| Eskom | WORK INSTRUCTION | Lethabo Power Station |
|---|---|---|

Title: **Biodiversity Management Procedure**

| | |
|---|---|
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**This document has been approved and authorised by:**

| Compiled by: | Approved by Functional Responsibility: | Authorised by: |
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| **Date:** 20.08.2021 | **Date:** 20.08.2021 | **Date:** 2021/08/20 |

## CONTENTS

# 1. INTRODUCTION

Lethabo Power Station acknowledges that the electricity generation process results in negative environmental impacts which gives an opportunity for the station to implement the necessary controls to reduce the impacts and where possible avoid them and maximise benefits to the environment. This document sets out processes to be followed when executing activities that may harm the natural environment, including plants, animal species, wetlands, ecosystems and the landscape in general.

# 2. SUPPORTING CLAUSES

## 2.1 SCOPE

Biodiversity procedure deals with management of biodiversity occurring within Lethabo Power Station Land. Biodiversity constitutes ecosystem, habitat, animals and plants.

### 2.1.1 Purpose

To outline the process for managing the Lethabo Power Station land and biodiversity. This procedure includes wildlife interaction management as a way to ensure that wildlife is not impacted on significantly during electricity generation, thereby promoting the conservation of biodiversity and is also in line with Eskom's commitment to being a customer-centric organisation and "keeping the lights on" for South Africa. It is further emphasised by Eskom's environmental objective to minimise the impact of Eskom activities on ecosystems and enhance ecosystem services through responsible land management practices.

### 2.1.2 Applicability

This document shall apply to all Lethabo Power Station's activities, products, services, offices, contractors and suppliers and all areas of its operational function that are under its direct control.

## 2.2 NORMATIVE/INFORMATIVE REFERENCES

### 2.2.1 Normative

- CARA - Conservation of Agricultural Resources Act 43 of 1983
- NEMA - National Environmental Management Act 107 of 1998
- NEMBA - National Environmental Management Biodiversity Act 10 of 2004
- 32-727 - Safety, Health, Environmental and Quality (SHEQ) Policy
- 32-815 - Eskom Land and Biodiversity Standard
- LBE23006 - Lethabo Power Station AIS implementation plan Lethabo Power Alien and Invasive Plant Species Management Plan
- 20350645-340703-1 Biodiversity Management Plan for Lethabo Power Station

- The National Water Act, 1998 (Act 36 of 1998)
- NEM: Biodiversity Act: GNR 255 of 2015 –Threatened Or Protected Species Regulations
- NEM: Biodiversity Act: GNR 1020 of 2020 – Alien and Invasive Species Regulations
- Conservation of Agricultural Resources Act, 1983 (Act 43 of 1983) (and relevant regulations)
- Eskom SHEQ Policy (32-727)
- Eskom Land and Biodiversity Policy (32-736)
- Environmental Incident Management Procedure (240-133087117)
- Vegetation Management and Maintenance within Eskom land, Servitudes and rights of way Standard (240-70172585).
- Contractor Specification for Vegetation management services on Eskom networks
- (240-52456757)
- Eskom Biodiversity Implementation Plan (240-125346322)
- Environmental Offset Briefing Note (ENV19-L007)

### 2.2.2 Informative

- 32-736 Eskom Land and biodiversity policy
- Eskom Land and Biodiversity Standard
- ISO 14001 Environmental Management System
- ISO 9001 Quality Management Systems
- NEM: Biodiversity Act: GNR 1002 of 2011 - National list of ecosystems that are threatened and in need of protection
- National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (2005)
- National Biodiversity Framework (2008)
- National Protected Area Expansion Strategy (2008)
- National Spatial Biodiversity Assessment (2011)
- Provincial Acts, Ordinances and Guidelines in terms of land-use planning and conservation
- Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Act (16 of 2013) (SPLUMA)

## 2.3 DEFINITIONS

### 2.3.1 Classification

a) Controlled disclosure: controlled disclosure to external parties (either enforced by law, or discretionary).

