Eskom	REHABILITATION STRATEGY AND IMPLEMENTATION PROGRAMME	INGULA PSS AND NATURE RESERVE

Title: **Rehabilitation Strategy and Implementation Programme**

Document Identifier: **202 - 7937**

Area of Applicability: **Ingula Pumped Storage Scheme and Nature Reserve**

Functional Area: **SHE**

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1. INTRODUCTION

One of the basic requirements for the functioning of every society is an effective, adequate, and suitable power system. If such a system can be optimised and sustained, the benefit to society would be enormous. In South Africa, Eskom's core business is energy generation and supply, subsequently a method of generating power that was feasible and sustainable was required. As such, a hydropower station, Ingula Pumped Storage Scheme and Nature Reserve (IPSSNR) was completed and is generating capacity of 1332 MW to the national grid.

IPSSNR is constructed on the escarpment of the Little Drakensberg range straddling the border of the Free State and KwaZulu Natal, South Africa. The pumped storage and nature reserve was officially designated and opened as a Wetland of International Ramsar Convention of Wetlands in February 2022 in partnership with BirdLife South Africa and Middlepunt Wetland Trust – The Ingula Partnership.

The Scheme consists of an upper reservoir (Bedford Dam) on the head water tributary of the Wilge River and a lower reservoir (Braamhoek Dam) in the headwaters of the Klip River. The dams are 4.6 km apart and are connected by the waterway tunnels and the underground powerhouse which houses the 4 x 333 MW reversible pump-turbines.

The main caverns of the underground powerhouse complex are constructed about halfway between the two reservoirs at a depth of almost 400m below ground level.

The locality map of Ingula Pumped Storage Scheme and the schematic of a Pumped Storage Scheme shown in Figure1, Figure 2 and Figure 3 respectfully, the underground works comprising of:

- An exploratory tunnel, main access tunnel and surge chamber access tunnel.
- Twin low-pressure headrace tunnels from the intake structure at the upper reservoir to twin surge shafts / surge risers near the escarpment edge.
- Twin high-pressure inclined shafts and tunnels leading from the surge shafts / surge risers to the machine hall.
- A transformer hall, connected to the machine hall by four busbar galleries and an extension of the main access tunnel.
- A bifurcation access adit, which also connects to anchor galleries.
- Four draft tube tunnels leading to two tailrace surge chambers.
- A dewatering shaft linking the main dewatering sump to a drainage and ventilation adit.
- Ventilation shafts linking the main powerhouse caverns to ground surface via a smoke extraction room.
- A single tailrace tunnel leading from the tailrace surge chambers to the outlet structure on the lower reservoir.
- Other miscellaneous tunnels, galleries and adits at the powerhouse complex.

