
**Addendum to the Final Environmental Impact Report
for the proposed construction of the Nzhelele-Triangle
2x500kv Transmission Power Lines, Limpopo Province
(DEA Ref No: 14/12/16/3/3/2/629)**

September 2016 – October 2016

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Table 1 Acronyms

Baagi	Baagi Environment Consulting
BAP	Biodiversity Action Plan
DEA	Department of Environmental Affairs
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
ESIA	Environmental and Social Impact Assessment
FEIR	Final Environmental Impact Report
GIBB	GIBB (Pty) Ltd
EMPr	Environmental Management Programme
ESKOM	Electrical Company Electricity Supply Commission
HIA	Heritage Impact Assessment
I&APs	Interested and Affected Parties
IFC	International Finance Corporation
MOZISA	Transboundary interconnector project, Mozambique, Zimbabwe and South Africa
NEMA	National Environmental Management Act (Act No.107 of 1998)
PPP	Public Participation Process
PS	Performance Standard
SAHRA	South African Heritage Resources Agency

1 *Introduction*

A detailed Environmental Impact Assessment study was undertaken by Baagi Environmental Consulting (Baagi) as mandated by the Electricity Company of and South Africa's Electricity Supply Commission (ESKOM). The terms of referenced that were provided as the basis for undertaking the study was to ensure that the Environmental and Social Impact Assessment complies with the requirements of the South African National Environmental Management Act (NEMA) (107 Of 1998) and its associated EIA regulations of 2010. The process of undertaking environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) commenced on 20th April 2016 and has been completed recently with the submission to the Department of Environmental Affairs (DEA) 08th of September 2016.

Due to the nature of the project, being that of priority in the region and forming part of the transboundary interconnector project, Mozambique, Zimbabwe and South Africa (MOZISA), it has been recognised that it is necessary to consider the international funder's requirements on managing environmental and social impacts when undertaking EIA studies.

It is under this background that a gap analysis activity was then undertaken to try and address the possible gaps that exist in the approach that was initially employed when undertaking the EIA study. The scope of this gap analysis is using the requirements of the International Finance Corporation (IFC) to establish areas that are not required for compliance with the South African Legislation but critical for ensuring compliance with best practises for sustainable development.

GIBB (Pty) Ltd (GIBB) was then commissioned to conduct a gap analysis on the prior ESIA study. IFC safeguards were used as a Terms of Reference to assess the level of compliance and address the gaps in an addendum report (this report).

This Addendum will establish and address the gaps as required (as defined by the IFC standards) for the project which will likely be funded by regional and international financial institutions.

2 *Project Location*

This 500kV transmission line (operating at 400kV) from Nzhelele to Musina to the international border of Zimbabwe (in South Africa) is part of a cross-border regional project between Mozambique, Zimbabwe and South Africa ('MOZISA'), and is called the "MOZISA Transmission Project". The envisaged MOZISA Transmission Project will originate from Mozambique in Songo, through to Inchope and then Orange Grove in Zimbabwe. From Orange Grove, the 400 kV transmission line will proceed to Triangle then Nzhelele in South Africa, via Beitbridge (refer to Figure 2.2).

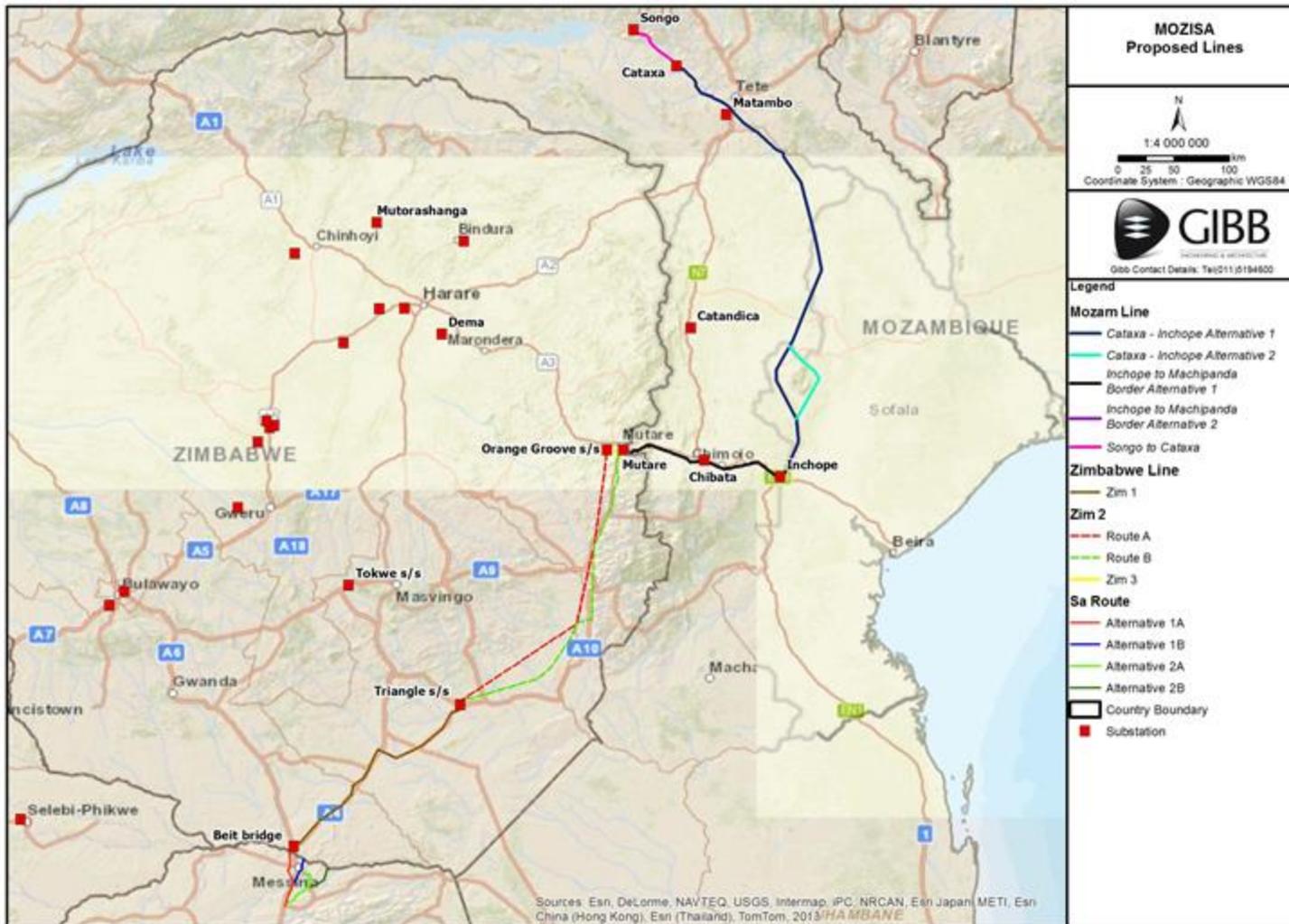


Figure 2.1: Map of the transboundary power line (MOZISA) Project

3 Legal Framework

3.1 Project Categorisation

In terms of the categorisation of the project, the nature of the project in terms of extent, both the South African and IFC requires that a detailed ESIA be undertaken and therefore classifying the project as that of Category A.

3.2 Summary of South African and IFC Performance Standards on environmental and social sustainability

This section provides a summary of the differences that exist between the South African Legislation versus the requirements of the IFC Performance Standards on Environmental and Social Sustainability.

Table 2: Summary of differences between SA legislation and IFC Performance Standards

South Africa	IFC Performance Standards
Section 2 of Chapter 1 of the NEMA, which provides details of the environmental management principles that should be adhered to during the entire project	PS 1: Assessment and Management of Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts
Public Participation Process (PPP) is required in an EIA process as per chapter 6 section 54 of R543 of the National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (Act No. 107 of 1998).	
Eskom Act, 1987 (Act No. 40 of 1987) sets out the objectives of Eskom, being the provision of a system by which the electricity needs of the consumers may be satisfied in the most cost effective manner, subject to resource constraints and the national interest.	
Basic Conditions of Employment Act 1997 sets out to give effect to the right to fair labour practices referred to in section 23(1) of the Constitution by establishing and making provision for the regulation of basic conditions of employment.	PS 2: Labour and Working Conditions

Labour Relations Act 1995: This Act sets out the laws that govern labour in South Africa. It is guided by Section 27 of the Constitution, which entrenches the rights of workers and employers to form organisations for collective bargaining.

Employment and Labour Relations Act, 2004 sets out to make provision for provisions for core labour rights to establish basic employment framework for collective bargaining, to provide for the prevention and settlement of disputes, and to provide related matters.

The Occupational Health and Safety Act (Act 185 of 1993) makes provision for the health and safety of persons at work and persons that are not employees against any hazards that may arise out of or in connection with the work related activities. The act has provisions regarding the maintenance and operation of plant and machinery, working conditions to the use of protective clothing and equipment.

The National Water Act (Act 36 of 1998, NWA) is the main legislative piece that controls both private and public water use within South Africa, and is relevant to any water uses stipulated in Section 21. The proposed project will require a Water Use License in terms of this Act.

National Environmental Management: Waste Act (Act 59 of 2008) is the Act that aims to consolidate waste management within South Africa, and will be applicable to any waste related aspect of the proposed project.

National Environmental Management: Protected Areas Act (Act 59 of 2003): The main objective of this Act is to provide for the protection and conservation

PS 3: Resource Efficiency and Pollution Prevention

of ecologically viable areas representative of South Africa's biological diversity and its natural landscapes and seascapes

Hazardous Substances Act (Act 15 of 1973)

The main objectives of the Hazardous Substances Act is to provide measures, norms and standards for the control of substances which may cause injury or ill-health to or death of human beings by reason of their toxic, corrosive, irritant, strongly sensitizing or flammable nature or the generation of pressure.

The Occupational Health and Safety Act (Act 185 of 1993) makes provision for the health and safety of persons at work and persons that are not employees against any hazards that may arise out of or in connection with the work related activities.

PS 4: Community Health, Safety, and Security

White Paper on the Energy Policy of the Republic of South Africa (December 1998) Policy objectives identified include increasing access to affordable energy services, improving energy governance, stimulating economic development (including the encouragement of cost-effective energy prices which include quantifiable externalities), managing energy related environmental and health impacts, and securing supply through diversity.

Restitution of Land Rights Amendment Act, 2014 aims to amend the Restitution of Land Rights Act, 1994, so as to amend the cut-off date for lodging a claim for restitution; to further regulate the appointment, tenure of office, remuneration and the terms and conditions of service of judges of the Land Claims Court; to make further provision for the advertisement of claims; to create certain offences; to extend the Minister's powers of delegation; and to provide for matters connected therewith.

PS 5: Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement

Land Tenure Act sets out to provide for measures

with State assistance to facilitate long-term security of land tenure; to regulate the conditions of residence on certain land; to regulate the conditions on and circumstances under which the right of persons to reside on land may be terminated; and to regulate the conditions and circumstances under which persons, whose right of residence has been terminated, may be evicted from land; and to provide for matters connected therewith.

The National Environmental Management: PS 6: Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Biodiversity Act (Act 10 of 2004) provides for the Management of Living Natural Resources the management and conservation of South Africa's biodiversity within the framework of NEMA and the protection of species and ecosystems that warrant national protection. Permits may be required in terms of this Act.

White Paper on the Energy Policy of the Republic of South Africa (December 1998) Policy objectives identified include increasing access to affordable energy services, improving energy governance, stimulating economic development (including the encouragement of cost-effective energy prices which include quantifiable externalities), managing energy related environmental and health impacts, and securing supply through diversity.

The Heritage Resources Act (Act 25 of 1999, NHRA) PS 8: Cultural Heritage is concerned with the protection of the archaeological or paleontological sites or meteorites, and requires a permit of the destruction or disturbance thereof. Permits may be required in terms of this Act.