You may only use one of the above classifications and the classification in the footer must correspond to the same classification.

| Definition | Explanation |
|---|---|
| Alien species: | A species that is not an indigenous species; or<br>An indigenous species translocated or intended to a place outside its natural distribution range in nature, but not an indigenous species that has extended its natural distribution range by natural means of mitigation or dispersal without human intervention. |
| Bush Encroachment: | Bush encroachment (also shrub encroachment, woody encroachment, bush thickening, woody plant proliferation) is a natural phenomenon characterised by the increase in density of woody plants, bushes and shrubs, at the expense of the herbaceous layer, grasses and forbs |
| Conservation: | Management of human use of the biosphere to yield the greatest benefit to present generations while maintaining the potential to meet the needs and aspirations of future generations; this includes sustainable use, protection, maintenance, rehabilitation, restoration and the enhancement of the natural environment. |
| Indigenous species: | Species that occurs, or has historically occurred, naturally in a free state in nature within the borders of the Republic. |
| Invasive species*:* | Any species whose establishment and spread outside of its natural distribution range:<br>Threatens ecosystems, habitats or other species or have demonstrated potential to threaten ecosystems, habitats or other species; and May result in economic or environmental harm or harm to human health. |
| Soil erosion: | The loss of soil through the action of water, wind, air or other agents, including the subsistence of soil. |

## 2.4 ABBREVIATIONS

| Abbreviation | Description |
|---|---|
| AIS | Alien Invasive Species |
| CARA | Conservation of Agricultural Resources Act 43 of 1983 |
| LPS | Lethabo Power Station |
| NEMA | National Environmental Management Act 107 of 1998 |
| NEMBA | National Environmental Management Biodiversity Act 10 of 2004 |
| PCO | Pest Control Operator |
| PPE | Proper Protective Equipment |
| SHEQ | Safety, Health, Environment and Quality |
| SPCA | Society for the prevention of Cruelty to Animals |

## 2.5 ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

### 2.5.1 Environmental Management Department is responsible for:

- Ensuring the implementation of this procedure.
- Ensuring that a registered PCO is used to control Alien Invasive Species.
- Ensuring that Alien Invasive Species assessment is conducted for the site.
- Reviewing the procedure.
- Controlling and monitoring AIS at Lethabo Power Station at the inception of the Alien Invasive Species Monitoring, Control and Eradication of Alien Invasive Species implementation (LBE23006) and thereafter it will be handed over to Services department for maintenance.
- The environmental Management department will provide advice in terms of activities that are permissible and the types of environmental permits/ authorisations required.
- Conducting awareness about biodiversity management at Lethabo Power Station
- Assessing needs and providing the training required for biodiversity related themes.
- Issuing the necessary PPE for the snake catchers on site.
- Providing advice for staff pertaining to any biodiversity/environmental related enquiries.
- Ensure mitigation measures are in place to control populations of exotic fauna species on site
- Ensure that mitigations are in place to control feral cats and issuing of cats traps for relocation to the SPCA.
- To ensure that training is provided to staff to prevent monkey-human conflicts.
- Create environmental and conservation awareness opportunities for all staff and contractors through workshops, information sheets, posters, sign posts, rules, etc.
- To educate staff on the conservation status of species on site, which activities threaten species, and what to do when they encounter stray or dangerous animals on site.

### 2.5.2 A snake catcher is responsible for:

- Ensuring that they maintain equipment used for snake catching.
- Ensuring that they attend the training sessions as arranged by the environmental officer.
- Wearing PPE prior catching snakes.

### 2.5.3 Land Management

- Land Management will inspect fences and property borders.
- Advise LPS on risks pertaining to property ownership and access.
- Advise on erosion and rehabilitation for the Ash Dump.
- Advise on encroaching vegetation.

- Advise of any emerging risks that can affect LPS land.
- Advise of fire break maintenance.
- Liaise with Eskom Distribution and Transmission on fire and biodiversity risks arising from their infrastructure.

### 2.5.4 Services department

- Services will manage Pest Control activities on site.
- Service will manage the Alien Invasive Species within the scope of the horticulture contract.
- Services will maintain the areas previously controlled for alien invasive species after all the areas are completed.

### 2.5.5 Security department

- Security department is responsible to ensure reporting of all broken fences observed during patrols.
- Security department ensure that no animals are killed and taken out of the LPS.

## 2.6 PROCESS FOR MONITORING

This document shall be monitored through audits and in case of any emergency situation or incident triggering changes in process.