Figure 1: Locality Map of Ingula Pumped Storage Scheme

Figure2: Indicative Locality Plan

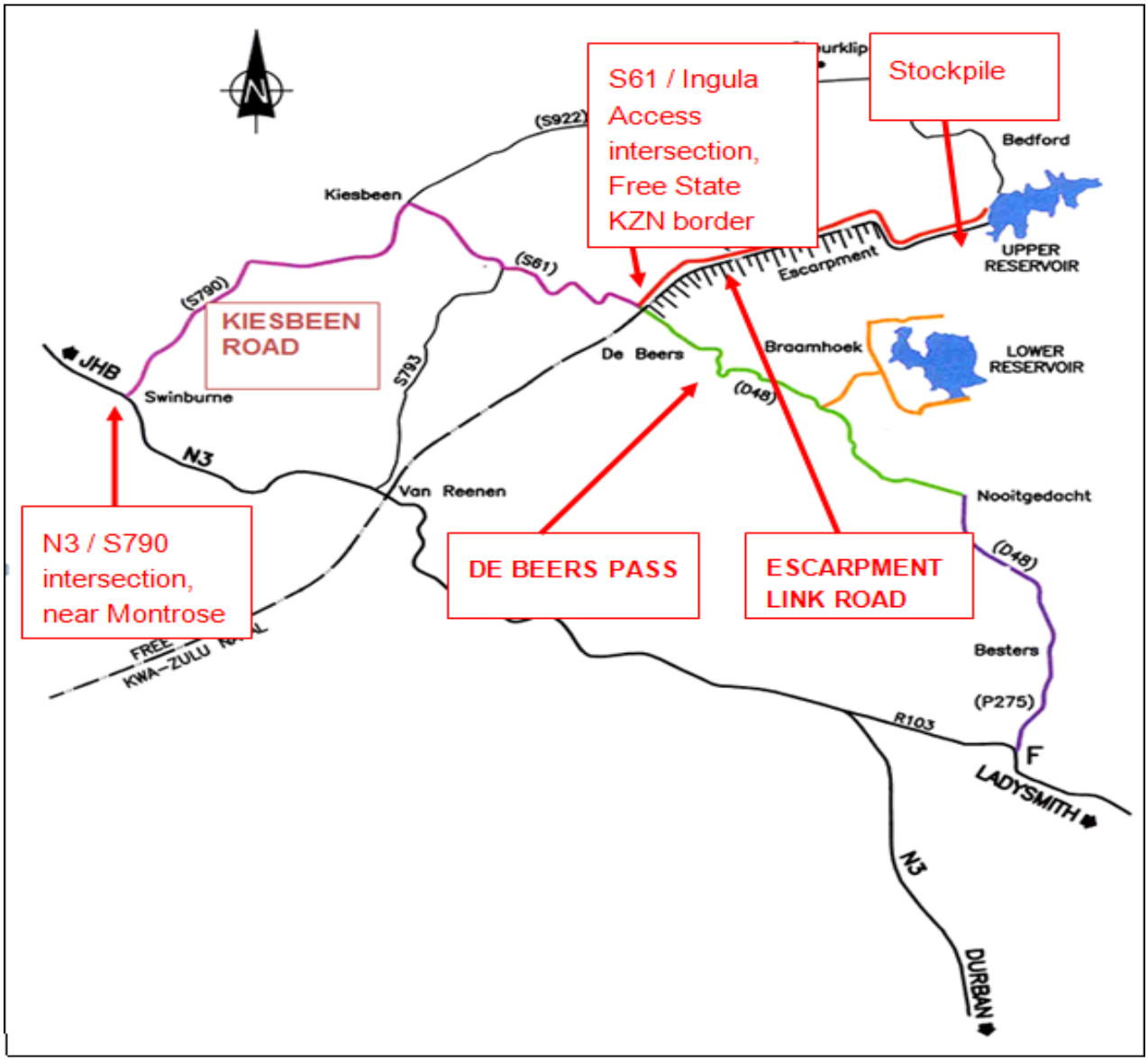
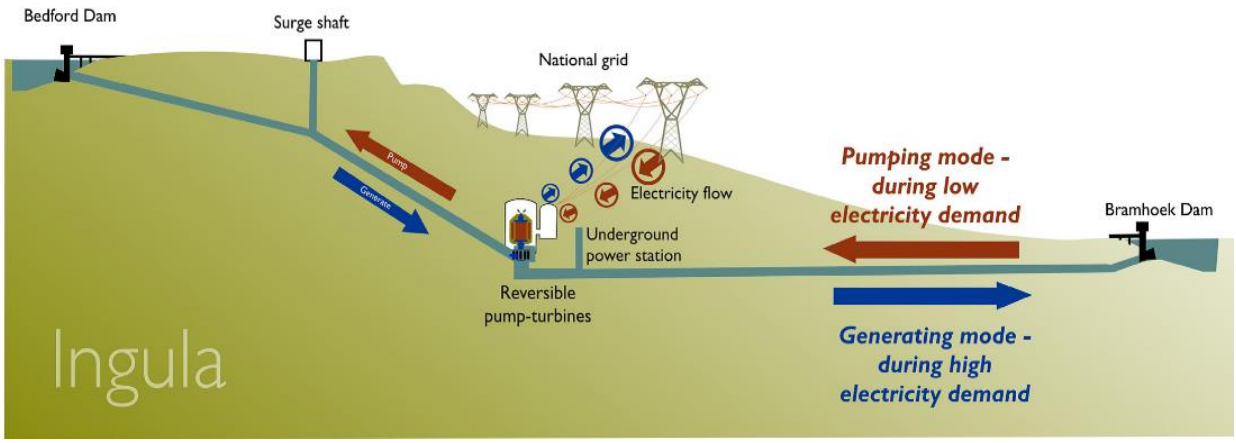


Figure 3: Schematic of a Pumped Storage Scheme



- Eskom's electricity generated through Coal, Nuclear and Wind power stations are constant and cannot be switched on and off as the demand fluctuates. When power is generated, it is transferred to the national grid. Ingula Power Station is a pumped storage scheme which works as a "battery" i.e. It uses power from the grid when not in use (off-peak times) to pump water to the upper reservoir (Bedford Dam). This transforms the electric energy to potential energy stored in the upper reservoir. This energy can then be utilised during peak demands. The energy cycle/ general operation of a pumped storage scheme is shown in Figure 3.

- During power generation the water from the upper reservoir is released and flows via tunnels (waterways) to the powerhouse. Once the water reaches the powerhouse it turns the turbines, which then converts the kinetic energy into electric energy. Ingula becomes an important asset during peak demand, as the station can reach full generation capacity within four minutes from start up. The generating capacity is 21000 MWh. This means Ingula can generate electricity for 16 hours and supply 88000 average households with electricity during this period.

