

ENVIRONMENTAL MONITORING REPORT

**Power Lines from Kendal/Kusile to Zeus Substation Bravo
Integration Project – Bravo 4: Construction of two 400 kV lines**

DEA Ref # 12/12/20/1095

Report Prepared for:



Report Completed by:

Gerhard Muller
Environmental Control Officer



Tel: 0861 44 44 99

Fax: 0861 62 62 22

e-mail: info@envirolution.co.za

Date: 31 March 2017

Kendal /Kusile to Zeus Environmental Monitoring Report

Table of content

1. Introduction	3
Project Description	3
Environmental Authorisation and Environmental Management Programme	3
Monitoring and Reporting Requirements.....	4
Monitoring and Reporting Status	5
Project activities.....	5
2. Compliance Status	5
Incident Register.....	5
Non-compliance Register	7
General Observations and Remarks	8
Photos.....	8
Compliance checklist.....	10

Kendal /Kusile to Zeus Environmental Monitoring Report

1. Introduction

Project Description

The growing demand for electricity is placing increasing pressure on Eskom's existing power generation and transmission capacity. Eskom is committed to implementing a Sustainable Energy Strategy that complements the policies and strategies of National Government. Eskom aims to improve the reliability of electricity supply to the country, and in particular to provide for the growth in electricity demand in the Gauteng and Mpumalanga provinces. For this reason, Eskom obtained environmental authorisation to construct the new 400 kV Bravo (Kusile) coal-fired Power Station between Bronkhorstspuit and Witbank in 2007.

Due to this construction, the new Bravo power station needs to be integrated with the existing Eskom electricity infrastructure. This proposed project is to construct two new 400 kV overhead power lines from the Kendal power station to the Zeus substation. Each of these lines is approximately 100 km in length.

Towns closest to the Kusile and Kendal – Zeus Substation transmission lines project area include Ogies and Delmas in the north, Leandra in the central part and Evander and Secunda in the south. It falls within Emalahleni local municipality and Govan Mbeki local municipality.