4 IFC Compliance Assessment

IFC's Sustainability Framework articulates its strategic commitment to sustainable development, and is an integral part of IFC's approach to risk management. The Sustainability Framework comprises IFC's Policy and Performance Standards on Environmental and Social Sustainability, and IFC's Access to Information Policy. The Policy on Environmental and Social Sustainability describes IFC's commitments, roles, and responsibilities related to environmental and social sustainability. IFC's Access to Information Policy reflects IFC's commitment to transparency and good governance on its operations, and outlines the Corporation's institutional disclosure obligations regarding its investment and advisory services.

The Performance Standards are directed towards clients, providing guidance on how to identify risks and impacts, and are designed to help avoid, mitigate, and manage risks and impacts as a way of doing business in a sustainable way, including stakeholder engagement and disclosure obligations of the client in relation to project-level activities. In the case of IFC direct investments (including project and corporate finance provided through financial intermediaries), IFC requires its clients to apply the Performance Standards to manage environmental and social risks and impacts so that development opportunities are enhanced. IFC uses the Sustainability Framework along with other strategies, policies, and initiatives to direct the business activities of the Corporation in order to achieve its overall development objectives. The Performance Standards may also be applied by other financial institutions.

4.1 Environmental Assessment

The criteria relating to the environmental assessment that was considered for the project of the potential impact is listed in Table 3.

Table 3: IFC criteria relating to "environmental assessment" considered

IFC Performance Standard (PS)	Criteria
PS 1	<p>Assessment and Management of Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• To identify and evaluate environmental and social risks and impacts of the project.• To adopt a mitigation hierarchy to anticipate and avoid, or where avoidance is not possible, minimize, and, where residual impacts remain, compensate/offset for risks and impacts to workers, Affected Communities, and the environment.

-
- To promote improved environmental and social performance of clients through the effective use of management systems.
 - To ensure that grievances from Affected Communities and external communications from other stakeholders are responded to and managed appropriately.
 - To promote and provide means for adequate engagement with Affected Communities throughout the project cycle on issues that could potentially affect them and to ensure that relevant environmental and social information is disclosed and disseminated

Findings:

In terms of the categorisation of the project, the nature of the project in terms of extent, both the South African and IFC requires that a detailed ESIA be undertaken and therefore classifying the project as that of Category A.

The Environmental Impact Assessment Study Report for the proposed construction of the Nzhelele-Triangle 2x500kV Transmission Power Lines has met the South African National Environmental Management Act (NEMA) 2014 legislation and regulations requirements (refer to Chapter 9 of the FEIR). The proposed activity triggers PS 1 as the project would require a management system, adopt the necessary mitigation measures and ensure that there is a mechanism to address any grievances during EIA phase.

The applicant for the proposed project is Eskom. Eskom currently has an environmental management system that is relevant for Eskom's infrastructure for construction and operation. Due to the nature of the social and environmental impacts, the Environmental Impact Assessment Study Report has compiled an Environmental Management Programme that addresses the required mitigation measures for the proposed project (refer to Appendix E). To meet the IFC PS 1, the environmental and social risks were identified and assessed (refer to Chapter 12 of the FEIR), and the relevant mitigation measures were noted. In addition, the affected landowners were identified, and negotiations will be addressed once the final power line route is established.

In order to comply with the IFC requirements of PS 1 for the effective management of grievances and stakeholder engagement for the proposed project, the following management plans have been incorporated for the proposed project:

- Stakeholder management Plan (refer to Annexure IFC 1);
- Grievance Redress Mechanism (refer to Annexure IFC 2);
- Social Monitoring Plan (refer to Annexure IFC 3);

- Sustainable Development Plan (refer to Annexure IFC 4);
- Emergency Preparedness Plan (refer to Annexure IFC 5) ; and
- Waste Management Plan (refer to Annexure IFC 6).

The plans outlined above take into account technical and financial feasibility and are consistent with IFC’s Performance Standards and the EHS Guidelines.

4.2 Labour and Working Conditions

The IFC criteria relating to the relating to environmental assessment that was considered for the project of the potential impact is listed in Table 4.

Table 4: IFC criteria relating to “labour and working” considered

IFC Performance Standard (PS)	Criteria
PS 2	Protects the fundamental rights of workers

Findings:

The Environmental Impact Assessment Study Report for the proposed construction of the Nzhelele-Triangle 2x500kv Transmission Power Lines has addressed impacts that relate to the employment of the local labours (refer to Chapter 12, Section 12.6 of the FEIR). The need to protect the fundamental rights of workers triggers PS 2. This will form part of the conditions of engagement with contractors. South Africa has Employment and Labour Relations Act which enforce disciplinary codes of good practice and rights for both the company and the employee.

Eskom Human resources management practises are in line with the requirements of the South African Law on labour related issues, such will also be used as required during project implementation phase. The following are applicable employment Acts that are used in SA and form the basis for employment contracts:

- Basic Conditions of Employment Act 1997;
- Labour Relations Act 1995 ; and
- Employment and Labour Relations Act, 2004.

Eskom incorporate the fundamental conditions from these three acts to create policies and guidelines within their company. It is recommended that Eskom develop a Labour and Employment Plan for the proposed project.

4.3 Pollution Management

The IFC criteria relating to pollution management that was considered in the review of the potential impact for the project is listed in Table 5.

Table 5: IFC criteria relating to “Pollution Management” considered

IFC Standard (PS)	Performance	Criteria
PS 3	Resource Efficiency and Pollution Prevention	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To avoid or minimize adverse impacts on human health and the environment by avoiding or minimizing pollution from project activities. To promote more sustainable use of resources, including energy and water. To reduce project-related GHG emissions.

Findings:

The Environmental Impact Assessment Study Report for the proposed construction of the Nzhelele-Triangle 2x500kv Transmission Power Lines appropriately comments on minimising pollution. In particular Chapter 12 of the FEIR and the Environmental Management Programme (EMPr) (refer to Appendix E of the FEIR), of the report deals with waste management during the construction and operation of the project. The requirements of the IFC PS on pollution management have been addressed in the following plans:

- Emergency Preparedness and Response (Annexure IFC 4)
- Waste Management Plan (Annexure IFC 6)

Adherence to the mitigation measures within the EMPr and the relevant plans will ensure that the impact on the receiving environment is avoided and/or reduced.

4.4 Health and Safety

The IFC criteria relating to Health and Safety that was considered in the review of the potential impact for the project is listed in Table 6.

Table 6: IFC criteria relating to “Health and Safety” considered

IFC Standard (PS)	Performance	Criteria
(PS) 4	Community Health, Safety, and Security	

- To anticipate and avoid adverse impacts on the health and safety of the Affected Community during the project life from both routine and non-routine circumstances.
- To ensure that the safeguarding of personnel and property is carried out in accordance with relevant human rights principles and in a manner that avoids or minimizes risks to the Affected Communities.

Findings:

The Environmental Impact Assessment Study Report comments on health and safety issues, and the EMPr also refers to health and safety training for workers. The Emergency Preparedness and Response Plan (refer to Annexure IFC 4) responds to the measures that need to be undertaken to comply with the requirement at hand.

Due to the location of the proposed project, malaria is considered to be a health risk. In addition to addressing the impacts of HIV/AIDS, the impacts of malaria must be mitigated. Provision must be made to ensure that workers are safe during the construction and maintenance of the power line. The following mitigation measures must be adhered to:

- Develop a comprehensive malaria program for employees through employee wellness programmes which includes the prevention measures and also treatment options;
- Develop awareness campaigns targeting project workers, senior management, contractors, sub-contractors; and
- Malaria outbreaks should be monitored.

The Malaria Programme must be aligned to the latest Strategic Plan and to the location of the authorised corridor.

Adherence to the mitigation measures within the EMPr and the relevant plans will ensure that the affected communities and employees are safe guarded from any adverse impacts.

4.5 Land Issues

The IFC criteria relating to “Land issues’ that was considered in the review of the potential impact for the project is listed in Table 7.

Table 7: IFC criteria relating to “Land issues” considered

IFC Standard (PS)	Performance	Criteria
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PS 5

Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement

- To avoid, and when avoidance is not possible, minimize displacement by exploring alternative project designs.
- To avoid forced eviction.
- To anticipate and avoid, or where avoidance is not possible, minimize adverse social and economic impacts from land
- Acquisition or restrictions on land use by (i) providing compensation for loss of assets at replacement cost and (ii) ensuring that resettlement activities are implemented with appropriate disclosure of information, consultation, and the informed participation of those affected.
- To improve, or restore, the livelihoods and standards of living of displaced persons.
- To improve living conditions among physically displaced persons through the provision of adequate housing with security of tenure at resettlement sites.

Findings:

There is a thorough process that is followed by Eskom when acquiring the required servitude, and part of these activities is engaging landowners who are affected with the construction of the proposed project.

For this project, three alternatives have been assessed. During the EIA process, the directly affected landowners have been identified and meetings were held with the affected landowners. Eskom will approach and begin with the necessary negotiations once the competent authority (DEA) has granted the Environmental Authorisation. Eskom has a dedicated division which engages with the affected landowner and acquires the required servitude for the construction of the power line. During this process, Eskom and the affected land owners will negotiate any compensations and/or financial obligations. The placement of the pylons will not evict any landowners or force any homesteads to be relocated.

4.6 Biodiversity Management

The IFC criteria, relating to “Biodiversity Management” that was considered in the review of the potential impact for the project is listed in Table 8.

Table 8: IFC criteria relating to “Biodiversity Management” considered

IFC Performance Standard (PS)	Criteria
PS 6	<p>Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Management of Living Natural Resources</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To protect and conserve biodiversity. • To maintain the benefits from ecosystem services. • To promote the sustainable management of living natural resources through the adoption of practices that integrates conservation needs and development priorities.

Findings:

Biodiversity of the project area is addressed in Chapters 6, 11 and 12 of the FEIR and relates to biodiversity management. To meet the IFC requirements of PS 6, Eskom will need to compile a Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) for the authorised power line route. It is recommended that the BAP is compiled after the walk down survey of the proposed power line route. It should be noted that the need for the BAP is triggered for the following reasons:

- The power line traverses areas that are in nature or game reserves, and also through areas that have experienced degradation to the surrounding vegetation;
- The northern part of the study area appears to hold the highest probability for threatened, near-threatened, rare and declining taxa to occur, which corresponds to Alternative 1A, 1B and 2A. Four tree species (Baobab, Sheppard's Tree, Leadwood, and Marula) appear on the national list of protected tree species as promulgated by the National Forests Act, 1998 (No 84 of 1998);and
- Part of Alternative 1B and Alternative 2A corresponds to the Musina Nature Reserve. In addition, a large section of Alternative 2B traverses the large Maremani nature reserve.
- The ecology (fauna and flora) study satisfies the criteria for PS6 in that the mitigation measures presented provides the required measures for the BAP triggers.

The Gap analysis has identified that the ecology study did not conduct a walk down survey of the proposed corridor and the ecology study was only conducted during the winter season. It is recommended that the walk down survey take place during a summer season and during the planning phase of the pylons (during the pegging of the line). This ensures that the ecologist can concentrate on sensitive areas and give recommendations regarding the location of the pylon positions and the line

(as well as had some mitigating measures for the construction phase for contractors). In this way all sensitive areas can be avoided (or impact limited) and minimal negative impact on Red Data / priority species will occur. It is further recommended that the sensitivity map and associated sensitivity geographic information systems sensitivity files, are made available to the appointed walk down survey ecologist.

The mitigation measures provided by the ecologist and recommendations provided above, will ensure that biodiversity is protected, conserved and ecosystems are maintained. The mitigation measures presented ensure that the impact on biodiversity promotes sustainable management of biodiversity.

4.7 Cultural Heritage

The IFC criteria, relating to “Cultural Heritage” that was considered in the review of the potential impact for the project is listed in Table 9.

Table 9: IFC criteria relating to “Cultural Heritage” considered

IFC Performance Standard (PS)	Criteria
PS 8	<p data-bbox="507 1178 692 1205">Cultural Heritage</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="555 1229 1406 1308">• To protect cultural heritage from the adverse impacts of project activities and support its preservation. <li data-bbox="555 1330 1406 1406">• To promote the equitable sharing of benefits from the use of cultural heritage.