## 2.7 RELATED/SUPPORTING DOCUMENTS

- LBE23006 Lethabo Power Station Monitoring Control and Eradication of Alien Invasive Species
- LBE22004PC Waste Management Procedure
- Biodiversity Management Plan for Lethabo Power Station
- Eskom Environmental Incident Management Procedure (240-133087117)
- Eskom Wildlife Interaction Standard

## 3. WORK INSTRUCTION

### 3.1 BIODIVERSITY AT LETHABO POWER STATION

Lethabo Power station land contains a variety of vegetation communities and wetlands. In terms of wetland, the power station has Hillslope Seep, Channelled Valley Bottom and Vaal River Floodplain. The power station is a home to various species of flora and fauna species. There is a significant number of Alien Invasive Plant Species occurring on LPS land. There is a  listed alien fauna specie, the Fallow Deer which does not belong to the Lethabo Power Station in terms of ownership but do roam freely around the property. There has been sightings of various snakes such as cobra, rinkhals and puff adder. Additionally, Lethabo Power Station is currently home to Vervet Monkeys with potential to cause monkey-human conflicts.

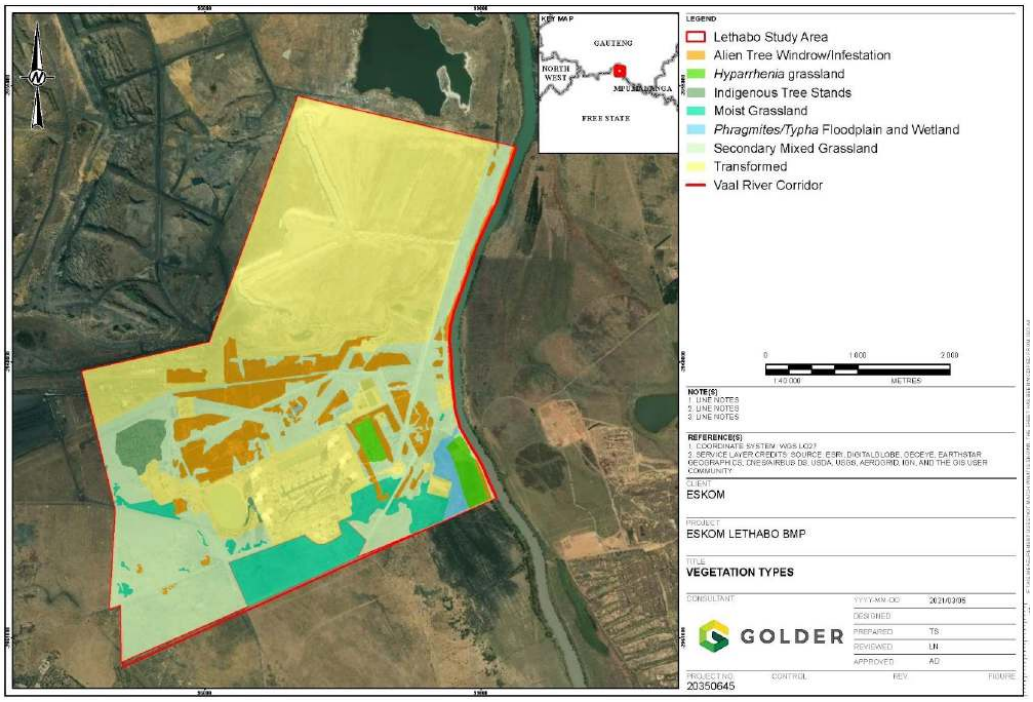


Figure 1 – Various habitats types occurring at Lethabo Power Station

### 3.2 ECOSYSTEM AND WETLANDS MANAGEMENT AT LETHABO POWER STATION

- Due to proximity of most of Lethabo Power Station land to the Vaal River and Hillslope Seep wetlands, any development activities taking place at Lethabo must involve environmental management department for advice in terms of environmental requirements.

- Any site establishment activities must be done in consultation with environmental department in order for advice on environmentally sensitive areas on site.
- No parking of vehicles inside a wetland is allowed.
- No driving inside a wetland is allowed.
- Any construction or maintenance activities taking place within 32 metres of a watercourse must be done prior consultation with the environmental officer.

