

 Eskom	Guideline	Technology
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GATES STANDARD GUIDELINE**

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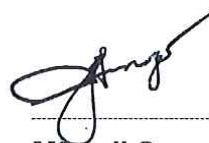
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1. Introduction

The Fencing Act (Act 63 of 1963) regulates matters about fences between properties. Fences are used by the landowner to control the movement of animals as well as to safeguard the property. Transmission and its contractor use servitude gates to gain access to the line for repair, maintenance and inspection of the line. At no time will fences be dropped to gain access to land, except in an emergency or with the approval of the landowner.

Access to land by any visitor or contractor shall be gained observing the directions of the Guideline Access to Farms TPC 41- 340.

2. Supporting clauses

2.1 Scope

This document covers the use of appropriate gates when accessing the Transmission servitudes.

2.1.1 Purpose

The purpose of this standard is to establish the principles to ensure appropriate gates to be used in Transmission servitudes, during the construction as well as the maintenance phase of the life cycle of the power line.

2.1.2 Applicability

This document shall apply to Eskom Transmission Division.

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] TRANSMISSION LINE TOWERS AND LINE CONSTRUCTION- TRMSCAAC1

2.2.2 Informative

- [3] Fencing Act (Act 63 of 1963)
- [4] Access to Farms Guideline TPC 41- 340.

2.3 Definitions

2.3.1 General

Definition	Description
Contractor	Any company or person that performs work for or on behalf of Eskom Transmission on the servitude or line.
Land owner	A land owner is defined for the purposes of this document as 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.
Visitor	An Eskom employee or contractor

2.3.2 Disclosure classification

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

2.4 Abbreviations

None

2.5 Roles and responsibilities

All departments reporting to the GM (Grids), GM (Asset Management) and the Engineering and Projects Manager shall implement and abide by this standard.

2.6 Process for monitoring

The line and Servitude manager for each grid shall monitor the compliance to this document

2.7 Related/supporting documents

Fencing Act (Act 63 of 1963)

Access to Farms Guideline TPC 41- 340

3. Document content

3.1 Document Specification

3.1.1 Principles to be applied to the erection of gates

At all points where a Transmission line crosses a fence line and where no suitable gate exists, an applicable gate shall be installed. (Refer to TRMSCAAC1). During construction, gates with sufficient width are required to permit access to all terrain cranes. These gates are galvanised to provide similar life expectancies to the galvanised overhead line towers. Gates are installed according to the latest revisions of the following drawings:

- Standard 5m gate: 0.00/10261 (Currently Rev.2)
- 5m Game Gate: 0.00/10280 (Currently Rev.0)

After construction, gates may require replacement due to theft, damage, or corrosion. The width of the gate shall be sufficient to permit access during construction and during and emergency. Refer to figure 1 below.

Gates which are installed shall be in keeping with the rest of the fence and shall be fit for purpose. Where appropriate, game gates or gates with jackal proofing may be required. The replacement gate should be appropriate to the type of fencing used, fit for service and affordable. Replacement of gates may be with or without posts. Where possible the use of standard commercial gates is recommended. Refer to figure 2 below. Each case will be decided on its own merit and should consider any reasonable request from landowners. Where wooden posts are used, proper earthing should be applied.

If a landowner wishes to upgrade his fence to a game fence, Eskom shall install an appropriate game gate.