Findings:

As part of the Environmental Impact Assessment Study, it was requested that a cultural and heritage studies be conducted (Appendix F of FEIR). The following was established as part of the findings of the study:

- There are graves and cemeteries along the corridor route; and
- The proposed project has a potential to contribute to the discovery of new archaeological and heritage sites in the region, but also the potential to contribute to the destruction of archaeological resources.

As recommended in the specialist report and outlined in the EMP, a walk down survey is recommended during the pegging of the pylons and line. The walk down will identify areas of heritage

concern, and where applicable, these areas can be avoided. In addition to this, the ECO and environmental officer should also communicate with the local chiefs in the particular construction areas to identify if there are any “sites” or graves of importance.

It is noted that the development footprint area is located in a culturally rich landscape, and it is therefore recommended that the contractor is advised that should any chance finds be made of archaeological and heritage resources, the Environmental Control Officer should report them to the nearest SAHRA office or museum or call an archaeologist and/or heritage specialist to investigate the finds and make necessary recommendations.

Chance finds are archaeological artefacts, features, structures or historical cultural remains such as human burials that are found accidentally in context previously not identified during cultural heritage scoping, screening and assessment studies. Such finds are usually found during earth moving activities and in this case when excavating trenches and pits for pylons. The following steps must be implemented, should there be a chance find:

- The Project Manager (Eskom or the respective environmental consultant) must be notified of the discovery;
- A qualified specialist will be assigned to consider the heritage resource; and
- Should the specialist conclude that the find is a heritage resource protected in terms of the NHRA (1999) Sections 34, 35, 37 and NHRA (1999) Regulations (Regulation 38, 39, 40), the consultant will notify the South African Heritage Resources Agency (SAHRA).

By implementing the recommendations, the heritage resources can be protected from any adverse impacts and benefits of the heritage resources can be shared with the community.

5 *Public Participation and Disclosure Process*

The entire ESIA study was subjected an extensive consultation process which was undertaken during the phases. As part of the requisite public participation process by the South African Law on Environmental Management, the following was undertaken:

Scoping and EIR phase (refer to Chapter 7 and Appendix D of the FEIR)

- Announcement of the project
- Registration of I&APs
- Public & Stakeholders' Meetings
- Compilation of Issues and Responses Report (IRR).

This addendum was also subjected to public review process; as such the Public Participation Process (PPP) was aimed at achieving the following:

- Ensuring that all relevant key stakeholders and Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs) that were engaged earlier during the ESIA phase were informed of the addendum and engaged accordingly;
- Raise awareness, educate and increase understanding of stakeholders about the proposed project, the affected environment and the environmental process being undertaken and how it related to the need for the addendum;
- Provide further opportunity of communication between key stakeholders and I&APs and the project team;
- Provide opportunities for new Interested and affected parties to get information as required.; and
- Accurately document all opinions, concerns and queries raised regarding the project.

Public participation therefore involved notifying the Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs) of this addendum and inviting I&APs to raise any questions, advice or concerns related to the project. As such I&APs were identified using the following (refer to IFC Annexure IFC 7: Public Participation):

- Existing I&AP databases obtained from Baagi ;
- Distribution of flyers to the community;
- Announcement on local radio station Musina FM;
- Placement of site notices along the at the local municipality, and the Nancefield community Centre, as well as at libraries and other public places; and
- Focus group meeting with the representatives from; the Musina Local Municipality and the community representative.

- Copies of the IFC Addendum and Final EIA report were distributed to the following venues:
 - Beitbridge Shell Garage
 - Marimane Nature Reserve Office
 - Musina Local Municipality
 - Musina Police Station
 - Nancefield Library
 - Sand River Resort

Feedback from the Public Participation: Focus group meetings

Table 10: Comments from the Focus group meetings

Focus Group Meeting	Concerns	Response
Musina Local Municipality: Note: Musina Local Municipality provide comments after the meeting. Refer to IFC Annexure 7.	The Musina Local Municipality Environmental, Waste and Water Division enquired on how the following will be handled: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Positioning of construction camps: Where will these be positioned? 2. Collection of waste: Who will collect was and where will the waste be disposed of. 3. Emergency situations: how will emergency situations be dealt with? 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The construction camps will be identified before construction and properly positioned to prevent any negative impacts on the environment and people. This impact was assessed in the EIA. 2. The EIA has assessed the collection and disposal of waste. The mitigation measures area provided in the Environmental Management Programme. In addition, the IFC has a waste management plan that will also guide the contractor on waste management. 3. The EIA report an EMPr provides measures for the addressing emergency situations. In addition, The IFC Addendum has an Emergency and Preparedness Plan which will guide the contractor on how to deal with emergencies. 4. Mobile toilets will be provided by

	4. Mobile toilets: where will these be located?	the contractor and will be positioned to avoid sensitive areas.
Community Representative	The community representative needed clarification on how the IFC process would impact on the current EIA.	The need for the IFC addendum was discussed in term of financing for the project.

6 Recommendation and Conclusion

Further work is recommended to achieve the IFC requirements, which will reduce any impacts that can occur. The recommended further work must be completed prior to the construction of the proposed power line and substation.

The following further work is required once the power line route has been authorised:

- Undertake an ecologist study of the authorised power line corridor during the summer season and develop a Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP);
- Development of a Labour and Employment Plan (aligned to the Eskom procedure and based on the nature of the appointment of the contractor); and
- Development of a comprehensive Malaria programme in line with the latest Strategic Plan and the authorised power line route.

Based on the environmental study assessment and analysis, there are comprehensive measures in place that can avoid, mitigate and compensate the proposed project's negative biophysical and socio-economic impact. The environmental impact assessment for the project is compliant with the national legislation and regulations and international standards.

Table 10 provides a summary of the how the proposed project meets the IFC requirements and which plans still need to be completed.

Table 11: Summary of proposed project in terms of IFC Performance Standards requirements

IFC Performance Standard (PS)	Summary
Performance Standard 1: Assessment and Management of Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts.	EIA identified and assessed significance of impacts; Environmental Management Programme to manage risks and impact was developed; Stakeholder Engagement: Included stakeholder analysis and planning and allowed for dissemination

of relevant information;

The following specialists studies were conducted:

- Flora and Fauna Study
- Avi–Fauna (birds) Study
- Wetlands and Water Resource Study
- Visual Study
- Heritage Impact Study
- Social Study
- Soil and Agricultural Potential Study
- Tourism Study
- Desktop Geotechnical Study

The following plans were drafted as part of the IFC requirements:

- Stakeholder management Plan
- Grievance Redress Mechanism
- Social Monitoring Plan
- Sustainable Development Plan
- Emergency Preparedness Plan

Performance Standard 2: Labour and Working Conditions.

This will form part of the conditions of engagement with contractors.

A Labour and Employment Plan will need to be developed (aligned to the Eskom procedure and based on the nature of the appointment of the contractor)

Performance Standard 3: Resource Efficiency and Pollution Prevention

Wetlands and Water Resource Study was conducted to assess impacts and propose mitigation measures
Adhere to Eskom’s Waste Management Plan

Performance Standard 4: Community Health, Safety and Security.

Adhere to the Emergency Preparedness Plan , and add to the plan (when necessary) and
Develop Malaria Plan in line with the latest Strategic Plan and the authorised power line route.

Adherence to the EMPr

Performance Standard 5: Land Acquisition and

Comply with the Lands and Rights policy

Involuntary Resettlement

Performance Standard 6: Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Management of Living Natural Resources.

An ecology study was conducted to assess the assess impacts and propose mitigation measures;
Need to develop the a Biodiversity Action Plan, conduct an ecology study in a summer season, and conduct a Walk down survey of the pylon positions

Performance Standard 7: Indigenous Peoples.

Social - none identified

Performance Standard 8: Cultural Heritage

Heritage Impact Assessment was completed
A Walk down survey of the pylon positions is required
Adherence to the Chance Find Procedure

Annexure IFC 1: Stakeholder Management Plan

Stakeholder Management Plan

Understanding stakeholders

Eskom defines stakeholders as a person, group, or organisation that has a direct stake in any business because they can affect or be affected by the project activities, objectives and policies. In this sense, among key stakeholders are shareholder, civil society, the public, and land owners affected by operations, customers, lending institutions and investors, government, regulators, industry, suppliers, media, organised business, organised labour, parliamentary portfolio committees and select committees and regulators.

Engage with stakeholders

The participation of internal and external stakeholders as an essential part of decision-making process.

Stakeholder engagement practices will be based on the AA1000 Stakeholder Engagement Standard (SES) principles of materiality, completeness and responsiveness.

The AA1000 Stakeholder Engagement Standard (AA1000SES) is a generally applicable framework for Assessing, Designing, Implementing and Communicating stakeholder engagement. AA1000SES builds on, and is consistent with, Accountability's AA1000 Series, particularly the AA1000 Accountability Principles Standard (2008) and the principle of Inclusivity. The purpose of the Standard is to establish the benchmark for good-quality stakeholder engagement.

The process is influenced by Eskom's commitment as a signatory to the United Nations Global Compact and alignment.

The proposed project had a range of stakeholder engagements within the business driven by different portfolios, divisions and functional areas throughout from initial stage to the last stage year. The material issues reported in this integrated report are based on these engagements.

Eskom's internal Guardian programme was designed and will be used as a tool to facilitate continual internal dialogues with employees to empower them to be ambassadors for the proposed project. Added to this will be customer feedback through focus groups, forums, committees and other methods. Input should also gathered through stakeholder dialogues, reports from lending institutions and investors, the shareholder, non-governmental organisations, suppliers, media and industry.

Stakeholders and materiality issues

To identify the key material issues to be reported on, information should be compiled on economic, environmental, governance and social issues that were relevant to business and stakeholders. To this end, numerous sources will be reviewed, including:

- community compact
- community resolutions and other feedback
- corporate plans, objectives and strategies and performance risks policies and initiatives related to our business employee surveys and other inputs from employees
- customer feedback obtained through focus groups, forums, committees and other methods
- input gathered through stakeholder dialogues
- input from investors and investor groups committed to sustainable investing

- partners, non-governmental organisations, suppliers and other stakeholders media coverage
- industry benchmarking the Global Reporting Initiative (GRI), the UN Global Compact principles

Engagements with key internal stakeholders from across all divisions and functional areas of the business will be held to identify and prioritise material issues for the proposed Project. The principal purpose of the engagements is to establish stakeholders’ and the organisation’s material concerns that the project should report on. The material issues will define through a number of activities:

- feedback to the community
- engagement with employees
- engagement with external stakeholders
- queries, reviews and assessments from investors and rating agencies

A summary of material issues from the stakeholders that were identified and prioritised for the purposes of the integrated report. It should recognise the importance of issues that may not be within the mandate but influence the operations of the project. In these areas, we believe that we can, however, influence how progress is made in addressing these issues, particularly through public policy and regulation through engagement with those that have the mandate.

Table 12: Key stakeholders and their material issues

Stakeholders	Civil society (general public, communities land owners and farmers, NGOs) Employees Financial markets and investors Government Suppliers Media Organised business Organised labour Parliamentary portfolio committees and select committees Regulators
Engagement methods	Focus groups Forums and committees One-on-one meetings Online – emails and internet and intranet Public participation as part of environmental impact assessments Road shows Surveys

The proposed project will improve on the effectiveness of the existing stakeholder engagement practices through alignment with the AA1000 Stakeholder Engagement Standard.

Annexure IFC 2: Grievance Redress Mechanism

Grievance Redress Mechanism ('GRM')

The Grievance Redress Mechanism structure is key to the redress of any grievances that will arise in the community in general and in particular, grievances related to the implementation of the proposed project.

The first level of GRM is where the affected person will engage with Eskom to discussion with the hope of amicably resolving the matters in question. The issues at hand are discussed and any agreement reached is implemented and documented for reference.

In some instances, the local leadership is essential in the monitoring of the implementation of the resolutions. Where either part defaults, the local leader follows up with the defecting part until the implementation of any redress is affected.

