

ESKOM CHEMIE PROJECT

Environmental Management Plan

I. OBJECTIVES OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PLAN

The compilation of this Environmental Management Plan (EMP) forms part of the requirements of the EIA Regulations 2014 and compliance with the contents of this report is required during the construction and operational phases of the project. The EMP serves as an environmental management tool by providing a generic structured plan of mitigatory measures, which serves as a guide to assist in minimising the potential environmental impact of the activity that may arise during the construction and operational phases.

The EMP provides a set of guidelines for the environmental management of all works to be executed by the Engineer and Contractor, so as to have a minimum impact on the environment in accordance with all relevant legislation, policies and standards.

In this context it should be viewed as a dynamic or 'living' document, which may require updating, or revision during the life-cycle of the project to address new circumstances as the need arises. It is essentially a written plan of how the environment is to be managed in practical and achievable terms.

The effectiveness of the EMP is limited by the level of adherence to the conditions set forth in this report by the Developer and the Contractor. It is further assumed that compliance with the EMP will be monitored on a regular basis as set out in the EMP and contractual clauses.

The EMP forms part of the Contract Documentation and is thus a legally binding document. An individual responsible for environmental damage must pay costs both to environment and human health and the preventative measures to reduce or prevent additional pollution and/or environmental damage from occurring (the Polluter Pays Principle).

Further to the above, the following objectives apply:

- To state the standards and guidelines which Eskom will be required to adhere to in terms of environmental legislation;
- To set out the mitigation measures and environmental specifications which Eskom will be required to implement for the construction phase of the project in order to minimise the extent of environmental impacts, and where possible to improve the condition of the environment;
- To provide guidance regarding the method statements which Eskom will be required to compile and implement to achieve the environmental specification;
- To define corrective actions which Eskom must take in the event of non-compliance with the specifications of this EMP;
- To mitigate potential negative impact associated with the project and ensure optimising of positive impact;
- To prevent long-term or permanent environmental degradation;
- To ensure that the applicant, construction workers and the operational and maintenance staff are well acquainted with their responsibilities in terms of the environment;
- To ensure that communication channels to report on environment related issues are in place.

II. DETAILS OF THE PERSON WHO PREPARED THE EMP

This Environmental Management Plan was prepared by Landscape Dynamics cc, an environmental consultancy firm established in May 1997. Their core business involves the execution of Environmental Impact Assessments that include the compilation of Environmental Management Plans for all of these projects. The team members responsible for this project and the compilation of the EMP are Annelize Grobler (012 460 6043 / 082 566 4530 / agrobler@landscapedynamics.co.za), a qualified landscape architect specialising in the field of environmental impact assessments, and Susanna Nel (021 855 0912 / 082 888 4060 / susanna@landscapedynamics.co.za).

III. DETAILS OF THE PROPOSED ACTIVITY

The applicant is Eskom Holdings SOC Limited: Land Development & Environment, Distribution Division: Limpopo Operating Unit. The Eskom Environmental Officer for this project is Ms Maria Rampjapedi, 072 695 0939 / RampjaMT@eskom.co.za.

The Eskom Chemie Project involves the following:

Construction of new substation and power lines

- A new Chemie Substation will be constructed within an area of approximately 150m x 200m (3 hectares). This area includes temporarily laydown areas / site camps during the construction period.
- A new single 132kV power line will be constructed within the route corridor from the new Chemie Substation to where it will connect to the existing 132kV Chemie-Selati Line to the direct east of the proposed Chemie Substation. This new line is approximately 2.2km in length.
- A new Loop In – Loop Out power line will be constructed within the route corridor from the new Chemie Substation to where it will connect to the existing 132kV to the Foskor-Chemie 2 Line south of the proposed Chemie Substation. This new line is approximately 2.8km in length.

Decommissioning of existing substation and power line

- The existing Chemie substation will be decommissioned.
- Approximately 2km of the existing 132kV Foskor-Chemie 2 Line will be decommissioned.
- Areas will be cleared to allow for temporarily laydown areas/site camps during the decommissioning period.

Route Corridors

A 1km wide route corridor was investigated (500m on both sides of the power lines). This route corridor should be approved by the Department of Environmental Affairs, which will allow for slight deviations of the power line within the approved corridor. Please note that Eskom will however only register the required servitude within the route corridor and *not* the entire corridor.

The study site is situated 4 – 5 kilometres to the south-west of the town of Phalaborwa in the eastern part of the Limpopo Province

IV LEGAL REQUIREMENT

The applicable legislation in terms of the environment refers to procedures prescribed by the provisions of the Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations, 2014 (as amended), made under Section 24 (5) of the National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (Act No 107 of 1998) (NEMA). Of particular importance is Section 28 (1) of NEMA which places an obligation on all individuals to take due care of the environment and to ensure remedial action is instituted to minimise and mitigate environmental impact.

The relevant applicable activities for which environmental authorisation had been applied for are:

Listing Notice 1	
<p>GN 983, Dec 2014, Number 11 The development of facilities or infrastructure for the transmission and distribution of electricity-</p> <p>(i) outside urban areas or industrial complexes with a capacity of more than 33 but less than 275 kilovolts; or</p> <p>(ii) inside urban areas or industrial complexes with a capacity of 275 kilovolts or more</p>	<p>New 132kV power lines will be constructed.</p>
<p>GN 983, Dec 2014, Number 27 The clearance of an area of 1 hectares or more, but less than 20 hectares of indigenous vegetation, except where such clearance of indigenous vegetation is required for-</p> <p>(i) the undertaking of a linear activity; or</p> <p>(ii) maintenance purposes undertaken accordance maintenance management plan.</p>	<p>The area in which the substation will be constructed contains indigenous vegetation (although not in a pristine state anymore). This area will be larger than 1 hectare.</p>
<p>GN 983, Dec 2014, Number 19A The infilling or depositing of any material of more than 10 cubic metres into, or the dredging, excavation, removal or moving of soil, sand, shells, shell grit, pebbles or rock of more than 10 cubic metres from a watercourse;</p> <p>but excluding where such infilling, depositing, dredging, excavation, removal or moving</p> <p>a) will occur behind a development setback;</p> <p>b) is for maintenance purposes undertaken in accordance with a maintenance management plan;</p> <p>c) falls within the ambit of activity 21 in this Notice, in which case that activity applies;</p> <p>d) occurs within existing ports or harbours that will not increase the development footprint of the port or harbour; or</p> <p>e) where such development is related to the development of a port or harbour, in which case activity 26 in Listing Notice 2 of 2014 applies.</p>	<p>Decommissioning activities will take place within a wetland area. The exact volume of material to be removed has not yet been calculated, but only material associated with the substation (constructed many years ago), its foundations and fencing will be removed. The decommissioning activity will not involve the removal of any undisturbed land within the wetland area.</p> <p>A site visit was undertaken by Eskom and the Department of Water and Sanitation (DWS). DWS confirmed with Eskom that freshwater studies for this project are not required but it is required to complete a Risk Matrix and apply for General Authorisation (GA). This application for a GA is included as a condition in the EMP to be met prior to commencement of construction and decommissioning activities.</p>
<p>GN 983, Dec 2014, Number 31 The decommissioning of existing facilities, structures or infrastructure for-</p> <p>(i) any development and related operation activity or activities listed in this Notice, Listing Notice 2 of 2014 or Listing Notice 3 of 2014;</p> <p>(ii) any expansion and related operation activity or activities listed in this Notice, Listing Notice 2 of 2014 or Listing Notice 3 of 2014;</p> <p>(iii) any development and related operation activity or activities and expansion and</p>	<p>The existing Chemie Substation will be decommissioned.</p>

<p>related operation activity or activities listed in this Notice, Listing Notice 2 of 2014 or Listing Notice 3 of 2014;</p> <p>(iv) any phased activity or activities for development and related operation activity or expansion or related operation activities listed in this Notice or Listing Notice 3 of 2014; or</p> <p>(v) any activity regardless the time the activity was commenced with, where such activity:</p> <p>(a) is similarly listed to an activity in (i), (ii), (iii), or (iv) above; and</p> <p>(b) is still in operation or development is still in progress;</p> <p>excluding where-</p> <p>(aa) activity 22 of this notice applies; or</p> <p>(bb) the decommissioning is covered by part 8 of the National Environmental Management: Waste Act, 2008 (Act No. 59 of 2008) in which case the National Environmental Management: Waste Act, 2008 applies.</p>	
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Listing Notice 3	
<p>GN 985, Dec 2014, Number 4</p> <p>The development of a road wider than 4 metres with a reserve less than 13,5 metres.</p> <p>e) Limpopo Province</p> <p>i. Outside urban areas:</p> <p>(aa) A protected area identified in terms of NEMPAA, excluding disturbed areas;</p> <p>(bb) National Protected Area Expansion Strategy Focus areas;</p> <p>(cc) Sensitive areas as identified in an environmental management framework as contemplated in chapter 5 of the Act and as adopted by the competent authority;</p> <p>(dd) Sites or areas identified in terms of an international convention;</p> <p>(ee) Critical biodiversity areas as identified in systematic biodiversity plans adopted by the competent authority or in bioregional plans;</p> <p>(ff) Core areas in biosphere reserves; or</p> <p>gg) Areas within 10 kilometres from national parks or world heritage sites or 5 kilometres from any other protected area identified in terms of NEMPAA or from the core areas of a biosphere reserve, excluding disturbed areas; or</p> <p>ii. Inside urban areas:</p> <p>(aa) Areas zoned for use as public open space;</p> <p>(bb) Areas designated for conservation use in Spatial Development Frameworks adopted by the competent authority or zoned for a conservation purpose; or</p> <p>(cc) Areas within urban protected areas.</p>	<p>Short sections of new access roads wider than 4m will be constructed in areas identified as</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Critical Biodiversity Area 2 • Ecological Support Area 1 • Ecological Support Area 2 <p>(The SANBI maps are attached under Appendix A)</p> <p>The western border of the Kruger National Park lies approximately 9km east of the site.</p>
<p>GN 985, Dec 2014, Number 12</p> <p>The clearance of an area of 300 square metres or more of indigenous vegetation except where such clearance of indigenous vegetation is required for maintenance purposes undertaken in accordance with a maintenance management plan.</p> <p>e. Limpopo</p> <p>i. Within any critically endangered or endangered ecosystem listed in terms of section 52 of the NEMBA or prior to the publication of such a list, within an area that has been identified as critically endangered in the National Spatial Biodiversity Assessment 2004;</p> <p>ii. Within critical biodiversity areas identified in bioregional plans; or</p> <p>iii. On land, where, at the time of the coming into effect of this Notice or thereafter such land was zoned open space, conservation or had an equivalent zoning.</p>	<p>More than 300m² of indigenous vegetation will be cleared in areas that has been identified as</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Critical Biodiversity Area 2 • Ecological Support Area 1 • Ecological Support Area 2 <p>(The SANBI maps are attached under Appendix A).</p> <p>The Ecosystems Threat Status is not listed for the Limpopo Province on the SANBI website.</p>