### 3.3 SOIL EROSION MANAGEMENT

- Soil Erosion at LPS is assessed through site inspections using a Camera and Drone for the Ash Dump Areas.
- A soil erosion assessment form on Appendix B (240- 110600934) is used to rate the level of erosion and guide on the level of mitigation required to prevent further erosion.
- The score obtained on the soil erosion assessment will determine the level of intervention required.
- Ops support, Engineering and Maintenance will be informed according to the level of intervention required to implement mitigation measures.

### 3.4 MANAGEMENT OF ANIMAL CARCASSES AT LETHABO POWER STATION

- Where there are any animal carcasses, operations support must be contacted for removal of dead animals and safe disposal as hazardous waste.
- Any bird mortalities will be reported on the Endangered Wildlife Trust.
- Where there is suspicions that animal died as a result of a virus or bacterial that can be dangerous to people, carcasses must be tested prior disposal.

### 3.5 FISH

- A fish relocation permit must be consulted prior removal of fish from water bodies on site.
- An accredited service provider must be outsourced in order to undertake fish removal and/or relocation.
- Only a service provider accredited to perform fish relocation must be appointed to do the activity.

#### 3.5.1 Technical details before work commences

- Communication of work required to be made at least 1 week in advance to the environmental officer.
- For removal of fish inside the Dams, a project plan must be communicated to environmental officer during planning stage of the project so that the project team is advised on the expectations and scope for removal of the fish inside the dams for maintenance purposes.

For the cooling towers:

- Engineering, Project coordinator or outage coordinator to liaise with the control room to ensure that the levels of the cooling towers are low enough to conduct work.
- Ideally, the initial level should be dropped to approximately 40cm from the bottom, this will allow sufficient water to cover the fish's fins and allow fish to congregate at the draining area as seen at Lethabo Power Station.
- The cooling tower level should ideally be dropped the day before work commences, as this will ensure that work can commence early in the morning and provide sufficient relocation time.
- The coordination of the above process is critical as to ensure that stress and mortalities are kept to a minimum.
- Access into the cooling tower should ideally be done at the outlet valve area as this is where most of the fish will congregate.
- The outlet valve area is the preferred area in terms of logistics for setting up the work station.
- A similar process should be followed for the dams.

### 3.5.2 Identifying an area to relocate the fish to:

- Ideally relocate to the Vaal River as it is recommended on the permit.
- Fish permit conditions must be adhered to during any fish removal activity.
- Segregating the alien from the indigenous/protected fish should be done.
- Indigenous/Protected fish can be relocated to the Vaal River.
- Alien Fish Species can be euthanized or be donated to research institutions for education purposes.
- Unwanted alien fish species must be disposed of as hazardous waste.

### 3.5.3 Competency required for fish removal and relocation and skills transfer

- The fish expert must have experience with species commonly found in the catchment of the station as well as cooling towers.
- The fish expert should be aware of the current population dynamics and apply correct stocking densities of fish in the identified area for relocation.
- The fish expert will provide an initial round of training for the electro fisher technician.
- Ideally, the station should provide on the job training to permanent Eskom employees as this will allow for better coordination and fish care for future relocation projects.
- It is important to ensure that the environmental officer is fully involved in the relocation process as to ensure that experience is retained within the power stations work force.

- The coordinator shall take full responsibility to ensure that work can commence efficiently on the date and time agreed. This entails for good communication between the plant operators and engineering team as to ensuring that the cooling tower is drained and safe to work in.

### 3.5.4 Fish handling instructions

- Hands should be wet when fish are handled.
- Do not pick fish up with the gills.
- Approx. 20 fish per half an hour in the bin (bin size of 100Litres) at a time.
- Ensure that water is continuously added to the bin as to ensure that sufficient oxygen is provided during the relocation process.
- The water level can be lowered to half of the full level before the fish is transported (safety precaution to ensure bin is not to heavy).
- Barble can be transported in a large permeable bag that is kept moist, as they have an air-breathing organ.
- The relocation of the fish should occur as fast and efficiently as possible,
- The fish expert will identify sick fish or fish with abnormalities that are not suitable for relocation, these should be euthanized.
- Fish with abnormalities Kept in a separate bin from healthy fish,
- Clove oil can be added to the drum to anesthetize the sick fish, which can then be euthanized.
- Natural mortalities and euthanized fish shall be disposed of as hazardous waste in accordance to the stations waste disposal contract.

