion potential timing activities to the most stable ground conditions slope stabilisation mechanical erosion control.

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Contamination by petrochemicals	spill control material and procedures made readily available restoration methods investigated
	- 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 divertors 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	- minimise erosion from the right-of-way by
and increased turbidity due to sedimentation	maintaining a cover crop
	- mechanical erosion control
	mınımıse 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
Toutes	- 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
IntEAuction of exotic plant species resulting	- use of native species for erosion control.
from vegetative erosion control	
Vegetation stress due to nutrient loss as a result of soil deterioration	- erosion control measures
Changes in vegetation due to soil	- time construction/clearing to take advantage of
disturbance (topsoil-subsoil mixing)	stable soil conditions