Application for environmental authorisation had been lodged with the Department of Environmental Affairs (DEA).

V. DETAILS OF PERSONS RESPONSIBLE FOR IMPLEMENTATION OF EMP

The following undertaking must be filled out and signed by the applicant and forwarded to DEA prior to commencement of construction:

AGREEMENT & UNDERTAKING OF THE APPLICANT

I hereby confirm and state that I am aware of the contents of the Environmental Management Plan and the conditions of the Environmental Management Plan and shall comply with all legislation pertaining to the nature of the work to be done and all things accidental thereto.

Signed on behalf of _____

Date: _____

Place: _____

Signature: _____

Full Name: _____

Postal Address: _____

Physical Address: _____

Office Telephone Number: _____

AGREEMENT & UNDERTAKING OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL CONTROL OFFICER

The following details of the Environmental Control Officer must be filled out, signed and forwarded to the Department of Environmental Affairs prior to construction:

Company Name: _____

Contact Person(s): _____

Physical Address: _____

Street Address: _____

Office Telephone Number: _____

Cell phone Number: _____

Fax Number: _____

V. PROPOSED MECHANISM FOR COMPLIANCE

Key impacts generally associated with Eskom construction activities which are applicable to this project are:

- Impact on natural habitat (fauna and flora)
- Impact on aquatic features
- Impact on birds
- Impact on cultural heritage resources
- Risk of groundwater pollution
- Risk of erosion
- Community Impact

Specifications and conditions are hereby provided to limit and/or prevent impact on these components during all the phases of project development, namely

- Specifications applicable throughout all Phases of Project Development
- Design & Pre-construction Phase
- Construction Phase
- Post-construction & Operational Phase

**ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES
SPECIFICATIONS APPLICABLE THROUGHOUT ALL PHASES OF PROJECT DEVELOPMENT**

DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL AFFAIRS

The National Department of Environmental Affairs (DEA) is the designated authority responsible for authorising this EMP. DEA has overall responsibility for ensuring that the Applicant complies with the conditions of Environmental Authorisation and the EMP.

DEA shall also be responsible for approving any amendments to the EMP (if required). DEA may also perform random site inspections to check compliance with the EMP.

DEPARTMENT OF WATER & SANITATION

The Department of Water & Sanitation has confirmed rights to inspect the project at any time to ensure compliance with relevant legislation.

ESKOM HOLDINGS SOC LIMITED (DEVELOPER)

The Applicant is the Developer and has overall responsibility for compliance with the EMP as it is a fundamental component of the authorisation requirements for the project.

This means that the Developer must:

- Ensure that the professional team and the Contractors are appropriately briefed and that their appointment includes environmental requirements as relevant;
- Ensure that he/she is kept fully informed of the performance of the project against the requirements of the EMP;
- Ensure that appropriate action is taken where consistent incidents of non-compliance are taking place;
- Ensure that any corrective action required by the authorities is implemented.

Project Co-ordinator (PC)

The primary responsibility of the Project Co-ordinator (PC) is to ensure that the Contractor complies with the environmental specifications in this document. In addition the PC shall:

- Assume overall responsibility for the effective implementation and administration of the EMP;
- Ensure that the EMP is included in the Contractors' contract (including all subcontractors);
- Ensure that the EMP and any other relevant documentation are provided to the applicable contractors;
- Inform Environmental Practitioner of the date of construction at least 2 months in advance.

Construction Supervisor and the Contractor (if utilised);

- Undertake regular inspections of the Contractor's site (in conjunction with the Clerk of Works, where relevant) as well as the powerline servitude in order to check for compliance with the EMP in terms of the specifications outlined in this document.
- Keep a register of major incidents (spills, injuries, complaints, legal transgressions, etc.) and any other relevant issues related to the EMP;
- Report any problems (or complaints) concerning the environment arising out of the construction phase to the appointed Environmental Control Officer;
- To ensure Contractor staff are trained in accordance with the EMP;
- To implement recommendations of possible audits.

- The contractor environmental site representative to have the following training, from a recognised or accredited institution:
 - Oil Spill Management Training
 - Integrated Waste Management
 - Environmental Awareness /Induction
 - Tree Identification (vegetation management)
 - Environmental Law Training
 - Environmental Authorisation-Environmental Management Plan (EA-EMP) Training
- The environmental site representative to be permanently on site during construction.
- The environmental site representative should have an appointment letter stipulating roles and responsibilities.

Eskom construction team or external construction contractor and all subcontractors

The construction team / contractor / subcontractor shall:

- Ensure that the environmental specifications of this document are effectively implemented. This includes the on-site implementation of steps to mitigate environmental impacts;
- Monitor environmental performance and conformance with the specifications contained in this document during site inspections;
- Discuss implementation of and compliance with this document with staff at routine site meetings;
- Report non-compliances to EMP and Environmental Authorisation to PC and Environmental Control Officer (ECO) immediately (on discovery), within 24 hours of the event discovered or occurred;
- Report progress towards implementation of and non-conformances with this document at site meetings with the PC;
- Ensure that suitable records are kept and appropriate documentation is available to the PC; and
- Ensure that construction employees are trained in accordance with the requirements of the EMP.

The Contractor will conduct all activities in a manner that minimises disturbances to and impacts on the environment.

The Contractor is deemed not to have complied with this EMP if:

- There is evidence of contravention of clauses within the boundaries of the property and adjacent areas during the Construction Phase;
- If environmental damage ensues due to negligence;
- The Contractor fails to comply with corrective or other instructions issued by the Local Authority, PC, ECO, or the Developer within a specified time;
- Failure to take any reasonable measure to protect the environment if there is a perceived or identified environmental risk associated with an activity that has not been defined in the EMP; and
- The Contractor fails to respond adequately to complaints from the public.

Application of a penalty clause will apply for incidents of non-compliance as per the Schedule of Fines as mentioned below. Such fines will be paid by the Contractor to the Developer and will be used in rehabilitation and / or landscaping.

Environmental Control Officer (ECO)

The key responsibility of the ECO is to ensure that all the conditions stipulated in the Environmental Authorisation are being adhered to and should monitor project compliance with the conditions of the Environmental Authorisation, environmental legislation and the recommendations of the EMP.

Furthermore, the duties of the ECO shall include, inter alia, the following:

- Ensuring the necessary environmental authorisations and permits, if any, has been obtained;

- Advising the Contractor on environmental issues within defined construction areas;
- Undertaking once-per-month site visits, or more if required to ensure compliance with this EMP;
- Completing environmental checklists during site visits and keeping a photographic record of progress on site from an environmental perspective;
- Reporting back on any environmental issues/incidents to the DEA as reported to by the Contractor; and ensure that DEA is informed of work progress on site;
- Preparing an environmental audit report at the conclusion of the construction phase.
- Attending site meetings where applicable and where necessary inspect the construction site on a regular basis to ensure that the mitigation and rehabilitation measures are applied.
- Make reasonable amendments to the EMP in co-operation with the contractor. Penalties for non-compliance must be enforced.
- Remain employed until all rehabilitation measures as required for implementation due to construction damage, are completed and the site is handed over to Eskom by the contractor.
- Any conservation authority/institution as listed in the List of Interested and Affected Parties for the project should be allowed reasonable access to the construction site on request and arrangement with the ECO and the contractor.

Environmental Training and Awareness

The purpose of the environmental training is to communicate potential environmental impacts relating to construction activities to contractors to ensure that precautionary measures are undertaken to avoid and/or mitigate the impacts. Environmental awareness training sessions should be undertaken prior to any work commencing by any contractor or sub-contractor on site as well as throughout the construction phase. The ECO shall give initial EMP training prior to any work starting on site. The training record must be kept on the project file for each training session.

Where possible the presentation will be conducted in the language of the employees. The environmental training could, as a minimum, include the following:

- The importance of conforming with all environmental policies, procedures, plans and systems;
- The significant environmental impacts, actual or potential, which could result from their work activities;
- The environmental benefits of improved personal performance;
- The roles and responsibilities in achieving conformance with the environmental policy and procedures, including emergency preparedness and response requirements;
- The potential consequences of departure from specified operating procedures
- The mitigation measures to be implemented when carrying out their work activities;
- The importance of not littering;
- The need to use water sparingly;
- Details of, and encouragement to, minimising the production of waste and re-use, recover and recycle waste where possible;
- Details regarding palaeontological, archaeological and historical sites which may be unearthed during construction, and the procedures to be followed should these be encountered;
- The procedures which should be followed should a grave or any other archaeological and/or palaeontological finds be encountered or unearthed during the construction phase;
- Details regarding flora and fauna of special concern, including protected/endangered plant and animal species, and the procedures to be followed should these be encountered during construction.

