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Mookodi Integration Project- Construction 132kV distribution power lines and substations in the Vryburg and Stella areas, North West Province


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Draft Environmental Management Plan

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Expertise of the Author and Reviewer of this Draft Environmental Management Plan are included in Appendix 1 of the draft Environmental Impact Report.

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DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PLAN

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Glossary of terms:

Construction Phase: The activities pertaining to the preparation for and the physical construction of the proposed development.

Contractor: Persons/organisations contracted by Eskom Distribution to carry out parts of the work for the proposed development.

Decommissioning: Means to take out of active service permanently or dismantle partly or wholly, or closure of a facility to the extent that it cannot be readily re-commissioned.

Engineer (E) / Project Manager (PM): Person/organisation appointed by the Contractor to oversee the work of all consultants, sub-developers, contractors, residents and visitors.

Environment: NEMA defines "environment" as "the surroundings within which humans exist and that are made up of the land, water and atmosphere of the earth; micro-organisms, plant and animal life; any interrelationships among and between them and the physical, chemical aesthetic and cultural properties and conditions that influence human health and well-being".

Environmental Control Officer (ECO): Person/organisation appointed by the Contractor who will provide direction to the Project Manager concerning the activities within the Construction Zone, and who will be responsible for conducting the environmental audit of the project during the construction phase of the project according to the provisions of the Environmental Management Plan.

Environmental Management Programme (EMPr): The EMPr is a detailed plan for the implementation of the mitigation measures to minimise negative environmental impacts during the life-cycle of a project. The EMPr contributes to the preparation of the contract documentation by developing clauses to which the contractor must adhere for the protection of the environment. The EMPr specifies how the construction of the project is to be carried out and includes the actions required for the Post-Construction Phase to ensure that all the environmental impacts are managed for the duration of the project's life-cycle.

Operational Phase (Post Construction): The period following the Construction Phase, during which the proposed development will be operational.

Pre-Construction Phase: The period prior to commencement of the Construction Phase, during which various activities associated with the preparation for the Construction Phase will be undertaken.

Rehabilitation: Rehabilitation is defined as the return of a disturbed area to a state which approximates the state (where possible) which it was in before disruption. Rehabilitation for the purposes of this specification is aimed at post-reinstatement re-vegetation of a disturbed area and the insurance of a stable land surface. Re-vegetation should aim to accelerate the natural succession processes so that the plant community develops in the desired way, i.e. promote rapid vegetation establishment.

Site Manager: The person, representing the Contractor, responsible for all the Contractor's activities on the site including supervision of the construction staff and activities associated with the Construction Phase. The Site Manager will liaise with the Project Manager in order to ensure that the project is conducted in accordance with the Environmental Management Programme.

Abbreviations:

BA	Basic Assessment
C	Contractor
EA	Environmental Authorisation
ECO	Environmental Control Officer
ELO	Environmental Liaison Officer
EMPr	Environmental Management Programme
EA	Environmental Authorisation
I&APs	Interested and Affected Parties
kV	Kilovolt
MC	Main Contractor
SO	Safety Officer
PM	Project Manager
MSDS	Material Safety Data Sheets
SAHRA	South African Heritage Resource Agency

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DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PLAN

1 INTRODUCTION

SiVEST have been appointed by Eskom Distribution Ltd to undertake an Environmental Impact Assessment for the proposed Mookodi Integration Project. This project includes the construction of two (2) substations and five (5) separate 132 KV power lines, with a total length of approximately 110km. The primary power line runs from the proposed Bophirima Substation to Kalplats Substation in the North West Province and is approximately 89 km. The Kalplats-Edwards Dam Ring Extension will consist of an additional ±35km 132kV power line, to be stepped down to 88kV at Edwards Dam existing Distribution Substation.

This draft EMP has been compiled in line with the recommendations from the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) being undertaken for the proposed project, as well as from issues identified by SiVEST Environmental Division. More detail will be provided by the contractors and engineers once the detailed design has been completed.

1.1 Overview of the proposed project

1.1.1 Project components

The proposed project consists of a number of components which are listed below:

Substations:

- the proposed Bophirima 132/88kV Distribution Substation; and
- the proposed Kalplats 132kV Distribution Substation.

132kV power lines:

- the proposed Bophirima Substation to Kalplats Substation 132kV servitude power line (~89km);
- the proposed Kalplats Substation to the existing Edwards Dam Substation 132kV servitude power line to be stepped down to 88kV at the Edwards Dam substation (~35km);
- the proposed Bophirima Substation to existing Vryburg Municipal Substation 132kV servitude power line (~7km);
- the proposed Bophirima Substation to existing Woodhouse 132kV servitude power line (~0.1km – temporary line until the decommissioning of Woodhouse Substation); and
- the proposed Bophirima Substation to Mookodi Transmission Substation 132kV servitude power line (~14km)+.

* It should be noted that the Mookodi Transmission Substation does not form part of the scope of this project, as environmental authorisation for the substation has been obtained as part of a separate EIA process. However, a single alignment for the Mookodi Transmission Substation site to the proposed Bophirima Substation Alternatives is included as part of the component of this proposed project.

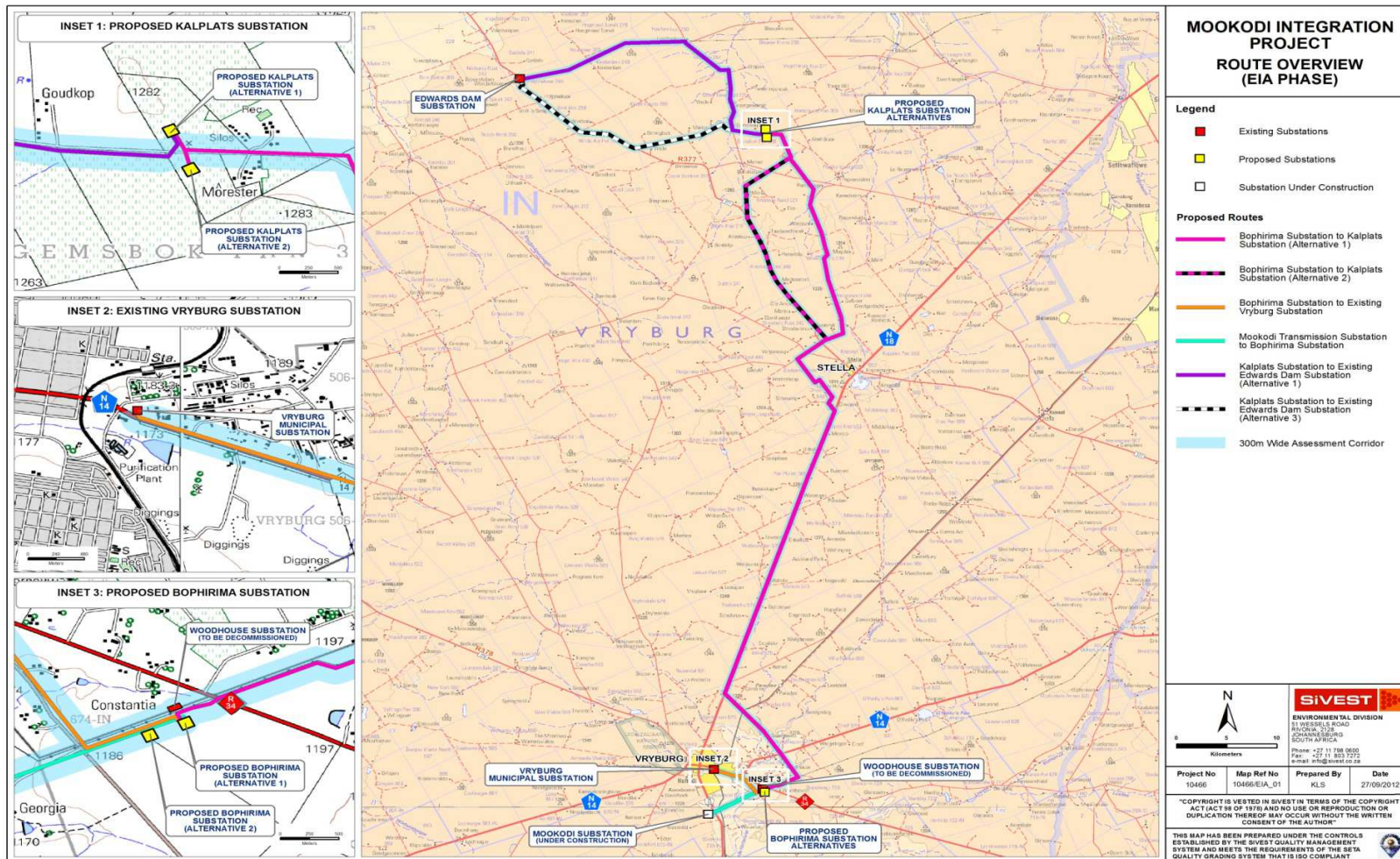


Figure 1: Map of study area showing proposed power line alignments and proposed substation locations

1.1.2 Substations

The proposed substations will occupy an approximate area of 100m X 100m (~10,000m² or 1ha). The substations will consist of a number of different components, including feeder bays, transformers, a central control room, lightning conductor mast (14m-high) and a bunded oil drainage area (into which transformer oil / liquids would drain in the event of a spillage). The substation would be enclosed by two levels of fencing to secure the area. The substations will also be lit at night (by a number of 400 Watt floodlights) for security and emergency operational maintenance reasons. A number of power lines will typically enter / leave the substation.

1.1.3 Tower Types and Servitudes

It is proposed that both monopole structures (Figure 3) and lattice structures (Figure 4) will be used where appropriate. Single-tern conductor power lines are proposed. Monopole and lattice tower types that are bird-friendly will be used for the proposed power lines. The monopole tower type is approximately 25m in height. The footprint will be unique for each tower based on the ground conditions such as slope etc. A diagram of the proposed tower types are indicated below. Strain towers will also be used (A strain tower is a larger tower utilised in bends and where reinforcement is required with regards to tower stability).

In most cases the land beneath the overhead lines can be used, as normal, by the landowners. Eskom, however, require that no dwellings or vegetation/crops higher than 4m be established within the servitude.

The minimum servitude width for each line will be 31m.

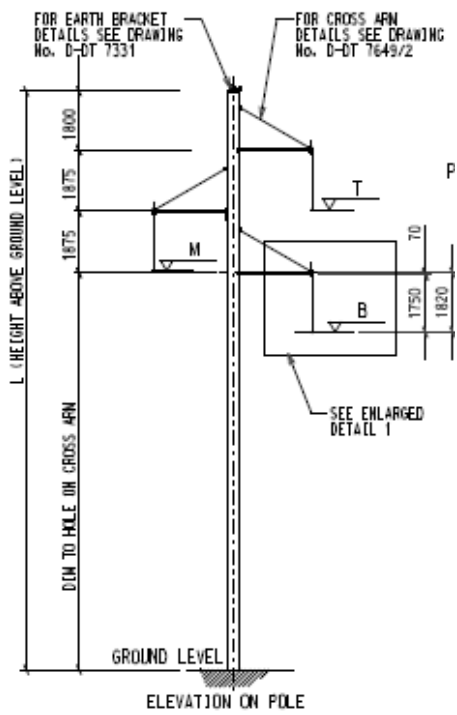


Figure 2: Proposed Monopole Structures

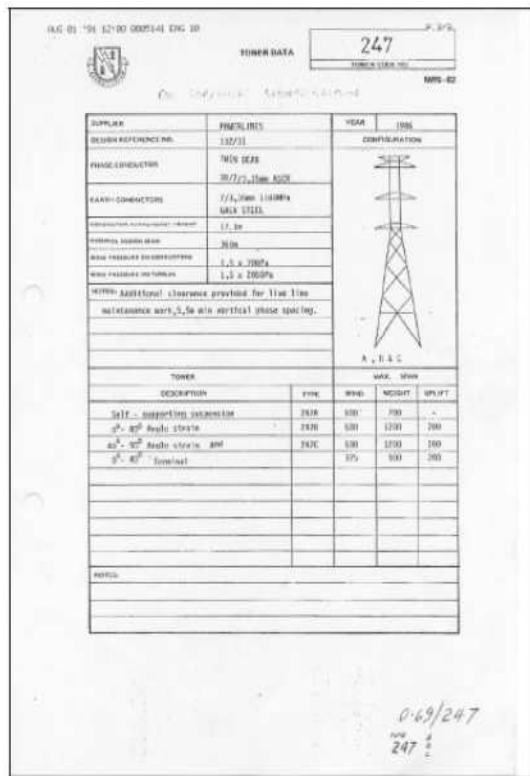


Figure 3: Proposed Lattice Structures

1.1.4 Assessment Corridor

A 300m-wide corridor is currently being investigated to allow some flexibility during construction, and to take any site-specific environmental sensitivities into account. The corridor will allow for numerous route alternatives within its width to potentially be selected, and thus forms part of the location alternative assessment. The 31m servitude will be placed within this corridor, unless the EIA studies identify the need to re-route the proposed alignment to avoid sensitive environmental or no-go areas.

1.2 Project Responsibilities

Several professionals will form part of the construction team. The most important from an environmental perspective are the Project Manager, the Environmental Control Officer (ECO) and the contractor.

The Project Manager is responsible for the implementation of the EMPr on the site during the pre-construction and construction phases of the project.

The ECO is responsible for monitoring the implementation of the EMPr during the design, pre-construction and construction phases of the project.

The contractor is responsible for abiding by the mitigation measures of the EMPr which are implemented by the Project Manager during the construction phase.

The contractor is responsible for the implementation of the EMPr during the operational and decommissioning phases of the project. It is unlikely that the proposed substation expansion and power line will be decommissioned.

1.2.1 Project manager

The Project Manager is responsible for overall management of project and EMPr implementation. The following tasks will fall within his / her responsibilities:

- Be aware of the findings and conclusions of the Basic Assessment and the conditions stated within the environmental authorisation (EA).
- Be familiar with the recommendations and mitigation measures of this EMPr, and implement these measures.
- Monitor site activities on a daily basis for compliance.
- Conduct internal audits of the construction site against the EMPr.
- Confine the construction site to the demarcated area.
- Rectify transgressions through the implementation of corrective action.

1.2.2 Environmental Control Officer

The Environmental Control Officer is responsible for the implementation of the EMPr during the construction phase and liaison between the Contractor and the Landowners. The ECO will liaise and report to the Contractor, landowners and authorities. The following tasks will fall within his / her responsibilities:

- Be aware of the findings and conclusions of the Basic Assessment and the conditions stated within the environmental authorisation.
- Be familiar with the recommendations and mitigation measures of this EMPr.
- Conduct monthly audits of the construction site according to the EMPr and EA.
- Educate the construction team about the management measures of the EMPr and EA.

- Regular liaison with the construction team and the project leader.
- Recommend corrective action for any environmental non-compliance incidents on the construction site.
- Compile a regular report highlighting any non-compliance issues as well as good compliance with the EMPr.
- All negotiations for any reason shall be between the ECO, the affected parties, and the Contractor. No verbal agreements shall be made. All agreements shall be recorded in writing and all parties shall co-sign the documentation.
- The affected parties shall always be kept informed about any changes to the construction programme should they be involved. If the ECO is not on site the Contractor should keep the affected parties informed. The contact numbers of the Contractor and the ECO shall be made available to the affected parties. This will ensure open channels of communication and prompt response to queries and claims.

1.2.3 Contractor

The contractor is responsible for the implementation and compliance with recommendations and conditions of the EMPr.

- Ensure compliance with the EMPr at all times during construction
- Maintain an environmental register which keeps a record of all incidents which occur on the site during construction. These incidents include:
 - Public involvement / complaints
 - Health and safety incidents
 - Hazardous materials stored on site
 - Non compliance incidents

The Contractor shall under no circumstances interfere with the property of landowners or nearby communities.

1.2.4 Proponent

Eskom Holdings SOC Limited, is the Proponent and will assume ultimate responsibility for the project and all activities related to the construction process i.e. non compliance, penalties etc.

1.2.5 The Environmental Liaison Officer (ELO)

The ELO will be appointed by the Contractor to implement the EMPr and monitor activities on site on a daily basis. The ELO will be the ECO's representative on the site and will report back on all audit trips. The ELO must report any major incidents immediately to the ECO.

