

Document Classification: Controlled Disclosure

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT FOR
DISTRIBUTION ACTIVITIES

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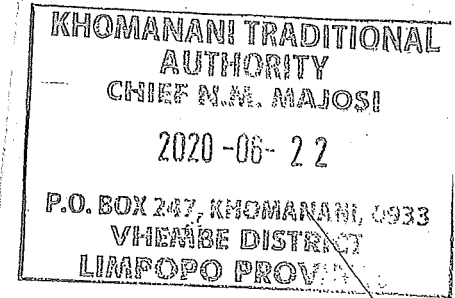
Revision: 1

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

Reticulation Powerlines and Ancillary Services

Ratified and accepted by
Environmental Practitioner
Environmental Specialist
Head of Engineering Survey
(one signature please)
Accepted by Land Owner/s/Users
I have seen the completed document and accept the
recommendations made



Assessor/s
Form completed by MAJOSI N.M. Signature: MAJOSI N.M.
in consultation with: math. by Z.M. Signature: [Signature]
CAPACITY (e.g. land owner, specialist): CHIEF
DATE COMPLETED: 2020-06-22

Instructions

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

The purpose of this DESD is to:

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

NOTE Complete the report before the survey!!!

This is not an office exercise.

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

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Annex B
(continued)

1 Project description

Project name/Survey
 Request MAJOSI ELECTRIFICATION Area THOLO YAN DOU
 Project number MAJOSI PEGGING File number
 Rural scheme/
 Feeder HST Voltage 22KV
 Supply from HST 185/48/8
 (scheme name, pole numbers for tee-off)
 Supply to
 (Farm name, etc.)

2 Properties traversed

Farm name (MAJOSI)- WAGGENDRIET
 Registration number and Division 64 Sub-division LT
 Compilation number Line length (m) MV=213m, LV=840m
 Farm name
 Registration number and Division Sub-division
 Compilation number Line length/Site area (m²)

3 Brief description of the surrounding area

Area is open village with
lot of open space around

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

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

Appendix B
(continued)

Physical environment

4.1 Water: streams rivers dams wetlands springs floodplains OTHER

Present condition: mountainous

Potential impact (e.g. of erosion): minimum impact

4.2 Soil: sandy rocky clayey OTHER

Present condition: rocky and sandy

Potential impact (e.g. of erosion): minimum impact

4.3 Topography mountains ridges hills valleys ravines dongas OTHER

Present condition: mountainous and flat area

Potential impact (e.g. of erosion): minimum impact

Comments/mitigating measures:
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

Annex B
(continued)

5 Natural environments

5.1 Flora: indigenous protected exotic OTHER

Brief description and conservation status (e.g. rare, etc., mention trees/bush/grass)

Potential impact (e.g. permit applications) N/A

Flora: mammals birds

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

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

Comments/mitigating measures:

6 Social environment

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

Brief description residential area

Appendix B
(continued)

Potential impact e.g. threat of encroachment, etc.
 6.2. Visual aesthetics: easily seen hidden partially...

line is along the boundary fences

Potential impact: minimum impact

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

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

Potential impact: minimum impact

Comments/mitigating measures

7 Economic environment

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

Brief description: They crop farm in their back yard and graze away from the village.

Annex B
(continued):

Potential impact: minimum impact

7.1.1 Commercial: factories shops OTHER

only small spaza shops.
minimum impact

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

Brief description: Roads and existing powerline
available but NOT affecting any line proposed

Potential impact: minimum impact

Comments/mitigating measures:

.....
.....
.....
.....

Annex B
(continued)

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

1. Physical

No impact (0)

Medium impact (2)

High impact (4)

2. Natural

No impact (0)

Medium impact (2)

High impact (4)

3. Social

No impact (0)

Medium impact (2)

High impact (4)

Overall impact

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

0	2	4
No impact	Medium impact	High impact

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

Alternatives

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

Yes
No

Detailed study

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

Yes
No

Should a permit application be made to DWA?

Yes
No

Should the SAHRA be notified?

Yes
No

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Annex C
(continued)

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

Annex C
 (continued)

2 Special conditions

(Specific issues identified during the scoping process needing attention i.e. erosion benches, bird dispersal, protected trees, etc.)

.....

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

Annex C
(continued)

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

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