EMP training and awareness before commencement of construction

- Eskom will provide an Environmental Management Plan and Awareness Training for all employees of the Contractor, sub-contractor, consultants, agents, visitors and suppliers. The initial training workshop will be held prior to any work commencing on site. The Contractors shall ensure that all construction personnel, including senior route staff, sub-contractors and suppliers etc., attend the environmental awareness-training prior to commencing any work i.e. camp establishment, clearing and installations. Additional staff,

sub-contractors and suppliers coming on to the route must attend an environmental awareness workshop prior to the commencing their duties. Subsequent training and awareness sessions will be arranged at a mutually agreed time and venue.

- The main contractor must provide the ECO with (a) a list of all sub-contractors and their scope of work for the contract and (b) a time schedule of works before the initial environmental training awareness session is scheduled. This will assist the ECO to schedule subsequent EMP awareness training sessions as and when required.
- No construction work may take place on site unless under the supervision of a person who has attended an Environmental Awareness session.
- The PC shall inform the environmental practitioner prior to starting construction, so that training can be given.

EMP awareness training throughout the construction phase

- EMP awareness training must be given to new contractors and sub-contractors that start to work on site throughout the construction phase at various stages.
- All contractor and sub-contractor teams involved in work on site must be briefed on their obligations towards environmental controls and methodologies in terms of this EMP prior to commencement of any construction and construction related activities on an on-going basis throughout the construction phase.
- In the case of new workers coming on site throughout the construction programme, the site contractor is responsible to ensure all new labour arriving on site is made aware of the contents of the EMP and is briefed on the Environmental Awareness Training session.
- A register must be kept of all training given to contractors and sub-contractors, indicating the date, time, venue, attendees, name of trainer, name of contractor, signatures and unique numbers / identity numbers of attendees.
- If the construction is phased and the activities are different, a training session must be conducted before the commencement of each phase. The environmental issues, construction impacts and mitigation measures for each phase must be discussed in detail at this training session.

Emergency Management

All emergency incidents should be investigated in terms of Eskom's EPC 32-95: Safety, Health & Environmental Incident Management Procedure, in addition to any ELC requirement. This procedure describes the high-level intention for the effective incident management of work-related incidents as well as environmental damage. The aim of this procedure is to ensure and facilitate the effective and efficient management of incidents from the moment that one occurs, until it can be audited that corrective and preventive measures were developed and taken. This procedure is supported by annexes which set out the detailed rules, requirements and action steps as well as useful examples and templates. These two have to be read and applied together to ensure that the aim of this procedure and its supporting annexes is met.

An **Emergency Incident** can be defined as an unexpected sudden occurrence, including a major emission, fire or explosion leading to serious danger to the public or potentially serious pollution of or detriment to the environment, whether immediate or delayed. It is also an accident involving the spilling of a harmful substance that finds or may find its way into a water resource.

An **Environmental Incident** can be defined as pollution, erosion, cutting of protected and/or indigenous trees, hazardous substance spillages, wildlife interactions, public complaints and loss of biodiversity caused by Eskom Distribution's activities, as well as non-compliance to legislation such as Environmental Authorisations, Record of Decisions, permits and licences.

Incident Management – Aims and objectives

The aims and objectives of incident management are as follows:

- Reduce risk and prevent any recurrence of incidents

- Ensure incidents are managed effectively
- Ensure incidents are classified and recorded accurately
- Ensure prompt and appropriate investigation
- Promote the proactive use and value of near-miss occurrence reporting
- Improve the quality of safety and the work environment by learning from incidents, including near miss occurrences;
- Share incident information with all site personnel and other subcontractors.
- Report to relevant authorities as appropriate
- Promote the analysis of trends and review practices accordingly

Incident Reporting

After becoming aware of an incident, the following should be done as per Eskom's ELC procedure:

- All incidents must be reported via flash report within 24 hours or end of shift, regardless of the severity of the incident. Once an employee identifies that an incident has occurred, he/she must immediately notify his/her supervisor of such an incident, regardless of its severity, so that an appropriate and timely response can be made, an initial evaluation conducted, and an incident classification made.
- The responsible supervisor shall then send a flash report to the ECO and Project Coordinator within 24 hours of the incident. Thereafter, it will be determined by the ECO if reporting to the authorities is required.
- Immediate clean-up action is required;
- Eskom then has 14 days to formally investigate the incident internally before sending a report to the applicable authorities.

Hazardous Waste - Incident Reporting

If a leakage or spillage of hazardous substances occurs as a result of Eskom's activities or other users, the local emergency services will be immediately notified of the incident. The location, nature of the load and the status of the site of the accident itself (i.e. whether further leakage is still taking place, whether the vehicle or the load is on fire, etc.) must be provided.

Written records of the corrective and remedial measures decided upon, and the progress achieved therewith over time, must be kept. Such progress reporting will be important for monitoring and auditing purposes. The written reports may be used for training purposes in an effort to prevent similar future occurrences.

Emergency Preparedness

Eskom's environmental emergency procedures ensure that there will be an appropriate response to unexpected or accidental actions or incidents that will cause environmental impacts, throughout the life cycle of the project. Such incidents may include, inter alia:

- Accidental discharges to water and land;
- Accidental exposure of employees to hazardous substances;
- Accidental veld fires;
- Accidental spillage of hazardous substances;
- Specific environmental and ecosystem effects from accidental releases or incidents

The Emergency Preparedness Plan

- Construction employees shall be adequately trained in terms of incidents and emergency situations.
- An emergency preparedness plan will include details of the organisation (manpower) and responsibilities, accountability and liability of personnel.
- The emergency preparedness plan shall include a list of key personnel.
- Details of emergency services (e.g. the fire department, spill clean-up services, etc.) shall be listed.
- Internal and external communication plans, including prescribed reporting procedures shall be listed.
- Actions to be taken in the event of different types of emergencies shall be included.

- Training plans, testing exercises, and schedules for effectiveness shall be included.
- Eskom will comply with the emergency preparedness, and incident and accident-reporting requirements, as required by the Occupational Health and Safety Act, 1993 (Act No 85 of 1993), the National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (Act No 107 of 1998), the National Water Act, 1008 (Act No 36 of 1998) and the National Veld and Forest Fire Act, 1998 (Act No 101 of 1998) as amended, and/or any other relevant legislation.
- *Hazardous material*
 - Information on hazardous materials, including the potential impact associated with each, and measure to be taken in the event of accidental release shall be listed.

Spillages

- Streams, rivers, underground water and dams will be protected from direct or indirect spillage of pollutants such as refuse, garbage, cement, concrete, sewage, chemicals, fuels, oils, aggregate, wash water, organic materials and bituminous products.
- In the event of a spillage during the construction phase, the responsibility for spill treatment will be with Eskom and Eskom will be liable to arrange for competent assistance to clear the affected area.
- Eskom will compile and maintain environmental emergency procedure, to ensure that there will be an appropriate rapid response to unexpected or accidental environmental related incidents throughout the life cycle of the project.
- Incidents must be reported in line with OU Oil Spill Management Instruction and the Eskom's Incident Management Procedure. The incident must be reported within 24 hours via a flash report.
- The Environmental Control Officer (ECO) will assess the situation and act as required in all cases; the immediate response will be to contain the spill. The exact treatment of soil/water pollution will be determined by the ECO.
- Should water downstream of the spill be polluted, and fauna and flora show signs of deterioration or death, specialist hydrological or ecological advice must be sought for appropriate treatment and remedial procedures to be followed. The costs of containment and rehabilitation will be for Eskom's account, including the costs of specialist input.
- *Hazardous substance spillages*
Hazardous substance spillages can be defined as any hazardous liquids or substances spilt that have the potential to pollute aquatic or terrestrial ecosystems or present a health hazard to other living organisms.
 - The Eskom construction team shall have an oil spill kit on site and where working with hazardous substances, also drip trays on trucks.
 - Vegetated areas cleared of hazardous waste will be re-vegetated.

During an emergency situation, the following will apply

- No person shall be allowed to approach a spill, fire, etc. unless he/she is equipped with the personal protective clothing and equipment.
- The risk involved shall be assessed before anyone approaches the scene of the incident with the emergency response plan as per Oil Spill Management Instruction and Environmental Emergency Preparedness Procedure.
- Any known or discovered spillage of toxic substances into a stream or river should be followed by immediate monitoring of the receiving streams and rivers.

Fires

- The adjacent landowners will be informed and/or involved in case of any fire that poses a threat to landowners.
- It must be ensured that the basic firefighting equipment is supplied to all living quarters, site offices, kitchen areas, workshop areas and stores.
- Welding gas cutting or cutting of metal will only be allowed inside the working/demarcated areas and with appropriate firefighting equipment at hand.

Monitoring

Monitoring will be undertaken as and when required. Any incidents that might have a detrimental impact on the environment will be investigated and environmental monitoring will be conducted. Complaints received will be checked through verifiable monitoring.

Inspections

On-going visual inspections will be conducted by the ECO. The ECO will spend time on site on the lookout for any unsafe acts and activities that transgress the requirements as specified in the EMP to define what action shall be taken to rectify the problem and prevent its reoccurrence.