The second level of GRM involves appeal by any aggrieved part to the proposed project. A forum will be created to convene a meeting with the parties involved and reach an agreement. At this level the resolutions are implemented and monitored by the forum and the parties jointly. At this stage the local leaders will only come in as required and directed by the project.

The most recommended process is the one that is bilateral amongst the parties or through the local leaders or through the Eskom's office.

Annexure IFC 3: Social Monitoring Plan

Social Monitoring Plan

Provided in Table 1 below is monitoring to be undertaken as part of the social component of project implementation in line with policies, plans and programmes provided in this report.

Table 13: Social Monitoring Plan

Environmental component	Monitoring parameters	Reference location/ monitoring point	Monitoring frequency and method	Implementing Body
Grievances	Review and address Grievances and provide feedback	Grievance register	As the grievances reports/statements are received.	Eskom
Acquiring the required servitude for the project	Lands and Rights official procedures	Lands and Rights official reporting structure	Lands and Rights official procedures	Eskom: Lands and rights official
Sustainable Development Plan	Agreed development initiatives Allocation of funds and capacity for identified development projects	Sustainable Development Plan	Monitoring of inputs (funds, human resources) and the effectiveness of their deployment Monitoring of participation (extent and effectiveness)	Eskom
Occupational Health and Safety	Monitor employee health to assess if it is deteriorating with time or not.	Eskom Occupational Health and Safety procedures	For all employees – during induction and annually afterwards	Eskom
Consultation and disclosure	Formal and regular communication to interested and affected communities and various stakeholders	Stakeholder Engagement Plan	As and when required	Eskom
Contractor management	Register complaints from project impacted communities regarding contractor activities	Commit contractors to meeting the relevant responsibilities by means of a Code of Practice (to be developed)	Contractors meetings: Weekly Progress reports: Monthly Community feedback structure	Eskom
Employment	Complaints from community and labours	Eskom employment procedures	Monthly feedback	Eskom
Labour and skills development	Engagement with the workforce to determine the skills deficit	Eskom Development procedures	Skill Twice a year	Eskom

Consultation with authorities	Engagement community issues at meetings	of at	Sustainable Development Plan	Quarterly	Eskom
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Annexure IFC 4: Sustainable Development Plan

Sustainable Development Plan

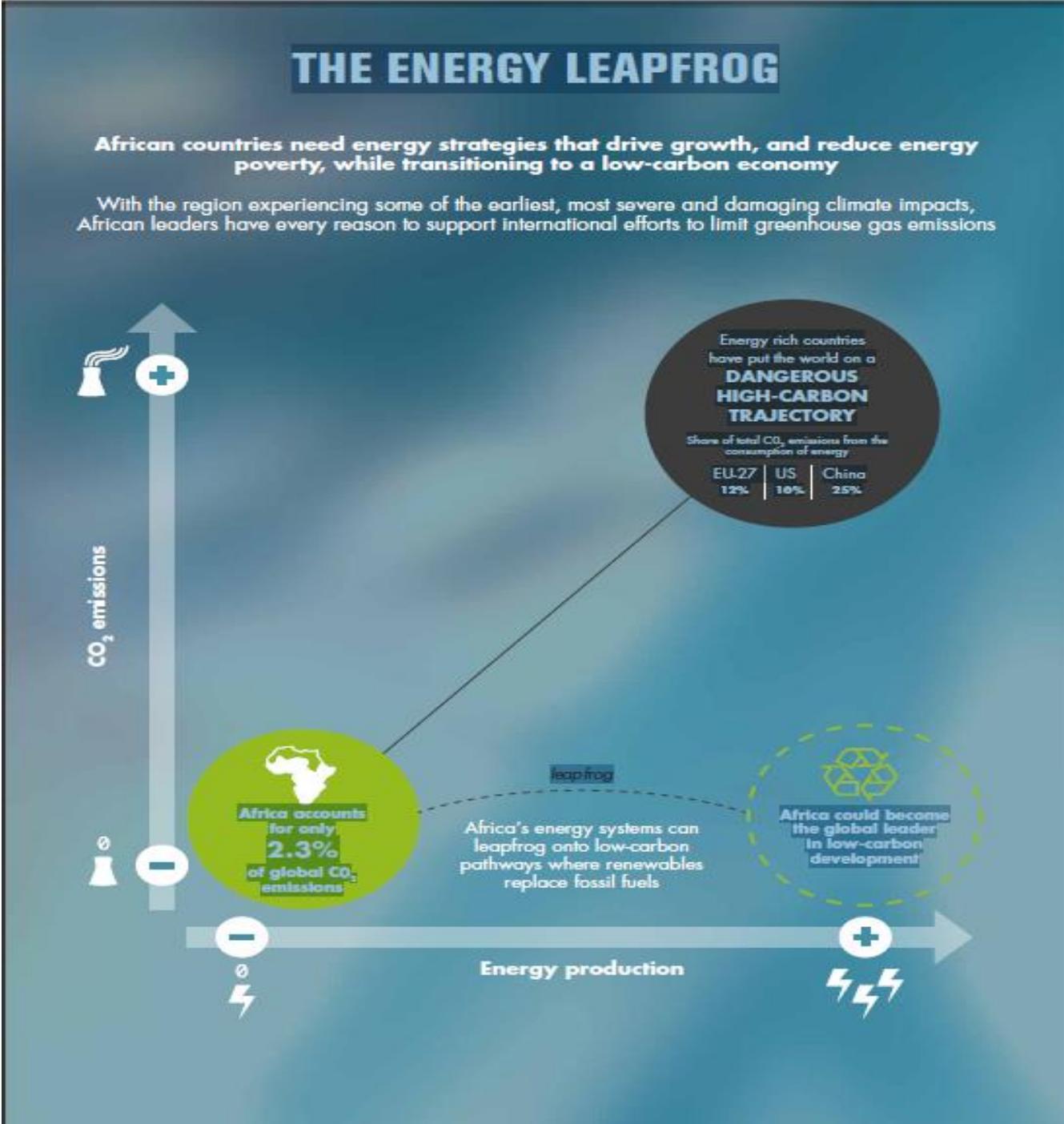
Over recent years environmental considerations have become a significant part of all major infrastructure projects. The proposed project is required to increase economic progress and address poverty. A wider range of issues need to be looked at including the current and future impacts on communities, climate change, efficient resource use, materials sourcing, whole of life considerations, social displacement, community engagement, and waste management.

To eradicate poverty, create jobs and sustain economic growth while limiting greenhouse gas emissions, ecological systems and energy production must be aligned to drive/support sustainable growth in our economies. Low-carbon energy systems are at the heart of the opportunity. Climate change raises immensely complex financial, technological and political problems, all of which point towards a single solution. Over the next few decades, governments have to break the link between economic growth and greenhouse gas emissions. Making the transition to a low-carbon future is an imperative for the well-being of future generations. It is also an opportunity to develop green energy strategies that can underpin growth, social cohesion, job creation and shared prosperity.

The Energy context in Africa

Urbanisation, population growth and economic growth are the driving forces which are contributing to the rising energy demands (Africa Progress Report, 2015). In Addition the risks associated with climate change in Africa are well established and vulnerability factors such as poverty, dependence on rainfall, weak infrastructure and limited provision of safety nets combine to make climate risk a major source of vulnerability, even without global warming.

Figure 2: The Energy Leapfrog



Source (Africa Progress Report, 2015)

Sustainability challenges in infrastructure projects
Demands for investment in infrastructure stems from the need to refurbish existing infrastructure and for development of new infrastructure to support the increasing population, economic development and to aid in the transition to a low carbon economy. These investment demands are already leading to significant infrastructure development in both developing and developed countries, for example in the energy, transport, health, education and flood relief sectors.

Sustainability within the Project Context

Sustainability does not merely relate to the environmental and “green issues”. The social and economic components of any project, specifically on a strategic level, must be taken into consideration to ultimately ensure the integration of these issues in planning for development and implementation of the Project.

Actively applying sustainability in this project, through implementation of specific parameters or IFC guidelines, will ensure that a long-term view is taken for the Project and encouraged in all discipline inputs. In addition, sustainability guidelines will contribute in a practical manner to the strategic nature of the project.

Finally, incorporating a focussed sustainability component into this project is an effective medium through which to ensure the integration of social, cultural, economic and environmental considerations Figure 3

Figure 3: Sustainability within the context of the project



(Source: Africa Progress Report, 2015)

This implies that infrastructure planning and development will not only focus on environmental impacts, but will allow for a holistic perspective which incorporates, quantifies and appropriately motivates opportunities, alternatives and mitigation options within the context of the various facets of sustainability.

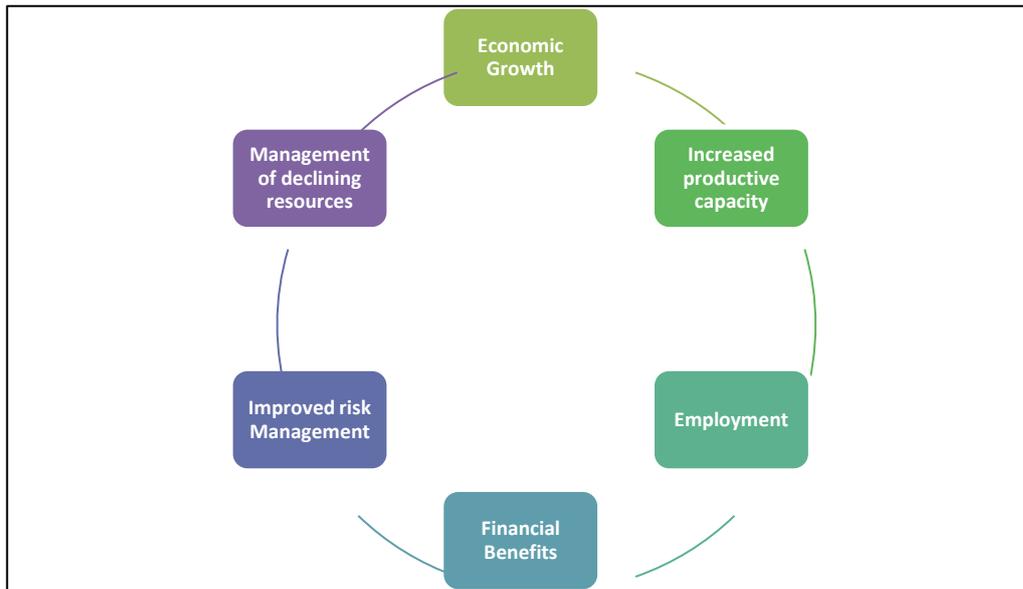


Figure 4: Benefits of Sustainability

Sustainability Parameters and Framework Plan

“The sustainability parameters (which may be in the form of principles and/or guidelines) aim to guide the planning process towards achieving the objectives of sustainability already defined. DEAT 2007”

The relevance of sustainability

Within the context of a carbon constrained environment with declining resources and increasing socio economic pressure, there is a need to continuously monitor and improve on risk management and to plan for and manage sustainable development.

Sustainability ultimately allows for:

- The effective management and conservation of declining resources
- Improved risk management
- Managing shareholder expectations and public perception
- Financial benefits such as local empowerment in that it addresses issues from a holistic perspective.

Determining sustainability parameters

Sustainability, as a definition, could easily become vague, and therefore our team will follow a structured and focused approach so as to ensure that the most relevant issues in terms of sustainability is addressed through the applicable parameters and practical guidelines which will speak to ensuring and facilitating the sustainability of the Project.

The proposed project’s Sustainability Assessment will aim to incorporate a holistic set of specific sustainability principles which will be applied to identify/assess the sustainability risks associated with the

Project. This will then be used as basis in formulating strategies and actions plans to achieve sustainability.

The process to be followed in identifying and defining the sustainability parameters for proposed project will include the following:

An assessment of the sustainability risks and opportunities with regards to the proposed project including specific issues such as:

- Social impacts:
- Economic viability
- Carbon / emission reductions
- Sustainable mobility
- Biophysical conservation.