- This strategy fulfils the requirement of the IPSSNR environmental authorisation, and Water Use Licence (WUL) for identified areas impacted during the construction and the operational phases of the pumped storage.

2. SUPPORTING CLAUSES

2.1 Scope

2.1.1 Purpose

The purpose of this rehabilitation strategy and implementation programme is to:

- to demonstrate protection and duty of care to the environment
- to fulfil the IPSSNR compliance obligations
- identify impacted areas at the IPSSNR from the construction and operational activities, services and products
- develop, implement, and monitor best rehabilitation practices and programmes
- to achieve successful rehabilitation, natural landform, and maintain/promote/support the natural landscape
- determine the current status of infrastructure and their related impacts in the various construction and post construction areas
- ensure the protection of biodiversity, land, and watercourses during construction, operation and decommissioning of the pumped scheme
- determine the remediation objectives which are in accordance with the proclamation use of the site i.e reserve
- correct, minimize, and prevent impacts on the quality and quantity of surface and groundwater pollution.
- Improve the aesthetics of the nature reserve
- rehabilitate post construction areas on site as far as possible back to the original land use or to a natural landform state or as agreed with the various authorities i.e. DWS, DEFF, DMRE etc.
- to restore the watercourse(s) to environmentally acceptable and sustainable condition after completion of the activities.

2.1.2 Applicability

This document shall apply at Ingula Pumped Storage Scheme and Nature Reserve.

2.1.3 Effective date

This strategy and implementation programme is applicable from the date of authorisation.

2.2 Normative/Informative References

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

2.2.1 Normative

[1] ISO 9001 Quality Management Systems

[2] ISO 14001 Environmental Management System

[3] A24/16/3/124 IPSS Record of Decision

[4] 11/V12B/ABGAFIJC/10497 IPSS Water Use Licence

[5] May 2013 Revision 6 IPSS Construction Environmental Management Plan

[6] IPSS Operation Management Plan

[7] 240-86709180 Risk Management Plan

[8] J28078A/170 IPSS Storm Water Management Plan

[9] IPSS Integrated Waste and Water Management Plan

[10] 364 – 685557 IPSS Vegetation Management Plan

[11] 202 – 7883 SHE Specification

[12] CCT Ingula Rehabilitation Works Information(s)

2.2.2 Informative

[13] Occupational Health and Safety Act No. 85 of 1993

[14] The Constitution of the Republic of South Africa Act No.108 of 1996

[15] National Environmental Management Act No 107 of 1998.

[16] National Environmental Management Waste Act No. 59 of 2008

[17] National Water Act No. 36 of 1998

[18] National Environmental Management Biodiversity Act No. 10 of 2004

[19] Minerals and Petroleum Resources Development Act No. 28 of 2002

[20] National Norms and Standard for Protected Areas

[21] 240-82410629 Eskom Environmental Strategy

[22] 32-7272 Eskom Safety, Health, Environmental and Quality Policy

[23] 32-6 Documents and Records Management Procedure

[24] 32-1163 Water Management Policy

[25] 32-736 Land and Biodiversity Policy

[26] 240-125346322 Eskom Land and Biodiversity Standard

[27] 32-329 Wildlife Interactions & Management Standard

[28] 32 – 1034 Eskom Procurement and Supply Chain Management Procedure

[29] Relevant Bylaws

[30] 2020 Rehabilitation Strategy and Implementation Plan

[31] 202-7945 Eskom scope of work for the short-term rehabilitation of Malachite stockpile

2.3 Definitions

Term	Definition
Biodiversity	means the variability among living among living organisms from all sources including, terrestrial, marine and other aquatic ecosystem and the ecological complexes of which they are part and also includes diversity within species, between species and of ecosystem.
Environment	means the surroundings within which humans exist and that are made up of the land, water and atmosphere of the earth; micro-organisms, plant and animal life; any part or combination and the interrelationship among and between them; and the physical, chemical, aesthetic and cultural properties and conditions of the foregoing that influence human health and wellbeing.
Landscape	means the physical form of the land including relief, hill slope profiles, slope length and steepness, drainage, human intervention that modify appearance and function, and surface roughness.
Peaking	Generation
Power Station	means Ingula Pumped Storage Scheme
Rehabilitation	means restoring the environment to a former or specified condition with actions/components such as landscaping, controlling runoff and revegetation. The intent of rehabilitation is to repair damaged environmental structures and function.
Watercourse	means a river or spring; a natural channel in which water flows regularly or intermittently, a wetland, lake or dam into which or from which, water flows and any collection of water.