Table 1: Responsibilities

Function	Responsibility
Project Manager (PM) Eskom	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Overall management of project and EMPr implementation
Senior Site Supervisor/ Contract Manager (CM) Eskom	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Oversee site works, liaison with Contractor (ELO), PM and ECO
Environmental Control Officer (ECO) – Appointed by Eskom (independent)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Implementation of EMPr, and monitoring of compliance with the requirements of the CEMP. ▪ Liaison between Eskom, Contractor and Landowners, including negotiation of access plan. ▪ Maintains close communication with the ELO, and oversees the ELO's environmental control, remediation and rehabilitation actions (including checking that the complaints register and register of environmental incidents are being maintained by the ELO). ▪ Environmental awareness training of the contractor and select main construction staff ▪ Settlement of damage claims and completion of Damage Release Forms ▪ Negotiating and acquiring release forms from affected landowners at the end of the construction period.
Contractor (MC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Ensures the implementation and compliance with recommendations and conditions of the EMPr as well as the EA; Appoints dedicated person (ELO) to work with ECO
Contractor-appointed Environmental Liaison Officer (ELO)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Monitoring of compliance with EMPr, environmental control of site actions, adjusting of environmental quality of works performed by construction staff, remediation and rehabilitation work. ▪ Reports back to the ECO through compilation of regular site inspection reports. ▪ Ensures compliance of construction activities with relevant environmental legislation. ▪ Maintains the complaints register that is kept on-site. ▪ Keeps record of all environmental incidents and ensures that corrective action is taken.

Function	Responsibility
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Compiles method statements from the project-specific EMPr. ▪ Environmental awareness training of all staff. ▪ Day-to-day management of landowner requirements and landowner liaison; ensures all landowner special conditions are met.
Environmental Advisor (Eskom)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Environmental advice and internal auditing

- The ELO will be the responsible party for all compliance of this EMPr during the construction phase.
- The monitoring party will be the ECO.
- Method of record keeping will be monthly audits.
- Audit Technique will be the review of records that will be kept on site by the ELO and/ or site inspections.
- Eskom will bear ultimate responsibility.

Table 2: Environmental Management Responsibilities

ITEM	PROJECT COMPONENT AND ACTIVITY	RESPONSIBLE PARTY	MONITORING PARTY	AUDIT TECHNIQUE
1.1	PRE-CONSTRUCTION (SITE ESTABLISHMENT)			
1.1.1	Site preparation	MC, ELO	ECO	SITE VISIT
1.1.2	Consultation	MC, ELO	ELO,ECO	SITE VISIT
1.2	CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES			
1.2.1	Site Clearing	MC	ELO,ECO	SITE VISIT
1.2.2	Construction traffic and access	MC, ELO	ECO	SITE VISIT
1.2.3	Construction Camp	MC, ELO	ECO	SITE VISIT
1.2.4	Environmental Education and Training	MC, ELO,ECO	ECO	SITE VISIT
1.2.5	Soils and Geology	MC, ELO	ECO	SITE VISIT
1.2.6	Erosion Control	ELO	ECO	SITE VISIT
1.2.7	Water Use and Quality	ELO	ECO	SITE VISIT
1.2.8	Surface Water and Groundwater	ELO	ECO	RECORDS REVIEW
1.2.9	Waste Management	ELO	ECO	SITE VISIT
1.2.10	Flora	ELO	ECO, Ecologist (When necessary)	SITE VISIT
1.2.11	Fauna	ELO	ECO, Ecologist (When necessary)	RECORDS REVIEW, SITE VISIT
3.1.12	Air Pollution	ELO	ECO	RECORDS REVIEW, SITE VISIT

ITEM	PROJECT COMPONENT AND ACTIVITY	RESPONSIBLE PARTY	MONITORING PARTY	AUDIT TECHNIQUE
3.1.13	Noise and Vibrations	ELO	ECO	RECORDS REVIEW, SITE VISIT
3.1.14	Energy use	ELO	ECO	RECORDS REVIEW, SITE VISIT
3.1.15	Agricultural Potential	ELO	ECO	RECORDS REVIEW, SITE VISIT
3.1.16	Employment	ESKOM, MC	ECO	RECORDS REVIEW, SITE VISIT
3.1.17	Occupational Health and Safety	MC, ELO	ECO, Safety Officer	SITE VISIT
3.1.18	Security	MC, ELO	ECO	SITE VISIT
3.1.19	Socio-economic Environment	MC, ELO	ECO	RECORDS REVIEW, SITE VISIT
3.1.20	Community Engagement	ELO	ECO	SITE VISIT
3.1.21	Visual Impact	ELO	ECO	SITE VISIT
4.1	OPERATION ACTIVITIES			
4.1.1	Construction Site Decommissioning	ESKOM		RECORDS REVIEW
4.1.2	Operation and Maintenance			RECORDS REVIEW
4.1.3	Surface and Groundwater	ESKOM		RECORDS REVIEW
4.1.4	Air Quality	ESKOM		RECORDS REVIEW
4.1.5	Noise	ESKOM		
4.1.6	Pollution Control	ESKOM		
4.1.7	Biodiversity	ESKOM, ELO		

ITEM	PROJECT COMPONENT AND ACTIVITY	RESPONSIBLE PARTY	MONITORING PARTY	AUDIT TECHNIQUE
4.1.8	Waste Management	ELO		
4.1.9	Health and Safety	ELO, SO		
4.1.10	Visual Impact	ELO		
5.1	DECOMMISSIONING ACTIVITIES			
5.1.1	Ongoing Stakeholder involvement	ELO		SITE VISIT
5.1.2	Community health and safety	ELO		
5.1.3	Waste management	ELO		
5.1.4	Surface and groundwater	ELO		
5.1.5	Biodiversity	ELO		

1.2.6 Environmental Audits

Table 3 below provides an outline of the generic process involved in the auditing process. It briefly describes the activities of the process initially beginning with defining the objectives and scope of the auditing process as well as the responsibilities of the various parties. The procedure for the auditing process is explained through to the production of audit findings and the compliance (or non-compliance) of the audit findings.

Table 3: Example of Procedure for Conducting Audits

Objective	To ensure that formal audits of the EMP are scheduled and performed so as to verify compliance with the requirements of the EMP.
Scope	This procedure describes the sequence of events required to perform a compliance audit and the verification of implemented corrective action
Responsibilities	The ECO or a person authorised and appointed by him, is responsible for the maintenance of the Environmental Audit System

	<p>The ECO is responsible for the scheduling and execution of the audit, as well as the verification of the implementation of corrective action. At his/her discretion, this authority may be delegated to responsible company personnel or to an independent Environmental Auditing Authority to perform the audit on his/her behalf.</p> <p>Auditors shall have no direct responsibility in the area/system being audited. They will be trained in techniques for auditing environmental systems.</p> <p>The head of department (HOD)/supervisor for an area/system to be audited (or a responsible person nominated by him/her) will assist the audit team in the execution of the audit. The HOD will also be responsible for timely corrective actions based on the findings of the audit.</p>
<p>Procedure</p>	
<p>Planning the audit</p>	<p>The ECO or his authorised delegate, shall plan the audit of a particular environmental area or system as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ He shall inform, in writing, the division to be audited of the intention to conduct an audit at least two weeks prior to the audit. This notification should include the audit objective, scope and duration and any assistance required from the division. ▪ On completion of the audit, an audit findings sheet shall be prepared and submitted to company senior management as well as to the Department/section, which was audited. ▪ Corrective actions shall be implemented, within eight weeks after

	the audit, where possible.
Audit External Schedule	The external environmental audits will be scheduled annually.
Audit Check List	Auditing will be performed by collecting evidence for verification through interviews, relevant documentation and observation of activities and conditions. Instances of non-conformity to EMP criteria should be recorded. An environmental audit checklist can be used as a guide to address all relevant issues.
Audit Compliance	See below.
Audit Findings and Reporting of non-compliances	<p>The audit team shall review all evidence of their audit findings to decide on non-compliance. Audit findings of non-compliance must be documented and supported by evidence in the Audit Findings Report.</p> <p>The non-compliance findings will be communicated to the Project Manager and his representatives during an audit feedback meeting.</p> <p>The person responsible for corrective action, will sign the audit findings report sheet to indicate acceptance and commitment to the required corrective action</p>

The Independent auditor will:

- Conduct audits
- Submit audit reports to ECO and relevant authority
- Engage specialist sub consultants when required.

1.3 Layout of Environmental Management Programme

1.3.1 Introduction

This EMPr addresses both generic issues as well as specific issues. The generic and specific issues in the EMPrs are separated into different phases. Each phase has specific issues unique to that period of the development and operation of the power lines, substations and associated infrastructure. The impact is identified and given a brief description. The phases of the development are then identified as below:

- Pre-construction (planning and design, site preparation and establishment)
- Construction (including associated rehabilitation of affected environment)
- Operation Phase
- Decommissioning of substations

This EMPr seeks to manage and keep to a minimum the negative impacts of a development and at the same time, enhance the positive and beneficial impacts.

The EMPr specifies mitigation measures for the following environmental aspects:

1.3.2 Pre-construction (Site establishment)

- Planning and design
- Site preparation
- Consultation
- Site clearing

1.3.3 Construction

- Construction Camp
- Construction Traffic and Access
- Environmental Education and Training
- Soils and Geology
- Erosion Control
- Water Use and Quality
- Surface and Groundwater
- Waste Management
- Flora
- Fauna
- Air Pollution
- Noise and Vibrations
- Energy use
- Climate Change

- Agricultural Potential
- Employment
- Occupational Health and Safety
- Security
- Social Environment
- Community Engagement
- Visual Impact
- Cultural and Heritage Artefacts

1.3.4 Operation

- Construction Site Decommissioning
- Operation and Maintenance
- Surface and Groundwater
- Air Quality
- Noise
- Biodiversity
- Waste Management
- Health and Safety
- Visual Impact

1.3.5 Decommissioning Phase

- Ongoing Stakeholder involvement
- Community health and safety
- Waste Management
- Surface and Groundwater
- Biodiversity

1.4 Objectives of an EMPr

The objectives of this EMPr are to:

- Identify a range of mitigation measures which could reduce and mitigate the potential impacts to minimal or insignificant levels
- To identify measures that could optimize beneficial impacts
- To create management structures that address the concerns and complaints of I&APs with regards to the development

- To establish a method of monitoring and auditing environmental management practices during all phases of development
- Ensure that the construction and operational phases of the project continues within the principles of Integrated Environmental Management and Environmental Management System (EMS) ISO 14001 Principles
- Detail specific actions deemed necessary to assist in mitigating the environmental impact of the project.
- Ensure that the safety recommendations are complied with.
- Propose mechanisms for monitoring compliance with the EMPr and reporting thereon.
- Specify time periods within which the measures contemplated in the environmental management plan must be implemented, where appropriate.

The EMPr Seeks to highlight the following:

- Avoiding impacts by not performing certain actions
- Minimising impacts by limiting aspects of an action
- Rectifying impacts through rehabilitation, restoration, etc of the affected environment
- Compensating for impacts by providing substitute resources or environments
- Minimising impacts by optimising processes, structural elements and other design features
- Provide ongoing monitoring and management of environmental impacts of a development and documenting of any digressions /good performances

The EMPr is a legally binding document that all parties involved in the project must be made aware of.

1.4.1 Environmental monitoring

A monitoring programme will be implemented for the duration of the construction phase of the project. This programme will include:

- Monthly audits will be conducted by the Environmental Control Officer, which are according to the EMPr and ROD's conditions. These audits can be conducted randomly and do not require prior arrangement with the project manager.
- Compilation of an audit report with a rating of the compliance with the EMPr. This report will be submitted to the relevant authorities.

The ECO shall keep a photographic record of any damage to areas outside the demarcated site area. The date, time of damage, type of damage and reason for the damage shall be recorded in full to ensure the responsible party is held liable. All claims for compensation emanating from damage should be directed to the ECO for appraisal. A register shall be kept of all complaints

from the landowner or community (Annexure A). All complaints / claims shall be handled immediately to ensure timeous rectification / payment by the responsible party.

A copy of the EMPr must be kept on site during the construction phase. The EMPr will be made binding on all contractors operating on the site and must be included within the Contractual Clauses. Those responsible for environmental damage must pay the repair costs both to the environment and human health and the preventative measures to reduce or prevent further pollution and/or environmental damage (the polluter pays principle).

1.5 Compliance with the EMPr

The Contractor is deemed not to have complied with the EMPr if:

- Within the boundaries of the site, site extensions and access roads there is evidence of contravention of clauses;
- If environmental damage ensues due to negligence;
- The contractor fails to comply with corrective or other instructions issued by the ECO or Authorities within a specified time,
- The Contractor fails to respond adequately to complaints from the public.

Eskom is deemed not to have complied with the EMPr if:

- Within the boundaries of the site there is evidence of contravention of clauses;
- If environmental damage ensues due to negligence;
- They fail to respond adequately to complaints from the public.

1.5.1 Method Statements

It is Eskom standard practice that method statements for various construction-related activities be produced by the contractor's Environmental Liaison Officer (ELO). These method statements will outline in detail how various activities should be undertaken so as not to cause any environmental damage / impacts. It is very important that these method statements be signed off by the ECO. Any changes to the method statements that are made during the construction period must be approved by the ECO. Method statements must be kept on site as part of the official environmental documentation.

1.5.2 Penalties for non-compliance

Application of a penalty clause to the contractor will apply for incidents of non-compliance. The penalty imposed will be per incident and will be deducted from the contractor's monthly payment certificate. Unless stated otherwise in the project specification, the penalties imposed per incident or violation will be pre-determined and agreed upon between the Contractor and the ECO. These will vary in amount based upon the severity and/or regularity of the incidence occurring.

The ECO in consultation and with the approval of the Senior Site Supervisor shall issue spot fines if the Contractor infringes specifications of the EMPr and EA. The Contractor shall be advised in writing of the nature of the infringement and the amount of the spot fine. The Contractor shall be liable for the fine and it is his responsibility to recover the fine from the relevant employee. The Contractor (through the Environmental Officer) shall also take the necessary steps (e.g. training) to prevent a recurrence of the infringement. The Contractor is also advised that the imposition of spot fines does not replace any legal proceedings the authorities, landowners and/or members of the public may institute against the Contractor. Spot fines for minor offences shall be between R500.00 and R5 000.00, depending upon the severity of the infringement. The decision on how much to impose will be made by the ECO and will be final. In addition to the spot fine, the Contractor shall be required to make good any damage caused as a result of the infringement at his own expense. A preliminary list of infringements for which spot fines will be imposed is as follows:

- Using areas outside the working areas without permission/accessing "no-go areas";
- Clearing and/or leveling area outside of the working areas;
- Littering of the site and surrounds;
- Burying/burning waste on site and surrounds;
- The undertaking of informal ablutions
- Making fires on site;
- Spillage onto the ground or water bodies of oil, diesel, or any other potential pollutants;
- Picking/damaging plant material, especially that from the residual areas of natural bush on the site;
- Damaging/killing wild or domestic animals/birds;
- Discharging effluent and/or stormwater onto the ground or into surface water;
- Repeated contravention of the specification or failure to comply with instruction

In this context the ECO shall retain records of all fines issued. Monies for the spot fines will be deducted from the Contractors monthly certificate.

The Senior Site Supervisor, on recommendation from the ECO, may also order the Contractor to suspend part or all the works if the Contractor repeatedly causes damage to the environment by not adhering to the EMPr (i.e. more than 3 cases of infringements). The suspension will be

enforced until such time as the offending actions, procedure or equipment is corrected. No extension of time will be granted for such delays and all costs will be borne by the Contractor.

1.5.3 *Training and awareness*

- Training of construction workers

The Construction Workers must receive basic training in environmental awareness, including the storage and handling of hazardous substances, minimisation of disturbance to sensitive areas, management of waste, and prevention of water pollution. They must be informed of how to recognise historical / archaeological artefacts that may be uncovered. They must also be appraised of the EMPr's requirements.

- Contractor performance

The Contractor must ensure that the conditions of the EMPr are adhered to. Should the Contractor require clarity on any aspect of the EMPr the Contractor must contact the Environmental Control Officer for advice.