### 3.5.5 Reporting requirements

- Template provided (Appendix A) may be used as reference point for collecting data.
- All fish caught shall be counted and identified in accordance to taxonomic classifications,
- It should be indicated where the fish have been caught from and relocated to.
- Euthanized fish and natural mortalities can be reported to the responsible person at the environmental department
- The donations, relocation and culling quantities shall be reported compiled into a report and submitted to the environmental department.
- A list of alien fish species must be included in the report.

## 3.6 FALLOW DEER

- Fallow deer's are alien species are managed according to the recommendations provided in the Biodiversity Management Plan.
- No one is allowed to kill, hunt or harm Fallow Deers in any way at the Power Station unless the Management Committee grants permission and security, safety and environmental department are aware and all necessary permits and licences for the activity are in place.

- All drivers to adhere to speed limits onsite to avoid animal collision with vehicles especially during dark hours.

## 3.7 VERVET MONKEYS

The following principles should be followed when dealing with Vervet monkeys at Lethabo Power Station:

- Discourage Vervet monkeys from inhabiting the Power Station Area by not feeding them
- Paintball guns may be used to deter the monkeys where they pose a risk or danger to property or people.
- No feeding of the monkeys is allowed on site.
- The use of monkey proof bins is the preferred option on site, money proof bins should be kept closed at all times.
- No food containers should be placed on top of monkey proof bins.
- The use of rubber snakes at the entrance or doors or on Windows can be used as a deterrent of monkeys.
- General waste skips to be closed at all times to inhibit the monkeys source of food.
- Site inspections is carried out on a two weekly and sightings of Vervet monkeys in strategic areas such as Canteen or eating areas is recorded.
- Staff and contractors will report all monkey sightings in strategic plant and power station areas where monkey deterrents must be issued.
- All risks presented by the monkeys shall be assessed annually based on the reported incidents.

## 3.8 SNAKES

Due to the high number of snakes found at Lethabo Power Station, the following process shall be followed for the safe handling and relocation of snakes on site:

- No killing of injuring of snakes at Lethabo Power Station is allowed.
- Where there is a snake, a trained snake catcher on site must be called via the announcement system to catch a snake and release it safely to the environment.
- The need for relocation of snakes will have to be determined.
- Snakes will only be relocated if it poses a safety risk to staff while work is performed.
- If a snake is spotted in abandoned area where no work is performed, it should be left undisturbed.
- In case there is a need for a snake to be removed from an area, the Environmental Department or any trained snake handler on site should be informed.
- External snake handlers may only be contracted after hours should there be no snake handler on site.
- The person making the notification should keep an eye on the snake to track its movement.

- As much possible information regarding the snake should be given to the snake handler i.e. species (if possible), size, colour, exact location.
- Only persons who has undergone training in Snake handling will be allowed to catch and release snakes on site.
- Only approved snake catching equipment may be used for snake handling i.e. hook, tongs and holding tubes.
- Bags may be used to relocate snakes.
- Minimum PPE to be worn during the handling of snakes includes: safety shoes, overall pants and full-face mask or safety goggles (in case of Rinkhals and spitting Cobras).
- All snakes caught on site must be relocated a safe area on Lethabo property.
- A refresher training for Snake Handlers will be arranged on a two-year basis and shall be compulsory for all snake catchers to attend.

### 3.9 INSECTS AND RODENT CONTROL

- Small animals such as spiders, lizards etc. must not be killed.
- Snake catchers can relocate spiders and other small insects out of the working areas on site.
- Pest control officer must be contacted though Services department to manage the pests such as rodents in various areas on site.

### 3.10 BEES

- In case of emergency involving bees in work areas, the Services department must be contacted to remove and manage the bees.
- In case of Bee sting, report to medical centre immediately for treatment.