2.3.1 Document: controlled disclosure

2.4 Abbreviations

Abbreviation	Explanation
BPG	Best Practice Guidelines
CCT	Coal and clean technology
DFFE	Department of forestries, fisheries and the environment
DWS	Department of water and sanitation
GCD	Group Capital Division
FY	Financial Year
INR	Institute of natural resources
IPSS	Ingula Pumped Storage Scheme
IPSSNR	Ingula Pumped Storage Scheme and Nature Reserve
IWWMP	Integrated waste and water management plan
IWUL	Integrated water use licence
MS	Method statement
NLF	Natural land formation
OEMP	Operational environmental management plan

Abbreviation	Explanation
BPG	Best Practice Guidelines
CCT	Coal and clean technology
DFFE	Department of forestries, fisheries and the environment
DWS	Department of water and sanitation
GCD	Group Capital Division
FY	Financial Year
INR	Institute of natural resources
IPSS	Ingula Pumped Storage Scheme
RA	Risk assessment
RT&D	Research testing and development
RSIP	Rehabilitation strategy and implementation programme
SES	Smoke extraction shaft
SWMP	Storm water management plan
WI	Works information
WTW	Water treatment works

2.5 Roles and Responsibilities

2.5.1 Management

- To ensure that this strategy and implementation programme is implemented, reviewed, updated, maintained and monitored as per the WUL
- To ensure that there is sufficient budget to implement and maintain the maintenance and liabilities associated with rehabilitation programmes as set out in the WUL.
- To demonstrate compliance to any other relevant legal obligations.
- To support Zero Harm to the environment and water resources.

2.5.2 Environmental Personnel

- With consultation with relevant stakeholders, to update and monitor this strategy and implementation programme and the rehabilitation register.
- To provide progress feedback to Management on the rehabilitation progress and performance.
- To conduct continuous awareness on the requirement of rehabilitation.

2.5.3 Wetland Specialist

- must compile the RSIP when wetlands are affected and submitted to the Provincial head for written approval.

- wetland crossings inspection prior to construction, to assess baseline determination; during and after rehabilitation to assess the success of rehabilitation and erosion control measures.

2.6 Process for Monitoring

- This strategy shall be monitored:
- during inspection, audits,
- through primarily the conservation and donations committee forum(s) and/or any other applicable environmental forums.
- The planning, implementation and operation of the rehabilitation strategy shall be presented in the power station's planned environmental forums as and when required.
- The 202-7939 rehabilitation register and shall be updated as the rehabilitation schedule progresses and is completed.

2.7 Related/Supporting Documents

[32] 202-7939 IPSSNR Rehabilitation Register

[33] Inspection and audit reports

[34] Conservation, Donations and/or any other environmental meeting records

[35] Monitoring reports and presentations

[36] Photographic evidence

[37] 2020 RSIP

3. REHABILITATION

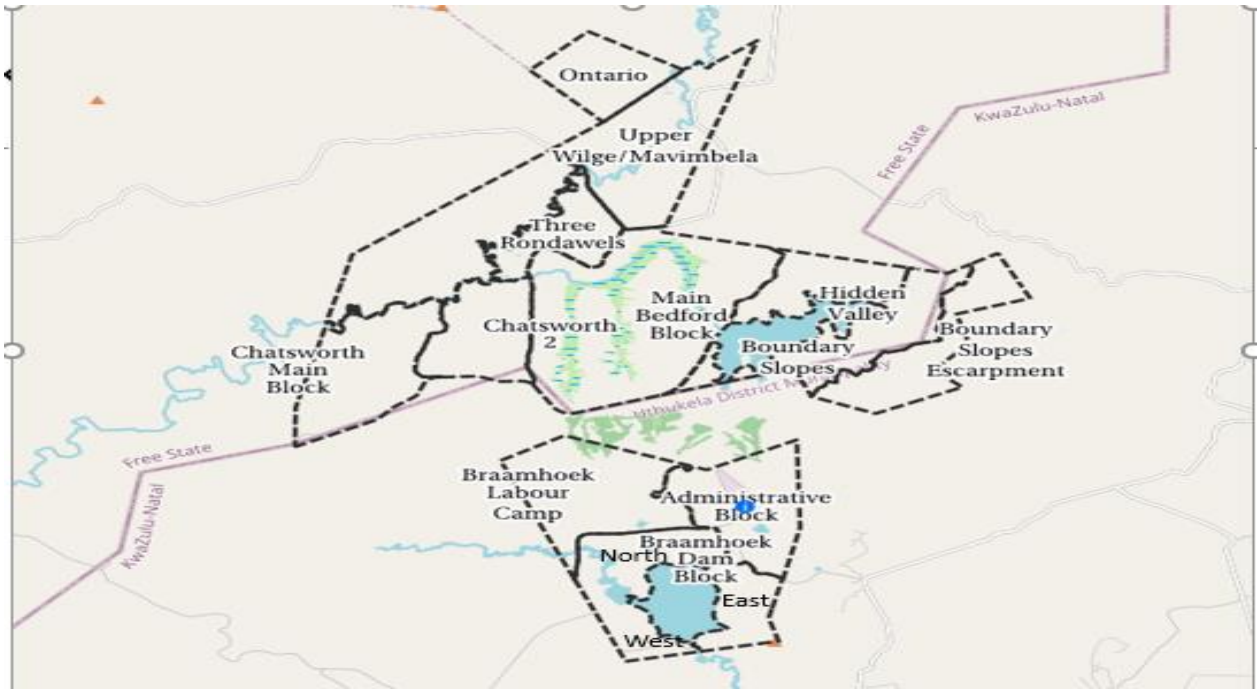
- Rehabilitation describes the intervening actions which aim to facilitate recovery of ecosystem functions and processes in a degraded habitat. It addresses the disturbed habitats and involves establishing geological and hydrological stable environments. Rehabilitation does not necessarily return an environment to the pre-disturbed condition but rather remedies resultant impacts that occurred from construction activities.