Written instructions

Written reporting will be given following an audit. The written instructions will indicate the source or sources of the problems identified on site and propose solutions to those problems. The implementation to solutions will be assessed in a follow-up audit and further written instructions issued if required. Maximum allowable response time is 4 working days unless specified otherwise by the ECO.

Liaison

Eskom will comply with the requirements for public consultation as required by the National Environmental Management Act, 1009 (Act No 107 of 1998).

Throughout the project, ongoing liaison will be maintained with authorities and communities when needed to ensure that the following is done;

- Timeous advanced warning of any project activities that may have some impact on the surrounding communities i.e. blasting;
- Ongoing feedback on the environmental performance of the project;
- A complaints' register needs to be opened and maintained by the ECO. The register will contain the contact details of the person who made complaints and information regarding the complaint itself, including the date of submission.

Checking and Corrective Action

Non-compliance with the specifications of the EMP constitutes a Breach of Contract for which Eskom must be immediately notified accordingly. Eskom will be deemed not to have complied with the EMP if;

- There is evidence of contravention of the EMP specifications within the boundaries of the construction site, site extensions and access roads;
- There is contravention of the EMP specifications which relate to activities outside the boundaries of the construction sites;
- Environmental damage ensues due to negligence;
- Construction activities take place outside the defined boundaries of the site;
- Eskom fails to comply with corrective or other instruction.

Non-compliance will be dealt with in terms of the contract documentations signed by the various parties.

The approved Eskom penalty fee structure is as follows:

Non – compliance	Penalty for non-compliance
PRE-CONSTRUCTION	
Failure to demarcate Construction area/working areas off before construction starts.	R10 000-R15 000
Failure to maintain demarcated area(s) throughout the construction phase	

Failure to demarcate stock piling area of building materials	R1 000
Fencing off the construction site with mesh fencing of 1.8m, where necessary or other suitable material as agreed on by ECO and contract specifications	R5 000
Sitting of access road/s to be approved by ECO & demarcated with stakes before any construction starts (if applicable)	R5 000
Temporary route used for construction must be determined on site with ECO (if applicable)	R1 000 - R5 000
Sensitive features that may be harmed/removed/harvested must be clearly marked or demarcated and all construction team must be made aware of this.	R2 500 - R5 000
Failure to give environmental awareness to Construction team and all sub-contractors of all environmental aspects that could lead to imposition of environmental penalties/fines and keep the proof on file.	R5 000 - R10 000
All appointed contractors must attend Environmental Training contractor to assure that all subcontractors be informed and signed DOU	
Method statements must be provided on request by the ECO. No work may commence until the Method Statement is accepted by the ECO/Project Coordinator and Clerk of Works and contractor representative.	R2 500 - R5 000
CONSTRUCTION	
Failure to keep a copy of the EMP & Environmental Authorisation/Record of Decision (ROD) with all the conditions of approval and the relevant Method Statements must be kept on at site at all times.	R500 - R5 000
Construction team behaviour	R200 - R2 500
Construction team may not overnight on site.	
All noise and sound generated during all phases of the projects must comply with the relevant SANS codes and standards.	
Eating of meals only allowed in demarcated area	
No pets permitted on site	R5 000 - R10 000
Construction crew must stay within the demarcated construction area. (Applicable in sensitive sites)	
Failure to park all construction vehicle on the demarcated area and provision of any oil leaks must be made for example Drip trays	R1 000 - R5 000
Driving, parking and storing of machinery vehicles are only allowed inside demarcated areas and existing roads.	R500 - R5 000
Machinery may only be used on the road and may not disturb the vegetation on the sides of the road except if cleared by ECO. Machinery used must be carefully considered to limit environmental damage	
Failure to conduct bush clearing according to Eskom procedure for vegetation clearance and maintenance within the Overhead Powerline Servitude and on Eskom owned land (refer to EPC 32-247)	R5 000 - R10 000
Failure to undertake herbicide spraying under the supervision of registered Pest Control Officer.	R5 000 - R10 000
Excavations	
No topsoil may be removed or altered outside the demarcated area and/or which was not specified. Storage of topsoil outside demarcated area to obtain permission from the landowner.	R5 000 - R10 000

Toilets	
Failure to put ablution facilities on site for the construction worker during the construction phase. These facilities must be used by the construction workers and be removed when the project is completed.	R2 500 - R5 000
Failure serviced the toilets regularly, (according to the manufacturer's instructions) and kept clean.	R1 000
Fire Prevention	
Failure to keep fire equipment on site at all times	R500 - R4 000
Failure to keep firefighting equipment to be in good working order and serviced.	R500 - R2 500
Keeping of open fire on site, this pose a risk of fire.	R1 000 - R5 000
Dust pollution control	
Failure to suppress dust through regular water spraying the emitted during the construction phase (Site specific/weather Dependent)	R500 - R5 000
Water run-off	
No contamination of water bodies, rivers, dams or wetlands is permitted	R5 000 - R15 000
Failure to take special care where the powerline will cross river, streams or wetlands.	R2 500 - R10 000
Waste Management	
Failure to provide dust bins/skip on site in order to handle all waste litter generated during construction phase of the project.	R500 - R5 000
General litter / building refuse must be cleaned up on a regular basis from the site	R300 - R5 000
Cement-contaminated water, paint, oil, cement slurries, etc. must be stored in watertight containers or as agreed with ECO	R500 - R5 000
Failure to report oil spillage to ECO via flash report within 24 hours of the spill occurring	R2 500 - R5 000
Any cement / concrete spillage to be cleaned up immediately.	R500 - R5 000
Ready-mix delivery trucks must not carry out the wash down of their trucks on or around the site unless arranged with ECO.	
Waste must be disposed of at an official waste deposit site on a regular basis. Keep the proof on file, waste manifest.	R5 000 - R10 000
The absence of or inadequate drip trays or binding facilities for on site oil leakage	R200 - R5 000
Failure to clean up oil/fuel leaks from on-site machinery	
Failure to keep oil spill remediation chemicals on site.	
Soil erosion	
Failure to prevent degradation and soil erosion on the construction site.	R500 - R5 000
Failure to notify property owners of the construction before commencement and obtain the permission in writing and keep on file.	R2 500 - R5 000
Rehabilitation	
Failure to remove rocks and stones/stock pile in area recommended by ECO	R500 - R5 000
Failure to remove all old concrete and alien materials from site	R500 - R5 000
Failure to clear all waste and building material on site before commissioning of the project	R500 - R5 000
General	
Failure to comply with the Environmental Conditions of the approved Environmental Authorisation	R5 000 - R20 000

DESIGN AND PRE-CONSTRUCTION PHASE

ENVIRONMENTAL SUPERVISION

Eskom Distribution, specifically the Environmental Control Officer (ECO), Clerk of Works (CoW) and Project Coordinator (PC) must inspect the construction site on a regular basis (during pre-construction, construction and post-construction periods) to confirm the current state of the site and to ensure that the mitigation and rehabilitation measures are applied as specified in the EMP. These officers might make reasonable amendments to the EMP in co-operation with the contractor.

ON-SITE COMMUNICATION PROCEDURE

On site start-up / kick-off meeting

- The mandatory on-site start-up meeting that is conducted preferably 14 days but not less than 5 working days prior to commencement of any site/camp establishment, earthworks and/or construction activities and will relate to additional discussed information that must be complied with during the entire construction phase.
- All site-specific issues and arrangements as discussed and agreed on at the site start-up meeting.
- Information pertaining to specific site construction agreements that was discussed at the kick-off meeting on site by all the relevant parties and agreed on and must be recorded and included as part of the EMP.
- Any changes made to the EMP as per the agreements between all parties on site must still fall within the conditions of the Environmental Authorisation.
- At the site start-up meeting, the following issues must be discussed:
 - The Construction EMP & other relevant site documents
 - Project to be discussed and all uncertainties are cleared
 - Method statement/s to be discussed
 - Access routes
 - Road and construction area to be demarcated
 - Materials stockpile and lay down areas to be demarcated
 - Method of stockpiling to be discussed
 - Firefighting procedures
 - Mandatory firefighting equipment & fire preventative measures
 - Mandatory site equipment and facilities
 - Solid waste facilities and removal intentions
 - Placement, type and service of toilets to be agreed on
 - Placement and type of rubbish bins and removal of rubbish to be agreed on
 - Environmental Education and awareness training session to all contractors & onsite staff/labour.
 - Location & establishment of concrete batching plant facility.

Monthly construction progress meetings

- Environmental matters pertaining to the construction of the project must be included as an agenda item on the monthly project construction progress meeting.
- The ECO must be invited to monthly construction progress meetings to discuss findings of site audits, mitigation measures and other issues arising pertaining to the implementation of the EMP conditions.

Minutes of meetings

- Environmental issues, action items, complaints, incidents and mitigation measures must be recorded in minutes of monthly construction project meetings.
- The ECO must be included in the circulation of minutes of meetings in order to stay informed of construction progress and construction issues as they relate to the receiving environment.

DESIGN

- The engineering drawings must adhere to any site-specific mitigation measures (if applicable) supplied by a geotechnical engineer for the project in order to accommodate the geotechnical and earth-scientific constraints in terms of founding and construction methods, construction materials, excavation, etc.
- The engineers must ensure that all new light fixtures associated with the substation provide precisely directed illumination to reduce light spillage beyond the immediate surrounds of the substation site (if applicable).
- 1A surface runoff management plan indicating the management of all surface runoff generated as a result of the development (during construction and operation) must be compiled. This is specifically relevant to the substation site (if applicable). It should indicate how water velocities will be reduced before stormwater enters natural channels and how natural processes for water infiltration of the affected landscape will be accommodated. This study is to be commissioned by Eskom Engineering or done by an internal Engineer, and to be included in the substation's design specification Terms of Reference.
- The design to incorporate storm water management during and post construction.