1.6 **Applicable Legislation, Development Strategies and Guidelines**

The following legislation, development strategies and guidelines apply:

- Constitution of South Africa (Act No. 108 of 1996)
- National Environmental Management Act (Act No 107 of 1998) – NEMA
- Environment Conservation Act (Act No 73 of 1989)
- National Heritage Resources Act (Act No 25 of 1999)
- National Water Act (Act No 36 of 1998)
- Hazardous Substances Act (Act No. 15 of 1973)
- Protected species – provincial legislation
- National Forests Act (Act No 84 of 1998)
- Conservation of Agricultural Resources Act (Act No 43 of 1983)
- National Environmental Management: Biodiversity Act (Act No. 10 of 2004)
- National Veld and Forest Fire Act (Act No 101 of 1998)
- Occupational Health and Safety Act (Act No 85 of 1993)
- National Environmental Management: Air Quality Act (Act No. 39 of 2004)
- Atmospheric Pollution Prevention Act (Act No. 45 of 1965)
- National Road Traffic Act, 1996 (Act No. 93 of 1996)
- EIA Regulations 2010, Government Notice (GN) No. R543 - 546

- Mogale City Integrated Development Plan (IDP)
- Randfontein Local Municipality Draft IDP
- Westonaria Local Municipality IDP (3rd Draft)
- West Rand District Municipality IDP
- Appropriate Development of Infrastructure on Dolomite: Manual for Consultants
- A Guideline for the Assessment, Planning and Management of Groundwater Resources within Dolomitic Areas in South Africa
- Integrated strategic Electricity planning (ISEP) 2005

2 MITIGATION GUIDELINES

2.1 Introduction

Mitigation guidelines are addressed through five phases namely Pre-construction (planning and design, site preparation and establishment) Phase; Construction Phase (and associated rehabilitation of affected environment); Operational Phase (Post-Construction) as well as Decommissioning Phase. Each phase has specific issues unique to that period of the development and operation of the proposed infrastructure. The impact is identified and given a brief description. The four phases of the development are then identified as below:

- Pre construction
- Construction
- Post Construction
- Decommissioning

2.2 Pre Construction Phase

2.2.1 Site preparation

Table 4: Site preparation

IMPACT	SITE PREPARATION This section deals with the preparation of the site and actions that need to be implemented before construction commences	RESPONSIBILITY
PHASE	SITE ESTABLISHMENT	MC, ELO, ECO
ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PROGRAMME		
MITIGATION / METHOD STATEMENT	Route planning and design <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A walk down must be conducted by a wetland specialist to ensure that all towers are suitably located in terms of wetlands and rivers. 2. Walk downs by the faunal, floral and avifaunal, specialists should be undertaken, and be used to inform the final tower locations prior to the finalisation of tower positions. The avifaunal walk down should identify the spans that will require mitigation devices to be installed. 3. A walk down must be undertaken by the heritage specialist prior to commencing with construction in order to mitigate 	

IMPACT	SITE PREPARATION This section deals with the preparation of the site and actions that need to be implemented before construction commences	RESPONSIBILITY
PHASE	SITE ESTABLISHMENT	MC, ELO, ECO
ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PROGRAMME		
	<p>and manage the impact of the proposed project on any heritage resources.</p> <p>Appoint construction team and suitable manager</p> <p>4. Appoint an Environmental Control Officer and Environmental Liaison Officer. The ELO is appointed on the contractor's behalf while the ECO is appointed on the proponent's behalf.</p> <p>5. The Contractor must draw up method statements for relevant construction activities. The ECO must approve all of the method statements before they become operational.</p> <p>Site demarcation and compliance</p> <p>6. Before construction begins, all areas to be developed must be clearly demarcated with fencing or orange construction barrier where applicable.</p> <p>7. Walk-downs for avifaunal, heritage, wetlands and biodiversity issues should be undertaken prior to construction.</p> <p>8. All tower positions must be pegged by a qualified surveyor prior to the onset of construction.</p> <p>9. All existing boreholes within the power line corridor have to be identified and surveyed.</p> <p>10. All Construction Camps are to be fenced off in such a manner that unlawful entry is prevented and access is controlled. Signage shall be erected at all access points in compliance with all applicable occupational health and safety requirements. All access points to the Construction Camp should be controlled by a guard or otherwise monitored, to prevent unlawful access.</p> <p>11. The contractor and ECO must ensure compliance with conditions described in the EA.</p> <p>12. All no-go areas on the servitude must be properly fenced off and signage placed prior to the onset of construction.</p>	

IMPACT	SITE PREPARATION This section deals with the preparation of the site and actions that need to be implemented before construction commences	RESPONSIBILITY
PHASE	SITE ESTABLISHMENT	MC, ELO, ECO
ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PROGRAMME		
	<p>13. Records of compliance / non-compliance with the conditions of the authorisation must be kept and be available on request.</p> <p>14. Records of all environmental incidents must be maintained and a copy of these records be made available to provincial department on request throughout the project execution.</p> <p>Labour</p> <p>15. All unskilled labourers should be drawn from the local market and where possible use should be made of local semiskilled and skilled personnel.</p> <p>Training of site staff</p> <p>16. Environmental awareness training for all construction staff must be undertaken by the ELO prior to construction starting.</p> <p>17. The ECO must undertake training of the contractor and other main contractors (training of other staff is the responsibility of the ELO).</p> <p>18. All stakeholders and key personnel should undergo an archaeological induction course, as part of their overall training. The course should highlight the appropriate communication channels to managers and educate workers with regard to recognising artefacts, features and significant sites.</p> <p>19. Project manager shall ensure that the training and capabilities of the Contractor's site staff are adequate to carry out the designated tasks.</p> <p>20. Staff operating equipment (such as excavators, cranes, etc.) shall be adequately trained and sensitised to any potential hazards associated with their tasks. No operator shall be permitted to operate critical items of mechanical equipment without having been trained by the Contractor and certified</p>	

IMPACT	SITE PREPARATION This section deals with the preparation of the site and actions that need to be implemented before construction commences	RESPONSIBILITY
PHASE	SITE ESTABLISHMENT	MC, ELO, ECO
ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PROGRAMME		
	<p>competent by the Project Manager.</p> <p>21. No operator shall be permitted to operate critical items of mechanical equipment without having been trained by the Contractor and certified competent by the Project Manager.</p> <p>22. Environmental awareness training for construction staff, concerning the prevention of accidental spillage of hazardous chemicals and oil; pollution of water resources (both surface and groundwater), air pollution and litter control and identification of archaeological artefacts must be undertaken by the ELO.</p> <p>23. Staff should be educated as to the need to refrain from indiscriminate waste disposal and/or pollution of local soil and water resources and receive the necessary safety training.</p>	

2.2.2 Consultation

Table 5: Consultation

IMPACT	CONSULTATION This section deals with the public consultation of the site and actions that need to be implemented before construction commences	RESPONSIBILITY
PHASE	PRE-CONSTRUCTION	ELO
ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PROGRAMME		
MITIGATION / METHOD STATEMENT	<p>Consultation</p> <p>1. The Landowners shall be informed of the starting date of construction as well as the phases in which the construction shall take place.</p> <p>2. Provide a mechanism through which information could be exchanged between the project proponent and stakeholders.</p> <p>3. Surrounding communities must be kept informed, through</p>	

IMPACT	CONSULTATION This section deals with the public consultation of the site and actions that need to be implemented before construction commences	RESPONSIBILITY
PHASE	PRE-CONSTRUCTION	ELO
ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PROGRAMME		
	the identified and agreed consultation channels, of the commencement of construction. 4. Solicit views and concerns from the public and allow them to suggest mitigations and enhancement measures.	

2.2.3 Site Clearing

Table 6: Site Clearing

IMPACT	SITE CLEARING This section deals with site clearing and actions that need to be implemented before construction commences	RESPONSIBILITY
PHASE	PRE-CONSTRUCTION	MC
ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PROGRAMME		
MITIGATION/METHOD STATEMENT	Site clearing 1. Site clearing must take place in a phased manner, as and when required. 2. Areas where no constructed is planned to take place within two months must not be cleared to reduce erosion risks. 3. The area to be cleared must be clearly demarcated and this footprint strictly maintained. 4. Spoil that is removed from the site must be removed to an approved spoil site or a licensed landfill site. 5. The necessary silt fences and erosion control measures must be implemented in areas where these risks are more prevalent.	

2.3 Construction Phase

2.3.1 Construction Camp

Table 7: Construction Camp

IMPACT	CONSTRUCTION CAMP This section deals with construction camp and actions that need to be implemented during construction	RESPONSIBILITY
PHASE	CONSTRUCTION	MC / ELO / ECO
ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PROGRAMME		
MITIGATION / METHOD STATEMENT	<p>Site of construction camp</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Choice of site for the Contractor's camp requires the Project Manager and ECO's permission and must take into account location of local residents and / or ecologically sensitive areas, including flood zones. A site plan must be submitted to the Project Manager for approval. 2. The size of the construction camp should be minimized (especially where natural vegetation or grassland has had to be cleared for its construction). 3. Adequate parking must be provided for site staff and visitors. The Contractor must attend to drainage of the camp site to avoid standing water and / or sheet erosion. 4. Suitable control measures over the Contractor's yard, plant and material storage to mitigate any visual impact of the construction activity must be implemented. <p>Construction Camp</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 5. The Construction camp must be set up in accordance with Eskom standards for setting of construction of camps. The ECO and Contractor must inspect this site to confirm and note any environmental sensitivity. 6. The construction camp layout plan must be provided to the ECO for approval prior to the construction of the camp. 7. The construction camp must be fenced off and access controls (including on-site security) put in place prior to the onset of any construction activities and prior to any workforce (other than security), moving onto site. 8. The Contractor shall supply a wastewater management 	

IMPACT	CONSTRUCTION CAMP This section deals with construction camp and actions that need to be implemented during construction	RESPONSIBILITY
PHASE	CONSTRUCTION	MC / ELO / ECO
ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PROGRAMME		
	<p>system that will comply with legal requirements and be acceptable to Eskom if this does not already exist on the site.</p> <p>9. Site establishment shall take place in an orderly manner and all required amenities shall be installed at camp sites before the main workforce move onto site.</p> <p>10. All construction equipment must be stored within this construction camp.</p> <p>11. All associated oil changes etc (no servicing) must take place within this camp on a sealed surface such as a concrete slab.</p> <p>12. An area for the storage of hazardous materials must be established that conforms to the relevant safety requirements and that provides for spillage prevention and containment</p> <p>13. All Construction Camps shall be provided with portable fire extinguishing equipment, in accordance with all relevant legislation and must be readily accessible.</p> <p>14. The Contractor must provide sufficient ablution facilities, in the form of portable / VIP toilets, at the Construction Camps, and shall conform to all relevant health and safety standards and codes. No pit latrines, French drain systems or soak away systems shall be allowed and toilets may not be situated within 50 meters of any surface water body or 1:100 year flood line. A sufficient number of toilets shall be provided to accommodate the number of personnel working in the area.</p> <p>15. The Contractor shall inform all site staff to make use of supplied ablution facilities and under no circumstances shall indiscriminate sanitary activities be allowed.</p> <p>16. No fires will be allowed and the Contractor must make alternative arrangements for heating. LP Gas may be used, provided that all required safety measures are in place. The Contractor shall take specific measures to prevent the spread of veld fires, caused by activities at the campsites.</p>	

IMPACT	CONSTRUCTION CAMP This section deals with construction camp and actions that need to be implemented during construction	RESPONSIBILITY
PHASE	CONSTRUCTION	MC / ELO / ECO
ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PROGRAMME		
	<p>These measures may include appropriate instruction of employees about fire risks and the construction of firebreaks around the site perimeter.</p> <p>Storage of materials (including hazardous materials)</p> <p>17. Choice of location for storage areas must take into account prevailing winds, distances to water bodies, general onsite topography and water erosion potential of the soil. Impervious surfaces must be provided where necessary.</p> <p>18. Storage areas must be designated, demarcated and fenced if necessary.</p> <p>19. Storage areas should be secure so as to minimize the risk of crime. They should also be safe from access by unauthorised persons i.e. children / animals etc.</p> <p>20. Fire prevention facilities must be present at all storage facilities.</p> <p>21. Proper storage facilities for the storage of oils, grease, fuels, chemicals and any hazardous materials to be used must be provided to prevent the migration of spillage into the ground and groundwater regime around the temporary storage area(s). These pollution prevention measures for storage should include a bund wall high enough to contain at least 110% of any stored volume, and this should be sited away from drainage lines in a site with the approval of the Project Manager. The bund wall must be high enough to contain 110% of the total volume of the stored hazardous material with an additional allocation for potential stormwater events.</p> <p>22. All fuel storage areas must be roofed to avoid creation of dirty stormwater</p> <p>23. These storage facilities (including any tanks) must be on an impermeable surface that is protected from the ingress of storm water from surrounding areas in order to ensure that accidental spillage does not pollute local soil or water resources.</p> <p>24. Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDSs) shall be readily</p>	

IMPACT	CONSTRUCTION CAMP This section deals with construction camp and actions that need to be implemented during construction	RESPONSIBILITY
PHASE	CONSTRUCTION	MC / ELO / ECO
ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PROGRAMME		
	<p>available on site for all chemicals and hazardous substances to be used on site. Where possible the available, MSDSs should additionally include information on ecological impacts and measures to minimise negative environmental impacts during accidental releases or escapes.</p> <p>25. Storage areas containing hazardous substances / materials must be clearly signposted.</p> <p>26. Staff dealing with these materials / substances must be aware of their potential impacts and follow the appropriate safety measures.</p> <p>27. An approved waste disposal contractor must be employed to remove and recycle waste oil, if practical. The contractor must ensure that its staff is made aware of the health risks associated with any hazardous substances used and has been provided with the appropriate protective clothing/equipment in case of spillages or accidents and have received the necessary training.</p> <p>28. All excess cement and concrete mixes are to be contained on the construction site prior to disposal off site.</p> <p>29. All major spills as specified in the contractor emergency response procedure of any materials, chemicals, fuels or other potentially hazardous or pollutant substances must be cleaned immediately and the cause of the spill investigated. Preventative measures must be identified and submitted to the ECO for information. Emergency response procedures to be followed and implemented.</p> <p>Drainage of construction camp</p> <p>30. Surface drainage measures must be established in the Construction Camps so as to prevent</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Ponding of water; ▪ Erosion as a result of accelerated runoff; and, ▪ Uncontrolled discharge of polluted runoff 	

2.3.2 Construction traffic and access

Table 8: Construction Traffic and Access

IMPACT	CONSTRUCTION TRAFFIC AND ACCESS This section deals with construction traffic and access and actions that need to be implemented during construction	RESPONSIBILITY
PHASE	CONSTRUCTION	MC / ELO
ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PROGRAMME		
MITIGATION / METHOD STATEMENT	<p>Construction traffic</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. All equipment moved onto site or off site during a project is subject to the legal requirements as well as Eskom specifications for the transport of such equipment. 2. The Contractor shall meet these safety requirements under all circumstances. All equipment transported shall be clearly labelled as to their potential hazards according to specifications. All the required safety labelling on the containers and trucks used shall be in place. 3. The Contractor shall ensure that all the necessary precautions against damage to the environment and injury to persons are taken in the event of an accident. 4. Construction routes and required access roads must be clearly defined 5. No new access roads to be created through wetlands and drainage lines. Existing tracks must be used. 6. Delivery of equipment must be undertaken with the minimum amount of trips to reduce the carbon footprint of these activities. 7. Access of all construction and material delivery vehicles should be strictly controlled, especially during wet weather to avoid compaction and damage to the topsoil structure. 8. Damping down of the un-surfaced roads must be implemented to reduce dust and nuisance. 9. Vehicles and equipment shall be serviced regularly to avoid the contamination of soil from oil and hydraulic fluid leaks etc. 10. Servicing must be done in dedicated service areas on site or else off site if no such area exists. 11. Oil changes must take place on a concrete platform and over a drip tray to avoid pollution. 12. Soils compacted by construction shall be deep ripped to loosen compacted layers and re-graded to even running 	