- This document outlines how IPSSNR intends to rehabilitate the construction areas on site as far as possible back to the original landform or similar. It further illustrates the strategy, methodology and the implementation thereof to ensure that potential environmental impacts resulting from the project activities are identified, assessed, evaluated and mitigated to safeguard the natural habitat and its biodiversity.

- To aid in the mitigation of the project's holistic ecological footprint, this plan outlines the various work infrastructures' rehabilitation strategy and implementation plan.

- The rehabilitation areas are illustrated on figure 4 below.

Figure 4: Map illustrating the rehabilitation areas



3.1 Regulatory history

- The amended Integrated Water Use Licence (IWUL), License No:11/V12B/ABGAFIJC/10497, issued on 28 April 2021 to Eskom Holdings SOC Ltd. (Ingula Pumped Storage Scheme), requires that a systematic long term rehabilitation programme i.e. Rehabilitation Strategy and Implementation Programme (RSIP), Storm Water Management Plan and Integrated Water and Waste Management Plan to be developed, updated and submitted annually (Condition 13.1. & 13.2) for approval. The Department of Water and Sanitation (DWS) is mandated as the custodian of South Africa's water resources as defined in the National Water Act, No. 36 of 1998 (NWA), being both water found on the surface and water found underground, and the protection of such water resources from pollution in the context of the provisions of Sections 19 and 20 of the NWA. DWS must thus ensure that water is protected, used, developed, conserved, managed and controlled in a sustainable and equitable manner, for the benefit of all persons in accordance with its consultation.

- This RSIP report is developed and implemented to comply to the generally accepted principles of sustainable development. The principles of the National Environmental Management Act, Act 107 of 1998 (NEMA), Section 4(a) will apply in the context of this Rehabilitation Strategy and Implementation Plan (RSIP) as does the definition from the World Commission on Environment and Development, presented in 1987: sustainable development is "Development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs." Sustainable development promotes the idea that social, environmental, and economic progresses are all attainable within the limits of our earth's natural resources.

3.2 Rehabilitation strategy and implementation plan

- There is a distinction between areas requiring 'permanent cover' and those requiring 'temporary cover'. On completion of the construction phase of the project, most areas which were disturbed by the construction activities and are above the Full Supply Level, El. 1268.60 were permanently rehabilitated, whereas during the construction phase of the project, areas that require rehabilitation are identified and included in the power station's rehabilitation schedule documented in the 202-7393 INPSSNR Rehabilitation Register.

- The areas for rehabilitation are indicated on Figure 4: Map illustrating the rehabilitation areas; and Table 2: The rehabilitation implementation and progress schedule.
- The generic process for the remediation of deteriorated water resources and possible potential impacts, interim version 1 (DWAF, 2002) is used as a guideline in the development of this RSIP together with the Best Practice Guidelines (BPG) G4: Impact prediction and G5: Water management aspects (DWAF, 2008). Input is also provided from the OEMP and other environmental authorisations and their subsequent amendments.

- As more sustainable methods of rehabilitation and decommissioning are identified that further facilitate protection of the water resource Eskom, will mainly focused on practical measures of rehabilitation in this RSIP.

- The rehabilitation plan, based on current technology and accepted good practice, is presented in the following steps:
  - Impact and risk identification for the construction phase of the project
  - Identifying preventative measures and any other specific actions for meeting the goals and objectives of rehabilitation.