SITE REQUIREMENTS

Eskom representatives must liaise personally with every directly affected landowner prior to any construction activities taking place. A detailed schedule (inclusive of postal addresses and/or fax and e-mail numbers) of affected landowners and other key stakeholders are included as the Register of Interested & Affected Parties in Appendix E of the Basic Assessment Report. The objectives of this liaison will be the following:

- To identify the most effective time schedule for construction activities to take place on the applicable properties;
- To confirm access routes and Eskom gate localities;
- To confirm site-specific requirements as identified during the EIA process;
- To identify any additional site-specific issues with reasonable mitigatory measures that had not been identified and documented during the Public Participation Procedures of the Basic Assessment process undertaken for this project;
- To update the contact details of affected landowners in case access to properties are required for both maintenance and emergency situations;
- To confirm the contact details of the contractor and Eskom representatives to ensure effective communication during the construction and operational phases of the project.

Construction workers should wear clearly identifiable clothing that allows for easy recognition of contract workers on private property.

A copy of this EMP must be submitted to relevant landowners should they request it. They can assist Eskom in assuring that the contractor adheres to rules as stipulated and that mitigation measures are applied. They can also assist with measures to ensure that farming activities (if required) can continue under the powerline. The exact placement of pylons and the height thereof must be designed to accommodate any spill points, if relevant.

FAUNA

The following general recommendations are made to minimise the impacts of proposed powerline construction on the immediate environment and remaining fauna:

- Close site supervision must be maintained during construction.
- Workers must be limited to areas under construction within the servitude and access to the undeveloped areas must be strictly regulated (“no-go” areas during construction activities).
- All temporary stockpile areas including litter and dumped material and rubble must be removed on completion of construction. All alien invasive plant should be removed from the site to prevent further invasion.
- Firearms or any other hunting weapons must be prohibited on site.
- Contract employees must be educated about the value of wild animals and the importance of their conservation.
- Educational programmes for the contractor’s staff must be implemented to ensure that project workers are alerted to the possibility of snakes being found during vegetation clearance. The construction team must be briefed about the management of snakes in such instances. In particular, construction workers are to go through ongoing refresher courses to ensure that protected snakes, such as Southern African Python, are not killed or persecuted when found.
- Severe contractual fines must be imposed and immediate dismissal on any contract employee who is found attempting to snare or otherwise harm remaining faunal species.
- No animals should be intentionally killed or destroyed and poaching and hunting should not be permitted on the site.

Mammal management recommendations

- All large indigenous tree species should be conserved wherever possible as they form important habitat for arboreal mammal species.
- No hunting or poaching activities must be allowed along the servitudes during all phase of the project.

Reptile management recommendations

- Any animals rescued or recovered will be relocated in suitable habitat away from the tower and lines.
- Trees including stumps; bark and holes in trees are vital habitats for numerous arboreal reptiles (chameleons, snakes, agamas, geckos and monitors) and should be left as is as far as possible.
- General avoidance of snakes if the best policy if encountered. Snakes should not be intentionally harmed or killed and allowed free movement away from the area.
- Appropriate foot wear (sturdy leather boots) should be worn in the field.

Amphibian management recommendations

- Construction activities of the proposed powerline should be restricted to daylight hours reducing the potential impact on the nocturnal breeding activities of the majority of amphibian species.
- Ideally the installation of the new towers should be undertaken during the dry winter months (May-September) when the majority of amphibian species are dormant.

FLORA

Walk-down

Three national protected tree species as listed under the National Forest Act (Act No 84 of 1998) and one specie as listed under Schedule 12 of the Limpopo Environmental Management Act – Act 7 of 2003 occur in the survey area:

- Tamboti *Spirostachys africana*

- Marula *Sclerocarya birrea* subsp. *caffra*,
- Leadwood tree *Combretum imberbe* and
- Apple-leaf *Philenoptera violacea*.

Impact on these trees could be mitigated by placing the pylons and powerlines such that as little as possible / none of these species are affected. A walk-down exercise by qualified Eskom personnel or a botanist should be undertaken during the final design phase so that sensitive placement of pylons could be guaranteed.

General recommendations

The following general recommendations are made to minimise the impacts of proposed powerline construction on the flora of the area:

- Keep the construction footprint as small as possible
- Provision of adequate toilet facilities must be implemented to prevent the possible contamination of ground (borehole) water in the area.
- All temporary stockpile areas including litter and dumped material and rubble must be removed on completion of construction. All alien invasive plant should be removed from the site to prevent further invasion.
- All vegetation not interfering with the operation of the line shall be left undisturbed.
- Collection of firewood and traditional medicinal plants is strictly prohibited.
- All alien vegetation should be eradicated along the corridor.
- Rehabilitation should take place in areas where degradation has taken place as a result of the construction.
- No open fires shall be allowed on site under any circumstance. The Contractor shall have fire-fighting equipment available on all vehicles working on site, especially during the winter months.
- Clean up areas around the substation site that have been affected by industrial dumping.
- Vehicular and movement of workers on foot should take place within the servitude area only and on existing access roads as far as possible.
- Make use of existing roads and tracks where feasible, rather than creating new routes through the woodland areas.
- In areas where open woodland occurs the lower herbaceous plants should be kept intact or trimmed down to retain a manageable vegetation layer which will aid in preventing soil erosion.
- Slight deviations of access roads and pylon alignments must be permitted, so as to avoid trees of conservation concern.
- Where possible, protected tree specimens should be trimmed rather than being totally removed.
- Avoid damage to any small drainage line's vegetation by retaining all shrubbery and small trees. This will keep the stream banks stable.
- Areas along the route that have been affected by dumping must be cleaned up.
- Decommissioning activity should be restricted to the immediate footprint of the infrastructure.

Vegetation clearance

The object of vegetation clearing is to trim, cut or clear the minimum number of trees and vegetation necessary for the safe mechanical construction and electrical operation of the transmission line. Only an 8m strip may be cleared flush with the ground to allow vehicular passage during construction. No scalping shall be allowed on any part of the servitude road unless absolutely necessary.

Vegetation clearing on tower sites must be kept to a minimum. Any alien invasive trees with large root systems shall be cut 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. 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.

Disturbed areas of natural vegetation as well as cut and fills must be rehabilitated immediately to prevent soil erosion as well as alien invasive vegetation invasion. The use of herbicides shall only be allowed after a proper investigation into the necessity. Eskom's approval for the use of herbicides is mandatory. Application shall be under the direct supervision of a qualified technician. All surplus herbicide shall be disposed of in accordance with the supplier's specifications. All alien vegetation in the total servitude and densifiers creating a fire hazard shall be cleared and treated with herbicides.

It is recommended that a contractor for vegetation clearing should comply with the following parameters:

- The contractor must have the necessary knowledge to be able to identify the protected trees within the study area. These are Marula, Leadwood, Apple leaf and Tambotie.
- The contractor must also be able to identify declared weeds and alien species that can be totally eradicated.
- The contractor must be in possession of a valid herbicide applicators license.

Alien invasive species

A total of three different declared alien invasive species were found to be present in the study area, namely large *Cocklebur Xanthium strumarium*, Black Jack *Bidens pilosa* and Khaki Weed *Tagetes minuta*. Thus the clearing of vegetation around the proposed pylon sites could create an opening for these species to invade these sites. This influence will however be site specific and could be mitigated by implementing a long-term monitoring plan whereby any growth of this species are eradicated with immediate effect. The areas affected by the construction activities should also be rehabilitated as soon as the construction is completed. That would also assist in preventing these species establishing.

AVIFAUNA

SUBSTATION

- Construction of the proposed new substation will entail land levelling and complete destruction of existing woodland habitat. During the process it is possible that active nests could be destroyed or that birds breeding in the area could experience disturbance. Minimise the footprint of all construction related activities would reduce the impact. The impact could be further minimised by scheduling construction to occur during the nonbreeding season of most of the species involved. The impact would be least likely if construction occurs between February and August (inclusive) and most likely if it includes the period October to December.
- Construction of the new Chemie substation will entail the replacement of mopani woodland with various metal and other structures. Recommended mitigation measures are as follows:
 - Insects attracted by security lighting could attract birds, and this could lead to collisions with project infrastructure:
 - Maintain and increase natural unlit areas;
 - Security lighting should be installed only where it is absolutely essential;
 - Avoid direct illumination of any tall structures;
 - Reduce the trespass of lighting by using luminaires that prevents light from shining beyond the intended area and eliminates light directed upwards or at the horizontal;
 - Decreasing light intensity will reduce energy consumption and limit both skyglow and the area impacted by high-intensity direct light;
 - Lighting technologies emitting a narrow spectrum of light are likely to have less ecological impact compared to broader spectrum light sources.

- The construction of access roads could also have a negative impact on birds. Dust suppressants other than pure water should be used only as a last resort, and then only after very careful research were conducted as it could potentially have adverse environmental impacts. Access roads should also be carefully designed in order to avoid erosion over the long term and minimise the occurrence of areas where water could collect to create pools.
- Wherever possible, grazing or mechanical methods should be used instead of chemical alternatives to keep the vegetation in check where necessary. In this way the possible poisoning of birds and other animals will be avoided.