Analysing specific sustainability “hotspots” such as resource utilisation, waste management and social impacts. This will be based on existing and available information and the materiality of the impacts on the Project Formulating specific sustainability objectives and targets related to critical issues / “hotspots”, as well as the continuous monitoring thereof developing a planned strategy incorporating principles and practical guidelines to contextualise findings and interventions within a structured framework for implementation to support and inform the project. Developing a strategic sustainability framework to:

- Identifying critical issue objectives and targets within the context of the Project
- Defining specific and practical indicators related to targets and objectives
- Formulating an action plan to achieve targets which could filter into the project life cycle for continuous monitoring and reporting
- Preparing guidelines and principles to facilitate implementation of action plans and to support downstream decision-making
- Developing an implementation plan including short, medium and long term interventions as well as capital and operational costs; and
- Developing a continuous assessment tool – a Sustainability Management Plan Checklist - to monitor and evaluate progress and implementation process. Of sustainability principles and the sustainability assessment in line with international best practice

Importantly, achieving sustainability is a process. This process will need to take the current status and objectives of the Project into consideration, identifying the factors influencing sustainability with regards to the economic, environmental and social spheres. The following figure illustrates the methodology to be applied in terms of developing sustainability parameters and a Sustainability Framework for Project.

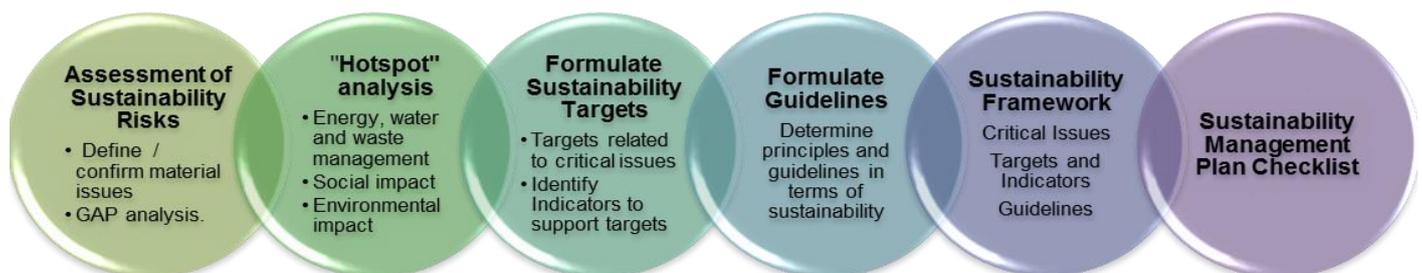


Figure 5: Methodology for developing sustainability parameters and Sustainability Framework (Source: Adapted from GRI¹ Reporting Standards for Sustainability)

- International Guidelines and Best Practice Alignment

The following table displays international best practice guidelines and standards which are being used for this sustainable development plan for this project.

Table 14: International Best Practice Alignment

Relevant Guidelines	Standard/Best Practice	Details around the relevant standard	Mission/Objectives/Core Principles	Relevance and Applicability to Sustainable Development plan for PROJECT
IFC Performance Standards	Standard 3 -Resource Efficiency and Pollution Prevention	Performance Standard 3 recognizes that increased economic activity and urbanization often generate increased levels of pollution to air, water and land and consume finite resources in a manner that may threaten people and the environment.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To avoid or minimize adverse impacts on human health and the environment by avoiding or minimizing pollution from project activities • To promote more sustainable use of resources, including energy and water • To reduce project-related GHG emissions. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The construction and operation impacts are mitigated based on these performance standards and equator principles to reduce the anticipated impacts.
	Standard 4 -Community Health, Safety, and Security	Performance Standard 4 recognizes that project activities, equipment, and infrastructure can increase community exposure to risks and impacts. In addition, communities that are already subjected to impacts from climate change may also experience an acceleration and/or intensification of impacts due to project activities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To anticipate and avoid adverse impacts on the health and safety of the Affected Community during the project life from both routine and non-routine circumstances. • To ensure that the safeguarding of personnel, community members and property is carried out in accordance with relevant human rights principles and in a manner that avoids or minimizes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community consideration from climate change impacts which may accelerate due to project activities, • Consideration for social impacts, • Ensure the safeguarding and minimisation of risks in accordance to principles

			risks to the Affected Communities.	around human rights in a manner which avoids or reduces risks to affected communities.
	Standard 6- Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Management of Living natural resources	Performance Standard 6 recognizes that protecting and conserving biodiversity, maintaining ecosystem services, and sustainably managing living natural resources are fundamental to sustainable development.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To protect and conserve biodiversity • To maintain the benefits from ecosystem services. • To promote the sustainable management of living natural resources through the adoption of practices that integrates conservation needs and development priorities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IFCs performance standard 6 promotes sustainable environmental management and sustainable management of natural resources.
IFC Policy on environmental and social sustainability, 2012 and Equator Principles		Through this Policy, IFC puts into practice its commitments to environmental and social sustainability. These commitments are based on IFC's mission and mandate.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IFC's mission is to fight poverty with passion and professionalism for lasting results; to help people help themselves and their environment by providing resources, sharing knowledge, building capacity, and forging partnerships in the public and private sectors. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sustainability guidelines provide guidance on how to properly mitigate the negative impacts associated with the Project.

Sustainable Development Goals 2015



The SDGs which are known as the global goals for 2030 build on the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) . The new SDGs, and the broader sustainability agenda, go much further than the MDGs, addressing the root causes of poverty and the universal need for development that works for all people (UNDP, 2015)².

The 17 Goals for Sustainable Development are:

1. No Poverty
2. Zero Hunger
3. Good health and well-being
4. Quality Education
5. Gender Equality
6. Clean water and sanitation
7. Affordable and clean energy
8. Decent work and economic growth
9. Industry innovation and infrastructure
10. Reduced Inequalities
11. Sustainable Cities and Communities
12. Responsible Consumption and production
13. Climate Action
14. Life below water
15. Life on land

- Infrastructure projects such as the Project relates to achieving the sustainable development goals. Efficient infrastructure will be essential to attaining the growth and sustainable development objectives that the world is setting for itself.

² <http://www.undp.org/content/undp/en/home/mdgoverview/post-2015-development-agenda.html>

		<p>16. Peace, justice and strong institutions</p> <p>17. Partnerships for the goals</p>	
<p>Agenda 21-Sustainable Development</p>	<p>Sustainable development is development that meets the present needs without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs. The term encompasses the three main principles – “<i>Environmental, Social and Economic</i>” – on the basis of which action plans are built up and targeted at:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Searching for a sound balance between economic efficiency, social solidarity, environmental awareness • Accounting for essential needs of those who cannot express themselves (future generations, environment and all existing forms of life, excluded population) • Limiting the use of natural resources to the level of its regeneration capacity • Limiting waste to the environmental 	<p>Agenda 21 set 10 principles as a framework for responsible environmental divisions;</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Biosphere protection 2. Sustainable use of natural resources 3. Waste reduction 4. Energy saving 5. Reduction of environmental and health risks 6. Reduction or elimination of products harmful for environment and health 7. Repairs of damage caused by pollution 8. Awareness raising 9. Sound management practices 	

	capacity of its absorption.	10. Audit and reporting.	
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Annexure IFC 5: Emergency Preparedness Plan

Emergency Preparedness Plan

Introduction

Emergencies such as accidents or spills may occur suddenly and without warning and therefore adequate emergency planning is necessary to minimize the impact on business processes. This plan is based upon information to prepare the EP management team to effectively handle all listed emergency situations that may occur at proposed project.

Purpose

The purpose of this emergency plan is to facilitate uniformity in pre-emergency planning, emergency preparedness, emergency response and post impact recovery and reconstruction planning covering the total area at proposed project. The plan will also ensure that environmental incidents / impacts are addressed timeously.

Scope

The outlined roles and responsibilities for all appointed role players at proposed project is outlined in the section below (Roles and responsibilities).

Applicability

This emergency plan shall apply throughout the proposed project life cycle and includes Eskom and contractor employees, suppliers and visitors.

Normative/informative

Parties using this document shall apply the most recent edition of the documents as listed below:

- Disaster management act (Eskom)
- Corporate Policies / Directives
- Eskom Environmental manual
- NOSA audit system (where applicable)
- 32-84 Eskom Security Risk Management processes
- 32-86 Integrated Risk Management Policy
- 32-94 Safety, Health and Environmental (SHE)Policy
- 32-108 Fire-fighting organisation
- 32-123 Emergency Planning
- 32-124 Eskom Fire Risk Management
- 32-477 Safety, Health and Environmental Training and Development
- ISO 9001 Quality Management System

Roles and Responsibilities

Management of the project shall be responsible for formulating, developing, implementing and maintaining of effective emergency action plans based on the top identified emergency preparedness risks in each specific area and these plans need to be revised on an annual basis.

Emergency action plans for each specific identified incident in terms of the emergency planning evaluation system and environmental manual

The Senior Manager for the Project must appoint a responsible team to assist him / her in the development and implementation of an integrated emergency planning programme. An advisory and

information service is available from the site risk management department of which the main aim is to assist in the identification of risks.

Management will demonstrate that all probable emergencies have been taken into account and that the top risks have been addressed by way of action plans.

Auditing

This procedure shall be audited through the internal audit function (from the utility or where comprising of who?)

Actions

Assignment of duties

The Proposed project Manager will be responsible for ensuring that the necessary appointments of persons in terms of emergency preparedness are made. The Project Manager must appoint an EP coordinator who will take responsibility to control the rest of the EP team. All appointments made in terms of this procedure must clearly define the individual's area of responsibility.

Joint Consultation

The EP Plan should include consultation with groups to assist in effective planning at a local level in order to minimize the impact of the risk.

Cognizance must be taken of the fact that relevant information should be shared with employees and the public, where necessary, after the planning phase.

Emergency Preparedness shall be a standing agenda point at all statutory Health and Safety Committee meetings and departmental meetings.

Identification of Hazards and Analysis of Risks

Environmental scanning should be a dynamic process as situations can vary from day to day. An organised system shall be in place to continually and systematically identify possible risks, evaluate and analyse those risks with the aim of facilitating effective emergency planning. An organised EP management system shall be implemented for the reporting, recording, investigating, analysing and for actions taking to normalise any identified emergency situation.

Communication of Contingency Plans

Management shall be responsible for ensuring extensive communication relating to the details of contingency plans pertaining to the top identified risks. Management shall ensure that a copy of the latest site specific emergency plan is easily accessible (kept on site), to all relevant staff and contractors.

Training

Management shall be responsible for providing employees with the appropriate skills, knowledge and information necessary to help reduce or eliminate the consequences of emergency situations and increase their effectiveness to respond to and recover from emergency situations.

Emergency Preparedness Training is an integral part of the emergency action plan and shall be undertaken to ensure the effectiveness of persons in emergency situations and may include:

- Emergency management training
-

-
- Contingency planning
 - Fire fighting
 - Snake identification and catching techniques.
 - Spill response (chemical and sewage)
 - First aid
 - Induction training
 - Evacuation training
 - Catch and release
 - Emergency communication training (telephone, radio)
 - Emergency Preparedness training exercises are a necessary part of emergency preparedness planning and a recent emergency incident be considered as an example for the exercise. Exercises are invaluable and will be made as realistic as possible. All exercises will be documented and filed for record purposes.
 - Note: A minimum of two (2) exercises should be conducted annually

Promotion and Publicity

Management will ensure that emergency preparedness awareness programmes are formulated and presented at all sections / departments on an on-going basis. This shall be done in order to ensure awareness amongst all employees regarding the safest and most cost effective way of normalising an emergency situation and in the shortest possible time.

Evaluation Systems

Internal systems audits shall be used as a vehicle to evaluate the EP plan and its effectiveness at Proposed project. Exercises shall be held on an annual basis to test the effectiveness of emergency preparedness action plans. Each exercise shall be fully documented and analysed.

Follow-up on all requirements for corrective actions as a result of audit findings or exercise shortcomings shall be assigned to a responsible person to ensure effective implementation of those recommendations within a reasonable time frame. The responsible manager shall be responsible for tracking and following up on all outstanding actions until the required actions had been adequately implemented and the action item(s) signed off.