3.2.1 Key aspects of the strategy to minimise potential impacts on the water resource are as follows:

- Areas occupied by infrastructure (borrow pits, laydown areas, quarry, stockpiles hazardous substances storage areas and other with a potential to cause significant impact) were restored to pre-construction land capabilities where possible, or to natural land formation or as agreed with the respective regulatory parties and legislature.
- Rehabilitation standards are regarded as that runoff from rehabilitated areas can be regarded as uncontaminated and controlled.
- Rehabilitation standards is in such a manner that infiltration through disturbed strata to groundwater will be minimised.
- During operation of the scheme/station environmental monitoring is a continuous compliance process.

3.2.2 Rehabilitation methodology

- The methodology described below is based on Works Information that have the rehabilitation scope of work included. The Works Information is a document that is practical and site suitable with emphasis on shaping and re-vegetation to manage runoff in a manner

that will minimize the potential for erosion and scouring and subsequent detrimental impacts on the watercourses.

- On decommissioning, maintenance, disused and defunct and temporary infrastructure is demolished, including removal of power cables, etc. the site is rehabilitated, and the available stockpiled soil is used during this rehabilitation exercise in a manner that minimises potential for ponding and erosion while the area is re-vegetated.

- Disturbed and degraded riparian areas were and are being rehabilitated through landscaping in a manner that minimises potential for ponding and erosion, with soil replacement and the establishment of vegetation. Where practical, rehabilitation takes place during construction, operational and decommissioning phases.

- Landscaping is undertaken to restore the natural topography of the areas that have been disturbed or, at least, to reduce slopes to stable gradients.

- The soil and aggregate material from the construction phase which has been conserved in stockpiles is used strategically in the rehabilitation of disturbed land.

- All disturbed areas must be re-vegetated with indigenous seed mix in consultation with indigenous plant expert. Vegetation establishment in disturbed areas is undertaken as soon as is practical, with growing season.

- The top soiled areas are being re-vegetated using the methods stipulated in the relevant Works Information. In general, initial re-vegetation is undertaken using a mixture of commercially available suitable indigenous seeds that will germinate reliably (high seed viability), followed by the establishment of any indigenous plants which may still be available in the nursery. The species used are selected on the basis of their ability to bind and cover soil (to afford effective erosion protection) and their tolerance of the prevailing environmental conditions.

- Prior to re-vegetating, soil samples are collected and analysed. If necessary, the soil will be fertilised in accordance with the findings of the soil analyses.

- A number of different methods of re-vegetation are available (e.g. hydro-seeding, hand seeding and hand sowing) and the most appropriate method is selected to optimise re-vegetation and minimise potential for erosion.

- Following re-vegetation, the disturbed sites is monitored and maintained until an acceptable cover has been achieved.

- Implementation of an active campaign for controlling invasive exotic species. The spread of invader species on disturbed land is controlled until the vegetation cover is capable of providing sufficient natural weed and erosion controls.

- During decommissioning and operational phase, most ground and surface water monitoring can cease. However, some monitoring points remains and are being monitored until it can be demonstrated that there is no deterioration in quality related to the decommissioned project area.

- Groundwater monitoring boreholes continues to be monitored during operation, and as per the WUL requirements.

3.2.3 Natural land formation

- The construction of the Ingula Power Station required significant excavations, including the longest spanned mud rock excavation in South Africa. The total volume of only the underground excavated material amounted to approximately 1.1 million m3. Subsequently, there is a considerable amount of excavated material and tunnel spoil that may require disposal. Large quantities of this material are re-used in the underground works to allow for the sealing/ closing off of construction adits, construction of permanent and / or temporary roads and the filling of erosion gullies were required and permitted. This material is also used as and when required during the construction and operational phase of the project.

- A pre-requisite of the natural land formation rehabilitation is the non-presence of any toxic/ pollutant material present in the tunnel spoil as defined in the IWUL. Inert materials such as concrete can be included in the tunnel spoil.

Table 1: Rehabilitation Strategies

Item	Strategy
Alien Eradication	All alien eradication undertaken by Peaking according to signed lien eradication plan.
Construction Rehabilitation	Remains responsibility of GCD until handed over to Peaking
Operational Rehabilitation	Roads are monitored and maintained as per the maintenance performance and monitoring strategy
	All areas handed over to be maintained as per maintenance strategy
Water Supply Strategy	The process to refurbish the boreholes as permanent water supply and retain the primary water treatment plant.
Aggregate Strategy	In the planning phase, approval from governing authorities obtained, and is an agenda item in the donations committee forum.
Dweller Houses	Relocation project to relocate six (6) families from the nature reserve.