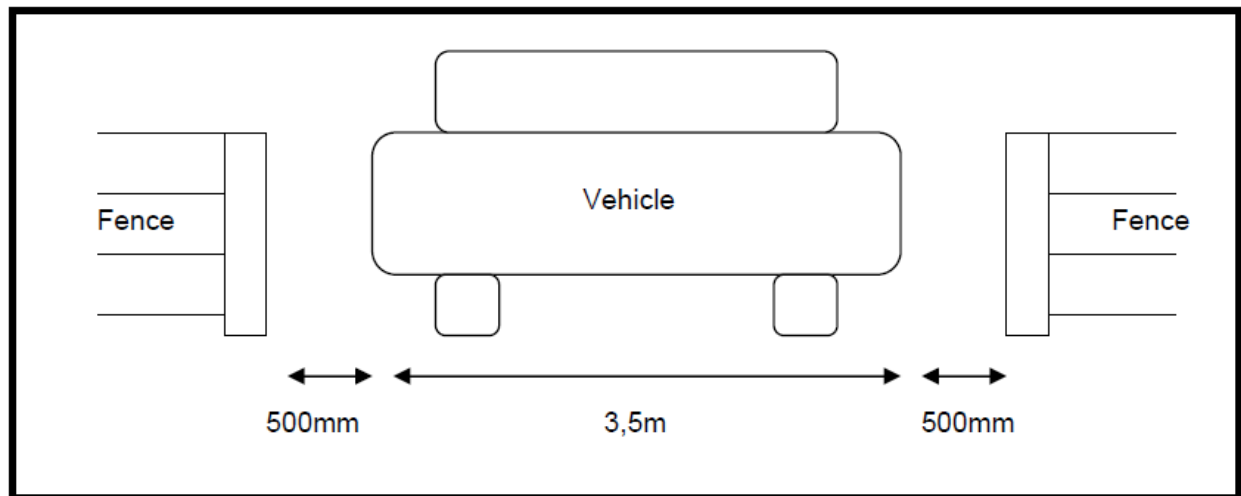


Figure 1: A schematic representation of the minimum dimensions applicable to servitude gates

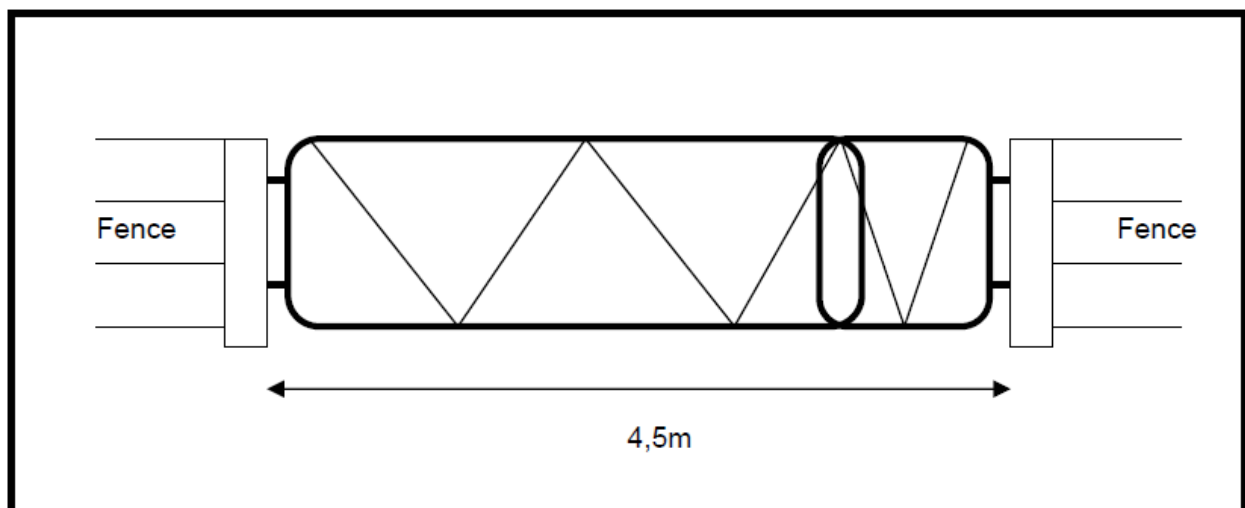


Figure 2: A schematic showing the use of two standard “Co-op” gates to cover the 4,5m gap

3.2 General Document Guideline

3.2.1 Eskom Servitude Gates

If at any time a gate falls into disrepair or are stolen, gates will be used in keeping with the above. The following types of gates may be used:

3.2.2 Standard Eskom gate

This gate is installed during the construction of a new line.

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Figure 3: Standard Eskom gate as was used on the Hydra- Droërivier No 3 Line

3.2.3 Game gate

Where game farming is practised, gates that are appropriate for game shall be installed.



Figure 4: A game fence as used on the Matimba-Spitskop 1&2 lines. Note that the top section has been omitted as per the latest 5m game gate design

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3.2.4 Alternative gates

In areas where the theft of gates is particularly prevalent, use can be made of concertina gates. These gates are very cheap to manufacture and experience has shown that they are not affected by theft.



Figure 5: An example of a “concertina gate” that is being used as a servitude gate. Also note quality of fencing used adjacent to the gate. (Photo Jorge Correia)

The gate is made from wooden droppers and barbed wire and is inexpensive. This type of gate is widely used throughout South Africa

4. Authorization

This document has been seen and accepted by:

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5. Revisions

Date	Rev	Compiler	Remarks
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7. Acknowledgements

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