IMPACT	CONSTRUCTION TRAFFIC AND ACCESS This section deals with construction traffic and access and actions that need to be implemented during construction	RESPONSIBILITY
PHASE	CONSTRUCTION	MC / ELO
ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PROGRAMME		
	<p>levels.</p> <p>13. Any temporary access roads to be rehabilitated prior to contractors leaving the site.</p> <p>Access</p> <p>14. The main routes on the site must be clearly signposted and printed delivery maps must be issued to all suppliers and Sub-Contractors.</p> <p>15. Planning of access routes to the site for construction purposes shall be done in conjunction with the Contractor and the Landowner. All agreements reached should be documented and no verbal agreements should be made. The Contractor shall clearly mark all access roads. Roads not to be used shall be marked with a "NO ENTRY for construction vehicles" sign.</p> <p>Road maintenance</p> <p>16. The ECO must establish and agree maintenance responsibilities with the landowner.</p> <p>17. All existing private access roads used for construction purposes, shall be maintained at all times to ensure that the local people have free access to and from their properties.</p> <p>18. Where necessary suitable measures shall be taken to rehabilitate damaged areas.</p> <p>19. Contractors should ensure that access roads are maintained in good condition by attending to potholes, corrugations and stormwater damages as soon as these develop.</p> <p>20. If necessary, staff must be employed to clean surfaced roads adjacent to construction sites where materials have spilt.</p> <p>General</p> <p>21. Construction activities must be confined to the existing servitude area, as far as possible.</p> <p>22. All areas identified as sensitive, must be declared as no-go areas and no development is allowed in such areas.</p> <p>23. The contractor shall meet safety requirements under all</p>	

IMPACT	CONSTRUCTION TRAFFIC AND ACCESS This section deals with construction traffic and access and actions that need to be implemented during construction	RESPONSIBILITY
PHASE	CONSTRUCTION	MC / ELO
ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PROGRAMME		
	<p>circumstances. All equipment transported shall be clearly labelled as to their potential hazards according to specifications. All the required safety labelling on the containers and trucks used shall be in place.</p> <p>24. The Contractor shall ensure that all the necessary precautions against damage to the environment and injury to persons are taken.</p> <p>25. Care for the safety and security of community members crossing access roads should receive priority at all times.</p>	

2.3.3 Environmental Education and Training

Table 9: Environmental Education and Training

IMPACT	ENVIRONMENTAL EDUCATION AND TRAINING This section deals with the environmental training of construction employees.	RESPONSIBILITY
PHASE	CONSTRUCTION	MC, ELO
ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PROGRAMME		
MITIGATION / METHOD STATEMENT	<p>Environmental training</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> The project manager must appoint an ECO prior to construction Ensure that all site personnel have a basic level of environmental awareness training. The Contractor must submit a proposal for this training to the ECO for approval. Topics covered should include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> What is meant by "Environment" Why the environment needs to be protected and conserved How construction activities can impact on the environment What can be done to mitigate against such impacts Awareness of emergency and spills response provisions 	

IMPACT	ENVIRONMENTAL EDUCATION AND TRAINING This section deals with the environmental training of construction employees.	RESPONSIBILITY
PHASE	CONSTRUCTION	MC, ELO
ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PROGRAMME		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Social responsibility during construction e.g. being considerate to local residents ▪ Specific mitigation measures stipulated in the EMP and EA. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. Environmental awareness training for all construction staff must be undertaken by the ELO prior to construction starting. 4. The ECO must undertake training of the contractor and other main contractors (training of other staff is the responsibility of the ELO). 5. Project manager shall ensure that the training and capabilities of the Contractor's site staff are adequate to carry out the designated tasks. 6. It is the Contractor's responsibility to provide the site foreman with no less than 1 hour's environmental training and to ensure that the foreman has sufficient understanding to pass this information onto the construction staff. 7. Training should be provided to the staff members in the use of the appropriate fire-fighting equipment. Translators are to be used where necessary. 8. Use should be made of environmental awareness posters on site. 9. The need for a "clean site" policy also needs to be explained to the workers. 10. Staff operating equipment (such as cranes, etc.) shall be adequately trained and sensitized to any potential hazards associated with their tasks. 11. No operator shall be permitted to operate critical items of mechanical equipment without having been trained by the Contractor and certified competent by the Project Manager. 12. Environmental awareness training for construction staff, concerning the prevention of accidental spillage of hazardous chemicals and oil; pollution of water resources (both surface and groundwater), air pollution and litter control and identification of archaeological artefacts must be 	

IMPACT	ENVIRONMENTAL EDUCATION AND TRAINING This section deals with the environmental training of construction employees.	RESPONSIBILITY
PHASE	CONSTRUCTION	MC, ELO
ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PROGRAMME		
	<p>undertaken by the ELO.</p> <p>13. Staff must be educated as to the need to refrain from indiscriminate waste disposal and/or pollution of local soil and water resources and receive the necessary safety training.</p> <p>Monitoring of environmental training</p> <p>14. The Contractor must monitor the performance of construction workers to ensure that the points relayed during their introduction have been properly understood and are being followed. If necessary, the ECO and / or a translator should be called to the site to further explain aspects of environmental or social behaviour that are unclear. Toolbox talks are recommended.</p>	

2.3.4 Soils and Geology

General guidelines for management of soils are provided in Annexure B

Table 10: Soils and Geology

IMPACT	SOILS AND GEOLOGY This section deals with soils and geology and actions that need to be implemented during construction	RESPONSIBILITY
PHASE	CONSTRUCTION	MC/ ELO
ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PROGRAMME		
MITIGATION / METHOD STATEMENT	<p>General</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Minimise disturbance of natural vegetation on the sites. 2. Access routes must ideally be planned on areas less susceptible to erosion/ destabilization/ compaction or appropriate action must be taken to minimise impact, e.g. planning of new access routes along contour lines and minimizing of cutting and filling operations. 3. Rehabilitate soil and vegetation. 4. Implement effective erosion control measures. <p>Topsoil</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 5. The contractor should, prior to the commencement of earthworks determine the average depth of topsoil, and agree on this with the ECO. Due to the length of the line, this will have to be undertaken in a number of locations due to the likely variability of soils along the route. 6. The full depth of topsoil should be stripped from areas affected by construction (substation expansion site and tower positions) and related activities prior to the commencement of major earthworks. This should include the building footprints, working areas and storage areas. 7. 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. During backfilling operations, the Contractor shall take care not to dump the topsoil in the bottom of the foundation and then put spoil on top of that. <p>Soil Stripping</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 8. No soil stripping must take place on areas within the site that 	

IMPACT	SOILS AND GEOLOGY This section deals with soils and geology and actions that need to be implemented during construction	RESPONSIBILITY
PHASE	CONSTRUCTION	MC/ ELO
ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PROGRAMME		
	<p>the contractor does not require for construction works or areas of retained vegetation.</p> <p>9. Subsoil and overburden in all construction and lay down areas should be stockpiled separately to be returned for backfilling in the correct soil horizon order.</p> <p>10. Construction vehicles must only be allowed to utilize existing tracks or pre-planned access routes.</p> <p>Soil Stockpiles</p> <p>11. Stockpiles should not be situated such that they obstruct natural water pathways.</p> <p>12. Stockpiles should not exceed 2m in height unless otherwise permitted by the Engineer.</p> <p>13. If stockpiles are exposed to windy conditions or heavy rain, they should be covered either by vegetation or geofabric, depending on the duration of the project. Stockpiles may further be protected by the construction of berms or low brick walls around their bases.</p> <p>14. Stockpiles should be kept clear of weeds and alien vegetation growth by regular weeding.</p> <p>15. Where contamination of soil is expected, analysis must be done prior to disposal of soil to determine the appropriate disposal route. Proof from an approved waste disposal site where contaminated soils are dumped if and when a spillage / leakage occur should be attained and given to the project manager.</p> <p>Fuel storage</p> <p>16. Topsoil and subsoil to be protected from contamination. This should be monitored on a monthly basis by a visual inspection of diesel/oil spillage and pollution prevention facilities.</p> <p>17. Fuel and material storage must be away from stockpiles.</p> <p>18. Any storage tanks containing hazardous materials must be placed in bunded containment areas with sealed surfaces. The bund walls must be high enough to contain 110% of the</p>	

IMPACT	SOILS AND GEOLOGY This section deals with soils and geology and actions that need to be implemented during construction	RESPONSIBILITY
PHASE	CONSTRUCTION	MC/ ELO
ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PROGRAMME		
	<p>total volume of the stored hazardous material.</p> <p>Concrete mixing</p> <p>19. The concrete batching plant must be contained within a bunded area.</p> <p>20. Concrete mixing must only take place within designated areas.</p> <p>21. Ready mixed concrete must be utilised where possible.</p> <p>22. No vehicles transporting concrete to the site may be washed on site.</p> <p>23. If a batching plant is necessary, run-off should be managed effectively to avoid contamination of other areas of the site. Run-off from the batch plant must not be allowed to enter the storm water system.</p> <p>24. The ECO shall ensure that all agreements reached with the Landowner are fulfilled, and that such areas be rehabilitated once construction is completed. Should any claim be instituted against Eskom, due to the actions of the Contractor at a batching plant site, Eskom shall hold the Contractor fully responsible for the claim until such time that the Contractor can prove otherwise with the necessary documentation.</p> <p>Earthworks</p> <p>25. Soils compacted during construction should be deeply ripped to loosen compacted layers and re-graded to even running levels. Topsoil should be re-spread over landscaped areas.</p> <p>26. It is very important that the foundation excavations for the proposed structures be inspected by an engineering geologist or geotechnical engineer prior to the placing of steel reinforcement or concrete in order to determine that the structure is being founded upon the correct material, and also to detect whether any active layers have been exposed by the foundation excavation.</p>	
Site Specific Mitigation Measures		

IMPACT	SOILS AND GEOLOGY This section deals with soils and geology and actions that need to be implemented during construction	RESPONSIBILITY
PHASE	CONSTRUCTION	MC/ ELO
ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PROGRAMME		
	<p>27. Further detailed geotechnical investigations must be undertaken prior to the construction of any structures on the substation expansion site.</p> <p>28. Detailed geotechnical investigations at each pylon position must take place prior to construction, due to the risks associated with the dolomitic bedrock underlying large sections of the study area.</p> <p>29. Construction should preferably take place during drier summer months, in order to prevent groundwater seepage.</p> <p>30. Dewater excavations, particularly during the summer rainy season, to prevent groundwater seepage.</p> <p>31. Carry out earthworks in accordance with SANS 1200 (current version).</p> <p>32. Position pylon foundations are away from water bodies (rivers, dams, wetlands, drainage features etc.).</p> <p>33. Construction of substation must be in line with Eskom standard operating procedures.</p>	

2.3.5 Erosion Control

Table 11: Erosion Control

IMPACT	EROSION CONTROL This section deals with erosion and actions that need to be implemented during construction	RESPONSIBILITY
PHASE	CONSTRUCTION	ECO
ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PROGRAMME		
MITIGATION / METHOD STATEMENT	<p>1. Wind screening and stormwater control should be undertaken to prevent soil loss from the site.</p> <p>2. The use of silt fences and sand bags must be implemented in areas that are susceptible to erosion.</p> <p>3. Other erosion control measures that can be implemented are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Brush packing with cleared vegetation 	

IMPACT	EROSION CONTROL This section deals with erosion and actions that need to be implemented during construction	RESPONSIBILITY
PHASE	CONSTRUCTION	ECO
ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PROGRAMME		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Mulch or chip packing ▪ Planting of vegetation ▪ Hydroseeding / hand sowing <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4. Sensitive areas need to be identified prior to construction so that the necessary precautions can be implemented. 5. All erosion control mechanisms need to be regularly maintained. 6. Seeding of topsoil and subsoil stockpiles to prevent wind and water erosion of soil surfaces. 7. Retention of vegetation where possible to avoid soil erosion 8. Vegetation clearance should be phased to ensure that the minimum area of soil is exposed to potential erosion at any one time. 9. Re-vegetation of disturbed surfaces should occur immediately after construction activities are completed. This should be done through seeding with indigenous grasses. 10. No impediment to the natural water flow other than approved erosion control works is permitted. 11. To prevent stormwater damage, the increase in stormwater run-off resulting from construction activities must be estimated and the drainage system assessed accordingly. A drainage plan must be submitted to the Engineer for approval and must include the location and design criteria of any temporary stream crossings. 12. Implement site drainage and landscaping, to prevent surface ponding, where subsequent ingress into foundations has the potential to cause destabilisation over time. 13. Convey all runoff away from the substation and off the site. 14. Stockpiles not used in three (3) months after stripping must be seeded to prevent dust and erosion. 15. No new access roads to be construction through drainage lines and wetlands. Only existing roads must be used. <p>Run-off</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 16. Culverts should be constructed under roadways that cross 	

IMPACT	EROSION CONTROL This section deals with erosion and actions that need to be implemented during construction	RESPONSIBILITY
PHASE	CONSTRUCTION	ECO
ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PROGRAMME		
	the natural flow of water in order to prevent damming. 17. Oil traps should be installed to remove the bulk of the oil from the water, which water can then be used on haul roads for dust suppression or as wash down water in the wash bays.	

2.3.6 Water Use and Quality

Table 12: Water Use and Quality

IMPACT	WATER USE AND QUALITY This section deals with water use and quality and actions that need to be implemented during construction	RESPONSIBILITY
PHASE	CONSTRUCTION	ECO
MITIGATION / METHOD STATEMENT	<p>Water Use</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Develop a sustainable water supply management plan to minimize the impact to natural systems by managing water use, avoiding depletion of aquifers and minimizing impacts to water users. 2. No water must be abstracted from a natural water body unless authorised under a General Authorisation under the National Water Act, or unless authorised by the Department of Water Affairs through a water use licence if such a licence is required. 3. Water must be reused, recycled or treated where possible. 4. Water saving measures must be implemented. 5. Consultation with key stakeholders to understand any conflicting water use demands and the communities' dependency on water resources and conservation requirements within the area. <p>Water Quality.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 6. Discharge to surface water should not result in contaminant concentrations in excess of DWA standards. 	Engineer

IMPACT	WATER USE AND QUALITY This section deals with water use and quality and actions that need to be implemented during construction	RESPONSIBILITY
PHASE	CONSTRUCTION	ECO
	<p>7. Efficient oil and grease traps or sumps should be installed and maintained at refuelling facilities, workshops, fuel storage depots, and containment areas and spill kits should be available with emergency response plans.</p> <p>Stormwater</p> <p>8. The site must be managed in order to prevent pollution of drains, downstream watercourses or groundwater, due to suspended solids and silt or chemical pollutants.</p> <p>9. Silt fences should be used to prevent any soil entering the stormwater drains.</p> <p>10. Temporary cut off drains and berms may be required to capture stormwater and promote infiltration.</p> <p>11. Promote a water saving mind set with construction workers in order to ensure less water wastage.</p> <p>12. New stormwater construction must be developed strictly according to specifications from engineers in order to ensure efficiency.</p> <p>13. Hazardous substances must be stored at least 20m from any water bodies on site to avoid pollution.</p> <p>14. The installation of the stormwater system must take place as soon as possible to attenuate stormwater from the construction phase as well as the operation phase.</p> <p>15. Earth, stone and rubble is to be properly disposed of, or utilized on site so as not to obstruct natural water path ways over the site. i.e. these materials must not be placed in stormwater channels, drainage lines or rivers.</p> <p>16. There should be a periodic checking of the site's drainage system to ensure that the water flow is unobstructed.</p> <p>17. If a batching plant is necessary, run-off should be managed effectively to avoid contamination of other areas of the site. Untreated runoff from the batch plant must not be allowed to get into the storm water system or nearby streams, rivers or erosion channels or dongas.</p>	

2.3.7 Surface and Groundwater

Table 13: Surface and Groundwater

IMPACT	SURFACE WATER AND GROUNDWATER This section deals with surface and groundwater and actions that need to be implemented during construction	RESPONSIBILITY
PHASE	CONSTRUCTION	ECO / Main Contractor
ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PROGRAMME		
MITIGATION / METHOD STATEMENT	<p>Sanitation</p> <p>24. Adequate sanitary facilities and ablutions must be provided for construction workers (1 toilet per every 15 workers).</p> <p>25. The facilities must be regularly serviced to reduce the risk of surface or groundwater pollution.</p> <p>Hazardous materials</p> <p>26. Use and or storage of materials, fuel and chemicals which could potentially leak into the ground must be controlled.</p> <p>27. All storage tanks containing hazardous materials must be placed in bunded containment areas with sealed surfaces. The bund walls must be high enough to contain 110% of the total volume of the stored hazardous material.</p> <p>28. Any hazardous substances must be stored at least 20m from any of the water bodies on site.</p> <p>29. The Contractor (monitored by the ECO and ELO) should be responsible for ensuring that potentially harmful materials are properly stored in a dry, secure, ventilated environment, with concrete or sealed flooring and a means of preventing unauthorised entry.</p> <p>30. Contaminated wastewater must be managed by the Contractor to ensure existing water resources on the site are not contaminated. All wastewater from general activities in the camp shall be collected and removed from the site for appropriate disposal at a licensed commercial facility.</p> <p>31. An oil holding dam must be installed or the existing one expanded to accommodate for the potential leakage events.</p> <p>Concrete mixing</p> <p>32. Concrete contaminated water must not enter soil or any natural drainage system as this disturbs the natural acidity of</p>	