Erosion Construction	Repaired as part of rehabilitation project and strategy. Immediate, short term and long-term controls through the compliance monitoring process
Erosion Conservation	Prevent new erosion, stabilise existing erosion, repair old erosion points. Immediate, short term and long-term controls through the compliance and maintenance monitoring process(ess)

3.2.4 Rehabilitation Program

The person/(s) responsible for the implementation of the RSIP are presented in Table 1.

Table 2: Contact Details of Responsible Person/(s) (As per the License)

Licensee:	Ingula Pumped Storage Scheme		
Address: Besters Area 55 km from Ladysmith Co-ordinates: 28°16′54″S 29°35′08″E			
Responsible Person and Designation:		**Contact Details:**	
Patrick Mhlongo	Plant Manager	Telephone	036 342 3088
		Cell	082 890 7075
		Email	MhlongPS@eskom.co.za

3.2.5 RSIP Schedule or Implementation Plan

Progress with implementation of the year-to-date 2023/2024 (FY) RSIP schedule and the schedule for 2024/2025(FY) is presented in Table 3. This plan is designed around all project related infrastructures and areas during the construction, commissioning and handover of the power station.

Table 3: Rehabilitation implementation and progress schedule

Area/Infrastructure/description	Rehabilitation and scope of work required action.	Implementation Period	Status	Comments
Part 1: Completed Rehabilitated				
Access Roads				
Dwellers Relocation: Houses at the nature power station footprint i.e Kwa Zulu Natal Province	Houses were constructed, dwellers were relocated, and the land is rehabilitated to natural landform and landscape.	June 2016	**Completed**	Relocation of the Free State dwellers in the contract strategy phase.
Area 3 access roads	All temporary access roads and haul roads were rehabilitated and returned to natural landform. Road below Malachite dam wall was retained (merging of dam wall and road and revise spillway). Remainder of tar road retained.	May – June 2017	**Completed**	Monitored and maintained as per 2.6

Fresh air intake shaft	Road is stabilised, rehabilitated and retained for maintenance, operations and conservation access.	October 2021	**Completed**	Monitored and maintained as per 2.6
Farm Dams e.g Malachite Dam, Farm Dam 1 & 2; Watercourses, Riparian Ecosystems, and Wetlands	Dam wing wall, culvert and stream flow reinstated and rehabilitated. There are a number of farm dams that were present pre-construction of the Ingula Power Station. Many of the dams will now be included into the Ingula Power Station's locality and shall be maintained by the project, if and where required. The construction of any dams by the project will also be maintained by the project, if and where required. Farm Dams retained. Watercourses, riparian ecosystems and wetlands are monitored as per the 11/V12B/ABGAFIJC/10497 Ingula PSS Water Use License conditions.	April 2022	**Completed**	Monitored and maintained as per 2.6
Malachite crusher sand stockpile	To prevent the scour/silt material from flowing into the dam.	February 2024	**Complete**	Immediate control measures.

Part 1: Outstanding Rehabilitation and Projects				
Access Roads				
Smoke extraction shaft access road.	Road is eroded, to be stabilised and rehabilitated for maintenance, operations and conservation purposes.	2024/2025	Contractor on site and scope of work included in the programme	Monitored and maintained as per 2.6 and the project programme/schedule.
Borehole access roads	Access roads to the three boreholes to be stabilised and rehabilitated.	2024	In the construction phase.	Monitored and maintained as per 2.6 and the project programme/schedule
Main access tunnel access roads	Access roads to be constructed, stabilised and rehabilitated.	2024	In the construction phase	Monitored and maintained as per 2.6. and the project programme/schedule
Dwellers relocation provincial access road	To reinstate and rehabilitate the road sections of the road.	2024/2025	Contract awarded	Monitored and maintained as per 2.6. and the project programme/schedule. To be used during construction of the dwellers relocation project.

Offices and buildings				
Dwellers Relocation: Houses at the nature reserve footprint i.e Free State Province	To construct houses, relocate the dwellers and rehabilitate the land to natural landform and landscape.	2024/2025	Contractor awarded	Monitored and maintained as per 2.6. and the project programme/schedule
Group Capital offices	Maintenance offices: Maintenance offices and personnel will be moved to underground offices. Decommission and rehabilitation of the current maintenance offices after underground offices construction completion.	New opportunity	Currently used by CCT and Peaking	Project registered with Peaking Projects dependant on the sound proofing project completion.
Contractor's offices	Decommission and rehabilitate after construction completion.	2024/2025	Currently used as the construction Contractors offices.	Contractor awarded.
Any other infrastructure				
Malachite dam crusher sand and aggregate stockpile	To reinstate the storm water management drains.	2024/2025	In progress.	Material used for rehabilitation on and construction onsite.