### 3.11 FERAL CATS

- Feral cats appearing in workshops must be reported to the environmental officer for arrangements to be done with the SPCA for the cats to be removed.
- As an attempt to reduce the population of feral cats in the Lethabo Power Station property, no feeding or grooming of feral cats will be allowed on site.
- No injuring or killing of cats is allowed at Lethabo Power Station.
- The Cat Traps may be used to ensure safe evacuation of the cats from site to the SPCA.
- Operations Support must be contacted where animal carcasses are found of site so that they can be disposed of.
- Cats need to be captured first before the SPCA can be called into collect them from site using animal traps.
- As an attempt to reduce the population of feral cats in the Lethabo Power Station property, no feeding or grooming of feral cats will be allowed on site.
- Animal traps can be requested from the environmental department for safe relocation of cats.

## 3.12 PROTECTED SPECIES

Four plant species of conservation concern were recorded at Lethabo Power Station. These were fan-leaved boophone (B. disticha), wild olive (*ch3*), hairy everlasting (*Helichrysum nudifolium*) and marotele (*Helichrysum rugulosum*). Hairy everlasting and marotele occur in both the mixed secondary grassland and Hyparrhenia grassland, while wild olive was only recorded in transformed habitat near the old residence. Although protected at a provincial level, hairy everlasting and marotele are relatively widespread and they occur in mixed secondary grassland and Hyparrhenia grassland throughout the Study Area.

Figure 2 - Hairy everlasting plant spotted at LPS

Figure 3 - Marotele tree spotted at Lethabo Power Station

Figure 4 - Wild Olive spotted at Lethabo Power Station

Figure 5 - Boophone Disticha, Gifbol in Summer

Figure 6 - Boophone Disticha, Gifbol in Spring

## 3.13 MANAGEMENT OF ALL PROTECTED SPECIES APPEARING ON LETHABO LAND

- No person is allowed to harvest the protected species at Lethabo Power Stations.
- Protected species will only be relocated if a valid permit/licence permitting the activity is granted.
- Regular inspections are be carried out by environmental officer to determine if there are any illegal harvesting of the protected species.

- All protected species identified a Lethabo Power Station are considered special and thus no activity related to cutting and pruning of the trees must be carried out without advice of the environmental department on site.
- The environmental department will prescribe processes and requirements prior any activity that may result in damage or cutting of the plants can be allowed.

## 3.14 ALIEN INVASIVE SPECIES

- An Invasive Species Plan was compiled according to the requirements of the Alien and Invasive Species Regulations, 2020 of the National Environmental Management: Biodiversity Act (Act 10 of 2004).
- Section 76 of the Act requires that all Protected Area Management Authorities and all other "Organs of State in all spheres of government", including all municipalities, draw up an "Invasive Species Monitoring, Control and Eradication Plan for land under their control," These plans have to cover all Listed Invasive Species in terms of Section 70(1) of this Act.
- The Monitoring, Control and Eradication of Invasive Alien Species on Lethabo Power Station Land (LBE23006WN) provides a plan to control Alien Invasive Plant species at Lethabo Power Station and includes proper methods applicable to each species.
- Any activity regarding control of alien plant species must refer to the work instruction in terms if applicable methods of control.
- All alien invasive species are to be managed according to the Monitoring, Control and Eradication of Invasive Alien Species on Lethabo Power Station Land LBE23006WN Plan.
- Eskom as a "landowner" and "organ of state" is required by NEMBA, Alien Invasive Regulations, 2020 to have a plan to control, eradicate and monitor invasive species on Eskom land.
- Lethabo Power Station is required to compile a site specific Alien Invasive Species Control Plan to monitor, eradicate and control invasive species on land under their control. Lethabo Power Station is responsible for approximately 1296ha of land around the station.
- Extensive specialist studies were conducted to identify alien and invasive species found on Lethabo land and to determine adequate control measures for these species.
- For the purposes of the control plan, the power station has been divided into separate management units, based on practical criteria, such as connectedness, access, size of area, degree of invasion and current activities on site.
- Alien Invasive Species eradication must be carried out under supervision of a qualified Pest Control Officer.