Post-Impact Recovery

This phase is the returning of the affected area to its pre-emergency state. Pre-planning should include post-emergency social, economic, psychological care and rehabilitation of the environment.

Documentation Records

The following documentation shall be kept for record keeping purposes by the EP coordinator.

- Copies of all actions
 - Contingency plans
 - Copies of EP agreements with external service providers (SAPS, Fire Brigade, etc)
 - Copies of all EP related training
 - Records of all audit findings, recommendations and results
 - Records of all emergency exercises and incidents
 - Record of the implementation of corrective actions on audit findings
 - EP appointment letters of all appointments
-

How understanding risk can lead to resilience

When people are aware of and understanding risks they are exposed to, they can choose to adapt behaviour in order to avoid or minimize the risk or prepare for the hazards which may occur from the risk.

The most likely Environmental Incidents Identified for Proposed project include the following:

- Hydrocarbon Spills
- Sewage/ effluent spills
- Fires (Plant & buildings)
- Veld fires
- Explosions (related to Blasting works)
- Floods
- Contamination of water courses.
- Snakes in work area/ buildings
- Distressed fauna
- Plant falling into water resources (contamination of water resource)

All Reportable Environmental Incidents

In the event that there is an environmental event or incident and it has been reported, the following steps should be taken:

- Report to the EPC which will arrange for the Head of EP, EP coordinator and Environmental site manager (Sustainability Division) to:
- Arrange for specific response, containment and mitigation measures to be applied.
- The MOZISA Environmental Manager to record the following information:
- Responsible person name, location, organisation and telephone number
- Name and address of the party responsible for the incident.
- Date and time of the incident.
- Report an emergency incident before the end of shift to the following authorities:
- The municipality with jurisdiction over the area in which an incident occurs.
- The provincial head of department or any other provincial official designated for that purpose by the MEC in a province in which an incident occurs.
- The Director-General (DEA) Any other Director-General of a national department.
- The MOZISA Manager to inform the relevant Eskom Divisional Executive

Proposed Project Emergency Preparedness Contingency Plan

ACCIDENTS (all types)

Actions by identified disciplines:

EP coordinator: Instruction for activation of EP alarm

- Contact the Emergency Response Coordinator
- Eliminate the source where possible
- Mobilise external services where and when needed
- Notify SAPS
- Notify senior management
- Declare situation back to normal

Fire & Rescue: Respond on alarm and report to the scene

-
- Notify Emergency Response Coordinator
 - Take control of the accident scene till SAPS arrive
 - Standby at scene until situation declared back to normal
 - Written report to EP coordinator on all actions taken by fire & rescue team
 - Contractor's coordinator: Report to Emergency Response Coordinator
 - Notify all contractors of the emergency situation
 - Act on instructions from Emergency Response Person
 - Keep Emergency Response person informed throughout the duration of the emergency
 - Written report to EP coordinator on all action carried out

External bodies (SAPS, Hospitals, Doctors, etc.)

Proposed project shall report on aspects related to emergency incident to the relevant authorities and individuals whose health and safety may be affected. The project shall undertake all reasonable steps to contain and minimise the effects of the incident on the environment; to undertake clean-up procedures; to remedy the effects of the incident; and to assess the immediate and long-term effects of the incident on the environment and public health as per Section 30 of National Environmental Management Act (No. 107 of 1998).

Section 30A of NEMA allows for verbal and written directives to be issued by a competent authority to the person responsible to undertake listed or specified activities without obtaining the prerequisite environmental authorization in order to prevent or contain an emergency situation or to prevent, contain or mitigate the effects of an emergency situation.

In the event of an emergency situation leading to the pollution of a water resource MOZISA shall timeously report the incident to the Department of Water and Sanitation. The Project shall take reasonable steps to ensure that the source of pollution is eliminated and that all traces of pollution is cleaned up and disposed accordingly as per the requirement of Section 20 of the National Water Act (No. 36 of 1998). The project shall further report the emergency incident to the police department/ local fire department.

Upon completion of the clean-up and remedying of the pollution emergency incident, the project shall collect water samples 200 m from the point of pollution and test it at a SANAS accredited laboratory. All findings shall be submitted to the department as proof of containment of the emergency situation.

Distress or Injury to Fauna

- If injured fauna is discovered on the project the following shall be done
- Works around the area to stop immediately.
- Limit the amount of people at the scene
- Act to ensure the animal does not suffer unnecessarily
- Remove any threat to the animal, such as a vehicle, unstable logs, tree branches etc.
- Do not give it water (SPCA recommendation)
- Place a towel or jacket over the animal
- Put it in box (tool box, plastic tub that is not air tight etc.) and keep the lid closed.
- Do not disturb animal once it has been put in the box. Stress can be fatal to many animals.
- The area around where the animal was found will be checked to ensure that there are no other individuals likely to get hurt or distressed.

Snakes (Catch and Release)

- Alert everyone within the vicinity of the snake hazard
-

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- Identify the hazard
 - Assess the risk this hazards create
 - Decide on control measures
 - Implement controls
 - Only a trained certified person should perform catch and release operation.
 - If possible and only if safe to do so, observe the snake from a safe distance until a trained snake handler arrives, this will greatly assist in the response time in locating the snake.

Once a snake handler has been notified of a snake causing concern, they will engage the assistance of a person who holds a current First Aid qualification.

- Snake handler catch the snake.
- Double bag/ tube the snake and secure with lid or cable tie tightly.
- The snake handler should release the snake within the same habitat, a few kilometres from work areas.
- Take caution when releasing the snake, the snake might have been agitated during the whole operation. It is imperative that a clear container/ bag is used to store the snake.
- Work can only commence once the threat has been removed.

Fire Emergency

- Notify the EP coordinator.
- EP coordinator to facilitate evacuation.
- Ensure that all personnel has evacuated safely.
- Notify neighbouring landowners if fire incident happens onsite.
- Notify local fire department.
- Notify the SAPS.

Floods

- Remove all plant/ machinery from the flood area.
- Clean up all possible contaminants by placing absorbent booms to quarantine the contaminant.
- Dispose of waste at the relevant waste disposal site.
- Report the pollution incident externally to the relevant government body. (DWS)

Test water around the area and downstream to ensure that the contamination has been Remediated.

Chemical Toilet Spill

- Proper disposal and disinfection of human waste at the construction site is required.
 - Human waste may contain infectious bacteria, pathogens, or other health hazards, the use of correct personal protective equipment is vital.
 - Chemicals used in toilets are also hazardous to wildlife and sensitive environments, quick response is required when dealing with chemical toilets spills.
 - Contain the spill.
 - Contact portable/ chemical toilets service provider.
 - Measures shall be put in place to ensure that waste coming from toilet facilities does not enter into water courses/ resources.
 - All spills shall be cleaned up immediately by collecting spilled waste, removing contaminated soil, and disinfecting affected surfaces with a disinfecting solution.
 - All resultant waste to be treated as hazardous.
-

Hydrocarbon/Hazardous Material Spills on land

- Stop activity, locate source of spill and correct as soon as possible.
- Evacuate the area if there is danger of fire, fumes or substances of a corrosive nature and notify the fire team.
- Contain the spill using absorbent booms and material.
- Report to the environmental officer on the event
- In the event of a major spill notify the Environmental Officer and contact Spill response team (Spilltech, Drizit etc)
- All resultant waste to be treated as hazardous.
- Depending on the size, the spill can be treated in-situ

Hydrocarbon spill in water

- Stop activity, locate source of spill and correct as soon as possible.
 - Contain the spill using floating absorbent booms.
 - Notify the Environmental Officer and contact Spill Tech: 0861 000 366 or
 - The Environmental / Emergency situation coordinator will notify Spill tech.
 - The Environmental officer shall report the incident to department of water and sanitation of the incident.
 - All resultant waste to be treated as hazardous.
 - All spills will be recorded as environmental incidents and records will be maintained by the Environmental Officer
-

Annexure IFC 6: Waste Management Plan

Waste Management Plan

Introduction

This procedure aims to provide guidance on the implementation and maintenance of an effective waste management system for the MOZISA project. This procedure will contribute to the control of waste and prevention of pollution for the project through separation, reduction, re-using, recycling and safe disposal of waste, according to the relevant legislative requirements.

Scope

The procedure will be applicable to all activities, products and services and covers all waste, both hazardous and non-hazardous waste generated from the project. Contractors on site should also adopt this procedure or practice waste management in line with this procedure purpose.

Applicability

This document shall apply throughout project; this shall include the pre-construction phase (demolition, land clearing etc.), construction phase and operational stages. This document will apply to all project sites.

Informative References

Parties using this document shall apply the most recent edition of the documents listed in the following paragraphs.

- ISO 9001: Quality Management system (QMS)
- ISO 14001: 2004 Environmental Management systems (EMS) specification with guidance for use
- ISO 14004: Environmental Management system, General guidelines on principles, system and supporting techniques
- National Environmental Management: Waste Act, 2008 (Act No. 59 of 2008)
- National Environmental Management: Waste Act, 2008 (Act No. 59 of 2008) (R635 of 23 August 2013)
- National Environmental Management: Waste Amendment Act, 2014 (Act No. 26 of 2014)

Abbreviations

Definitions	Explanation
Waste	Means (a) any substance, material or object, that is unwanted, rejected, abandoned, discarded or disposed of, by the holder of the substance, material or object, whether or not such substance, material or object can be re-used, recycled or recovered and includes all wastes as defined in Schedule 3 to this Act; or (b) any substance, material or object that is not included in Schedule 3 that may be defined as a waste by the Minister by notice in the Gazette, but any waste or portion of waste, referred to in paragraph (a) and (b) ceases to be a waste; i) once an application for its re-use, recycling or recovery has been

	<p>approved or, after such approval, once it is, or has been re-used, recycled or recovered;</p> <p>ii) where approval is not required, once a waste is or has been re-used, recycled or recovered;</p> <p>iii) where the Minister has, in terms of section 74, exempted any waste or a portion of waste generated by a particular process from the definition of waste; or</p> <p>(iv) Where the Minister has, in the prescribed manner, excluded any waste stream or a portion of a waste stream from the definition of waste.</p>
General waste	It is a generic term applied to waste that does not pose a significant threat to public health, or the environment if properly managed. Examples include domestic, commercial, certain industrial waste and building rubble.
Hazardous Waste	It is waste that has the potential, even in low concentrations, to have a significant adverse= effect on public health and the environment because of its inherent toxicological, chemical and physical characteristics.
Sanitary Waste	Means tampons, sanitary towels and incontinence pads
Sanitary Bins	Sanitary bin means the reusable container used to store sanitary waste.
Disposal	Means the burial, deposit, discharge, abandoning, dumping, placing or release of any waste into, or onto any land.
Recovery	Means the controlled extraction of a material or the retrieval energy from waste to produce a product.
Recycle	Means a process where waste is reclaimed for the further use, which process involves the separation of waste from a waste streams for further use and the processing of that separated material as a product or raw material
Re-use	Means to utilise article from the waste stream again for a similar or different purpose without changing the form or properties of the article
Storage	Means the accumulation of waste in a manner that does not constitute treatment or disposal of that waste

Abbreviations

Abbreviation	Explanation
ISO	International Organisation for Standardization
MOZISA	Project
QMS	Quality Management System
EMS	Environmental Management System

Roles and Responsibilities

Management together with environmental manager and supporting personals shall be responsible to ensure compliance to this document.

Process for Monitoring

This procedure shall be reviewed every three years or sooner it necessary to ensure continual improvement.

Document Content

This waste management procedure is applicable to persons and companies who are involved in sorting, loading, transporting, recycling and disposal of waste products generated from project.

Waste classification

Waste classification for the project will be classified in accordance with the NEM: Waste Amendment Act, 2013. Waste will be kept separated for the purposes of classification in terms of sub regulation (2) of the Act, and will not be mixed prior to classification. The project ensures that it does not generate any waste that is prohibited from landfilling in terms of GNR 636. In order to ensure compliance to GNR636, a waste inventory will be used; this inventory will be updated annually or if there is a change in projects processes, products and services.

Waste management practices

To ensure the effective management of waste for MRP Waste management practices should take cognisance of the waste management hierarchy as described by DWA and DEA. A waste management assessment shall be completed.

Waste management hierarchy

The waste management hierarchy of controls should be considered during the planning of new activities and or changes to existing activities. The hierarchy of controls should also be considered in a proactive manner for existing activities.

To ensure that the hierarchy of controls is considered, the following questions should be considered:

- Waste prevention: Is it possible to prevent the generation of waste?
- Waste minimization: Is it possible to minimize the waste?
- Resource recovery: is it possible to recover or recycle the waste?
- Waste treatment: Is it possible to treat the waste, reducing the waste or its toxicity?
- Waste disposal: if the waste being generated cannot be prevented, minimized, recovered {recycled or treated it must be disposed of at a suitable waste disposal facility.

Waste management assessment audit

The purpose is to assess waste for the purpose of disposal to landfill. A waste management assessment I audit evaluating the characteristics of the projects waste stream will be done every two years and or sooner. The assessment of the appropriate landfill sites to determine whether the types of waste disposed of at the sites are in line with the specifications of GNR 636 will be done every two years. The waste management assessment audit must address the following:

- What is the origin of the waste?
 - The various types of waste destined for landfilling?
 - What is the total amount or volume of the waste being generated'?
-

-
- What is the rate of waste generation?
 - Identification of chemical substances present in the waste
 - What is the current waste management practice?
 - What are the possible reduction techniques (as per the waste management hierarchy)?

At-source separation

An 'at-source' waste separation system should be implemented for project. At source separation means that the waste will be separated where it is generated and bins will be made available where applicable. Waste should be separated 'at-source' into the following main classes based on the risk it poses. General waste; Consisting of paper, food, glass bottles, plastic bottles, business waste, garden waste, wrappers, plastic, rubber, wood, scrap metal, building or demolition waste (not contaminated with hazardous material such as oil, grease, chemicals, diesel etc).

- In some areas e.g. offices separate boxes will be made available for the recycling of paper.

Hazardous waste: Consisting of hydrocarbon or chemical contaminated rags, other material contaminated with oil, diesel or grease, such as oil filters, used absorbent material, old oil, empty oil grease paint drums, chemical containers, rags I other appliances contaminated with chemicals hydrocarbons.

Sanitary waste sanitary waste will be stored in sanitary bins that will be provided in all female rest rooms and will be removed only for disposal as medical waste.

Fluorescent tubes should be disposed of and crushed in closed sealed drums. Once the bins are full of crushed fluorescent tube parts, the sealed bins will be taken to the temporal storage area prior to being removed off-site by a hazardous waste contractor. Colour coding will be used to separate different form of waste.

Temporal waste storage areas

Each site should have a temporary waste storage area, the temporary waste storage areas should be the areas where the waste generated at the relevant sections should be temporarily stored. Storage areas should be demarcated, waste skips should be provided for the storage of general- and hazardous waste (as generated and separated at-source). Each skip should be marked labelled with the relevant commodity being disposed of. Hazardous waste should be removed off-site by a registered hazardous waste transporter contractor. Sanitary waste will be stored in provided SHE bins and will be disposed as medical waste through a waste disposal facility licensed in terms of the National Environmental Management Waste Act no 59, 2008 Health care risk waste management regulation.

On-site hazardous waste storage requirements

Hazardous waste should be removed off-site by a registered hazardous waste contractor(s) to a Licenced Hazardous Landfill site(s).

The Minimum Requirements (Regulation 6 of GNR 634 (the Waste Classification and Waste Management Regulations) outlines the manner in which hazardous waste may be temporarily stored on-site to reduce the risk and severity of incidents arising from the storage of such waste.

Record keeping and waste manifest system

Waste management system will be used for all waste that are been generated by the project. Records should be kept of all waste that leaves the site. Waste must be categorised by the number of loads (defined by volume or mass) and the type of waste. A waste manifest form containing the amount of waste, type of waste, date that the waste is disposed of and destination/landfill site must be signed by the person responsible for waste yard, the person responsible for transportation of the waste, and or the person receiving the waste, to ensure that reconciliation of waste takes place should obtain state disposal certificates from the hazardous waste contractors used for removal and disposal recycling of the hazardous waste. No special waste generated on site is been prohibited from landfilling in terms of GNR 636 that will require identification of alternative disposal methods.

On a monthly basis the total waste generated and total waste recycled must be included into the environmental monthly monitoring report. Total waste generated, disposed, recycled will be divided into:

Hazardous

- Used oil
- Used grease
- Mixed waste (oily rags, empty chemical containers, etc.)

General waste

- Timber
- Paper boxes
- Scrap metal
- Plastic
- Rubber
- Other (electrical cables, tyres, etc)

Implementation and transitional provisions

Project ensures that all wastes that were classified in terms of the Minimum Requirements for the Handling, Classification and Disposal of Hazardous Waste (2nd Edition, 1998; Department of Water Affairs and Forestry), or waste for which an alternative classification was approved by the Department of Water Affairs or Department of Environmental Affairs, prior to Regulation 12 of GNR 634 taking effect, must be-

- Re-classified in terms of Regulation 4(2); and
- Assessed in terms of Regulation 8(1)(a) if the waste is to be disposed to landfill, within three (3) years from the date of commencement of these Regulations.

Storage area requirements

Storage should at-least consists of the following areas/ facilities in:

- Access for vehicles
- Waste skips (including signage)

Items will be sorted as soon as possible into the various bins bays to prevent contamination of clean items:

- A temporary hazardous waste storage area (for waste skips containing hazardous waste, and oil drums containing old oil)
-

-
- The temporary hazardous waste storage area can be adapted to best suit the site. All hazardous waste storage facilities will comply with applicable Environmental Legislation.

All vehicles leaving the site (carrying waste) will be covered with an appropriate net cover to prevent spillage of waste and hazardous substances during transportation.

Annexure IFC 7: Public Participation

Musina

Local

Private Bag X611
MUSINA, 0900

Tel: 015 534-6100
Fax: 086 517 0049



Municipality

E-mail: msnarecords@limpopo.co.za

ENQUIRIES SPEAK TO



R KUTAMA

REFERENCE NO



129/5

20 OCTOBER 2016

GIBB (Pty) Ltd
Attn: Umeshree Naicker

COMMENTS FOR THE PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION OF THE NZHELELE-TRIANGLE 2×500KV TRANSMISSION POWER LINES, LIMPOPO PROVINCE (DEA REF: 14/12/16/3/3/2/629).

A final environmental impact report dated September 2016 was received from GIBB for review.

The following were observed during review

1. Different plans were drafted as part of the IFC requirements these are :
 - Stakeholder management Plan;
 - Grievances redress mechanism;
 - Social monitoring Plan;
 - Sustainable development Plan; and
 - Emergency preparedness Plan.
2. The appointed environmental consultant which is Baagi Environmental Consulting was appointed by Eskom to conduct the Environmental Impact Assessment.
 - Based on the issues of listed in the report it is noted that the red species such as *Adansonia digitata* and *Sclerocanya birrea* a licence for removal or transplant of that species will be applied for after authorisation from the department.
 - Based on the issue of fauna it was noted that most of them are mobile which means they move from one point to another therefore during construction it is stated that the fauna will not be intimidated and the workers must only stay at the demarcated areas.
 - Due to the issue of noise pollution it is stated that the work will be performed during the night and weekends.
3. From the report it is indicated that all solid waste will be collected at the construction site and will be stored temporarily until removal to an appropriately permitted landfill site and recyclable materials will be stored and removed to appropriate recycling facilities.
4. According to the specialist study assessment the more likely route is the Grey corridor with limited impacts on the environment.

5. All mitigation proposed must be followed as stipulated and all specialist report must be assessed to make sure that all the specified aspects are recognised during construction.
6. The Waste Management, Parks and Recreation sub division has no objection to the project.

R KUTAMA

MANAGER: WASTE MANAGEMENT, PARKS AND RECREATION

Umeshree Naicker

From: Johnson Matshivha <johnsonm@musina.gov.za>
Sent: 26 September 2016 03:58 PM
To: Richard Morolana; Nathi Tshivanammbi; Phalakatshela Peta
Cc: Musiwalo Mphephu; Rendani Kutama; Takalani Rambuda; unaicker@gibb.co.za
Subject: FW: Environmental: Nzhelele- Triangle
Attachments: IFC Addendum.pdf; Stakeholder Notification Letter.pdf

Good day Ms. Kutama,

The attached documents refers.

May you please coordinate the comments from the Municipality and also be the liaison person for purposes of communicating with the stakeholders.

Hope you find this in order.

Good day Ms. Naicker,

Our telephonic conversation on Friday and this morning refers.

Please take note that I have requested Ms. Kutama, Manager responsible for Environmental issues to be the liaison person on this matter. Her contact details are as follows:

Ms. Rendani Kutama
rendanik@musina.gov.za
076 062 2177
015 534 6100

Hope you find this in order.

Kind regards,

Johnson Matshivha

Municipal Manager
Musina Local Municipality
015-534-6178 (w)
082-040 5343 (m)

johnsonm@musina.gov.za



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From: Umeshree Naicker [mailto:unaicker@gibb.co.za]
Sent: 26 September 2016 01:35 PM
To: Johnson Matshivha <johnsonm@musina.gov.za>
Subject: FW: Environmental: Nzhelele- Triangle

Dear Sir,

Please advise if you receive this email.

Kind regards

Umeshree Naicker
Senior Environmental Scientist



Cell: 0723342859
Tel: +27 11 519 4701
Fax: +27 11 807 5670
Email: unaicker@gibb.co.za
Web: www.gibb.co.za
Office: Johannesburg
Woodmead North Office Park
54 Maxwell Drive
Woodmead 2191
PO Box 2700, Rivonia 2128

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From: Umeshree Naicker [mailto:unaicker@gibb.co.za]
Sent: 26 September 2016 12:33 PM
To: 'johnsonm@musina.gov.za'
Subject: FW: Environmental: Nzhelele- Triangle

Good day Sir,

Please note the attached for your environmental division.

Kind regards,

Umeshree Naicker
Senior Environmental Scientist



Cell: 0723342859
Tel: +27 11 519 4701
Fax: +27 11 807 5670
Email: unaicker@gibb.co.za
Web: www.gibb.co.za
Office: Johannesburg
Woodmead North Office Park
54 Maxwell Drive
Woodmead 2191
PO Box 2700, Rivonia 2128

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From: Umeshree Naicker [mailto:unaicker@gibb.co.za]
Sent: 23 September 2016 01:41 PM
To: 'johnsonm@musina.gov.za'
Subject: Environmental: Nzhelele- Triangle

Hi Mr.Johnson Matshivha,

We spoke earlier regarding the attached document. Please can you advise who I can contact to arrange comments and possibly a meeting.

Kind regards,

Umeshree Naicker
Senior Environmental Scientist



Cell: 0723342859
Tel: +27 11 519 4701
Fax: +27 11 807 5670
Email: unaicker@gibb.co.za
Web: www.gibb.co.za
Office: Johannesburg
Woodmead North Office Park
54 Maxwell Drive
Woodmead 2191
PO Box 2700, Rivonia 2128

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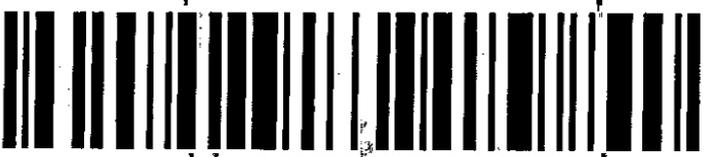


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88811445056

FROM: Gibb Pty Ltd Jnb
ACC NO: 10839

SHIPPERS REFERENCE
J35029

POWERED BY: COURIERIT
Excellence in motion

SENDER'S ADDRESS:
Gibb
Woodmead North Office Park
54 Maxwell Drive
WOODMEAD
BRYANSTON
2157
Umeshree Nairker
mntungwa@gibb.co.za
011 519 4600

CONTENTS: IFC Addendum
SECURITY PACK NUMBER CTT0007024297
Report # Millicent1
Created by:
Contact no:
Email address:
Date: 27-September-2016
WHO WARRANTS THAT HE/SHE IS AUTHORISED TO ACT ON BEHALF OF THE CUSTOMER AND THAT THE CUSTOMER AGREES TO THE STANDARD TERMS AND CONDITIONS OF COURIERIT SA(PTY) LTD A COPY OF WHICH IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST.

DIMENSIONS (CM)			
NO	L	W	H
1	40.00	30.00	0.01

8

FROM: JNB TO: PTG

ONC
WEIGHT: 2 KG
PIECES: 1

DELIVERY ADDRESS:
Musina Police Station
Flax Avenue
MUSINA
MESSINA
0900
reception/Admin
0155347401

SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS:

PROOF OF DELIVERY
NAME: S. Viljoen
SIGNATURE:
DATE: 2016.09.28
TIME: 15:29
CONFIRMED SECURITY PACK NUMBER AND RECEIVED IN GOOD ORDER AND CONDITION

DIMENSIONS (CM)			
NO	L	W	H
1	40.00	30.00	0.01

PROOF OF DELIVERY

CONFIRMED SECURITY PACK NUMBER AND RECEIVED IN GOOD ORDER AND CONDITION

DATE: 28/09/16

TIME: 16:12 pm

NAME: Esther

SIGNATURE:

Report Created by: Millicent1

Contact no:

Email address:

Date: 27-September-2016

WHO WARRANTS THAT HESHE IS AUTHORISED TO ACT ON BEHALF OF THE CUSTOMER AND THAT THE CUSTOMER AGREES TO THE STANDARD TERMS AND CONDITIONS OF COURIERIT SA(PTY) LTD A COPY OF WHICH IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST.

CONTENTS: IFC Addendum

SECURITY PACK NUMBER: CIT0007024296

SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS:

SENDER'S ADDRESS:

Gibb
Woodmead North Office Park
54 Maxwell Drive
WOODMEAD
BRYANSTON
2157
Umeshree Naicker
mmtungwa@gibb.co.za
011 519 4600

DELIVERY ADDRESS:

Beitbridge Shell Garage
N1 Highway
Beitbridge
Just before the Beitbridge Border Post
BEIT BRIDGE
MESSINA
0900
Reception/Admin
263 86 530 0046

POWERED BY:

SHIPPERS REFERENCE: J35029

FROM: Gibb Pty Ltd Jnb
ACC NO: 10839

FROM: JNB TO: PTG

WEIGHT: 2 KG

PIECES: 1

ONC



DIMENSIONS (CM)			
NO	L	W	H
1	40.00	30.00	0.01

Report
 Created by: Millicent
 Contact no:
 Email address:
 Date: 27-September-2016
 WHO WARRANTS THAT HE/SHE IS AUTHORISED TO ACT ON BEHALF OF THE CUSTOMER AND THAT THE CUSTOMER AGREES TO THE STANDARD TERMS AND CONDITIONS OF COURIER SA(PTY) LTD A COPY OF WHICH IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST.

CONTENTS:
 IFC Addendum
 SECURITY PACK NUMBER CIT0000702498

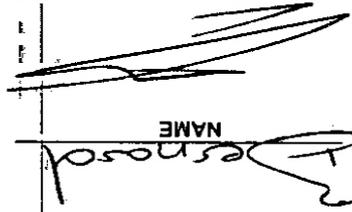
SENDER'S ADDRESS:
 Gibb
 Woodmead North Office Park
 54 Maxwell Drive
 WOODMEAD
 BRYANSTON
 2157
 Umeshree Naicker
 mmtungwa@gibb.co.za
 011 519 4600

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 FROM: Gibb Pty Ltd Jnb
 ACC NO: 10839



PROOF OF DELIVERY
 CONFIRMED SECURITY PACK NUMBER AND RECEIVED IN GOOD ORDER AND CONDITION

DATE: 28/09/16
 TIME: 11:55

NAME: Desmond
 SIGNATURE: 

SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS:

DELIVERY ADDRESS:
 Marimane Nature Reserve Office
 Farm Senator
 Second Maladrift Road from Musina
 MUSINA
 MESSINA
 0900
 Anette Botha
 0875501314

FROM: JNB TO: PTG
ONC
 WEIGHT: 2 KG
 PIECES: 1



DIMENSIONS (CM)			
NO	L	W	H
1	40.00	30.00	0.01

PROOF OF DELIVERY

NAME: Danie Isikoto
SIGNATURE: [Signature]

DATE: 28/09/16
TIME: 14:52

CONFIRMED SECURITY PACK NUMBER AND RECEIVED IN GOOD ORDER AND CONDITION

Report
Created by: Millicent1
Contact no:
Email address:
Date: 27-September-2016

WHO WARRANTS THAT HE/SHE IS AUTHORIZED TO ACT ON BEHALF OF THE CUSTOMER AND THAT THE CUSTOMER AGREES TO THE STANDARD TERMS AND CONDITIONS OF COURIERIT SA(PTY) LTD A COPY OF WHICH IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST.

CONTENTS:
SECURITY PACK NUMBER: CIT0007024295
IFC Addendum

SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS:

SENDER'S ADDRESS:
Gibb
Woodmead North Office Park
54 Maxwell Drive
WOODMEAD
BRYANSTON
2157
Umeshree Naicker
mmtungwa@gibb.co.za
011 519 4600

DELIVERY ADDRESS:
Musina Local Municipality
21 Irwin Street
MUSINA
MESSINA
0900
Mrs Rendani Kutama
015 534 6100

POWERED BY:  **EXCELLENCE IN MOTION**

SHIPPERS REFERENCE: J35029

FROM: Gibb Pty Ltd Jnb
ACC NO: 10839

ONC

WEIGHT: 2 KG
PIECES: 1

FROM: JNB TO: PTG



Addendum to the Final Environmental Impact Report (EIR) for the proposed construction of the Nzhelele-Triangle 2x500kv Transmission Power Lines, Limpopo Province (DEA Ref No: 14/12/16/3/3/2/629)

A detailed Environmental Impact Assessment study was undertaken by Baagi Environmental Consulting (Baagi) as mandated by the Electricity Company of and South Africa's Electricity Supply Commission (ESKOM). Due to the nature of the project, being that of priority in the region and forming part of the transboundary interconnector project, Mozambique, Zimbabwe and South Africa (MOZISA), it has been recognised that it is necessary to consider the international funder's requirements on managing environmental and social impacts when undertaking EIA studies.

It is under this background that a gap analysis activity was then undertaken to try and address the possible gaps that exist in the approach that was initially employed when undertaking the EIA study.

GIBB (Pty) Ltd (GIBB) was then commissioned to conduct a gap analysis on the prior Environmental Impact Assessment study. IFC safeguards were used as a Terms of Reference to assess the level of compliance and address the gaps in an addendum report. The Addendum addresses the gaps as required (as defined by the IFC standards) for the project which will likely be funded by regional and international financial institutions.

The Addendum is available for review for a period of 30 days; **14 September 2016 to 14 October 2016** and should be reviewed in conjunction with the Final EIR. This Addendum and the Final EIR are also available to the on the GIBB website (see details in table below). Kindly ensure that your comments are submitted by 14 October 2106.

Table 1: Locations where the report (Addendum and Final EIR) will be placed for Interested and Affected Parties (I&AP)

Venue	Address
Nancefield Library	Nancefield Community Centre
Musina Local Municipality	21 Irwin Street, Musina
Sand River Resort	Sasol Garage N1 high way
Beitbridge Shell Garage	N1 just before the Beitbridge Border Post
Musina Nature Reserve Office	Off the N1 high way just south of Musina Town
Musina Police Station	Flax Avenue Musina
<p>The report will also be made available on the GIBB website at the following link: Link: http://projects.gibb.co.za/IFC_Report A CD copy is available upon request (Contact: Umeshree Naicker– 011 519 4701)</p>	

Kindly contact the undersigned if you have any queries or requests.

GIBB Public Participation Office – Attention: Umeshree Naicker
 Tel: (011) 519 4701
 Fax: (011) 807 5670
 PO Box 2700, Rivonia 2128
 Email: publicparticipation@gibb.co.za

The Public Participation Office is open during office hours from Monday to Friday, excluding Public Holidays



Umeshree Naicker

From: Umeshree Naicker <unaicker@gibb.co.za>
Sent: 14 September 2016 05:42 PM
To: 'cllrmfela@limpopo.co.za'; 'mayorsec@musina.gov.za'; 'cllrndlovu@limpopo.co.za'; 'cllrndou@limpopo.co.za'; 'cllrmilanzi@limpopo.co.za'; 'jc.kaunda@gmail.com'; 'sitsulak@yahoo.com'; 'mudaum@vhembe.gov.za'; 'mushapim@vhembe.gov.za'
Cc: unaicker@gibb.co.za
Subject: Addendum to the Final Environmental Impact Report for the proposed construction of the Nzhelele-Triangle 2x500kv Transmission Power Lines
Attachments: Stakeholder Notification Letter.pdf; IFC Addendum.pdf

Dear Sir/Madam,

Please note the attached Stakeholder Notification Letter and Addendum to the Final Environmental Impact Report for the proposed construction of the Nzhelele-Triangle 2x500kv Transmission Power Lines, Limpopo Province (DEA Ref No: 14/12/16/3/3/2/629).

The comment period, as addressed in the attached letter, is during **14 September 2016 – 14 October 2016**. Kindly ensure that all comments are submitted by 14 October 2016.

Please do not hesitate to contact me if you require any clarification or if you have any queries.

Kind regards,

Umeshree Naicker
Senior Environmental Scientist



Cell: 0723342859
Tel: +27 11 519 4701
Fax: +27 11 807 5670
Email: unaicker@gibb.co.za
Web: www.gibb.co.za
Office: Johannesburg
Woodmead North Office Park
54 Maxwell Drive
Woodmead 2191
PO Box 2700, Rivonia 2128

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Umeshree Naicker

From: Umeshree Naicker <unaicker@gibb.co.za>
Sent: 14 September 2016 06:13 PM
To: 'lim.musina.cscmdr@saps.gov.za'; 'françaisjvosloo@yahoo.co.za';
'info@sanbi.org.za'; 'rudzani.nem@wessa.co.za'; 'johsonm@musina.gov.za';
'SimelaneM@arc.agric'; 'elvis.mavhungu@dha.gov.za'; 'techse@musina.gov.za';
'françoisjvosloo@yahoo.co.za'; 'nkhuwashulf@ledet.gov.za'; 'ceosec@arc.agric.za';
'mudaum@vhembe.gov.za'; 'mushaphim@vhembe.gov.za';
'advocacy@birdlife.org.za'; 'nkuashulf@ledet.gov.za'; 'mongwev@ledet.gov.za';
'ngoopena@vhembe.gov.za'; 'MuthatW@dwa.gov.za'; 'info@nra.co.za';
'pressoffice@nra.co.za'; 'vincent.matabane@transnet.net'; 'Egan.V@ledet.gov.za';
'steenkampK@ledet.gov.za'; 'hugodivn@gmail.com'; 'Dmaake@sars.gov.za';
'info@wessanorth.co.za'
Cc: unaicker@gibb.co.za
Subject: Addendum to the Final Environmental Impact Report for the proposed construction of the Nzhelele-Triangle 2x500kv Transmission Power Lines
Attachments: Stakeholder Notification Letter.pdf; IFC Addendum.pdf

Dear Sir/Madam,

Please note the attached Stakeholder Notification Letter and Addendum to the Final Environmental Impact Report for the proposed construction of the Nzhelele-Triangle 2x500kv Transmission Power Lines, Limpopo Province (DEA Ref No: 14/12/16/3/3/2/629).

The comment period, as addressed in the attached letter, is during **14 September 2016 – 14 October 2016**. Kindly ensure that all comments are submitted by 14 October 2016.

Please do not hesitate to contact me if you require any clarification or if you have any queries.

Kind regards,

Umeshree Naicker
Senior Environmental Scientist



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