	To unblock and reinstate the trenches as per the approved engineering scope of work.	2024/2025		Material to be donated as per the DMRE approval letter.
WUL culverts and slopes gradients (1:3) requirement.	Identify and verify areas with potential non compliances, develop an implementation plan.	2024	In progress	Plan and implementation plan established.
Security access points	To improve/enhance the protection of critical infrastructure	2024	In progress	Contract awarded.
Stockpiles: - topsoil, subsoil, rock tunnel	To reinstate, reshape and rehabilitate.	To the end-of-life span of the stockpiles.	In progress	Contract awarded. Material used for rehabilitation and construction.
Material accumulated during the construction of the power station stored on site e.g construction and building rubble.	To screen, crush rubble material, use for rehabilitation and rehabilitate the area.	2024	In progress	Contract awarded.
Water abstraction boreholes	To refurbish and use as the domestic permanent water supply and rehabilitate the surrounding area.	2024	In progress	To be utilized as the permanent water supply.
Upper water treatment plant	To refurbish, correct defects.	2024	In progress	To be utilized as the permanent water supply.

Servitudes Agreements	All servitudes are managed as per the servitude agreements.	To the end of life of the power station.	Ongoing	Monitored and maintained as per 2.6
Bedford offices area	To retain the concrete slab and potentially construct ecotourism offices.	In the proposal phase	In the proposal phase	Currently used as Conservation offices.

3.2.6 Conclusion

- Eskom Ingula is committed to implementing the RSIP according to the schedule for the next annual period and for the life of the operation through to operational phase of the project in conjunction with the other plans and programmes comprising the IWWMP to minimise the environmental impacts and risks associated with construction work and maximise socioeconomic benefits.

- The focus during the life of the operation will be on rehabilitating disturbed areas to minimise erosion and maintain aesthetic appeal and addressing impacts on water quality identified through the water quality monitoring programme

- The focus during a total decommissioning of the project will be on identification and removal of physical hazards, removal of infrastructure of no use, restoration of land for development, ecotourism and wilderness as agreed and ongoing monitoring as appropriate.

- The RSIP is/shall be updated and submitted to the Provincial Head for approval on an annual basis.

- Opportunities for continuous improvement shall be based on the decision made regarding rehabilitation, watercourses and environmental conservation.

4. ACCEPTANCE

This document has been seen and accepted by:

Name	**Designation**
INR	Wetland Specialist
S Tsheko	CoE Water Chief Environmental Professional Advisor
P Mulenga	Senior Manager Projects
A Els	Generation Senior Environmental Advisor
N Rajdeo	Generation Chief Advisor Prof. Environmental Management
W Funston	Generation Senior Environmental Advisor Biodiversity
N Mc Clurg	Senior Technician Environmental Management
F Dube-Jacobs	GCD Senior Environmental Advisor
P Nelson	Peaking Senior Consultant Environmental Management
P Mhlongo	Peaking Ingula PSS Plant Manager
R Chippe	Peaking Ingula PSS Project Manager
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F Dube-Jacobs	GCD Senior Environmental Advisor
P Nelson	Peaking Senior Consultant Environmental Management
S Dlamini	CCT Ingula PSS Contract Manager
P Mapena	CCT Ingula Senior SHE Advisor
Portia Hungwani	CCT Senior Environmental Advisor

5. REVISION

Date	Rev.	Compiler	Remarks
February 2024	5	K Mothapo	Due for review Updated new monitoring process i.e Conservation and Donations Forum Roles and responsibilities Content update Updated schedule
October 2022	4	K Mothapo	Changed to the Eskom template Document number allocation. Maps Added the RAMSAR proclamation. Aligned content with WUL requirements and other content. Updated the rehabilitation schedule. Updated government authorities name (s) changes. Updated rehabilitation register Listed rehabilitation strategies. Included the performance and monitoring strategy.

Date	Rev.	Compiler	Remarks
October 2020	3	Consultants	2021 RSIP strategy

6. DEVELOPMENT TEAM

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

Name	Designation
K Mothapo	CCT Ingula Environmental Officer
R Mokobodi	GCD Senior Environmental Advisor
L Mautjana	GCD Senior Environmental Advisor
P Nthlane	Peaking Ingula Environmental Manager
L Mabaso	Peaking Ingula SHE Manager (Acting)
T Vundla	Peaking Ingula Environmental Officer
K Coetzee	Peaking Ingula Environmental/Conservation Officer
K Pieterse	Peaking Ingula Environmental/Conservation Officer

7. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Thanking the IPSSNR top management, environmental section, documentation management, project management, maintenance management, conservation team, Eskom Environmental Management i.e Generation/Peaking and the water centre of excellence for the update of this document.