POWER LINES

- Construction activities will lead to local habitat transformation and disturbance, including disruption of breeding activity, of bird species present. While none of the Red Data species are expected to be impacted by this, many non-threatened taxa are. These disturbances would be most severe if construction coincides with breeding activity. The impact could be minimised by scheduling construction to occur during the non-breeding season of most of the species involved which would be between February and August (inclusive) and the worst period during October, November and December.
- If possible, avoid the use of lattice-type structures in order to minimize perching and nesting opportunities;
- Mitigation options to minimise the collision/electrocution risk considered include the following:
 - Mark earth wires and/or conductors in order to make them more visible to birds, e.g. by using bird flight diverters. The recommendation is to use diverters with a sufficiently large marker — i.e. those which thickens the appearance of the line at that point by at least 20cm over a length of at least 10 cm — spaced at regular intervals no greater than 10m apart. This refers to static devices with no moving parts (e.g. pigtails / spirals).
 - The proposed new power lines should be of a horizontal design where conductors are all on the same height.
 - Electrocution risk is primarily a function of power line tower design and bird body size and behaviour. Since the best strategy for avoiding bird electrocution is to use low risk power line tower designs, it is recommended that such designs must be used for the proposed project following standard available guidelines.

FRESHWATER RESOURCES

In order to limit the impact of the powerline and substation on any freshwater resources during the construction phase, the following should be done:

- The decommissioning activities should be limited as far as possible and should preferably take place in the in the dry season.
- If material needs to be filled or excavated within any water source for the removal of the pylons, the replaced soil should be returned such that the top soil layer is replaced last. The filled area should resemble the surface height of the surrounding landscape. No ponding or new drains should be created.
- Cleared areas must be rehabilitated after dismantling is completed by re-vegetating with suitable indigenous plants. Invasive alien plants that currently exist within the immediate area of the existing servitude must be removed and any regrowth prevented and managed.
- It is recommended that the existing poles be cut-off at ground level and that the foundations remain intact. This will cause the least disturbance to the environment.

CULTURAL / HERITAGE RESOURCES

Cultural landscapes have been formed by the abundance of marula trees and the stands of Mopane trees throughout the study site. These areas should be avoided / protected and, if not possible transplanted. The following sites where Marula festivals are being annually held were identified:

Latitude	Longitude
23°57'4.06"S	31° 4'30.31"E
23°57'11.66"S	31° 4'32.13"E
23°57'12.65"S	31° 5'15.30"E
23°57'16.77"S	31° 5'11.99"E
23°57'24.42"S	31° 5'42.23"E

The following site is associated with the harvest of Mopane worms and should be protected

Latitude	Longitude
23°57'18.17"S	31° 4'48.45"E

If any evidence of archaeological sites or remains (e.g. remnants of stone-made structures, indigenous ceramics, bones, stone artefacts, ostrich eggshell fragments, charcoal and ash concentrations), fossils or other categories of heritage resources are found during the proposed development, SAHRA APM Unit (Natasha Higgitt/John Gribble 021 462 5402) must be alerted. If unmarked human burials are uncovered, the SAHRA Burial Grounds and Graves (BGG) Unit (Mimi Seetelo 012 320 8490), must be alerted immediately. A professional archaeologist, depending on the nature of the finds, must be contracted as soon as possible to inspect the findings.

The footing of powerline should avoid the remains of the farmstead I identified at the following coordinates

Latitude	Longitude
23°56'29.09"S	31° 5'0.31"E

PALAEONTOLOGY

It is extremely unlikely that any fossils occur in the site for the proposed project because mostly the rocks are much too old and volcanic in origin. The following chance find protocol should however be followed in the unlikely event of finding any fossils on site:

Chance Find Protocol for Palaeontology – to commence once the excavations begin

The following procedure is only required if fossils are seen on the surface and when excavations commence:

1. When excavations begin the rocks and must be given a cursory inspection by the environmental officer or designated person. Any fossiliferous material (microfossils – but invisible to the naked eye, black organic-rich material) should be put aside in a suitably protected place. This way the construction activities will not be interrupted.
2. Photographs of similar fossil microbes must be provided to the developer to assist in recognizing the fossil plants in the shales and mudstones (for example see Figure 5). This information will be built into the EMP's training and awareness plan and procedures.
3. Photographs of the putative fossils can be sent to the palaeontologist for a preliminary assessment.

4. If the palaeontologist is of the opinion that the material may be fossiliferous then a sample should be sent to the palaeontologist and analysed.
5. Further fossil material that is considered to be of good quality or scientific interest by the palaeontologist must be removed, catalogued and housed in a suitable institution where they can be made available for further study. Before the fossils are removed from the site a SAHRA permit must be obtained. Annual reports must be submitted to SAHRA as required by the relevant permits.
6. If no good fossil material is recovered then the site inspections by the palaeontologist will not be required. If fossils are found then a report by the palaeontologist must be sent to SAHRA.
7. If no fossils are found and the excavations have finished then no further monitoring is required.

COMPLIANCE WITH SPECIFICALLY IDENTIFIED LEGAL REQUIREMENTS

The National Water Act (Act No 36 of 1998)

There are several drainage lines within the study area and a wetland adjacent to the existing Chemie Substation was identified.

Drainage lines

Two tributaries — with a distinct eastern and western branch — of the Ga-Selati River (which in itself is a tributary of the Olifants River) flow in the vicinity of the two proposed substation alternative sites. Several other drainage lines will be crossed by the new power lines. The line to be decommissioned also crosses drainage lines.

Pylon and substation placement will be of such a nature that none is within 32m from any watercourse.

Site visit undertaken by Department of Water & Sanitation and Eskom

A site visit was undertaken by Eskom and the Department of Water and Sanitation (DWS). DWS confirmed with Eskom that freshwater studies for this project are not required but it is required to complete a Risk Matrix and apply for General Authorisation (GA).

Application for a GA must be made and no construction and decommissioning activities may commence prior to the issuing of the GA.

National Forest Act (Act 122 of 1984) and/or the Nature Conservation Ordinance of 1974 (Ordinance 19 of 1974) and / or the Nature Conservation Regulations 955 of 1975

Protected Fauna Species / Permits

The Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry (Forestry Branch) developed a list of protected tree species. In terms of Section 15(1) of the National Forests Act, 1998, no person may cut, disturb, damage or destroy any protected tree or possess, collect, remove, transport, export, purchase, sell, donate or in any other manner acquire or dispose of any protected tree or any forest product derived from a protected tree, except under a license or exemption granted by the Minister to an applicant and subject to such period and conditions as may be stipulated. Trees are protected for a variety of reasons, and some species require strict protection while others require control over harvesting and utilisation. The Department will have to be approached to obtain the required permits for the removal of any protected tree species.

- This could however be mitigated by placing the pylons and powerlines such that as little as possible / none of these species are affected. A walk-down exercise by qualified Eskom personnel or a botanist should be undertaken after the final route has been decided upon and the placement of the pylons has

been marked in the field.

- If single individuals of these species have to be removed, a permit from the Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry (Forestry Branch) will have to be obtained for this purpose.
- Coordinates of protected tree specimens at the 'preferred' Chemie substation site and along the power line route are as follows:

	Latitude	Longitude
Marula	23° 57.149'S	31° 01.825'E
Leadwood	23° 57.147'S	31° 04.845'E
Apple leaf	23° 57.202'S	31° 04.863'E
Tambotie	23° 57.400'S	31° 04.843'E

CONSTRUCTION SITE

- Accommodation for labourers must either be limited to guarding personnel on the construction site (with labourers transported daily to and from the site) or a separate fenced and controlled area where proper accommodation and relevant ablution and washing facilities are provided.
- The location of the construction site must be negotiated with the relevant landowner and specifications of the landowner must be adhered to.
- The construction site office and storage areas for material and equipment must be fenced in to prevent impacts and human interference to spread further than the site.
- Storage facilities for construction equipment must be provided for.
- Encourage the construction contractor to employ local people as far as is reasonably practical and encourage the contractor to transport them daily to and from the site. This would reduce solid and liquid waste production and water demand at the site camps.
- Contractors should develop a comprehensive site camp management plan. This should apply even in the case of the limited accommodation camps as discussed above.
- Plan site campsites an appropriate distance from any facility where it can cause a nuisance and could cause a safety hazard (in terms of mining activities such as blasting).
- Minimise on-site storage of petroleum products.
- Ensure proper maintenance procedures in place for vehicles and equipment.
- Servicing of vehicles to be in designated areas with appropriate spill management procedures in place.
- Ensure measures to contain spills readily available on site (spill kits).
- Sufficient ablution and proper cooking facilities must be provided at the site camp.
- Deposit solid domestic waste in containers and dispose at municipal waste disposal sites regularly.
- Dispose of liquid waste (grey water) with sewerage.
- Install appropriate facilities at the campsite. Preferably utilise municipal systems (conservancy tanks with periodic removal) or chemical toilets.
- Ensure compliance with stringent daily clean up requirements of site camp inert waste (waste concrete, reinforcing rods, waste bags, wire, timber etc) and dispose at municipal waste disposal sites.

FIRE MANAGEMENT

Eskom will manage the fire risk within the servitude from a fire risk point of view and the field service office will be in close communication with the fire protection agency in the area. Reducing the vegetation load and managing the alien vegetation will also contribute to the prevention and the spreading of fires. The servitude itself can in many cases act as fire break within the landscape.

The following are applicable to both the construction and operational phases:

- No fires may be made for the burning of vegetation and waste, neither as source of heat or cooking.
- No open fires are to be made on site – cooking facilities must be provided, particularly for security staff.
- Branches and other debris resulting from pruning processes should not be left in areas where it will pose a risk to infrastructure.
- Fires shall not be made for the purpose of chasing or disturbing any fauna.
- The adjacent landowners must be informed and/or involved in case of any fire that may pose a threat to their properties.
- It must be ensured that the basic firefighting equipment is supplied to all living quarters, site offices, kitchen areas, workshop areas and stores and be kept available during construction phase.
- Welding gas cutting or cutting of metal will only be allowed inside the working/demarcated areas and with appropriate firefighting equipment at hand.