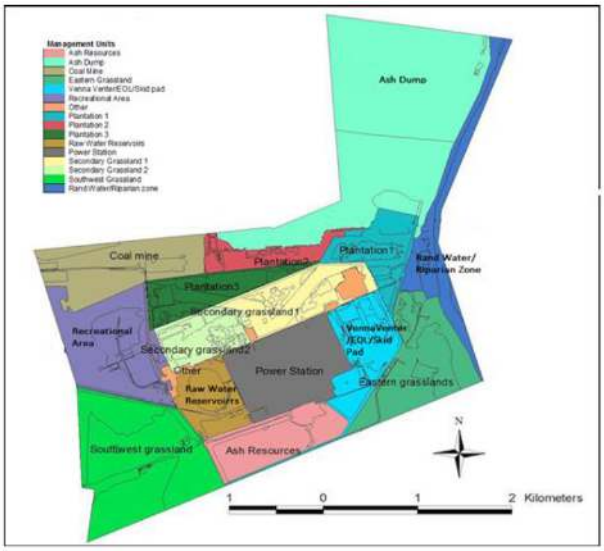


Figure 7 - Alien Invasive Species Management Units

## 3.15 CONTAMINATION/POLLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTALY SENTIVIVE AREAS

- All substances/chemicals on site must have Safety Data Sheets that are not older than 5 years.
- Safety Data sheets must be 16 points and specific to the brand of the product
- All spillages must be reported to environmental department within 24 hours
- All spillages must be contained to prevent further contamination.
- Spill kit must always be properly topped up and located in strategic areas for use in the event of clean up.
- An appropriate PPE must be worn when clean-up is taking place.
- A spill assessment form must be completed and sent to the environmental department when spillage is reported.
- In case of accidental release of pollution sources to the wetlands, soil or river, incident must be reported to the environmental management department within 24 hours of occurrence.
- The responsible person must mobilize clean up and rehabilitation/bioremediation.
- All spillages must be cleaned up correctly using environmentally friendly products
- Bioremediation or rehabilitation must be carried out to restore the area to its original state.
- Rehabilitate areas that are linked to erosion and ensure that vegetation is replanted within the area where practicable.

## 3.16 BUSH ENCROACHMENT

Any encroaching vegetation observed through site inspections will be monitored and controlled though the Monitoring, Control and Eradication of Invasive Alien Species on Lethabo Power Station Land (LBE 23006) in ecologically sensitive areas within Lethabo Power Station.

## 3.17 BIRDS

- Birds use electrical structures to roost and nest for a variety of reasons, the most likely being the lack of alternative nesting sites such as trees and that electrical infrastructure provides a safe and sturdy substrate on which to construct a nest or perch.
- No bird species, threatened or non-threatened (breeding or non-breeding) may be wilfully disturbed in any way, without consultation with the relevant provincial authority and determining if a permit from the relevant provincial authority is required.
- The destruction of an active nest without a valid permit from the responsible Nature Conservation agency is illegal in terms of the Provincial Nature Conservation Ordinances and the Damage Causing Animal guidelines, and could lead to prosecution.
- If there is an uncertainty in the species of bird, the EWT shall be contacted immediately if a nest is found on any form of electrical infrastructure, or if nesting material is causing a fault.
- The EWT will determine the species of bird; assess the risk to the breeding birds and provide site specific recommendations to reduce the impact on the birds, or to ensure the quality of supply of electricity.
- Any bird mortalities on site must be reported to the environmental department.
- Any bird carcasses found in the plant or outside the plant must be recorded on the bird mortality register for monitoring trends.
- All bird must be mortalities are reported to Endangered Wildlife Trust.
- Bird mortalities as a result of collision with electrical infrastructure must be investigated.
- Where there is a known or suspected cause of the bird mortalities, an investigation must be launched and the root cause should be determined.
- Endangered Wild life trust must be consulted for advice on monitoring devices were the trend in terms if bird mortalities in high in terms of bird mortalities as a result of collisions with power lines and electrocution.
- Where bird carcasses are found under the Transmission Power Lines, the Lines and Servitude department from Transmission must be notified of the event.
- During construction, maintenance and other operational activities, special care must be taken not to disturb any breeding birds near the servitude.
- If breeding birds are discovered and the species unknown, the EWT should be notified as soon as possible for species identification, specific advice or recommendations.