IMPACT	SURFACE WATER AND GROUNDWATER This section deals with surface and groundwater and actions that need to be implemented during construction	RESPONSIBILITY
PHASE	CONSTRUCTION	ECO / Main Contractor
ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PROGRAMME		
	<p>the soil and affects plant growth</p> <p>Public areas</p> <p>33. Food preparation areas should be provided with adequate washing facilities and food refuse should be stored in sealed refuse bins which should be removed from site on a regular basis.</p> <p>34. The contractor should take steps to ensure that littering by construction workers does not occur and persons should be employed on site to collect litter from the site and immediate surroundings, including litter accumulating at fence lines.</p> <p>35. No washing or servicing of vehicles on site.</p> <p>Water resources</p> <p>36. Site staff shall not be permitted to use any other open water body or natural water source adjacent to or within the designated site for the purposes of bathing, washing of clothing or for any construction or related activities.</p> <p>37. Municipal water (or another source approved by the ECO) should instead be used for all activities such as washing of equipment or disposal of any type of waste, dust suppression, concrete mixing, compacting, etc.</p> <p>38. Relevant departments and other emergency services should be contacted in order to deal with spillages and contamination of aquatic environments.</p> <p>39. Ensure that stream flow can bypass construction site.</p> <p>40. Ensure that contaminants are safely stored and away from construction site.</p> <p>41. Disturbed surfaces must be kept to a minimum. All surfaces must be rehabilitated with indigenous vegetation, especially grass species, as soon as construction activities are complete.</p> <p>42. Storm water management must be enforced by monitoring runoff levels. At the start of erosion, accelerated run-off must</p>	

IMPACT	SURFACE WATER AND GROUNDWATER This section deals with surface and groundwater and actions that need to be implemented during construction	RESPONSIBILITY
PHASE	CONSTRUCTION	ECO / Main Contractor
ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PROGRAMME		
	be diverted away from bare soil.	
Site Specific Mitigation Measures		
	<p>43. A walk down must be conducted by a wetland specialist to ensure that all towers are suitably located in terms of wetlands and rivers.</p> <p>44. A construction method statement must be supplied to a suitably qualified wetland specialist in order for suitable site specific mitigation measures to be devised for the construction phase in addition to the measures specified here.</p> <p>45. No temporary roads or construction accesses must be constructed through any wetland or other surface water feature. Vehicle access should avoid crossing surface water features.</p> <p>46. Vehicles must be restricted to smaller vehicles where possible and not heavy vehicles.</p> <p>47. Heavy machinery and vehicles must be checked for oil leaks before operating in the buffer zones of the wetlands and watercourse areas. Additionally, no fuelling or re-fuelling is allowed to take place in the construction area around the towers.</p> <p>48. The removal of excavated sub-soils for the foundations of the towers must take place only if completely necessary (i.e. if the excavated soil cannot be re-instated due to it being an unsuitable grade of backfill for the foundation of the structure etc.). Removed excavated soils will need to be dumped at a registered landfill that has sufficient capacity.</p> <p>49. Soil stockpiles should separate topsoils from sub-surface soils. Where excavated soils can be re-instated, the order of soils horizons should be backfilled correctly (i.e. sub-surface soils first, topsoil last).</p> <p>50. All stockpiled soils should preferably be placed outside the identified wetlands and watercourses. The stockpiles must be bunded by suitable material that can resist heavy rains</p>	

IMPACT	SURFACE WATER AND GROUNDWATER This section deals with surface and groundwater and actions that need to be implemented during construction	RESPONSIBILITY
PHASE	CONSTRUCTION	ECO / Main Contractor
ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PROGRAMME		
	<p>prevent increased run-off (for example fixed wooden planks or bricks). This will prevent erosion and sedimentation of the nearby sensitive hydrological systems.</p> <p>51. Any mixing of cement must either only take place over a covered surface nearby or beside the excavation pit. Cement mixing can take place in the load bin of a vehicle. It is important that no cement spills unnecessarily in the area around the tower construction area for risk of entering the wetlands and watercourses.</p> <p>52. Sanitary facilities must be available for workers (at a ratio of 1 toilet to 15 workers) to use to prevent urine and faecal waste entering the buffer zones of the wetlands and watercourses.</p> <p>53. Vegetation must not be damaged or removed unless they are located within the footprint of the towers. Where sensitive vegetation is identified in the foot print of a tower, the relevant authority must be contacted and must advise on the most appropriate plan of action (i.e. removal and/or translocation).</p> <p>54. Stringing operations should be undertaken by hand where possible and not vehicles to limit ingress and associated damage through and across wetlands.</p> <p>55. The fitment of bird anti-collision devices should take place on the ground prior to stringing to prevent the need for vehicles to undertake operations in problematic areas (i.e. through wetlands).</p> <p>56. A site-specific post-construction wetland rehabilitation plan compiled by a suitably qualified wetland specialist will be required to rehabilitate and monitor the affected wetlands where construction impacts have been caused.</p> <p>57. No towers must be placed within the boundaries of any wetland or within the riparian zone of any watercourse.</p> <p>58. Clearing of riparian vegetation should be limited. Clearing or felling of woody vegetation should be limited to trees/shrubs</p>	

IMPACT	SURFACE WATER AND GROUNDWATER This section deals with surface and groundwater and actions that need to be implemented during construction	RESPONSIBILITY
PHASE	CONSTRUCTION	ECO / Main Contractor
ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PROGRAMME		
	<p>above the maximum permitted clearance height, and understory should not be cleared.</p> <p>59. All water features (i.e. wetlands, rivers and watercourses) watercourses) should be labeled as highly sensitive areas, and strictly maintained as 'no-go' areas, except in the case of construction activities such as stringing of the lines.</p> <p>60. No construction right of ways (RoW) should be created through or across watercourses. This is in order to limit the amount of damage caused by vehicles.</p>	

2.3.8 Waste Management

Table 14: Waste Management

IMPACT	WASTE MANAGEMENT This section deals with waste management and actions that need to be implemented during construction	RESPONSIBILITY
PHASE	CONSTRUCTION	ELO
ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PROGRAMME		
MITIGATION / METHOD STATEMENT	<p>Litter management</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Refuse bins must be placed at strategic positions to ensure that litter does not accumulate within the construction site. 2. The Contractor shall supply waste collection bins where such is not available and all solid waste collected shall be disposed of at registered/licensed landfill. 3. A housekeeping team should be appointed to regularly maintain the litter and rubble situation on the construction site. 4. If possible and feasible, all waste generated on site must be separated into glass, plastic, paper, metal and wood and recycled. An independent contractor can be appointed to conduct this recycling. 	

IMPACT	WASTE MANAGEMENT This section deals with waste management and actions that need to be implemented during construction	RESPONSIBILITY
PHASE	CONSTRUCTION	ELO
ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PROGRAMME		
	<p>5. In general, any litter must be cleared immediately.</p> <p>6. Littering by the employees of the Contractor shall not be allowed under any circumstances. The ECO shall monitor the neatness of the work sites as well as the Contractor campsite.</p> <p>7. Skip waste containers should be maintained on site. These should be kept covered and arrangements made for them to be collected regularly.</p> <p>8. All waste must be removed from the site and transported to a landfill site promptly to ensure that it does not attract vermin or produce odours.</p> <p>9. Where a registered waste site is not available close to the construction site, the Contractor shall provide a method statement with regard to waste management.</p> <p>10. A certificate of disposal shall be obtained by the Contractor and kept on file, if relevant.</p> <p>11. Under no circumstances may solid waste be burnt on site.</p> <p>12. All waste must be removed promptly to ensure that it does not attract vermin or produce odours.</p> <p>13. It is important that the contractors (and sub-contractors by implication) and workers must be informed of the facilities and procedures available for the disposal of waste.</p> <p>Hazardous waste</p> <p>14. All waste hazardous materials must be carefully stored as advised by the ECO, and then disposed of off site at a licensed landfill site, where practical. Incineration may be used where relevant.</p> <p>15. Contaminants must be stored safely to avoid spillage.</p> <p>16. Machinery must be properly maintained to keep oil leaks in check.</p> <p>17. All necessary precaution measures shall be taken to prevent soil or surface water pollution from hazardous materials used during construction and any spills shall immediately be cleaned up and all affected areas rehabilitated.</p>	

IMPACT	WASTE MANAGEMENT This section deals with waste management and actions that need to be implemented during construction	RESPONSIBILITY
PHASE	CONSTRUCTION	ELO
ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PROGRAMME		
	<p>Sanitation</p> <p>18. The Contractor shall install mobile chemical toilets on the site.</p> <p>19. It is preferable to install flush toilets at the construction camp which feeds into the municipal sewage system.</p> <p>20. Staff shall be sensitised to the fact that they should use these facilities at all times. No indiscriminate sanitary activities on site shall be allowed.</p> <p>21. Ablution facilities shall be within 50m from workplaces and not closer than 50m from any natural water bodies or boreholes. There should be enough toilets available to accommodate the workforce (minimum requirement 1: 15 workers). Male and females must be accommodated separately where possible.</p> <p>22. Toilets must be serviced regularly and the ECO must inspect toilets regularly.</p> <p>23. Toilets should be no closer than 50m or above the 1:100 year flood line from any natural or manmade water bodies or drainage lines or alternatively located in a place approved of by the Engineer.</p> <p>24. Under no circumstances may open areas, neighbours fences or the surrounding bush be used as a toilet facility.</p> <p>25. The construction of "Long Drop" toilets is forbidden. Toilets connected to the sewage treatment plant or chemical toilets are preferable.</p> <p>26. Potable water must be provided for all construction staff.</p> <p>Remedial actions</p> <p>27. Depending on the nature and extent of the spill, contaminated soil must be either excavated or treated on-site.</p> <p>28. Excavation of contaminated soil must involve careful removal of soil using appropriate tools/machinery to storage containers until treated or disposed of at a licensed</p>	

IMPACT	WASTE MANAGEMENT This section deals with waste management and actions that need to be implemented during construction	RESPONSIBILITY
PHASE	CONSTRUCTION	ELO
ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PROGRAMME		
	<p>hazardous landfill site.</p> <p>29. The ECO must determine the precise method of treatment for polluted soil. This could involve the application of soil absorbent materials as well as oil-digestive powders to the contaminated soil.</p> <p>30. If a spill occurs on an impermeable surface such as cement or concrete, the surface spill must be contained using oil absorbent material.</p> <p>31. If necessary, oil absorbent sheets or pads must be attached to leaky machinery or infrastructure.</p> <p>32. Materials used for the remediation of petrochemical spills must be used according to product specifications and guidance for use.</p> <p>33. Contaminated remediation materials must be carefully removed from the area of the spill so as to prevent further release of petrochemicals to the environment, and stored in adequate containers until appropriate disposal.</p>	

2.3.9 Biodiversity

Table 15: Biodiversity

IMPACT	BIODIVERSITY (incl Avifauna) This section deals with flora and fauna actions that need to be implemented during construction	RESPONSIBILITY
PHASE	CONSTRUCTION	ELO
ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PROGRAMME		
MITIGATION / METHOD STATEMENT	<p>Existing vegetation</p> <p>1. Vegetation removal must be limited to the construction corridor.</p> <p>2. Vegetation clearing on tower sites must be kept to a minimum. Big trees with large root systems shall be cut</p>	

IMPACT	BIODIVERSITY (incl Avifauna) This section deals with flora and fauna actions that need to be implemented during construction	RESPONSIBILITY
PHASE	CONSTRUCTION	ELO
ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PROGRAMME		
	<p>manually and removed, as the use of a bulldozer will cause major damage to the soil when the root systems are removed. Stumps shall be treated with herbicide.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. Smaller vegetation can be flattened with a machine, but the blade should be kept above ground level to prevent scalping. Any vegetation cleared on a tower site shall be removed or flattened and not be pushed to form an embankment around the tower. 4. Trees and vegetation not interfering with the statutory clearance to the conductors can be left under the line. Dense vegetation under the line which could cause a fire hazard, particularly in the middle third of the span in the vicinity of the lowest point of the conductors, will be considered as a separate case. 5. Upon completion of the stringing operations and before handover, the servitude must be inspected and all vegetation interfering with the safe operation of the line shall be removed / cut down. 6. Vegetation to be removed as it becomes necessary rather than removal of all vegetation throughout the site in one step. 7. Materials should not be delivered to the site prematurely which could result in additional areas being cleared or affected. 8. No vegetation to be used for firewood. 9. Tall trees must be pruned/ trimmed. 10. Should there be any protected tree species that will be affected such as Camel thorn <i>Acacia erioloba</i>, the correct permits must be applied for should they need to be destroyed. 11. Vegetation clearing should be limited. 12. Areas of intact vegetation should be spanned where possible. 13. If access is required across natural vegetation this must be limited to a two lane access track with no major clearing. 	

IMPACT	BIODIVERSITY (incl Avifauna) This section deals with flora and fauna actions that need to be implemented during construction	RESPONSIBILITY
PHASE	CONSTRUCTION	ELO
ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PROGRAMME		
	<p>14. Only vegetation within the footprint must be removed.</p> <p>15. Vegetation removal must be phased to reduce impact of construction.</p> <p>16. All impacted natural areas must be rehabilitated.</p> <p>17. All disturbed areas must be rehabilitated to its original state as soon as construction is complete to avoid the edge effect, the infiltration of invasive alien species and soil erosion around the study area.</p> <p>18. Rehabilitation process must make use of species indigenous to the area. Seeds from surrounding seed banks can be used for re-seeding.</p> <p>Fauna occurring in the study area</p> <p>19. Use of appropriate construction techniques is critical.</p> <p>20. Rehabilitation to be undertaken as soon as possible after construction has been completed.</p> <p>21. No trapping or snaring to fauna on the construction site is allowed.</p> <p>22. No faunal species must be harmed by maintenance staff during any routine maintenance at the development.</p> <p>23. Pits and excavations must be regularly checked for animals that may have fallen in.</p> <p>24. Animals occurring on site must be left alone. The ECO must be consulted and before removing any animals obstructing construction activities. The ECO will provide assistance in their removal.</p> <p>25. A reptile specialist must be on site to conduct a search for Southern African Python specimens.</p> <p>26.</p> <p>Demarcation of construction and laydown areas</p> <p>27. All plants not interfering with the construction shall be left undisturbed clearly marked and indicated on the site plan.</p> <p>28. The construction area must be well demarcated and no construction activities must be allowed outside of this demarcated footprint.</p>	

IMPACT	BIODIVERSITY (incl Avifauna) This section deals with flora and fauna actions that need to be implemented during construction	RESPONSIBILITY
PHASE	CONSTRUCTION	ELO
ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PROGRAMME		
	<p>29. Vegetation removal must be phased in order to reduce impact of construction.</p> <p>30. Construction site office and laydown areas must be clearly demarcated and no encroachment must occur beyond demarcated areas.</p> <p>31. Soils must be kept free of petrochemical solutions that may be kept on site during construction. Spillage can result in a loss of soil functionality thus limiting the re-establishment of flora.</p> <p>32. Construction areas must be well demarcated.</p> <p>33. Sensitive areas should be demarcated prior to construction.</p> <p>34. Construction site office and laydown areas must be clearly demarcated and no encroachment must occur beyond demarcated areas.</p> <p>Utilisation of resources</p> <p>35. Gathering of firewood, fruit, muti plants, or any other natural material onsite or in areas adjacent to the site is prohibited unless with prior approval of the ECO.</p> <p>Exotic vegetation</p> <p>36. Alien vegetation on the site will need to be controlled.</p> <p>37. The contractor should be responsible for implementing a programme of weed control (particularly in areas where soil has been disturbed); and grassing of any remaining stockpiles to prevent weed invasion.</p> <p>38. The spread of exotic species occurring throughout the site should be controlled.</p> <p>Herbicides</p> <p>39. Herbicide use shall only be allowed according to contract specifications. The application shall be according to set specifications and under supervision of a qualified technician. The possibility of leaching into the surrounding</p>	

IMPACT	BIODIVERSITY (incl Avifauna) This section deals with flora and fauna actions that need to be implemented during construction	RESPONSIBILITY
PHASE	CONSTRUCTION	ELO
ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PROGRAMME		
	<p>environment shall be properly investigated and only environmentally friendly herbicides shall be used.</p> <p>40. The use of pesticides and herbicides on the site must be discouraged as these impact on important pollinator species of indigenous vegetation.</p>	
Site Specific Mitigation Measures		
	<p>General</p> <p>41. Prior to construction a detailed walkdown to each tower must be undertaken to refine the mitigation measures.</p> <p>42. An ecologist should be present on site to ensure that any uncovered species have not been encountered (e.g. species that are in a dormant stage and could suddenly arise).</p> <p>43. A copy of the EMPr and specialist studies should be present at the construction site.</p> <p>44. The construction crew should be informed and educated about the sensitivities involved and the potential species they could encounter. A poster of sensitive species should be kept on site.</p> <p>45. All surface water features must be spanned by the power lines and the towers located out of their buffer zones</p> <p>46.</p> <p>47. Ridge areas (e.g. the Doornkoof ridge and the small ridge south of Glenharvie) should be spanned or avoided.</p> <p>48. Clearing must be limited in areas of relatively undisturbed natural vegetation.</p> <p>49. Existing access roads must be utilised as much as possible. If access is required across natural vegetation, this must be limited to a two lane access track with no major clearing.</p> <p>50. Sensitive areas must be demarcated prior to construction activities starting as per the sensitivity map.</p> <p>51. Intensive environmental audits must be conducted (frequently in sensitive areas) by an independent party during the construction period.</p> <p>52. Where possible, construction should take place during winter i.e. the dormant stage to minimise impacts on vegetation</p>	

IMPACT	BIODIVERSITY (incl Avifauna) This section deals with flora and fauna actions that need to be implemented during construction	RESPONSIBILITY
PHASE	CONSTRUCTION	ELO
ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PROGRAMME		
	<p>during the growing season.</p> <p>53. Soils must be kept free of petrochemical solutions that may be kept on site during construction. Spillage can result in a loss of soil functionality thus limiting the re-establishment of flora.</p> <p>54. Bird anti-collision devices must be fitted in the areas identified as sensitive for avifauna in the Basic Assessment.</p> <p>Habitat destruction and disturbance (Avifauna)</p> <p>55. Strict control of heavy machinery and vehicle movements and staff should be maintained during construction.</p> <p>56. Only the required servitude areas should be cleared.</p> <p>57. The selection of the shortest route option will assist in mitigating habitat destruction.</p> <p>58. The EWT must be contacted if any Red-Listed species are identified and observed to be roosting and/or breeding in the vicinity.</p>	

2.3.10 Air Quality

Table 16: Air Quality

IMPACT	AIR QUALITY	RESPONSIBILITY
	This table deals with mitigation measures to prevent air pollution	
PHASE	CONSTRUCTION	ELO
ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PROGRAMME		
MITIGATION / METHOD STATEMENT	<p>Dust control</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Wheel washing and damping down of un-surfaced and un-vegetated areas must occur in areas close to potential receptors of dust pollution. The ECO and ELO must identify these areas prior to construction starting in that particular area or prior to construction traffic needing to move along un-surfaced roads in certain areas. 2. Vegetation must be retained where possible in order to reduce dust travel. 3. Excavations and other clearing activities must only be done during agreed working times and permitting weather conditions to avoid drifting of sand and dust into neighbouring areas. 4. The Contractor shall be responsible for dust control on site to ensure no nuisance is caused to sensitive receptors such as landowners and neighbouring communities. 5. Dust generation must be kept to a minimum and suppressed on access roads and construction areas during dry periods. This can be accomplished by the regular application of water or a biodegradable soil stabilisation agent. 6. Speed limits on un-surfaced roads must not be exceeded. 7. Speed limits for construction vehicles must be clearly signposted and must be monitored by the ELO and ECO. 8. Any complaints or claims emanating from the lack of dust control shall be attended to immediately by the ELO under the supervision of the ECO. 	

2.3.11 Noise and Vibrations

Table 17: Noise and Vibrations

IMPACT	NOISE This section deals with noise and actions that need to be implemented during construction	RESPONSIBILITY
PHASE	CONSTRUCTION	ELO
ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PROGRAMME		
MITIGATION / METHOD STATEMENT	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The construction phase must aim to adhere to the relevant noise regulations and limit noise to within standard working hours in order to reduce disturbance of dwellings in close proximity to the development. 2. Truck traffic should be routed away from noise sensitive areas, where possible. 3. Noise levels must be kept within acceptable limits. 4. Noisy operations should be combined so that they occur where possible at the same time. 5. Construction activities are to be contained to reasonable hours during the day and early evening. Night-time activities near noise sensitive areas must not be allowed. 6. Construction workers to wear necessary ear protection gear. 7. Noisy activities to take place during allocated construction hours. 8. Noise from labourers must be controlled. 9. Noise suppression measures must be applied to all construction equipment. Construction equipment must be kept in good working order and where appropriate fitted with silencers which are kept in good working order. Should the vehicles or equipment not be in good working order, the contractor may be instructed to remove the offending vehicle or machinery from site. 10. The contractor must take measures to discourage labourers from loitering in the area and causing noise disturbance. Where possible labour shall be transported to and from the site by the contractor or his Sub-Contractors by the contractors own transport. 11. Apply regular and thorough maintenance schedules to equipment and processes. An increase in noise emission levels very often is a sign of the imminent mechanical failure 	

IMPACT	NOISE This section deals with noise and actions that need to be implemented during construction	RESPONSIBILITY
PHASE	CONSTRUCTION	ELO
ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PROGRAMME		
	of a machine. 12. Should blasting be required, the contractor will need to obtain a blasting permit. Moreover, the contractor must make the public aware of when blasting is to take place as well as the specific times of blasting. Blasting activities must take place at reasonable times and during daily working hours.	

2.3.12 Energy use

Table 18: Energy use

IMPACT	ENERGY USE This section deals with energy use and actions that need to be implemented during construction	RESPONSIBILITY
PHASE	CONSTRUCTION	ELO
ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PROGRAMME		
MITIGATION / METHOD STATEMENT	1. Energy saving lighting must be implemented across the board. 2. Minimal lighting, while maintaining health and safety regulations, must be kept on during the night operations. 3. Equipment not in use must be switched off and unplugged to save on unnecessary energy costs and carbon footprint.	

2.3.13 Agricultural Potential

Table 19: Agricultural Potential

IMPACT	AGRICULTURAL POTENTIAL This section deals with agricultural potential and actions that need to be implemented during construction	RESPONSIBILITY
PHASE	CONSTRUCTION	ECO
ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PROGRAMME		
MITIGATION / METHOD STATEMENT	1. All centre pivot irrigation and important agricultural infrastructure must be avoided.	

2.3.14 Employment

Table 20: Employment

IMPACT	EMPLOYMENT This section deals with employment and actions that need to be implemented during construction	RESPONSIBILITY
PHASE	CONSTRUCTION	MC
ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PROGRAMME		
MITIGATION / METHOD STATEMENT	<p>Labour</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The use of labour intensive construction measures should be used where appropriate. 2. Labour must be trained to benefit individuals beyond completion of the project. <p>Recruitment Plan</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. All unskilled labourers should be drawn from the local market i.e. and where possible use should be made of local semi-skilled and skilled personnel. 4. Local suppliers to be used where possible. 5. Ensure adequate advertising in the project community areas, local papers for skilled labour. Adverts will be placed in each area where the public meetings were conducted. 6. Local community leaders as well as the Local Municipalities must be utilised to source labour. 7. The recruitment process must be equitable and transparent. 	

IMPACT	EMPLOYMENT This section deals with employment and actions that need to be implemented during construction	RESPONSIBILITY
PHASE	CONSTRUCTION	MC
ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PROGRAMME		
	<p>A concerted effort will be made to guard against nepotism and/or any form of favouritism during the process.</p> <p>8. The informal daily recruitment of workers at the construction camp must be avoided in order to prevent the congregation and loitering of job seekers at the construction camp.</p> <p>9. The recruitment of skilled labour will follow standard advertising process in national newspapers and interview based selection.</p> <p>10. Record of official complaints by employees to authorities must be kept i.e. Labour and Social Security (Annexure A for complaints record sheet).</p>	

2.3.15 Occupational Health and Safety

Table 21: Occupational Health and Safety

IMPACT	HEALTH AND SAFETY This section deals with health and safety and actions that need to be implemented during construction	RESPONSIBILITY
PHASE	CONSTRUCTION	MC/ SAFETY OFFICER
ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PROGRAMME		
MITIGATION / METHOD STATEMENT	<p>Worker safety</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Safety measures for work procedures must be implemented. 2. First aid kits must be available and accessible on site. 3. A health and safety plan in terms of the Occupational Health and Safety Act (Act No. 85 of 1993) must be drawn up by the Contractor and approved by the ECO to ensure worker safety. 4. Workers should be thoroughly trained in using potentially dangerous equipment. 5. Contractors must ensure that all equipment is maintained in a safe operating condition. 	

IMPACT	HEALTH AND SAFETY This section deals with health and safety and actions that need to be implemented during construction	RESPONSIBILITY
PHASE	CONSTRUCTION	MC/ SAFETY OFFICER
ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PROGRAMME		
	<p>6. A safety officer must be appointed.</p> <p>7. A record of health and safety incidents must be kept on site.</p> <p>8. Any health and safety incidents must be reported to the Project Manager immediately.</p> <p>9. First aid facilities must be available on site at all times and a number of employees trained to carry out first aid procedures.</p> <p>10. Workers have the right to refuse work in unsafe conditions.</p> <p>11. The Contractor must take all the necessary precautions against the spreading of disease such as measles, foot and mouth, etc. especially under livestock.</p> <p>12. A record must be kept of drugs administered to construction staff or precautions taken and the time and dates when this was done. This can then be used as evidence in court should any claims be instituted against Eskom or the Contractor.</p> <p>13. The contractor must ensure that all construction workers are well educated about HIV/ AIDS and the risks surrounding this disease. The location of the local clinic where more information and counselling is offered must be indicated to workers.</p> <p>14. Material stockpiles or stacks must be stable and well secured to avoid collapse and possible injury to site workers / local residents.</p> <p>Worker facilities</p> <p>15. Eating areas should be regularly serviced and cleaned to ensure the highest possible standards of hygiene and cleanliness.</p> <p>16. Fires are not to be allowed outside controlled areas.</p> <p>17. Ablution facilities must be well maintained.</p> <p>Hazardous substances</p> <p>18. Working areas should be provided with adequate ventilation</p>	

IMPACT	HEALTH AND SAFETY This section deals with health and safety and actions that need to be implemented during construction	RESPONSIBILITY
PHASE	CONSTRUCTION	MC/ SAFETY OFFICER
ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PROGRAMME		
	<p>and dust/fume extraction systems to ensure that inhalation exposure levels for potentially corrosive, oxidizing, reactive or siliceous substances are maintained and managed at safe levels.</p> <p>19. Eye wash and emergency shower systems should be provided in areas where there exists the possibility of chemical containment of workers and the need for rapid treatment.</p> <p>Electrical Safety and isolation</p> <p>20. Use of electrical safety devices on all final distribution circuits and appropriate testing schedules applied to such safety systems.</p> <p>21. All sources of hazardous energy or hazardous substances should have written procedures for isolation, identifying how the system, plant or equipment can be made and kept safe.</p> <p>Physical Hazards</p> <p>22. Geotechnical safety - All structures must be planned, designed and operated such that the geotechnical risks are appropriately managed.</p> <p>Machine and Equipment</p> <p>23. Use must be made of contrast colouring on equipment/machinery including the provision of reflective markings to enhance visibility.</p> <p>24. Use must be made of moving equipment/machinery equipped with improved operator sight lines.</p> <p>25. Workers must be issued with high visibility clothing.</p> <p>26. Use must be made of reflective markings on structures, traffic junctions, and other areas with a potential for accidents.</p> <p>27. Safety barriers must be installed in high risk locations.</p>	

IMPACT	HEALTH AND SAFETY This section deals with health and safety and actions that need to be implemented during construction	RESPONSIBILITY
PHASE	CONSTRUCTION	MC/ SAFETY OFFICER
ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PROGRAMME		
	<p>Fitness for work</p> <p>28. Shift management systems must minimize risk of fatigue. Establish alcohol and other drug policy for the operation.</p> <p>Travel and remote site health</p> <p>29. Develop programs to prevent both chronic and acute illnesses through appropriate sanitation and vector control systems.</p> <p>30. Where food is prepared, food preparation storage and disposal should be reviewed regularly and monitored to minimise risk of illness.</p> <p>Protective gear</p> <p>31. Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) must be made available to all construction staff and must be compulsory. Hard hats and safety shoes must be worn at all times and other PPE worn where necessary i.e. dust masks, ear plugs etc.</p> <p>32. No person is to enter the site without the necessary PPE.</p> <p>Site safety</p> <p>33. The construction camp must remain fenced for the entire construction period.</p> <p>34. Potentially hazardous areas are to be demarcated and clearly marked.</p> <p>35. Adequate warning signs of hazardous working areas must be in place.</p> <p>36. Emergency numbers for local police and fire department etc must be placed in a prominent area.</p> <p>37. Fire fighting equipment must be placed in prominent positions across the site where it is easily accessible. This includes fire extinguishers, a fire blanket as well as a water tank.</p> <p>38. Suitable conspicuous warning signs in English and all other</p>	

IMPACT	HEALTH AND SAFETY This section deals with health and safety and actions that need to be implemented during construction	RESPONSIBILITY
PHASE	CONSTRUCTION	MC/ SAFETY OFFICER
ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PROGRAMME		
	<p>applicable languages must be placed at all entrances to the site.</p> <p>39. All speed limits must be adhered to.</p> <p>Construction equipment safety</p> <p>40. All equipment used for construction must be in good working order with up to date maintenance records.</p> <p>Hazardous Material Storage</p> <p>41. Staff that will be handling hazardous materials must be trained to do so.</p> <p>42. Any hazardous materials (apart from fuel) must be stored within a lockable store with a sealed floor.</p> <p>43. All storage tanks containing hazardous materials must be placed in bunded containment areas with sealed surfaces. The bund walls must be high enough to contain 110% of the total volume of the stored hazardous material. These areas should be roofed to avoid contamination of stormwater.</p> <p>44. Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDS) which contain the necessary information pertaining to a specific hazardous substance must be present for all hazardous materials stored on the site.</p> <p>Procedure in the event of a petrochemical spill</p> <p>45. A spill kit needs to be kept on site to address any unforeseen spillages.</p> <p>46. The individual responsible for or who discovers the petrochemical spill must report the incident to the Project Manager, Contractor or ECO.</p> <p>47. The problem must be assessed and the necessary actions required will be undertaken.</p> <p>48. The immediate response must be to contain the spill.</p> <p>49. The source of the spill must be identified, controlled, treated or removed wherever possible.</p>	

IMPACT	HEALTH AND SAFETY This section deals with health and safety and actions that need to be implemented during construction	RESPONSIBILITY
PHASE	CONSTRUCTION	MC/ SAFETY OFFICER
ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PROGRAMME		
	<p>Fire management</p> <p>50. Fire fighting equipment should be present on site at all times.</p> <p>51. All construction staff must be trained in fire hazard control and fire fighting techniques.</p> <p>52. All flammable substances must be stored in dry areas which do not pose an ignition risk to the said substances.</p> <p>53. No open fires will be allowed on site.</p> <p>54. Smoking may only be conducted in demarcated areas.</p> <p>55. Contact should be made with the local Fire Protection Agency (FPA) if one exists.</p> <p>Safety of surrounding residents</p> <p>56. All I&AP's should be notified in advance of any known potential risks associated with the construction site and the activities on it. Examples of these are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Earthworks / earthmoving machinery on steep slopes above houses / infrastructure; ▪ Risk to residence along haulage roads / access routes. <p>Emergency evacuation plan</p> <p>57. Upon completion of the construction phase, an emergency evacuation plan must be drawn up to ensure the safety of the staff and surrounding land users in the case of an emergency.</p> <p>58. All permanent staff must undergo safety training.</p> <p>Maintenance</p> <p>59. The corridor and surrounding areas are to be regularly maintained. A maintenance schedule must be drawn up and records of all maintenance kept.</p>	

2.3.16 Security

Table 22: Security

IMPACT	SECURITY This section deals with security and actions that need to be implemented during construction	RESPONSIBILITY
PHASE	CONSTRUCTION	MC /SAFETY OFFICER
ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PROGRAMME		
MITIGATION / METHOD STATEMENT	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A security company should be employed to guard the construction site and monitor access. This company should also be utilised for the operation phase. 2. Labour should be transported to and from the site to discourage loitering in adjacent areas and possible increase in crime or disturbance. 3. Unsocial activities such as consumption or illegal selling of alcohol, drug utilisation or selling and prostitution on site shall be prohibited. Any persons found to be engaged in such activities should receive disciplinary or criminal action taken against them. 4. Only pre-approved staff must be permitted to stay within the staff accommodation which will be provided. 5. The site shall be fenced, where necessary to prevent any loss or injury to persons during the construction phase. 6. During periods of temporary site closure, the site should be secured to ensure no access to the site. This applies to the construction camp as well. 7. No alcohol / drugs to be present on site. 8. No firearms allowed on site or in vehicles transporting staff to / from site (unless used by security personnel). 9. No harvesting of firewood from the site or from the business property adjacent to it without prior consent from the ECO. 10. Construction staff are to make use of the facilities provided for them, as opposed to ad-hoc alternatives (e.g. fires for cooking, the use of surrounding bush as a toilet facility are forbidden). 11. Trespassing on private / commercial properties adjoining the site is forbidden. 	