APPOINTMENT OF CONTRACTORS

- The EMP will be made binding on all Contractors operating on the site and will be included in contract documents of all appointed contractors. Non-compliance with, or any deviation from, the conditions set out in this document constitutes a failure in compliance.
- All identified site specific measures as determined during the Basic Assessment process for a specific property must be considered and implemented during the construction phase of this project.
- The appointment of contractors with proven track records of sound environmental performance should be given priority.
- The contractor must ensure that, as far as possible, the majority of unskilled labour is obtained from the local residents in the macro area.
- The contractor must ensure that he is well aware of the implications of and must ensure compliance with the following legal requirements, guidelines and policies:
 - All relevant Eskom standards, specifications and procedures to manage the significant aspects with regards to oil management, bush clearing, entrance of private property, etc.
 - Requirements in terms of removing cutting and/or trimming of protected trees in terms the Forest Act (Act 122 of 1984).
 - All Sections and Regulations of the National Water Act, 1998(Act 36 of 1998) must be complied with; specifically specifications as described in Section 19 on Pollution and Waste.
 - Environmental Best Practice Guidelines and Specifications, compiled by the Department of Water Affairs.
 - Legislation with regard to graves that is included in the National Heritage Resources Act (No 25 of 1999). It should be noted that the act also distinguishes between various categories of graves and burial grounds. Other legislation with regard to graves includes those which apply when graves are exhumed and relocated, namely the Ordinance on Exhumations (No 12 of 1980) and the Human Tissues Act (No 65 of 1983 as amended).
- The contractor must be aware that all waste material generated during and after construction should be disposed of at a permitted landfill site and an agreement letter between the municipality and the contractor regarding the disposal of such waste material should be obtained.

CONSTRUCTION PHASE

GROUND AND SURFACE WATER

- Abstraction of water from watercourses for construction purposes will not be allowed. Arrangements must be made prior to construction with the landowners or municipal water must be carted in.
- Under no circumstances must surface or groundwater be polluted.
- Adequate oil containment precautions must be taken.
- If a spill from a construction vehicle occurs it must be reported to ECO with immediate effect. A bio-remediation contractor must be appointed to rehabilitate large oil spills. Small oil spills must be cleaned immediately with an oil spill kit. Spills must be immediately stopped and a drip tray be used to catch any leaks until the risk can be eliminated and mitigation/ rehabilitation measures applied
- Minimise on-site storage of petroleum products.
- Ensure proper maintenance procedures are in place for vehicles and equipment.
- Servicing of vehicles to be done in designated areas with appropriate spill management procedures in place.
- Ensure that measures to contain spills are readily available on site (spill kits).
- All hazardous substance spills must be reported, recorded and investigated.
- All stormwater runoff must be managed efficiently so as to avoid stormwater damage and erosion to adjacent properties.
- During and after construction, stormwater control measures should be implemented especially around stockpiled soil, excavated areas, trenches etc. to avoid the export of soil into any watercourse.
- Stormwater should not be discharged into the working areas and it should be ensured that stormwater leaving the footprint of the proposed development areas is not contaminated by any substance, whether that substance is solid, liquid, vapor or any combination thereof.
- Stockpiling of construction material and soils should be such that pollution of water resources is prevented and that the materials will be retained in a storm event.
- Drinking water and water for ablution facilities must be provided to all construction workers on the construction site.

WASTE MANAGEMENT

General Waste

- Expected constructed waste (unused steel, conductor cables, cement or concrete) and general waste around the construction site (plastic, tins and paper) may degrade the environment if not disposed in the correct manner.
- Littering or illegal dumping of any waste material is prohibited.
- No waste disposal holes may be made on site.
- Under no circumstances should waste be burnt on site.
- Waste separation should be encouraged for recycling purposes.
- Provision must be made for the collection of all general waste materials. Rubbish bags and bins with lids must be provided at various points within the construction corridor and must be emptied on a regular basis.
- Deposit solid domestic waste in containers and dispose at registered municipal waste disposal sites regularly.
- For all waste that is disposed of, Eskom shall obtain waste manifests and disposal certificates, which shall be recorded and reported to the ECO on a monthly basis.
- Liquid waste (grey water) must be disposed with sewerage.

Construction Waste

- Ensure compliance with stringent daily clean up requirements of site camp inert waste (waste concrete, reinforcing rods, waste bags, wire, timber etc) and dispose at municipal waste disposal sites.
- Construction waste must be collected and sold for recycling purposes as far as possible.

Sewage

- Portable ablution facilities must be placed within the construction servitude and must be serviced by registered companies only and on a regular basis. There should be one toilet for every fifteen workers.
- Portable toilets should be emptied in to an authorised disposal facility and an agreement with the concerned municipality should be submitted to this Department.
- No effluent to be dumped in the veld or any watercourse.
- The use of the open veld for ablution is prohibited.

Hazardous Waste

- Oil contaminated waste (soil, cloths used to clean small spills, spill kits, content of drip trays, etc.) must be disposed of at a facility that is registered as a hazardous landfill facility.
- All hazardous substances at the site must be adequately stored and accurately identified, recorded and labelled. All these hazardous substances should be disposed of at a H:H registered waste disposal facility.
- Hydrocarbon (oil, diesel, petrol) waste as well as hydrocarbon containing material must be regarded as hazardous waste and separated from general waste.
- Persons who remove hazardous waste must be appropriately qualified and authorised.

PREPARATION OF SERVITUDE / VEGETATION CLEARANCE

- The procedures for vegetation clearance and maintenance within overhead powerline servitudes and on Eskom owned land, updated September 2009 or latest approved revision thereafter, must be implemented (EPC 32-247).
- Vegetation clearance is often one of the very first activities of construction. The Project Coordinator shall inform the ECO before the vegetation clearance contract is issued. Vegetation clearance is considered commencement of construction. Eskom needs to notify the DEA of its intention to commence with construction before vegetation clearance can commence.
- Indigenous vegetation which does not interfere with the safe operation of the powerline should be left undisturbed.
- Clearing for pylon positions must be done to the minimum required for that specific pylon.
- Vegetation clearing during construction must be restricted to the footprint of the substation infrastructure only and the powerline servitude.
- Existing access roads must be used as far as possible and the creation of new access tracks for powerline construction should be minimised.
- Unnecessary impacts (such as driving off road) on surrounding natural vegetation must be avoided.

CONTROL OF ALIEN VEGETATION

- Alien vegetation in servitudes shall be managed in terms of the Regulation GNR.1048 of 25 May 1984 (as amended) issued in terms of the Conservation of Agricultural Resources Act, Act 43 of 1983. In terms of these regulations, Eskom shall "control" i.e. to combat Category 1, 2 and 3 plants to the extent necessary to prevent or to contain the occurrence, establishment, growth, multiplication, propagation, regeneration and spreading such plants within servitude areas or land owned by Eskom.

- The use of herbicides shall be in compliance with the terms and conditions of The Fertilisers, Farm Feeds, Agricultural Remedies and Stock Remedies Act, 1947 (Act 36 of 1947).

PROTECTION OF FAUNA AND FLORA

- No animals or birds may be fed, disturbed, hunted or trapped.
- No plant material may be removed if not part of identified vegetation clearance.

AVIFAUNA

For the restriction and/or prevention of disturbance to birds and destruction of their habitat, the following will apply:

- The removal of large trees and unnecessary destruction of habitat should be avoided if at all possible.
- All dismantling, construction and maintenance activities must be carried out according to best environmental practice principles so as to minimise habitat destruction (see in this respect the Eskom Environmental Procedure, EPC 32-96). The unnecessary removal of large trees is not allowed (refer to the Procedure for Vegetation Clearance and Maintenance within Eskom owned land, EPC 32-247).

SOIL EROSION

- To cause the loss of soil by erosion is an offence under the Soil Conservation Act, Act No 76 of 1969.) Access roads and site surfaces must be monitored for deterioration and possible erosion. Pro-active measures must be implemented to curb erosion and to rehabilitate eroded areas. All areas susceptible to erosion must be installed with temporary and permanent diversion channels and berms to prevent concentration of surface water and scouring of slopes and banks, thereby countering soil erosion.
- All cleared areas must be ripped and rehabilitated after construction. The top 200mm layer of topsoil must be removed and stockpiled in heaps not higher than 2m and replaced on the construction areas once the activities have been completed. The affected areas should be replanted with a grass mixture indigenous to the area.
- All vehicle movement must be along existing roads or tracks as far as possible.
- All stormwater runoff must be managed efficiently so as to avoid stormwater damage and erosion to adjacent properties.
- The viability of undertaking construction during the dry months of the year should be investigated in order to overcome possible problems caused by excessive moisture.
- Should any new temporary access roads be required, the following should apply in areas which are prone to erosion:
 - Where a cutting is made, subsoil drains should be installed wherever a perched water table occurs within 900m of the formation in all cuttings and below fills in the alluvial zones.
 - It is further critical to manage surface water. Drains should be provided along the top and bottom of all deep cuttings. This is to minimise the flow of surface water and erosion to the exposed cut faces and erosion along the toe of the cuttings.
 - Steep sections of the service road must be supplied of sufficient drainage areas to reduce flow velocity of run-off water.
 - Any eroded sections must be rehabilitated and part of the management plan must include regular inspections of the water run-off areas.
- If any erosion occurs, rehabilitation must immediately be done.

COMMUNITY ISSUES (SAFETY, SECURITY, NOISE, DUST, ETC.)