### 3.18 REPORTING AND DISPOSAL OF ANIMAL CARCASES AT LETHABO POWER STATION

- All wildlife carcasses that have been identified on Eskom property may be buried at an appropriate location on site.
- Should there be any uncertainty of the cause of death or should there be any suspicion and/or indication of any contagious diseases that is a health risk to other animals or humans, immediately request verification by a veterinarian.
- Dead cats must be disposed through the National Waste Contract as Hazardous Waste.
- The veterinarian will determine most appropriate disposal (e.g. burial or incineration).
- All wildlife mortalities shall be reported to the EWT toll free number (0860 111 535) and wep@ewt.org.za to trigger the Wildlife Incident Management Process. Additionally, the incident may need to be reported to local or provincial authorities, dependent on applicable legislation.
- One of the key focus areas of the Eskom-EWT Strategic Partnership is the compilation and maintenance of a national Central Incident Register (CIR) to record, investigate and manage all wildlife and avifaunal incidents and monitor trends across all divisions in Eskom.

## 4. AUTHORISATION

This document has been seen and accepted by:

| Name | Designation |
|---|---|
| Karabo Rakgolela | Power Station General Manager |
| Melini Hariram | Environmental Manager |
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| Thelma Ndimande | Procurement Manager |
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In the preceding table, list the manager/s of the departments that will be affected by the content of this document.

## 5. REVISIONS

| Date | Rev. | Compiler | Remarks |
|---|---|---|---|
| 2021-08-06 | 00 | J Maphutha | First Issue |
| | | | |

## 6. DEVELOPMENT TEAM

The following people were involved in the development of this document:

- Jerida Maphutha
- Lehlogonolo Moreoane

## 7. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

- None

## 8. APPENDICES

8.1 Appendix A - Example of data collection form for Fish relocation
8.2 Appendix B - Soil Erosion assessment form

## 8.1 Appendix A - Example of data collection form for Fish relocation

| Genus | Actual Count | Total | Euthanized | Total | Natural Mortality | Total | Abnormality | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | |
| **TOTAL** | | | | | | | | |

## 8.2 Appendix B - Soil Erosion assessment form

| Eskom | SOIL EROSION ASSESSMENT TABLE | 240-110600934 | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | Rev | 1 |

1. The significance of soil erosion occurring on an Eskom site is assessed according to the criteria in the following table.
2. Using your judgement and the facts available, allocate the relevant points (1, 2 or 3) to each of the items and add them together.
3. The cumulative score will dictate the appropriate corrective action as indicated below.

| Condition | 1 | | 2 | | 3 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Route cause of erosion | Run-off from man-made or stabilised areas | | Run-off from non-stabilised areas on Eskom property | | Run-off from beyond Eskom property | |
| Age of erosion | Historic | | Happened recently-erosion still moist | | Happened within last 24 hours | |
| Threat to natural habitat | No threat | | May threat natural cover | | Will definitely damage natural cover | |
| Threat to existing level or contour | No threat Flat | | May alter existing surface level or contour / (slight incline) | | Will definitely alter existing surface level or contour / (steep slope) | |
| Containment | Easy to contain by site staff | | Minor earth or civil works needed | | Need major containment work | |
| Safety condition | Poses no immediate safety risk | | Poses some safety risks | | Dangerous for human, animal or vehicle movement | |
| Weather conditions | Not affected by light rain | | May be affected by any rainfall | | Intensifies with heavy down pours | |
| Properties affected | Expands only within security fence | | Expands only on security fence or on Eskom land | | Expanding from Eskom property and beyond | |
| Public relations threat | None | | On-site (Only Eskom's property is affected) | | Off-site (Eskom neighbouring properties and public roads) | |
| Soil cover | Covered with vegetation or risk or hard surface | | Partially covered, denuded from vegetation or disturbed surface | | Very loose and/or uncovered and disturbed or with existing scars | |
| Traffic implications | None | | Partially | | Inaccessible | |
| Equipment | None | | Fences | | Drainage Systems/Towers | |
| Total score | Sub total | | Sub total | | Sub total | |

| Minor Erosion - 14 or less | Moderate Erosion - 15 - 26 | Major Erosion - 27 or more |
|---|---|---|
| Minor stabilisation works e.g. berms or rocks to be installed. | Contain and call on assistance from environmental advisor | Contain, call on environmental advisor to assess the situation and then start a project. |

| NAME OF ASSESSOR | SIGNATURE | DATE | SITE NAME |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | | |