

 Eskom	Standard	Technology
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Title: **ACCESS TO PRIVATE
PROPERTY (INCLUDES
STRATEGY ON ACCESSING
GAME RESERVES / FARMS /
SMALLHOLDINGS)**

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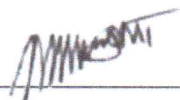
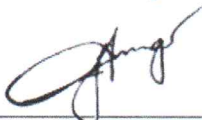
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1. Introduction

Access to land / property on which Eskom Holdings SOC Ltd has electrical infrastructure, is critical to build, inspect, repair and or maintain equipment, so as to ensure continuity of electricity supply. Eskom has to comply with certain legal obligations whilst accessing such land/property and exercising any rights it has. Security on such property is regarded as vital to landowners. Although Eskom Holdings SOC Ltd has a right to enter private property in order to maintain / repair equipment, obtain meter readings and ensure continuity of electricity supply, Eskom employees and Eskom contractors should respect the landowner and comply with legislation at all times.

This document prescribes the standard that all Eskom employees and its contractors have to apply during access to private property.

Claims against Eskom Holdings SOC Ltd arise from inappropriate behaviour during visits and these in turn lead to strained relationships among all parties. This may have a negative influence on the ability to obtain new servitudes and to ensure continuity of electrical supply.

2. Supporting clauses

2.1 Scope

This document will explore strategies on how to deal with access to private property.

2.1.1 Purpose

The purpose of this document is to update the Eskom access to private property (inclusive of farms / game farms and smallholdings). The purpose is to facilitate improved, controlled and safe access to private property for all Eskom staff and appointed contractors.

2.1.2 Applicability

This standard is applicable to Group Capital, Generation, Transmission and Distribution Divisions and subsidiaries.

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, 2000 Quality Management Systems
- [2] AGRI-SA Protocol access to farms (2001)
- [3] Fencing Act, No 63 of 1963
- [4] 04TB-27:2005 Distribution Technical Bulletin: Giraffe Electrocutions
- [5] Mitigation of Giraffe Electrocutions (240-129277839)
- [6] SCSPBABC9:2002 Recovery of Capital Costs Rev 01
- [7] 240-70172585 vegetation management and maintenance within Eskom land, servitudes and rights of way
- [8] 240-52456757 Contract Specification for VM services on Eskom Networks
- [9] Servitudes (DST_32-330)
- [10] DPC_34-350: 2001Reporting, Recording, Investigation, Costing and Follow – up of Incidents/accidents

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[11]

[12] TAU SA Protocol Access to Farms (2007)

[13] National Guidelines for Farms & Smallholdings Protection (Organised Agriculture /SAPS/SADF)

[14] NERSA License requirements for Utilities when accessing Property

[15] Electricity Regulation Act, 4 of 2006

[16] Electrical Machinery Regulations 2011 under Occupational Health and Safety Act, 85 of 1993

[17] Land Survey Act, 8 of 1997

[18] Eskom Conversion Act, 13 of 2001

[19] Eskom wayleaves and small and large power user agreement annexures (SPU & LPU)

[20] Eskom Environmental Incident Management Procedure (240-133087117)

[21] Envirotech Care Group authorised documents

[22] 240-125383428 – Building line restrictions

[23]

2.2.2 Informative

None

2.3 Definitions

2.3.1 General

Definition	Description
Contractor	Means any company or person who performs work for or on behalf of Eskom Holdings SOC Ltd.
Environmental Control Officer (ECO)	Means an officer who is appointed by Eskom to ensure compliance with the conditions of the environmental authorisation and who also acts as liaison between the construction contractor, Eskom Holdings SOC Ltd and the landowner. His/her duties include monitoring the environment management programme as prescribed in the Environmental Authorisation
Extreme Emergency condition	Refers to those incidents where lives (human & animal) are at risk and to limit any loss of strategic assets. In such cases access to property will be gained in the shortest time. The property owner will be informed of this access after the situation has been normalised.
Game / animal (Probable risk)	This term is used interchangeably to denote game / animals that pose a probable safety risk to Eskom employees / contractors, e.g. lions, tigers, leopards, elephants, rhinoceroses, buffaloes, ostriches, etc. Game / animals that are at risk of electrocution if introduced or kept in camps where unmitigated Eskom assets/infrastructure exist e.g. giraffes, elephants, rhinoceros, wild birds, etc.
Game farms	Game farms are farms where game is farmed under a legal license for the purposes of meat, skin and horn offtake (culling) and or tourist viewing. The culling is usually combined with sport hunting. Game farming may also yield benefits in terms of photographic safaris, fishing and many others. Note: For the purpose of this document this definition will also include nature reserves and other reserves managed by the state, as well as Guest Houses/Lodges / Holiday destinations where game or any animal present on such property / land may have an impact or effect on Eskom infrastructure, or vice versa.

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Definition	Description
Guide	Means a document explaining the use of equipment, methods, techniques, controls, approach, and so forth; or giving recommendations or guidance in a specific area. Note: compliance is optional as a guideline is advisory.
Landowner	For the purpose of this document a landowner means the owner of the land, registered as such in the Deeds Office, his/her assignee, representative or the legal occupier, manager or lessee of the land.
Servitude	Means the right to use the land of someone for a stated purpose. The right is registered in the Deeds Office and attached to the title deed of the property and grants Eskom Holdings SOC Ltd the right to convey electricity across the relevant property. It also describes the associated rights such as right to access or to trim vegetation as well as special rights pertaining to the landowner. Servitude does not imply that Eskom Holdings SOC Ltd owns the land.
Small and large power user agreements	Eskom small and large power user agreements (SPUs & LPU's), which the customer signed for supply, whose Annexure A, contains a "Rights of Way" section
Wayleave	Means an unregistered personal contract conferring electric power transmission rights to Eskom, which is generally regarded as being binding on successors in the title who have knowledge of the right. Eskom's minor power lines, which are rural and urban reticulation lines, are covered by wayleave agreements. These are not secured by registration in the Deeds Office. Eskom's security relies largely on the fact that power supplies are or can be made available from these lines. No compensation is paid for these rights because their presence is generally regarded as being an advantage to the property.
Visitor	An Eskom Holdings SOC Ltd employee or contractor.

2.3.2 Disclosure classification

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

2.4 Abbreviations

Abbreviation	Description
BA	Basic Assessment
CAD	Corporate Affairs Department
SHEQS	Safety Health Environment Quality & Security Department
CCI	Customer Care Integration System (Also referred to as KANA)
DESD	Distribution Environmental Screening Document
ECO	Environmental Control Officer
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EMPr	Environmental Management Programme
GIS	Geographic Information System
LPU	Eskom Large Power User Agreement
OHS	Occupational Health and Safety Act 85 of 1993
ROD	Record of Decision
SADF	South African Defence Force
SAPS	South African Police Service
SPU	Eskom Small Power User Agreement
TAU SA	TAU South African Protocol Access to Farms

2.5 Roles and responsibilities

Eskom Distribution's Land development department, Land and rights section under Asset creation management is responsible to ensure implementation and compliance of this standard. All parties working with or working for Eskom Holdings SOC Limited and its subsidiaries shall comply with the contents of this document.

2.6 Process for monitoring

Distribution Land development managers will monitor compliance to this document. Non-compliance with this document may lead to either disciplinary and or legal action being taken against the person(s) contravening the stipulations of this document.

2.7 Related/supporting documents

There is various legislation, as well as Eskom documents, that address access to private and these are outlined below.

Should owners/occupiers not allow access, the various legal and Eskom requirements should be outlined to the owner/occupier and the refusal of access noted by the Eskom employees or contractors in regard to any liability that may arise due to not being able to access the premises.

Eskom employees and contractors should take heed of any risks outlined by the owner/occupier to assess the risk and determine the way forward, such as game or farming animals that pose a risk.

2.7.1 Electricity Regulation Act, 4 of 2006

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22. Powers of entry and inspection

- (1) Any person authorised thereto by a licensee may at all reasonable times enter any premises to which electricity is or has been supplied by such licensee, in order to inspect the lines, meters, fittings, works and apparatus belonging to such licensee, or for the purpose of ascertaining the quantity of electricity consumed, or where a supply is no longer required, or where such licensee may cut off the supply, for the purpose of removing any lines, meters, fittings, works and apparatus belonging to such licensee.
- (2) Any person wishing to enter any premises in terms of subsection (1) shall -
 - (a) if possible, make the necessary arrangements with the legal occupant of the premises before entering such premises and shall adhere to all reasonable security measures, if any, of the occupant or owner of the premises;
 - (b) exhibit his authorization at the request of any person materially affected by his activities.
- (3) Damage caused by such entry, inspection or removal shall be repaired or compensated for by the licensee.

25. Liability of licensee for damage or injury

In any civil proceedings against a licensee arising out of damage or injury caused by induction or electrolysis or in any other manner by means of electricity generated, transmitted or distributed by a licensee, such damage or injury is deemed to have been caused by the negligence of the licensee, unless there is credible evidence to the contrary.

2.7.2 Electrical Machinery Regulations 2011 under Occupational Health and Safety 85 of 1993

Below are the clauses that often require Eskom access for inspection to ensure the minimum safety requirements of the OHS Act are adhered to.

19. Overhead power lines

- (4) No person shall construct any road, railway, tramway, communication line, other power line, building or structure, or place any material or soil under or in the vicinity of a power line, which will encroach on the appropriate minimum clearances required in terms of subregulation (1).
- (5) No person shall encroach in person or with objects on the minimum safety clearances required in terms of subregulation (1) or require or permit any other person to do so except by permission of the supplier, employer or user operating the power line.
- (6) The supplier or user of power lines shall control vegetation in order to prevent it from encroaching on the minimum safety clearance of the power lines and the owner of the vegetation shall permit such control.
- (7) The employer or user shall ensure that all supports of the lattice type which are used to carry overhead conductors or live parts of other electrical equipment are adequately protected in order to prevent any unauthorized person from coming into dangerous proximity of the conductors by climbing such supports, and an inspector may require an employer or user similarly to protect a support of any other type.

2.7.3 Eskom Conversion Act, 13 of 2001

5. Powers and duties of Eskom

In addition to the powers and duties of Eskom contained in the memorandum and the articles of association and the Shareholder compact, Eskom-

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-
- (a) may enter upon any land for the purpose of making plans and surveys thereof, but must give the owner at least seven days' notice of such entry;
 - (b) must pay compensation for any damage caused by its officers or employees in the performance of their duties upon the land;

2.7.4 Land Survey Act, 8 of 1997

45. Power of Entry upon land

- 1)... or land surveyor may, for purpose of performing any functions in terms of this Act/other law -
 - a) enter upon any land with such assistants, personnel, vehicles, equipment and instruments as are necessary for or incidental to the performance of those duties;
 - b) place or erect any permanent beacon, bench-mark, reference mark or trigonometrical station, or any temporary flag, signal or other working point upon that land;
-
- 2)... or a land surveyor shall, before exercising any power referred to in subsection (1), give reasonable notice to the owner/occupier of land concerned of the intention to exercise the power, except when that power is exercised in carrying out any provision of section 26.

2.7.5 Servitudes, Wayleaves, SPU's and LPU's

Servitudes, wayleaves, SPU's and LPU's often reiterate many of the same clauses regarding access, inspection, vegetation control etc. All such documents for that particular property need to be checked as they have varied over the nearly 100 years of Eskom's existence.

As example, one of the clauses of the Eskom SPU agreement Rev 2005

19. PROTECTION OF ESKOM'S POWER LINES AND CABLES

As a safety precaution, the CUSTOMER undertakes that -

- 19.2 it shall not plant any trees under the overhead power line or allow any trees to grow under the said power line. Trees in proximity of the said overhead line shall be limited in height to their horizontal distance from the nearest conductor of such line or otherwise be dealt with in such manner as to prevent interference with the said conductor in the event of such trees falling or being cut down. Should the CUSTOMER fail to observe the aforesaid provision then ESKOM shall have the right to trim, cut or remove these trees after giving prior notification to the CUSTOMER or its representative if they are reasonably available and ESKOM shall be entitled to enter the property for this purpose.

3. Document content

3.1 The identification of areas where game and livestock farms occur

Activity: There are various ways to identify game farms or game farming activities e.g. through raising awareness, by engaging Government and other game farming bodies, using the Environmental impact assessment (EIA, BA, DESD) process and maintenance activities and use of the Department of Environment GIS Screening Tool. Geographical mapping of all information gained from the aforementioned methods will assist in identifying, understanding and comprehending the impact of game farms on the business.

Action: Communication campaigns:

Each Eskom Operating Unit is to engage in a communication campaign to create awareness of the challenges associated with game farms. The target audience is current and potential game farm owners, customers and landowners in general. The central message to this campaign is restriction of access, the safety risk to Eskom employees and contractors and the impact on biodiversity especially giraffes, elephants, rhinoceroses, wild birds, etc. Property owners need to be made aware of Eskom requirements regarding service delivery and legal requirements. This message can be conveyed through customer newsletters (Connects), media releases, information graphics, presentations and reports. A request can also be made to farmers and other landowners selling off their properties for game farming, to notify Eskom in such cases. Operating Units should set up task teams to drive this awareness campaign consisting but not necessary limited to the following sections/designations – Customer Service (Delivery Controller), Programme Management, Operations and Management department (Technical Service Officer, Field Service Officer), Corporate Affairs, SHEQS management (Senior Environmental Advisor, Risk Management Practitioner), Land Development, Network Engineering and Design and the Stakeholder advisor from CAD). This task team is to identify key stakeholders to engage in such communication campaign. Each Eskom Operating Unit is further encouraged to join provincial Organised Agriculture forums to engage on matters of mutual interest. Eskom's Head office should liaise with the National Agriculture bodies.

3.2 Engaging relevant Government departments and game-farming bodies

Action: The national and provincial Environmental Management departments (as applicable) have a regulatory function with regards to game farms in the form of the issuing of Certificates of Adequate Enclosure Fencing Specifications. It is advised that regions lobby for Eskom requirements to be made part of the conditions of this process. This department would also have a database of existing and knowledge of some future or planned game farms or game farming activities. Efforts should be made to gain access to this and other databases of this kind held by the Government. It could also be suggested to Provincial Governments to issue monthly publications regarding game farms.

Engaging game farming bodies could assist in determining the boundaries of existing game farms as well as in ascertaining information on the planned introduction of giraffes, rhinoceroses, elephants, lions, tigers, etc. Other issues that could also be taken up with these stakeholders are:

- a) Exchanging and availing contact details.
- b) Requests that game reserve/farm owners number their gates so as to facilitate contact and access.
- c) Requests for training of staff / Contractors accessing such property.

3.3 The Environment Impact Assessment (EIA) process (Environmental Section and Land Development)

Action: The EIA process in all its forms (DESD, Basic Assessment EIA) must be used as a tool to determine existing or future intentions to create game farms or to introduce game / animals presenting probable risk. It is thus necessary for the EIA practitioner/consultant to specifically ask questions with regard to future intentions. The environmental practitioner must ensure that the EMP developed covers game related issues and make reference to applicable standards. It is furthermore necessary that this information be captured and used for future planning purposes, be that for new asset creation or asset maintenance. The way leave agreement could also be used to ensure that landowners inform Eskom prior to establishing game farms or before the introduction of certain game / animals presenting probable risk. This can be done through the inclusion of a clause on the way leave that states that the landowner will inform Eskom prior converting to game farming or introducing game / animals presenting probable risk.

3.4 Mapping and GIS by the Land Development Section

Action: All information gathered from maintenance staff, external sources e.g. Government departments, Eskom processes e.g. EIA process, needs to be captured electronically and geographically. This information can be used to identify, fully comprehend and to assist planning in, through and around game farms.

Customers who are game farmers should be highlighted in CCI (Eskom Customer Care Integration system) as sensitive customers. There is also a need to keep and update relevant information about the contact details for game farms and rangers on duty (Name, contact number, alternative contact number). These customers should also be identified on the Emergency Preparedness plans.

3.5 Identification:

3.5.1 Eskom staff identification

Action: All Eskom staff carry identity cards showing their photographs and unique identification number, indicating that they are Eskom employees.

3.5.2 Vehicle identification

Action: Eskom vehicles are clearly marked on the door with the Eskom logo. Vehicles of Eskom contractors must be fitted with a magnetic strip on the side containing the words "Eskom contractor".

3.5.3 Eskom contractor identification

An Eskom contractor must be able to identify him/herself as an Eskom contractor. Eskom contractors will carry identity cards showing their photographs, indicating that they are Eskom contractors. In the case of unplanned activities, the contractor must be in possession of a work order number. In the case of planned and routine activities, the customer will be notified as per 2.6 in this document. Vehicles must be clearly marked.

3.5.4 Fences and gates

Gates will be left by the Eskom employee or contractor in the state as it was found (open or closed) and only the applicable Eskom-approved locks will be used in conjunction with the locks provided by the landowner (gate locks).

No person may climb or crawl over/under or through fences without the owners' permission. No person may damage and or remove a fence without the owners' permission unless otherwise is under extreme emergency conditions.

Where dual use is made of the gate by Eskom and the landowner, the Eskom lock shall be locked into the chain-link, separate from the farmer's lock, so as to permit both parties to gain access without inconveniencing either party.

Where a lock belonging to the property owner needs to be cut in the case of an extreme emergency, it must be reported to the owner within 24 hours.

3.5.5 Use of helicopters for patrolling lines

When a member of the public wants to ascertain whether an Eskom helicopter is patrolling a power line, he/she may contact Eskom Aviation at the numbers given below. The member should try to identify the registration number of the helicopter before making such an enquiry.

- Eskom Aviation – Grand Central – Midrand – 011 266 8800
- Eskom Aviation – Chief Pilot – Gerrit Crafford – 011 266 8805 / 072 637 9034
(CraffoGJ@eskom.co.za)
- Eskom Aviation – Ops Room – Thabisile Makaula – 011 266 8811 / 078 188 5248
(MakaulTL@eskom.co.za)

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3.6 Damage to private property caused during a visit

Damage to private property caused during a visit must be reported in terms of 32-95, Eskom's Incident Management Procedure and Environmental Incident Management Procedure - 240-133087117 (is applicable)

3.7 Removal of fauna or flora

As per 240-121599185 TI Compliance to Protected Tree Licence Conditions, written permission from the landowners of properties where protected trees are to be cut must be obtained, before executing the work.

No fauna or flora may be collected and or removed from any property by any contractor or Eskom employees without the written permission of the landowner, in which case cognisance will be taken of appropriate provincial legislation pertaining to fauna and flora. In such cases, Eskom Holdings SOC Ltd' ethical policies and guidelines will be strictly adhered to. This rule will be adhered to except in the case of clearance of servitudes where prior approval was granted, etc.

Tree and plant permits must be applied for when removing protected and indigenous trees/plants and the pilfering of local produce (bananas, sugar cane, etc.) is strictly prohibited.

Trees, which the landowner refused permission to be cut shall be marked and left uncut until such time as the dispute has been resolved by the OU/Grid Environmental Manager or OU/Grid representative.

3.8 Waste management and refuse

Waste management and refuse – refer to 32-245, Eskom Waste Management Procedure and Operational Unit Waste Management Plans.

3.9 The use of roads

Visitors shall as far as possible use only the servitude roads or the roads that is determined by the environmental management programme, or as agreed to with the landowner or which is consistent with the Deed of Servitude. Where this is not possible, the landowner's prior permission shall be obtained for the use of any other roads. In all cases, care shall be taken to avoid causing any damage in the process. Driving through the veld must be avoided as far as possible.

4. Strategy when interacting with property owners / Game reserves

4.1 Scheduled visits / planned outages

Activity: Each Eskom outage is planned independently. Project leaders play a critical role in ensuring that thorough planning takes place prior to the execution of the outage. Planning the outage entails a series of discussions with stakeholders. Key to the success of an outage is the use of project management principles.

Action: Eskom will notify customers at least 10 days in advance through the appropriate media – either in writing, electronically (SMS) or telephonically. Should its best attempts to communicate fail and proof of failed communications available, the work will proceed regardless.

4.1.1 Planned activities

Activity: Visits and activities that do not coincide with supply interruptions, such as vegetation control, live-line work, construction of new network and line inspections.

Action: Eskom will notify customers at least 48 hours in advance through the appropriate media – either in writing, electronically (SMS) or telephonically. Should its attempts to communicate fail, the work will proceed.

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4.1.2 Planning and building of new assets

Activity: Extended negotiations and interaction with the customer and adjoining property owners include supply proposals, quotations, guarantees, line route planning, and construction project planning and execution.

Action: All stakeholders must cooperate to enable Eskom to provide the customer with a project schedule reflecting the period during which the construction and commissioning activities will take place. In addition, customers may request a work order number to be verified with the Eskom Contact Centre.

4.1.3 Personal visits

Activity: All visits to individual customers, i.e. sales or service-related activities, investigations (technical, non-technical), claims, etc.

Action: Must take place by prior appointment with the customer.

4.1.4 Routine visits (at fixed intervals)

Activity: Access to the property at fixed intervals for activities such as meter reading.

Action: Eskom will give notice on the monthly bill of a four-day window period in the following month during which either an estimate meter read or a visit for an actual meter reading is scheduled.

4.1.5 Power disconnections due to non-payment

Activity: Power supply at metering point disconnected due to non-payment.

Action: Formal communication regarding a pending disconnection will take the form of a written notice of disconnection (on the bill for small power users and by means of a separate letter for large power users). No further notice will be given. In addition and as part of our service to customers, we will attempt to contact customers by SMS or telephone to warn of a pending disconnection due to non-payment. No further communication regarding access will take place when disconnections are to be implemented.

4.1.6 Field trips by Eskom maintenance staff

Activity: Routine power line patrols by Eskom maintenance staff.

Action: Eskom Field Services staff must report all new game fences or game farming activities encountered on routine line patrol or fault repair activities to the Land Development section for mapping and to Customer Services Area Manager to engage the landowner for corrective action if Eskom was not informed or did not agree to such a change. This is seen as an ad-hoc method of obtaining information of newly established game farms from normal business activities.

In particular, helicopter line patrols over game farming areas must be preceded by reasonable notifications to affected landowners as helicopters may usually present a disturbance to tourists and hunters visiting game farms. It is vital to inform game farm owners timeously of planned maintenance activities. All notifications and arrangements regarding access should preferably be confirmed in writing as per section 2.6. in this document.

[24] Game Farm owners are also not in favour of motorised equipment e.g. chain saws due to the noise levels affecting hunting and game viewing activities. It is thus advisable that prior notification be issued to the landowner and that the usage of any loud machinery be restricted to what is absolutely necessary. As game farms are regarded as sensitive environment, it is advised that bush clearing be done accordingly in terms of the Standard for Bush Clearance and Maintenance within Overhead Power line Servitudes (ESKASABG3). 240-52456757 Contract Specification for VM services on Eskom Networks

4.1.7 Crime prevention activities

Action: Although crime prevention activities are generally planned ahead by Eskom Protective Services in conjunction with crime prevention organisations, it may be difficult to inform all parties who might be affected due to the nature and sensitivity of the operation. In cases where syndicates are known to operate in specific areas, it is important to ensure that the operation is planned so as to minimise loss of life and prevent loss of equipment. Since most of these visits occur after hours (at night), it is inevitable that access to farms must be carefully monitored by Eskom Protective Services.

Eskom and any other structured crime prevention organisations will endeavour to involve local Organised Agriculture in such operations in a manner which would contribute to the successful prevention of criminal activities, without endangering the lives of innocent persons.

Organised Agriculture are encouraged to report any crime-related activity to either the Eskom Contact Centre. (086 00 37566) and or the Eskom Toll Free Crime Line: 0800 11 27 22.

4.1.8 Engaging relevant Government departments and game-farming bodies

Action: the provincial conservation authority has a regulatory function with regard to game farms in the form of the issuing Certificates of Adequate Enclosure Fencing Specifications. It is advised that regions should lobby for making the Eskom requirements part of the conditions of this process. This department would also have a database of existing game farms and know of future or planned game farms or game-farming activities. Efforts should be made to gain access to this and other databases of this kind held by the government. It could also be suggested to provincial governments that they should issue monthly publications regarding game farms.

4.1.9 Unplanned / Unscheduled visits

4.1.9.1 Power interruption caused by external factors

Activity: Swift power restoration without any delay is in the interest of both Eskom and the customer. This is dependent on free movement across properties.

Action: All Eskom staff as well as representatives will carry identification cards showing their photographs to indicate whether they are Eskom employees or Eskom contractors. In addition, customers may request a work order number to be verified with the Eskom Contact Centre. (086 00 37566). Vehicles must be clearly marked.

4.1.9.2 Ad-hoc power line inspections in response to poor network performance

Activity: These power line inspections include the process of technical investigation to ensure standard action and response in maintaining quality of electricity supply, and are instituted on short notice, not affording time for extended planning, to eliminate the possibility of substandard plant conditions.

Action: All Eskom staff as well as representatives of Eskom contractors will carry identification cards showing their photographs, indicating whether they are Eskom employees or Eskom contractors. In addition, customers may request a work order number to be verified with the Eskom Contact Centre (086 00 37566) Vehicles must be clearly marked.

4.1.10 Restriction of access

a) All instances where access has been unduly restricted should be taken up with the Customer Services Area Manager to ensure normalisation of the situation. The two-lock system (Landowner and Eskom locks) should also be enforced where it has been violated. The Customer Services Area Manager should bring the following to the attention of the landowner in terms of the Eskom wayleave/servitude agreement:

- 1) That the removal of Eskom locks and gates without prior notice and agreement are illegal.
- 2) That Property Security is required to accompany Eskom staff/Contractors where the introduction of game / animals that may present probable risk, restricts access to property.

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- b) An effort should be made through the provincial task team to convince game farm owners and other influential stakeholders (Government, Game farming and Agricultural Union bodies) to buy into the following:
- 1) The numbering of gates.
 - 2) The labelling of gates stating the following:
 - That it is a game farm
 - Contact details of resident owner / employee.
 - 3) That all entry and exit points comply with the Certificate of Adequate Enclosure Fencing specifications.
 - 4) Areas close to entrances / exits are to be cleared to improve visibility.

4.1.11 Safety of Eskom personnel (including Eskom contractors)

Action: No Eskom employee and or Eskom contractor shall put his/her life, or the life of another staff member, at risk by entering a property where there is reasonable suspicion that game / animals presenting probable risk, such as lions, tigers, leopards, rhinoceroses, buffaloes, ostriches etc., are present. Eskom employees should seek to enter such properties accompanied by security staff / guides from the game farm. It is further advised that Eskom employees working in and around game farms be trained on how to identify game / animals presenting probable risk, and how to respond in order to ensure the safety of his/her life as well as that of another Eskom employee. Whenever any Eskom employee receives knowledge of the introduction of game / animals presenting probable risk in an area where Eskom infrastructure exists, such knowledge shall be conveyed to Eskom Land Development for mapping, investigation and/or measuring and to the Customer Services Area Manager to engage the land- or game farm owner.

4.1.12 Biodiversity impact

The Eskom Land and Biodiversity Standard (32-815) shall be consulted during the planning (feasibility studies and design) of existing and new infrastructure, construction, operation, maintenance and decommissioning of infrastructure, to uphold Eskom's position on managing & minimising biodiversity impacts which is based on the recognised mitigation hierarchy i.e.

Assess and rate the significance of the impact:-

- a. to avoid the impact;
- b. if an impact cannot be avoided, then to minimise and reduce the impact;
- c. when an impact does occur, this shall be mitigated and rehabilitated; and
- d. as a last resort, the option of an offset shall be considered should any negative residual impacts of high significance be demonstrated, in consultation with the Biodiversity Centre of Excellence and the Environmental Steering Committee.

This document further provides mitigation to possible risks and impacts.

Awareness about the issues surrounding game farms might bring about requests to have some power lines checked for clearances for giraffes and/or others mitigated to prevent elephants and/or rhinoceroses from being electrocuted. Compliance to Mitigation of Giraffe Electrocutions (240-129277839)

Such requests should be submitted to the Eskom Land Development section for screening, evaluation, investigation and/or measuring in compliance to the Envirotech approved governance document - Mitigation of Giraffe Electrocutions (240-129277839). The latter could also be performed by Maintenance and Operations staff. If clearances are insufficient in the case of giraffes and/or measures are required to mitigate for elephants and/or rhinoceroses, the request should be forwarded to the Network Engineering and Design section for an engineering solution to be taken in conjunction with the Environmental function.

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The alternatives with regard to biodiversity mitigation are:

- a) The landowner deciding not to go ahead with plans to introduce game / animals presenting probable risk or removing them from camps where Eskom infrastructure exists.

Eskom introducing engineering solutions e.g. rerouting, lifting of the power line and cabling in the case of giraffes and rerouting, stone-packing and planting of dummy poles in cases involving elephants and rhinoceroses- can also refer to technical bulleting refer to 04TB-27, Giraffe electrocutions.

5. Non-compliance with standard

The relationship between Eskom Holdings SOC Ltd and the landowners granting servitudes is of extreme importance to Eskom Holdings SOC Ltd during the maintenance of power lines as well as during negotiations for new servitudes. Access to private land must in all cases, be made by showing the necessary respect for private property and the occupants of such land. Non-compliance with this document may lead to either disciplinary and or legal action being taken against the person(s) contravening the stipulations of this document.

6. Authorisation

This document has been reviewed and accepted by:

Name and surname	Designation
Mfundu Songo	Senior Manager Planning and Geographic Information Systems
Mmbengeni Makungo	Middle Manager Geographic Information Systems CoE
Keoagile Tiro	Chairperson: Data and configuration management
Debbie Harding	Land Development Manager
Barbara van Geems	Land Development Manager

7. Revisions

Date	Rev	Compiler	Remarks
Sept 2020	3	L Mashamba	Include comments from stakeholders and legislation affecting Eskom SOC LTD
July 2019	2	L Mashamba	The purpose of this revision is to update the Eskom <i>Access to farms</i> guide and consolidate the previous 2 documents into one document. Document has been formatted accordingly and references used TPC41-340 (Access to farms) and 34-190 (Access to farms includes strategy on dealing with game farms).
May 2017	1	L Mashamba	Reformat of document only. No content changed.
March 2007	0		Document published. The purpose of this revision is to update the Eskom Access to farms guide and to incorporate a strategy on dealing with game farms as part of this guide. Document formatted accordingly and reference number issued.
Feb 2004			Original document published – DISADABQ9.

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Doc 32-1173: This revision cancels and replaces edition No. 0 of guideline ref. 34-190, procedure ref. TPC41-340 and directive no. DISADABQ9.

Date	Rev	Compiler	Remarks
June 2014	1	Arthur Smith	Update various operational requirements of the standard: Document Identifier 32-1173.
Oct 2009	0	Arthur Smith	The purpose of this revision is to update the Eskom <i>Access to farms</i> guide and consolidate the previous 2 documents into one document. Document has been formatted accordingly and references used TPC41-340 (Access to farms) and 34-190 (Access to farms includes strategy on dealing with game farms).

8. Development Team

The following people were involved in updating document UI 32-1173 (June 2014):

- A Smith –Customer Service Mpumalanga Operating Unit
- R Kruger – Environmental Business Partner: Distribution and Group Customer Service Divisions
- D Kekana – Distribution Division SHEQ (Safety Health Environment and Quality) Department
- K Makola – Distribution Division, Operations and Maintenance Department
- L van Staden – Group Customer Service Division
- H Vosloo – Transmission Division
- TP Msibe – Geographic Information CoE
- V Carpel – Generation Division
- G van Schalkwyk – Distribution Division, Free State Operating Unit

The following people were involved in the development of document: UI 240-80605256

Previous development team

Name	Designation
Archie Jaykaran	Field Services Manager
Andy Flanagan	Technical Services Officer
Gerrie van Schalkwyk	Risk Management
Jaques de Jager	MAoS Process Engineer
Johan van Zyl	Work Management Centre Manager (SR Region)
Sydney Gesha	Technical Services Officer
Wessel Pretorius	Work Management Centre Manager (Mpumalanga Operating Unit)

9. Acknowledgements

Not applicable.

Annex A – Impact Assessment

Impact assessment form to be completed for all documents.

1) Guidelines

- All comments must be completed.
- Motivate why items are N/A (not applicable).
- Indicate actions to be taken, persons or organisations responsible for actions and deadline for action.
- Change control committees to discuss the impact assessment, and if necessary give feedback to the compiler of any omissions or errors.

2) Critical points

2.1 Importance of this document. E.g. is implementation required due to safety deficiencies, statutory requirements, technology changes, document revisions, improved service quality, improved service performance, and optimised costs.

Comment:

2.2 If the document to be released impacts on statutory or legal compliance - this needs to be very clearly stated and so highlighted.

Comment:

2.3 Impact on stock holding and depletion of existing stock prior to switch-over.

Comment:

2.4 When will new stock be available?

Comment:

2.5 Has the interchangeability of the product or item been verified - i.e. when it fails is a straight swap possible with a competitor's product?

Comment:

2.6 Identify and provide details of other critical (items required for the successful implementation of this document) points to be considered in the implementation of this document.

Comment:

2.7 Provide details of any comments made by the Regions regarding the implementation of this document.

Comment: (N/A during commenting phase)

3) Implementation timeframe

3.1 Time period for implementation of requirements.

Comment:

3.2 Deadline for changeover to new item and personnel to be informed of Distribution wide change-over.

Comment:

4) Buyers Guide and Power Office

4.1 Does the Buyers Guide or Buyers List need updating?

Comment:

4.2 What Buyer's Guides or items have been created?

Comment:

4.3 List all assembly drawing changes that have been revised in conjunction with this document.

Comment:

4.4 If the implementation of this document requires assessment by CAP, provide details under 5.

4.5 Which Power Office packages have been created, modified or removed?

Comment:

5) Training or communication

5.1 Is training required?

Comment: (If No then 6.2 – 6.6 will be N/A).

5.2 State the level of training required to implement this document. (E.g. awareness training, practical / on-job, module, etc.).

Comment:

5.3 State designations of personnel that will require training.

Comment:

5.4 Is the training material available? Identify person responsible for the development of training material.

Comment:

5.5 If applicable, provide details of training that will take place. (E.g. sponsor costs, trainer, schedule of training, course material availability, training in erection / use of new equipment, maintenance training, etc.).

Comment:

5.6 Was Technical Training Section consulted with regards to module development process?

Comment:

5.7 State communication channels to be used to inform target audience.

Comment:

6) Special tools, equipment, software

6.1 What special tools, equipment, software, etc. will need to be purchased by the Province to effectively implement?

Comment:

6.2 Are there stock numbers available for the new equipment?

Comment:

6.3 What will the costs of these special tools, equipment, software be?

7) Finances

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- 7.1 What total costs would the Provinces be required to incur in implementing this document? Identify all cost activities associated with implementation, e.g. labour, training, tooling, stock, obsolescence.

Comment:

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Impact assessment completed by:

Name: Livhuwani Mashamba

Designation: MOU Land Development & Environment Manager