IMPACT	SECURITY This section deals with security and actions that need to be implemented during construction	RESPONSIBILITY
PHASE	CONSTRUCTION	MC /SAFETY OFFICER
ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PROGRAMME		
	<p>12. All employees must undergo the necessary safety training and wear the necessary protective clothing.</p> <p>13. The ELO must timeously inform affected landowners where construction is to occur of the onset of the construction process.</p> <p>14. Driving under the influence of alcohol is prohibited.</p> <p>15. The site must be secured in order to reduce the opportunity for criminal activity in the locality of the construction site.</p>	

2.3.17 Social Environment

Table 23: Social Environment

IMPACT	SOCIAL ENVIRONMENT This section deals with social environment and actions that need to be implemented during construction	RESPONSIBILITY
PHASE	CONSTRUCTION	MC / ELO
ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PROGRAMME		
MITIGATION	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. All contact with the affected parties shall be courteous at all times. The rights of the affected parties shall be respected at all times. 2. The successful completion of the project depends a lot on the good relations with the landowners. The Contractor's Environmental Liaison Officer will thus be the liaison officer for the entire contract. 3. The ELO shall be available to investigate all problems arising on the work sites concerning the landowners. 4. All negotiations (if required) for any reason shall be conducted between the ECO the landowners and the Contractor (ELO) with the ECO present. 5. No verbal agreements shall be made. All agreements shall be recorded properly and all parties shall co-sign the 	

IMPACT	SOCIAL ENVIRONMENT This section deals with social environment and actions that need to be implemented during construction	RESPONSIBILITY
PHASE	CONSTRUCTION	MC / ELO
ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PROGRAMME		
	<p>documentation.</p> <p>6. The landowners shall always be kept informed by the ELO about any changes to the construction programme should they be affected.</p> <p>7. The contact numbers of the ELO and the Eskom ECO shall be made available to the landowners. This will ensure open channels of communication and prompt response to queries and claims.</p> <p>8. A complaints register should be kept on site (A complaints record sheet is provided in annexure A). Details of complaints should be incorporated into the audits as part of the monitoring process. This should be in carbon copy format, with numbered pages. Any missing pages must be accounted for by the Contractor.</p> <p>9. Damage to infrastructure shall not be tolerated and any damage shall be rectified immediately by the Contractor. A record of all damage and remedial actions shall be kept on site.</p> <p>10. All existing private access roads used for construction purposes, shall be maintained at all times to ensure that the local people have free access to and from their properties. Speed limits shall be enforced in such areas and all drivers shall be sensitised to this effect.</p> <p>11. 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.</p>	
SITE SPECIFIC MITIGATION		
	<p>Temporary Loss of Agricultural Land</p> <p>12. Build a 'good neighbour' relationship with landowners, informing landowners upfront of when and where construction will take place on their property and stick to agreed timeframes and places.</p> <p>13. The construction area should be restricted to the servitude and laydown areas and properly fenced off, to avoid taking</p>	

IMPACT	SOCIAL ENVIRONMENT This section deals with social environment and actions that need to be implemented during construction	RESPONSIBILITY
PHASE	CONSTRUCTION	MC / ELO
ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PROGRAMME		
	<p>up too much space and causing unnecessary damage to crops or harm to cattle.</p> <p>14. Construction teams, construction vehicles and construction material should only access the construction site via demarcated access roads and should not be allowed to cut across fields or vacant land. Where this does occur, damages should be restored immediately.</p> <p>Temporary Employment</p> <p>15. Inform local communities upfront that the possibility of local employment is most unlikely, to prevent unrealistic expectations in terms of job opportunities and minimise loitering at the site.</p> <p>16. Where unskilled labour is required, it should be sourced from the local communities. Locals should be permanent residents from one of the surrounding communities, whichever is the closest to the construction site. As so far that it is within the contractors' control, unskilled jobs should not be allocated to jobseekers from elsewhere.</p> <p>17. Where project activities lead to the creation of informal job opportunities such as food stalls, contractors should be encouraged to allow such activities as long as it does not interfere with the construction activities itself or the safety of the construction site, the informal vendor and/or the construction workers.</p> <p>Accommodation for Construction Workers</p> <p>18. Construction workers should only be housed in rooms within formal houses, to avoid people expanding their houses informally to accommodate construction workers and to ensure that all construction workers enjoy the same standard of living.</p> <p>19. A formal application process should be developed whereby households can apply if they wish to house a construction</p>	

IMPACT	SOCIAL ENVIRONMENT This section deals with social environment and actions that need to be implemented during construction	RESPONSIBILITY
PHASE	CONSTRUCTION	MC / ELO
ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PROGRAMME		
	<p>worker. The house must be a formal house and meet certain minimum criteria such as running water, ablution facilities, electricity, furnished room, etc.</p> <p>20. The monthly rent payable to a 'landlord/landlady' must be reasonable and should take a proportion of the utilities service bill into account. A formal rental agreement should be in place that sets out the monthly rent amount and the terms and conditions of the rental agreement.</p> <p>21. Remedial steps must be taken against households that accommodate construction workers but who fail to comply with the minimum requirements of the rental agreement. These households should first be requested in writing to rectify any problem areas within a given timeframe and if they fail to do so, the rental agreement should be suspended and the construction worker moved to a different household.</p> <p>Conflict</p> <p>22. Problem areas that are brought under the attention of the contractor should be rectified immediately. If the contractor is unable to do so, this should be communicated to the landowner along with a plan on how and when the problem will be addressed. The landowner should be given regular feedback on the matter.</p> <p>23. Locals should be informed upfront that it is unlikely that the project will directly employ community members to work on the project so that there are no unrealistic expectations on the part of the community or situations created where they demand jobs as it was promised to them on previous occasions.</p> <p>Implementation of an HIV/AIDS Prevention Plan</p> <p>24. Eskom or its contractor should appoint a service provider or local NGO to develop, implement and manage an HIV/AIDS prevention programme. The service provider or NGO should</p>	

IMPACT	SOCIAL ENVIRONMENT This section deals with social environment and actions that need to be implemented during construction	RESPONSIBILITY
PHASE	CONSTRUCTION	MC / ELO
ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PROGRAMME		
	specialise in the field of HIV/AIDS. 25. The HIV/AIDS prevention programme should extend to the local community and should pay special attention to vulnerable groups such as women and youth.	

2.3.18 Community Engagement

Table 24: Community Engagement

IMPACT	COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT This section deals with surrounding community and actions that need to be implemented during construction	RESPONSIBILITY
PHASE	CONSTRUCTION	ELO
ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PROGRAMME		
MITIGATION	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A communication guideline to be drafted and agreed upon with authority representatives and affected communities. 2. Open and transparent community engagement to be followed as culturally appropriate. 3. Records (written) to be kept of all community engagements (e.g. complaints, resolutions, etc) 	

2.3.19 Visual Impact

Table 25: Visual Impact

IMPACT	VISUAL This section deals with visual issues and actions that need to be implemented during construction	RESPONSIBILITY
PHASE	CONSTRUCTION	ELO
ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PROGRAMME		
MITIGATION / METHOD STATEMENT	<p>General</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Construction activities must not occur at night and lighting should only be erected where absolutely necessary. 2. Construction camps and equipment storage facilities are to be shielded with shade netting. 3. Construction traffic must not deviate from designated routes or access roads. 4. Construction areas are to be kept clean and tidy. 5. Measures must be taken to suppress dust arising from construction activities. 6. Labour being transported to the site must take cognisance of litter and waste concerns. 7. Equipment being transported to the site must be covered with tarpaulins. 8. Topsoil stockpiles must be well managed and seeded when possible if not utilised within three months. 9. It is recommended that equipment be stored discreetly so as not to increase visual impacts. 10. Construction must be conducted in the shortest possible time in order to reduce visual impacts. 11. Avoid areas of visual sensitivity. 	

2.3.20 Heritage and Cultural Resources

Table 26: Heritage and Cultural Resources

IMPACT	HERITAGE AND CULTURAL RESOURCES This section deals with heritage and cultural issues as well as actions that need to be implemented during construction	RESPONSIBILITY
PHASE	CONSTRUCTION	ELO
ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PROGRAMME		
MITIGATION / METHOD STATEMENT	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A construction walk-down must take place to ensure that towers and access roads do not affect identified heritage sites. 2. A responsible archaeologist must be appointed to inspect the operational areas of the site in order to identify any significant material being unearthed, and to make the correct judgment on actions to be taken. 3. An archaeologist must immediately be appointed should any artefacts be unearthed during construction. 4. Heritage resources cannot be disturbed without a permit from the relevant heritage resources authority. Therefore, before such sites are disturbed a Heritage Impact Assessment must be undertaken, either Phase 1 and or Phase 2, whichever is applicable. 5. A poster reminding workers of the possibility of finding archaeological sites, should be kept on site. 6. An archaeological monitoring and feedback strategy must be developed to ensure effective monitoring of the site and to provide feedback reports to the client and SAHRA. 7. If the route line cross over any existing farmstead or other buildings, total documentation is required. 8. All the Stone and Iron Age archaeological sites should be avoided as far as possible. These sites should be isolated and declared as no-go zones with sufficient large buffer zones around them for protection. Sites than can't be avoided should be excavated in full by a qualified archaeologist. 9. Farmsteads and cemeteries should be avoided as far as possible and declared as no-go zones with sufficient large buffer zones around them for protection. 	

Operation Phase

2.3.21 Construction Site Decommissioning

Table 27: Construction Site Decommissioning

IMPACT	CONSTRUCTION SITE DECOMMISSIONING This section deals with the demolishing of the construction camp and the actions that need to be implemented	RESPONSIBILITY
PHASE	OPERATION	Main contractor / Developer / ECO / ELO
ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PROGRAMME		
MITIGATION / METHOD STATEMENT	<p>Removal of equipment</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. All structures comprising the construction camp are to be removed from site. 2. The area that previously housed the construction camp is to be checked for spills of substances such as oil etc, and these shall be remediated. 3. All hardened surfaces within the construction camp area should be ripped, all imported materials removed, and the area shall be top soiled and regressed using the guidelines set out in the re-vegetation that forms part of this document. <p>Temporary services</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4. The Contractor must arrange the cancellation of all temporary services. 5. A copy of all weigh-bridge certificates from waste disposed are to be presented to the ECO. 6. Temporary roads must be closed and access across these, blocked. 7. All areas where temporary services were installed are to be rehabilitated to the satisfaction of the ECO. <p>Associated infrastructure</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 8. Surfaces are to be checked for waste products from activities such as concreting or asphaltting and cleared in a manner approved by the Engineer. 9. All surfaces hardened due to construction activities are to be ripped and imported material thereon removed. 10. All rubble is to be removed from the site to an approved 	

IMPACT	CONSTRUCTION SITE DECOMMISSIONING This section deals with the demolishing of the construction camp and the actions that need to be implemented	RESPONSIBILITY
PHASE	OPERATION	Main contractor / Developer / ECO / ELO
ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PROGRAMME		
	<p>disposal site as approved by the Engineer. Burying of rubble on site is prohibited.</p> <p>11. The site is to be cleared of all litter.</p> <p>12. The Contractor is to check that all watercourses are free from building rubble, spoil materials and waste materials.</p> <p>13. Fences, barriers and demarcations associated with the construction phase are to be removed from the site unless stipulated otherwise by the Engineer.</p> <p>14. All residual stockpiles must be removed to spoil or spread on site as directed by the Engineer.</p> <p>15. All leftover building materials must be returned to the depot or removed from the site.</p> <p>16. The Contractor must repair any damage that the construction works has caused to neighbouring properties, specifically, but not limited to, damage caused by poor storm water management.</p>	

2.3.22 Rehabilitation

Table 28: Rehabilitation

IMPACT	REHABILITATION This section deals with the issues relating to rehabilitation after construction	RESPONSIBILITY
PHASE	OPERATION	Developer
ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PROGRAMME		
MITIGATION / METHOD STATEMENT	<p>Rehabilitation</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. All damaged areas shall be rehabilitated upon completion of the contract. 2. A mixture of vegetation seed can be used provided the mixture is carefully selected to ensure the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Annual and perennial species are chosen. ▪ Pioneer species are included. ▪ All the species shall not be edible. ▪ Species chosen will grow in the area under natural conditions. ▪ Root systems must have a binding effect on the soil. ▪ The final product should not cause an ecological imbalance in the area. 3. To get the best results in a specific area, it is advisable to consult with a vegetation specialist. Seed distributors can also give valuable advice as to the mixtures and amount of seed necessary to seed a certain area. 4. Re-vegetation of the disturbed site is aimed at approximating as near as possible the natural vegetative conditions prevailing prior to construction. 5. All natural areas impacted during construction must be rehabilitated with locally indigenous grasses typical of the representative botanical unit. 6. Rehabilitation must take place in a phased approach as soon as possible. 7. All cleared areas must be re-vegetated. 8. Rehabilitation process must make use of species indigenous to the area. Seeds from surrounding seed banks can be used for re-seeding. 9. Rehabilitation must be executed in such a manner that surface run-off will not cause erosion of disturbed areas. 10. Planting of indigenous tree species in areas not to be 	

IMPACT	REHABILITATION This section deals with the issues relating to rehabilitation after construction	RESPONSIBILITY
PHASE	OPERATION	Developer
ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PROGRAMME		
	<p>cultivated or built on must be encouraged.</p> <p>11. Rehabilitate and monitor affected wetlands according to the wetland rehabilitation plan, if construction impacts have been caused.</p> <p>12. Monthly monitoring of sensitive areas should take place during the first year after construction to ensure that rehabilitation is successful.</p>	

2.3.23 Operation and Maintenance

Table 29: Operation and Maintenance

IMPACT	OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE This section deals with the potential impacts that could result from the operation and maintenance of the line and substation.	RESPONSIBILITY
PHASE	OPERATION	ESKOM
ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PROGRAMME		
MITIGATION / METHOD STATEMENT	<p>Maintenance</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> All applicable standards, legislation, policies and procedures must be adhered to during operation. Regular ground inspection of the servitude must take place to monitor their status. Landowner conditions for accessing the servitude must be adhered to, and all gates must be kept open / closed subject to landowner requirements. Only authorised Eskom personnel must access the servitude and properties that are required to be traversed in order to access the servitude No new roads to be constructed through wetlands and drainage lines. The servitude needs to be monitored on a monthly basis for the first year to identify the emergence of alien species and any erosion concerns. 	