- Farm gates and fences must be left in the state it was found.
- Under no circumstances shall access be gained by cutting or “dropping” of fences. All gates shall be left closed and the Eskom servitude gates shall be securely locked at all times.
- Construction workers must be extremely careful not to damage any property along the proposed route. Should any damage occur it should be reported to the ECO and repaired and to a state prior to the damage to the written satisfaction of the landowner and ECO.
- Removal of agricultural products is prohibited.
- No firewood may be collected.
- No open fires are to be made on private property.
- In order to prevent and/or minimise crime, it is required that all construction workers be supplied with controlled serviced accommodation or be supplied with daily transport to and from the site.
- No wandering on adjacent properties is allowed, unless written consent has been obtained from the relevant landowners.
- All adjacent landowners have to be informed of the blasting programme (if applicable) prior to any blasting taking place. Contractors must liaise personally with adjacent landowners. All communication in this regard must be documented. Blasting may only be undertaken by specialists in the field and should be limited to small localised areas. All relevant legislation must be adhered to.
- All construction workers will be allowed only for specified day light hours. Transport should be made available by the contractor to remove labourers from the site after working hours.
- Secure accommodation facilities must be provided for guarding personnel.
- Supervision of labourers must at all times take place.
- Construction hours will be restricted to specific periods that exclude Sundays and public holidays.
- Sweeping of construction sites, clearing of building rubble and debris and watering of construction sites (storage areas, roads, etc.) must take place on a regular basis.
- All excavated areas must be clearly marked and barrier tape must be placed around them to prevent humans and animals from falling into them.

CULTURAL-HISTORICAL COMPONENT

The subterranean presence of archaeological and/or historical sites, features or artifacts are always a distinct possibility. Care should therefore be taken when development work commences that if any of these are accidentally discovered, a qualified archaeologist be called in to investigate.

POST-CONSTRUCTION & OPERATIONAL PHASE

SOIL EROSION

- Specifications for topsoil storage and replacement to ensure sufficient soil coverage as soon as possible after construction activities must be implemented.
- All embankments (if any) must be adequately compacted and planted with grass to stop any excessive erosion and scouring of the landscape.
- After construction, all temporary access roads should be rehabilitated.
- The site must be rehabilitated with suitable, indigenous grass to prevent erosion where necessary.

CONSTRUCTION SITE CLEARANCE

- After construction all building material, signs of excess concrete, equipment, houses, ablution facilities, building rubble, refuse and litter must be removed and cleaned up from the construction site as well as from the store room by the contractor.
- Items that can be used again should be recycled. Unusable waste steel and aluminium to be managed according to Eskom procedures.
- Once construction is completed, the contractor has to obtain written consent from the relevant landowner that the construction site, construction areas, access routes, etc. are sufficiently and adequately rehabilitated to the landowners' satisfaction.

COMMUNITY ISSUES

- All complaints received with regards to poor conduct of Eskom personnel, malfunction of or damage to Eskom structures, bird killings as a result of electrocutions and/or collisions, etc. will be investigated by Eskom in cooperation with all the relevant stakeholders.
- Eskom to manage complaints as per GTX line and or direct Eskom personnel on site or contractor site representative. All complaints will be managed according to Eskom existing measures such as 32 – 95.
- A list of all names, telephone numbers and addresses of the relevant Eskom employees, contractors and all affected landowners must be compiled, regularly updated and must be available in case of emergency and where access is required for maintenance and debushing purposes.
- No wandering on adjacent properties is allowed, unless written consent has been obtained from the relevant landowners.

VEGETATION MAINTENANCE OF THE SERVITUDE

- The management of alien vegetation is governed by Regulation GNR.1048 of 25 May 1984 (as amended) issued in terms of the Conservation of Agricultural Resources Act, Act 43 of 1983. In terms of these regulations, Eskom must "control" i.e. to combat Category 1, 2 and 3 plants to the extent necessary to prevent or to contain the occurrence, establishment, growth, multiplication, propagation, regeneration and spreading such plants within servitude areas or land owned by Eskom.

FIRE RISK MANAGEMENT

- The existing complaints structure must be revised by Eskom and be updated on a regular basis and communicated with all the affected landowners to ensure effective response and service supply.
- The contact details of all affected landowners as well as relevant Eskom staff must be listed, updated regularly and distributed to all stakeholders to ensure effective communication in the case of emergencies such as veld fires.
- Branches and other debris resulting from pruning processes should not be left below conductors or in areas where it will pose a risk to infrastructure.
- Debris shall not be burnt under any circumstances.
- Fires shall not be made for the purpose of chasing or disturbing any fauna.
- Eskom encourages affected landowners and maintenance staff to participate in the Fire Protection Agency.
- Eskom must engage with applicable organisations in environmentally / fire sensitive areas. Together they should compile the most effective fire management plan for the specific affected area.

AVIFAUNA

Regular monitoring for bird collisions along the line should be undertaken and should there be bird mortalities as result of collisions, appropriate steps must be taken to improve mitigation measures.

The following species occurring in the area are known to build their nests on/in man-made structures and they may attempt to do so at the new substation: Speckled Pigeon R349, White-rumped Swift R415, Little Swift R417, Whitethroated Swallow R520, Wire-tailed Swallow R522, Pearl-breasted Swallow R523, Mosque Swallow R525, Greater Striped Swallow R526, Lesser Striped Swallow R527, Rock Martin R529, Cape Wagtail R713, Common Myna R758, Cape Glossy Starling R764, Red-billed Buffalo-Weaver R798, House Sparrow R801, Cape Sparrow R803 and xaenr. While the swallows construct their nests from mud underneath horizontal/vertical surfaces, others use grass and other material to construct their nest. In certain cases this may interfere with the normal functioning of the used structures or create a fire risk. The Common Myna R758 and House Sparrow R801 are both Category 3 introduced invasive species (National Environmental Management: Biodiversity Act (10 of 2004): Alien and Invasive Species List (2014)).

Mitigation strategies include the following:

- Minimize standing water will help to minimize the risk of large congregations of birds near the substation.
- It is recommended that the new Chemie substation should be inspected for nesting activity at least once a month. This can be accomplished during routine maintenance activities. Observations at substations suggest that the only effective counter measure against small birds nesting in equipment is to remove the nesting material when it appears. The same strategy is recommended for the new Chemie substation, but only if the nest belongs to one of the species indicated above, and if it interfere with the substation's operation and/or creates a fire risk. In cases where a species other than those indicated above are involved, permission should first be obtained from the local nature conservation authorities. If the surveys for nests are done regularly as recommended (at least once a month), then it would help minimize the risk of eggs or nestlings being involved.
- Removal of nests is only recommended as a last resort because the nest owners will frequently return and rebuild the nest. Alternative mitigation strategies include trimming of excessive nesting material, insulation of conductors, and the provision of an artificial nest platform.

ACCESS AND SERVITUDE MAINTENANCE ROADS

General

- Eskom access and maintenance roads may only be used for its intended purpose - the use of these roads for any other purpose is prohibited.
- Drivers must stay within the speed limit in order to ensure the safety of other road users.
- All general SA road safety rules and regulations will apply while driving on Eskom's access and maintenance roads.
- Access to the powerline route shall be by means of approved access roads only. No unauthorised access is permitted.
- Off-road driving is strictly prohibited.
- Should any road be damaged by Eskom, the applicable landowner should immediately be informed and remedial action should be done as soon as possible.
- Eskom personnel should treat private property with respect at all times, for example gates should be lock after entering and exiting, no fauna or flora may be destroyed, killed or collected, the veld may not be used for ablution facilities and swimming in any natural or manmade water features are prohibited.
- The type of vehicle used should be conducive to the road condition; only 4x4 vehicles will be allowed on 4x4 roads. Where at all possible, 4x4 driving should not take place in wet conditions as this can easily cause additional damage to the road.

Speed limit

- A maximum speed limit of 40km/h should be adhered to when driving on gravel (i.e. 2 wheel track) roads.
- The driving speed should be appropriate to the road conditions at all times. This could ensure the safety of the driver, other occupants as well as surrounding properties.
- Follow the Eskom speed limit of 60km on gravel roads where applicable. The speed limit should not exceed 40km for construction vehicles.

Dust Control

- Speed limits must be strictly adhered to in order to limit the levels of dust pollution.
- Should any complaints from landowners be received (i.e. dust on crops), Eskom should attend to it immediately and appropriate dust control measures should be discussed with the landowners and implemented (i.e. speed calming measures).

Erosion

- Should any signs of erosion be evident along the access and maintenance roads, remedial action should take place as soon as possible.
- In areas which are prone to erosion, soil berms could be placed on the roads at convenient intervals, not exceeding a height of 0,5m, to curtail the speed and erosion potential of any stormwater flowing across the gradient of the site. This could be applicable to roads on steep slopes.

Monitoring

- Eskom personnel must be made aware of general acceptable road conditions, especially gravel roads and deviations there from should be reported to Eskom's Environmental Management. Access and maintenance roads must be monitored for deterioration and possible erosion at all times.
- Should any road works / rehabilitation be required, monitoring thereof should take place, especially during the rainy season to ensure the effectiveness thereof.
- Adhere to Farm Access procedure at all times.

MONITORING PROGRAMMES

- Inspection of the servitude should include monitoring of the servitude line during the Post-Construction and the Operational Phase to detect any potential erosion problems timeously. Mitigatory measures should immediately be identified and implemented by Eskom in cooperation with the landowner.
- Any incidents resulting from Eskom structures and operation that might have a detrimental impact on the environment will be investigated and measured and, if applicable, will be identified in close cooperation with the affected parties and/or stakeholders and be implemented and monitored accordingly.
- Eskom must at all times follow this EMP for maintenance and operational practices to ensure consistent, effective and safe performance of the infrastructure.