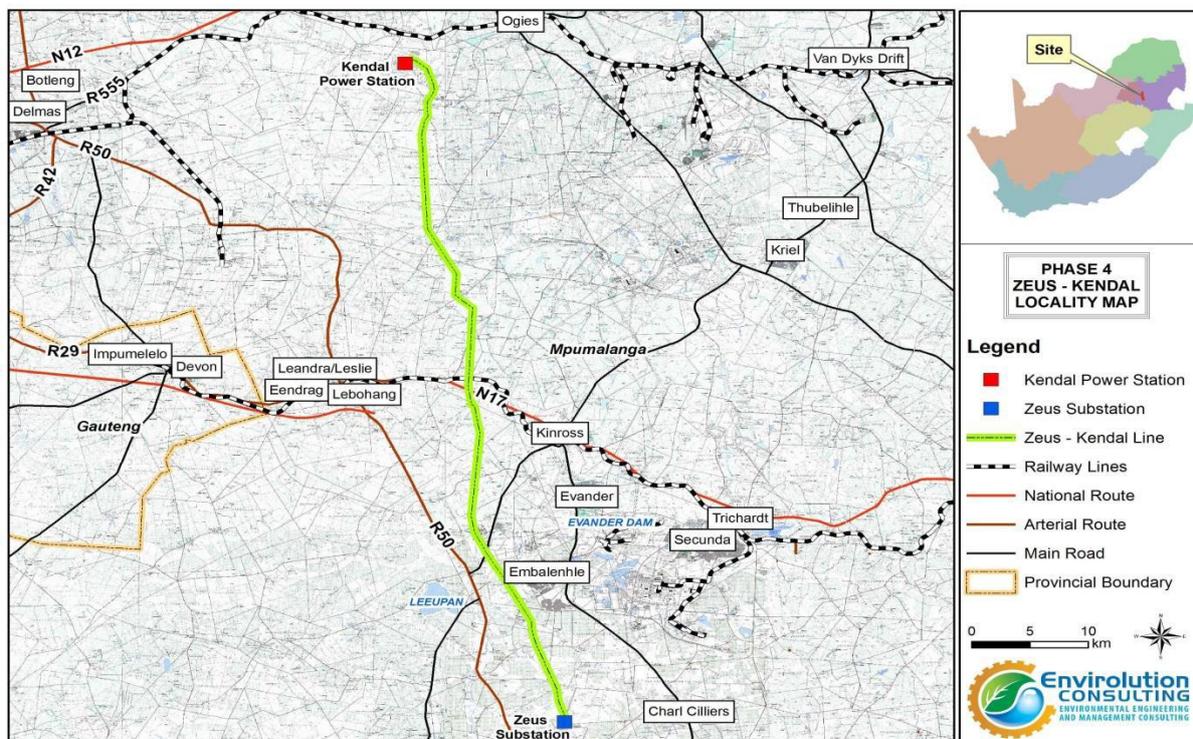


Figure 1: Locality Map indicating the Power line Route

Environmental Authorisation and Environmental Management Programme

Eskom was required to obtain an Environmental Authorisation (EA) in accordance with the provisions of the National Environmental Management Act (Act 107 of 1998). In order to obtain the EA it was necessary to conduct an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) process (Ref: 12/12/20/1095) which culminated with the submission of an EIA Report and a Draft Environmental Management Programme (EMPR). The EA was issued on the 08/10/2009 (authorisation registration number 12/12/20/1096) by the competent authority (CA), the Department of Environmental Affairs (DEA). Once the EA is issued, the Draft EMPR needs to be revised to include any conditions contained in the EA received from the DEA as well as outcomes of a post EA walk-down of the approved power line alignments.

Kendal /Kusile to Zeus Environmental Monitoring Report

Eskom has appointed Environmental Impact Management Services (Pty) Ltd (EIMS) to conduct the post EA walk-down and to amend the Draft EMPR to include the EA conditions and the walk-down findings and recommendations from relevant specialists (ecology, avifauna, heritage and wetlands). This Final EMPR presents a guideline for the mitigation and management measures to be implemented to avoid, reduce and minimise potential environmental impacts arising out of the development and operation of the proposed power lines and ancillary structures. The purpose of an EMPR is to give effect to precautionary measures, which are to be put in place for controlling the activities that take place on site, and to ensure compliance with national legislative and regulatory requirements. The EMPR should allow for risk minimization, rather than just ensuring legal compliance. The EMPR as a basic requirement complies with Regulation 543, Section 33 (promulgated under the National Environmental Management Act-Act 107 of 1998-NEMA).

It should be borne in mind, however, that the EMPR is a working document that should be updated on a regular basis to ensure continued applicability and improvement- any amendments must comply with the DEA requirements. The relevant approved EMPR and EA must be kept on the property where the activity will be undertaken. The EA and EMPR must be produced to any authorised official of the DEA who requests such and must be made available for inspection by any employee or agent of the applicant who works or undertakes work at the property. By virtue of the fact that the EMPR forms part of the documentation submitted to the CA for decision-making purposes, and forms part of the EA, the provisions contained herein become legally binding.

The Final EMPR comprises of the general EMPR provided by Eskom and compiled by Zitholele Consulting and the site specific environmental management and mitigation measures based on the issued EA and walk-down, as addendum to the general EMPR. Since the Final EMPR is an extension of the conditions of the EA, non-compliance with the Final EMPR constitutes non-compliance with the EA. The holder of the EA must notify the DEA (including the Director: Environmental Impact Evaluation and the Director: Compliance Monitoring) in writing and within 48 hours if any condition of the EA cannot or is not adhered to. Any notification in terms of this condition must be accompanied by reasons for the non-compliance

Monitoring and Reporting Requirements

Environmental Control Officer (ECO): The Environmental Control Officer (ECO) is appointed by the Eskom as an independent monitor of the implementation of the EMPR, the Environmental Authorization (EA) and to monitor project compliance. The ECO must form part of the project team and be involved in all aspects of project planning that can influence environmental conditions on the site. The ECO must attend relevant project meetings, conduct inspections to assess compliance with the EMPR and be responsible for providing feedback on potential environmental problems associated with the development. In addition, the ECO is responsible for: (i) Liaison with relevant authorities including cases of severe misconduct whereby the ECO could report the matter to the DEA directly; (ii) Liaison with contractors regarding environmental management; (iii) Undertaking routine monitoring and identifying a competent person/institution to be responsible for specialist monitoring, if necessary; (iv) The ECO has the right to enter the site and undertake monitoring and auditing at any time, subject to compliance with health and safety requirements applicable to the site (e.g. wearing of safety boots and protective head gear).

Department of Environmental Affairs (DEA) Requirements: Monthly reporting to the DEA shall include the following information: (i) Description of all activities on site; (ii) Problem identified; (iii) Transgressions noted; (iv) A schedule of tasks undertaken by the ECO. All documentation, reports and notifications, required to be submitted to the department in terms of the environmental authorization, must be submitted to the Director: Compliance Monitoring at the department.

The ECO and Eskom shall establish a schedule and procedures for monitoring and reporting at the outset in order to: (i) identify any negative impacts from construction activities; (ii) assess the effectiveness of control measures; (iii) demonstrate compliance with regulatory conditions and objectives and targets set in the EMPR; (iv) Identify if further controls/corrective action is required. In addition, monitoring may be required as a result of a complaint, a request by a statutory body or a trigger point in an inspection or checklist being exceeded. Monitoring and reporting should also reflect any requirements identified or commitments made in the Construction Method Statement. 19

Kendal /Kusile to Zeus Environmental Monitoring Report

In addition to the routine monitoring conducted by the ECO, a schedule of regular inspections, audits and reporting will be required by the contractor. These inspections should provide a record of site conditions and activities and provide a mechanism by which the contractor, ECO and Eskom can establish the effectiveness of the EMPR for each line. These checklists and reports should be kept at the site office and should be updated and used in the day to day operation of the site. The ECO shall also develop a schedule of inspections and auditing of the EMPR in order to ensure that established standards of environmental controls are being maintained by the contractor.

Monitoring and Reporting Status

The following table represent the Monitoring Report vs. the Reporting Period

Monitoring Report	Reporting Period
Monitoring Report 1	01 – 30 November 2016
Monitoring Report 2	01 – 20 December 2016
Monitoring Report 3	03 – 31 January 2017
Monitoring Report 4	01 – 28 February 2017
Monitoring Report 5	01 – 31 March 2017

Project activities

The following activities where taking place on site during this monitoring period:

Section A Conco:

- Site camp establishment
- Deliveries
- Excavations and backfilling
- Foundation work (Concrete works)
- Tower assembly
- Tower erections
- Tower stringing

Section B Babcock:

- Site camp establishment
- Deliveries
- Excavations & backfilling
- Foundation work (Concrete works)
- Tower assembly
- Tower erections

2. Compliance Status

Incident Register

The following table is a summary of recorded incidents:

Contractor & Incident No	Date	Description	Corrective Action	Preventative Measures	Status: Resolved (Yes/No)
Conco 1	22/11/2016	Land owner knocked over one of the mobile toilet on site after personnel did	ECO discussed the matter with land owner and also requested that	EO held toolbox talk with personal and discussed issue with personnel.	Yes

Kendal /Kusile to Zeus Environmental Monitoring Report

		not confine to the roads and drove over some of his newly planted crops	with any situation he should be informed immediately to resolve matters.	Anyone who does not adhere to rules on site will be death with.	
Babcock 01	02/12/2016	Hydraulic oil spill took place when subcontractor changed the excavators bucket off site next to the road	The spillage was cleaned up by means of a spill kit and disposed in hazardous waste bin.	EO held toolbox talk regarding maintenance of equipment and vehicles on site and site camp	Yes
Conco 02	06/12/2016	Calf from the land owner fell into an excavation as well as dead rabbit found in different excavation due to Inadequate barricading	Landowner as notified and calf was removed from excavation, Barricading needs to be improved.	Toolbox talk held with employees	No
Babcock 02	19/01/2017	Service provider for the excavator maintained the plant on site without protective measures after breakdown and spilled 3L of hydraulic oil	Spillage was cleaned up and disposed of in hazardous waste skip	Toolbox talk conducted, no plant allowed to be serviced on site	Yes
Conco 03	27/02/2017	A rinkhals was lying under the excavator and the operator drove over the snake.			Yes
Babcock 03	28/03/2017	Property damage, excavator from contractor damage landowners gate. Preliminary Findings: 1, The operator misjudged the gate space thinking the	Damage to be repaired Immediate corrective actions: 1, The machinery has been stopped from any site activities. 2, The operator would be given a day rest.	The operator will be provided with transport on regular basis to and from work.	No

Kendal /Kusile to Zeus Environmental Monitoring Report

		excavator will pass through. 2,Fatigue (walking about +- 10 km to work site)			
--	--	---------------------------------------------------------------------------------	--	--	--

Non-compliance Register

The following table represents the **Non-Compliance** statuses to date by ECO:

Date Opened	Non-Compliance	Corrective Action	Status: Open/Closed
19/12/2016	Inadequate topsoil management and backfilling. At various towers topsoil is mixed with subsoil during backfilling, Subsoil on the surface and surface area not levelled out.	Excess spoil must be removed and replaced with topsoil. Topsoil must then be levelled to represent the natural environment,	Open
10/01/2017	Contractor Conco barricading is inadequate and does not provide effective protection.	Barricading must be fixed and barricading method readdressed as barricading is ineffective and a reoccurring issue	Open
20/01/2017	Work is taking place at the contractor Conco while required documentation is not in place. Method statements are generic and not site specific or relevant to scope off works. Method Statements are not signed off by required stakeholders. Due since beginning off construction.	Conco ESO needs to review their Method Statements and align them with the site EMP, EA and WUL. Method statements should then be send to the ECO for approval. If approved the Method Statement should be signed off by the other relevant stakeholders.	Open
15/02/2017	Damage to multiple protected plants (<i>Boophone disticha</i>) from the Babcock contractor	Waiting for feedback from Babcock	Open
15/02/2017	Continuous deviation from the agreed access routes and creating multiple tracks after rainfall.	Waiting for feedback from Babcock	Open

Kendal /Kusile to Zeus Environmental Monitoring Report

General Observations and Remarks

Listed below are general observations made on site and remarks:

- 19 NCR`s opened to date by client ESO:
 - 10 NCR`s opened against Conco, 9 closed with 1 outstanding and over closure date.
 - 23 NCR`s opened against Babcock, 11 closed with 12 outstanding and over closure date.
- Very poor environmental performance at site B from contractor Babcock
- Overall good environmental performance and compliance at site A from contractor Conco
- Damage to protected plants took place, no feedback has been received by contractor for rededication and mitigation, Section B - Babcock
- Contractors are not closing out NCR`s, Section B - Babcock
- Incidents are not being reported , Section B - Babcock
- Damage claim received from landowner, Section B – Babcock
- Method statements not communicated to workers, Section B – Babcock
- Diesel bower instructed to be cleaned or removed from site by ECO, Section B – Babcock
- Official warning given for poor barricading , Section B – Babcock – NCR already issued
- Section of work postponed at section B due to hunting season, work areas cleared and backfilled
- Repeat offences taking place, Section B
- Property damage not being resolved, Section B
- Contractors not replying to correspondence or request in meetings, Section B - Babcock
- Water use agreements required from both contractors.
- Hazardous storage areas construction needs to be concluded.
- Spill kit training needs to be provided from both contractors
- Various tower position relocated after landowner negotiations at Site A
- Grave that was not previously identified has been found at site A
- Extensive rehabilitation and landscaping is going to be required at tower Ke-Ze 28 at section A
- Water quality monitoring as per WUL requirements taking place

Photos

The following table presents examples of some of the site activities and observations



Graves identified at section A

Kendal /Kusile to Zeus Environmental Monitoring Report



Eating area constructed at section A



Spills not being reported or cleaned at section B



Leaking diesel browser at section B



Property damage at section B – Not reported



Concrete mixed with topsoil in topsoil berm at section B



Inadequate barricading at section B



Poor waste management at section B – Photo`s more than 3 weeks apart

Kendal /Kusile to Zeus Environmental Monitoring Report



Workings at tower Ke-Ze 28



Good backfilling practices at section B

Kendal /Kusile to Zeus Environmental Monitoring Report