	<p>Public awareness</p> <p>7. The emergency preparedness plan must be ready for implementation at all times should an emergency situation arise.</p>	
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2.3.24 Air Quality

Table 30: Air Quality

IMPACT	AIR POLLUTION This section deals with the issues relating to air pollution during operation	RESPONSIBILITY
PHASE	OPERATION	Developer
ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PROGRAMME		
MITIGATION / METHOD STATEMENT	<p>Dust management</p> <p>1. Any dirt roads utilised to access the sites must be regularly maintained to ensure that dust levels are controlled.</p> <p>Litter management</p> <p>2. Remove unwanted materials and litter on a regular basis to avoid potential odours.</p>	

2.3.25 Biodiversity

Table 31: Biodiversity

IMPACT	BIODIVERSITY (includes AVIFAUNA) This section details with the issues relating to biodiversity during operation	RESPONSIBILITY
PHASE	OPERATION	Developer
ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PROGRAMME		
MITIGATION / METHOD STATEMENT	<p>General</p> <p>1. Monthly monitoring of the sensitive areas should take place during the first year after construction to ensure successful rehabilitation. Ensure no erosion is taking place and correct</p>	

IMPACT	BIODIVERSITY (includes AVIFAUNA) This section details with the issues relating to biodiversity during operation	RESPONSIBILITY
PHASE	OPERATION	Developer
ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PROGRAMME		
	<p>rehabilitation with locally indigenous species.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Six monthly checks should take place to monitor the emergence of invasive species. Regular removal of alien species. 3. Constant maintenance of the area to ensure re-colonisation of floral species. 4. Monitor vegetation height. <p>Vegetation</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Indigenous vegetation must be maintained and all exotics removed as they appear and disposed of appropriately. 2. Re-vegetation of the disturbed site is aimed at approximating as near as possible the natural vegetative conditions prevailing prior to construction. 3. Vegetative re-establishment shall, as far as possible, make use of indigenous or locally occurring plant varieties within the servitude. 4. Rehabilitation must be executed in such a manner that surface run-off will not cause erosion of disturbed areas during and following rehabilitation. 5. No streams, wetlands or riparian areas outside of agreed access routes must be traversed as part of operational work unless emergency access to the servitude in the areas is required. 6. Herbicides to clear emergent bushy vegetation under the lines must not be used; instead vegetation control must be through mechanical means. No herbicides must be used within 150m of any surface water feature. <p>Other fauna</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 7. No faunal species must harmed by maintenance staff during any routine maintenance at the development. 	
Site Specific Mitigation Measures		
	8. Monthly monitoring of sensitive areas should take place during the first year after construction to ensure that	

IMPACT	BIODIVERSITY (includes AVIFAUNA) This section details with the issues relating to biodiversity during operation	RESPONSIBILITY
PHASE	OPERATION	Developer
ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PROGRAMME		
	<p>rehabilitation is successful.</p> <p>9. These monitoring exercises must ensure that no erosion is taking place as a result of the development.</p> <p>10. Six monthly checks of the area should take place for the emergence of invasive species.</p> <p>11. Mitigation measures mentioned for the construction phase above must be implemented for any maintenance of the development that may be undertaken during the operation phase.</p> <p>12. A monitoring programme must be implemented to ensure that rehabilitation efforts are successful and to ensure that risks such as erosion and the edge effect are avoided.</p> <p>13. Yearly maintenance of bird flappers / diverters or any other bird deviation devices that may be used.</p> <p>Electrocution (Avifauna)</p> <p>14. A steel monopole design should be used and a standard bird perch should be incorporated.</p> <p>15. All clearances between live and earth components must be greater than 1.8 meters.</p> <p>16. If electrocutions in the proposed substation yard become a problem this can be mitigated by using a range of insulation devices approved by ESKOM.</p> <p>Collision (Avifauna)</p> <p>17. The proposed lines should follow existing lines where possible to mitigate the impact of collisions.</p> <p>18. Anti-collision marking devices on the earth wire should be placed.</p> <p>19. Marking devices should be spaced 10m apart.</p> <p>20. Sections that pose a concern and require marking should be finalised in a site walk through by EWT once final route and towers/pylons have been pegged.</p>	

2.3.26 Health and Safety

Table 32: Health and Safety

IMPACT	HEALTH AND SAFETY This section deals with the issues relating to health and safety during operation	RESPONSIBILITY
PHASE	OPERATION	Developer
ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PROGRAMME		
MITIGATION / METHOD STATEMENT	<p>Emergency evacuation plan</p> <p>1. Upon completion of the construction phase, an emergency evacuation plan must be drawn up to ensure the safety of the staff and surrounding land users in the case of an emergency.</p> <p>Maintenance</p> <p>2. The servitude is to be regularly maintained. A maintenance schedule must be drawn up and records of all maintenance kept.</p> <p>Fire safety</p> <p>3. Firefighting equipment in the form of fire hydrants or fire extinguishers must be available on the substation site. These must be regularly maintained by an appropriate company.</p> <p>Storage and handling of hazardous waste</p> <p>4. A spill kit needs to be kept on site to address any unforeseen spillages.</p> <p>5. Transport of all hazardous substances must be in accordance with the relevant legislation.</p>	

2.3.27 Visual Impact

Table 33: Visual Impact

IMPACT	VISUAL IMPACT This section deals with the issues relating to visual impacts during operation	RESPONSIBILITY
PHASE	OPERATION	Developer
ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PROGRAMME		

IMPACT	VISUAL IMPACT This section deals with the issues relating to visual impacts during operation	RESPONSIBILITY
MITIGATION / METHOD STATEMENT	<p><i>Maintenance and lighting</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. High standards of maintenance and management of the landscaping should be carried out in accordance with the best possible practice to ensure that the landscaping ensures that the power line blends in with the current visual environment, by enhancing natural features such as trees and vegetation as much as possible. 2. The servitude and surrounds must be kept clean, tidy and well maintained to reduce negative visual impacts. 3. Rehabilitation of surrounding areas must take place with indigenous species. 4. Surrounding roads must be well maintained. 5. Regular maintenance of the associated infrastructure must be undertaken. 	

2.4 Decommissioning phase

Mitigation measures implemented during construction with regards to the construction camp and equipment will remain the same for the decommissioning phase when a construction camp will need to be established again.

2.4.1 Ongoing Stakeholder involvement

This is the process that is recommended if the substations sites are decommissioned.

Table 34: Ongoing Stakeholder involvement

IMPACT	ONGOING STAKEHOLDER INVOLVEMENT This section relates to the stakeholder involvement that needs occur during decommissioning	RESPONSIBILITY
PHASE	DECOMMISSIONING	ESKOM
ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PROGRAMME		
MITIGATION / METHOD STATEMENT	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Community to be notified, as culturally appropriate, timeously of the planned decommissioning, e.g.: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proposed decommissioning start date; and • Process to be followed. 2. Recommend that a meeting with community leader(s) be held before decommissioning commence to inform them: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What activities will take place during the decommissioning phase. • How these activities will impact upon the communities and/or their properties. • Regarding the timeframes of scheduled activities 3. Regular interaction between Eskom and community leader(s) during the decommissioning phase 4. A reporting office / channel to be established should community members experience problems with contractors / sub-contractors during the decommissioning phase. 5. A register to be kept of problems reported by community members and the steps taken to address / resolve it. 	

2.4.2 Community health and safety

Table 35: Community health and safety

IMPACT	COMMUNITY HEALTH AND SAFETY This section deals with the issues relating to health and safety during decommissioning	RESPONSIBILITY
PHASE	DECOMMISSIONING	ELO
ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PROGRAMME		
MITIGATION / METHOD STATEMENT	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Demarcated routes to be established to ensure the safety of communities, especially in terms of road safety and communities to be informed of these demarcated routes. 2. Where dust is generated by trucks passing on gravel roads, dust mitigation to be enforced. 3. Excavated areas to be fenced off and regularly inspected to ensure that humans and animals do not have access to the site. 4. Any infrastructure that would not be decommissioned, must be appropriately locked and/or fenced off to ensure that it does not pose any danger to the community. 	

2.4.3 Waste Management

Table 36: Waste Management

IMPACT	WASTE MANAGEMENT This section deals with the issues relating to waste management during decommissioning	RESPONSIBILITY
PHASE	DECOMMISSIONING	ELO
ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PROGRAMME		
MITIGATION / METHOD STATEMENT	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. All contaminated soils to be removed from the property and to be disposed of as hazardous waste 	

2.4.4 Surface and Groundwater

Table 37: Surface and Groundwater

IMPACT	SURFACE AND GROUNDWATER This section deals with the issues relating to surface and groundwater during decommissioning	RESPONSIBILITY
PHASE	DECOMMISSIONING	ESKOM
ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PROGRAMME		
MITIGATION / METHOD STATEMENT	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Remove of any historically contaminated soil as hazardous waste. 2. Removal of all substances which can result in groundwater (or surface water) contamination. 3. Re-vegetation of exposed soil surfaces to ensure no erosion in these areas. 4. No new access roads through wetlands and rivers. 	

2.4.5 Biodiversity

Table 38: Biodiversity

IMPACT	BIODIVERSITY This section deals with the issues relating to biodiversity during decommissioning	RESPONSIBILITY
PHASE	DECOMMISSIONING	
ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PROGRAMME		
MITIGATION / METHOD STATEMENT	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Rehabilitation of exposed surfaces with indigenous species, preferably large trees. 2. Adherence to surface and groundwater mitigation measures to prevent secondary impacts on biodiversity. 3. Prevent expansion of the current footprint(s). 4. Retain large trees to keep nesting and roosting habitat. 	

2.4.6 Air Quality

Table 39: Air Pollution

IMPACT	AIR POLLUTION This section deals with the issues relating to air quality during decommissioning	RESPONSIBILITY
PHASE	DECOMMISSIONING	
ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PROGRAMME		
MITIGATION / METHOD STATEMENT	1. Damping down exposed surfaces regularly to reduce dust emissions. 2. Maintain equipment to reduce exhaust emissions.	

3 CONCLUSION

The environmental and social impacts of the project were spread through the four project phases. There were both positive and some negative project impacts identified through the BA. The following section briefly describes some of the major impacts and the proposed mitigation measures within each of the project phases.

3.1 Pre-Construction Phase

The first site activities before mobilization of equipment will be a survey, required for final design of substation expansion and power line structures. It is critical that all walk downs by the faunal, floral, avifaunal, surface water and heritage specialists be undertaken, and be used to inform the final tower locations prior to the finalisation of tower positions. The avifaunal walk down should identify the spans that will require mitigation devices to be installed. There could be negative impacts on land associated with the construction of camps (temporary loss) and storage of construction materials especially if such construction is carried out on agriculturally productive land. Expectations of improvement in livelihood among locals must be addressed through public participation. Construction contracts will include environmental monitoring and management procedures and requirements. These must be in place prior to the commencement of any construction activities.

3.2 Construction Phase

This phase of the activity will have both positive and negative impacts. The positive impacts are employment opportunities offered to the construction workers and any other labourer who will be hired to provide their services during the construction phase. The negative impacts would include wastes generated, accidents, health and safety, air, dust and noise pollution, vegetation clearance, soil erosion, socio-environmental issues, loss of trees, and compaction of soil. Most of the negative impacts are minor and temporary. However, on mitigating negative impacts, the contractor shall ensure that all staff have adequate protective clothing and are adequately trained. The whole range of mitigation measures are however, outlined in the EMPr in this regard.

3.3 Operational Phase

The proposed project will have minimal negative effects which mainly relate to loss of aesthetic value and habitat and nuisance to affected landowners.

3.4 Decommissioning Phase

As with any project, the facilities used in this project will have a lifespan after which they may no longer be cost effective to continue with operation or may degrade and become inoperable. At that time, the project would be decommissioned, and the existing equipment removed and most likely replaced. The mitigation measures highlighted in the construction phase will once again become applicable as the construction of new infrastructure would essentially be associated with similar activities and would likely result in similar impacts.

The disposal of materials from the decommissioned plant is not viewed as high risk. Much of the material would be recyclable (steel structures) or inert (insulators, concrete foundations, etc.). These materials would however, need to be disposed of at a formal waste disposal or recycling centre.

Based on the above information, it is unlikely that the Project will have some significant adverse social and environmental impacts. Most adverse impacts will be of a temporary nature during the construction phase and can be managed to acceptable levels with implementation of the recommended mitigation measures for the project such that the overall benefits from the project will greatly outweigh the few adverse impacts. All the negative impacts will either be moderate or lesser in rating and could be easily mitigated. Generally, the proposed power line and substation expansion will result in appreciable benefits to the people in the project area of influence and bring opportunities for development in the area.

COMPLAINTS RECORD SHEET

Complaints Record Sheet

COMPLAINTS RECORD SHEET	File Ref:	DATE:
	Page of
COMPLAINT RAISED BY:		
CAPACITY OF COMPLAINANT:		
COMPLAINT RECORDED BY:		
COMPLAINT:		
PROPOSED REMEDIAL ACTION:		
ECO: _____ Date: _____		
NOTES BY ECO:		
ECO: _____ Date: _____ Site Manager: _____ Date: _____		

Annexure B

MANAGEMENT OF SOILS: GUIDELINES

Topsoil

Source of topsoil

- Topsoil shall be striped from all areas that are to be utilised during the construction period and where permanent structures and access is required. These areas will include temporary and permanent access roads, construction camps, and lay down areas. Topsoil shall be stripped after clearing of woody vegetation and before excavation or construction commences.
- The topsoil is regarded as the top 300mm of the soil profile irrespective of the fertility appearance, structure, agricultural potential, fertility and composition of the soil.

Topsoil stripping

- Soil shall be stripped to a minimum depth of 150mm and maximum depth of 300mm or to the depth of bedrock where soil is shallower than 300mm. Herbaceous vegetation, overlying grass and other fine organic matter shall not be removed from the stripped soil.
- No topsoil which has been stripped shall be buried or in any other way be rendered unsuitable for further use by mixing with spoil or by compaction using machinery.
- Topsoil shall preferably be stripped when it is in a dry condition in order to prevent compaction.

Topsoil stockpiling

- The Consulting Engineer or Environmental Control Officer shall stockpile stripped topsoil in areas, which have been approved. Soil stockpiles may take the form of windrows.
- To prevent erosion, material stockpiled for long periods (2 weeks) should be retained in a bermed area.
- Topsoil, mulch and subsoil stockpiles must be placed in higher-lying areas of the site, and must not be positioned within stormwater channels or areas of ponding.
- Topsoil stripped from different soil zones shall be stockpiled separately and clearly identified as such. Under no circumstances shall topsoil obtained from different soil zones be mixed.
- Soil stockpiles shall not be higher than 2m or stored for a period longer than one year. The slopes of soil stockpiles shall not be steeper than 1 vertical to 2.5 horizontal.

- No vehicles shall be allowed access onto the stockpiles after they have been placed. Topsoil stockpiles shall be clearly demarcated in order to prevent vehicle access and for later identification when required.
- Soil stockpiles must not become contaminated with oil, diesel, petrol, garbage or any other material, which may inhibit the later growth of vegetation in the soil.
- After topsoil removal has been completed, the Contractor shall apply soil conservation measures to the stockpiles where and as directed by the Consulting Engineer or Environmental Control Officer. This may include the use of erosion control fabric or grass seeding.

Topsoil replacement

- Topsoil shall be replaced to a minimum depth of 75mm over all areas where it has been stripped and over disused borrow pits, after construction in those areas has ceased. Topsoil placement shall follow as soon as construction in an area has ceased.
- All areas onto which topsoil is to be spread shall be graded to the approximate original landform with maximum slopes of 1:25 and shall be ripped prior to topsoil placement. The entire area shall be ripped parallel to the contours to a minimum depth of 300mm.
- Topsoil shall be placed in the same soil zone from which it had been stripped. However, if there is insufficient topsoil available from a particular soil zone to produce the minimum specified depth, topsoil may be brought from other soil zones at the approval of the Consulting Engineer or Environmental Control Officer.
- Where topsoil that has been stripped by the Contractor is insufficient to provide the minimum specified depth, the Contractor shall obtain suitable substitute material from other sources at no cost to the employer. The suitability of the substitute material shall be determined by means of soil analyse, which are acceptable to the Consulting Engineer or Environmental Control Officer.
- No vehicles shall be allowed access onto or through topsoil after it has been reinstated.
- After topsoil reinstatement is complete, cleared and stockpiled vegetative matter shall be spread randomly by hand over the top soiled area. The vegetative material must be replaced on the areas from where it has been removed.



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