

FIRE BREAK

SCOPE OF WORK

Description of the service

Executive overview

Fire breaks at Kilbarchan Colliery

The Responsibilities of Land Owners in control of land. NFFA Act 101 of 1998

All owners on whose land a veld fire may start or burn or from whose land it may spread must:

- Prepare firebreaks on their side of the boundary if there is a reasonable risk of veld fire
- Have such equipment, protective clothing and trained personnel for extinguishing fires as are prescribed (in the regulations)
- If there are no regulations, reasonably required in the circumstances
- Take all reasonable steps to notify the FPO of the local FPA (if there is one) when a fire breaks out
- Do everything in their power to stop the spread of the fire.

The Act also requires that if the owner is absent, he or she must have a responsible person present on or nearby his or her land to:

- Extinguish a fire if one broke out, or assist others to do so
- Take all reasonable steps to alert the neighbours and the FPA

Contractor's requirements for the service

- Contractor and Equipment to adhere to all the requirements of the Mine Health and Safety Act.
- Comply with The Newcastle uThukela Municipality Laws and By-Laws.
- Contractor must be a member and must comply to the uThukela/Newcastle FPA's requirements.
- Contractor must have Full Risk of Spread Insurance, as well as Public Liability Cover, for Fire Break Burning Preparations.
- Trees to be pruned at trunk to minimum height (2m), clear all cut branches where applicable
- All refuse to be removed by contractor & roads to be swept after grass cutting

People

Minimum requirements of people employed

- Eskom reserves the right to ask for the replacement of any contract personnel who is found to be incompetent or is guilty of any misconduct.
- The *Contractor* must ensure that all employees are in possession of a valid South African ID.
- The *Contractor* must ensure that none of his employees are illegal immigrants.

- The *Contractor* must ensure that all employees are trained in the following:
 - Basic Fire Fighting
 - Advanced Fire Fighting
 - Annual Safety and Survival Training
 - 1 Health and Safety Representatives trained
 - 1 First Aider training
 - 1 Crew Leader Type 2 and Type 1
 - 1 Driver
 - Brush cutter and Chainsaw

Provided by the *Contractor*

Accommodation

Transport

Tools:

- 10 Fire beaters
- 10 Rake hoes
- 5 Knapsacks
- 10 Hand slashers
- 2 Hand held portable radios
- 1 First aid kit
- 4 Fire Blowers
- 1 4X4 Fire Truck with 1500 liter water capacity and high pressure spraying system
- 1 4X4 LDV with 1000 liter water capacity and high pressure spraying system
- 1 Weather instrument

Personal Protective Equipment:

- 100% Cotton pants and shirts
- Nomex balaclavas
- Leather gloves
- Leather boots and cotton socks
- Goggles
- Headlamps

Control of noise, dust, water and waste

Protective clothing to be worn at all times

Weather Forecast and Conditions

- Contractor to obtaining fire weather forecast before commencement of burning (commencement will take place if fire danger index does not exceed 55 in the yellow)
 - Contractor to provide continuous feedback regarding weather forecast and daily program.
- In the event of the index exceeding 55 in the yellow, burning operations will be stopped and will continue when the index has normalised back to a FDI of 55 and under.

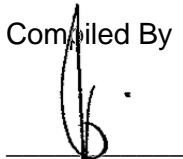
Pre-Burning

- It is the responsibility of the contractor to ensure that negotiations and notification of intention to burn with surrounding landowners – 7 days before commencement date.
- Roads to be used for tracer belts – Contractor to ensure that roads need to be clear of woody material and excess grass coverage.
- Preparation of tracer belts to be carried out by contractor – either sprayed & burnt, mowed or brush cut - to a minimum of 3 meters. Cut materials to be removed from tracers. Any woody slash materials in the breaks surrounding the area to be burnt are to be removed in the case of Fire Breaks, and specific Block Burns.
- Contractor should obtain continuous weather forecasts prior and during burning and final landowner and client notification.

Burning

- The fire break should be 15 meters either side of the perimeter fence and a total of 30 meters wide at all times.
- The appropriate burning method should be utilised under power lines.
- The fence are not allowed to be exposed to any flames as to protect the galvanizing from deteriorating.
- All burning activities should be planned and completed by the 31st July 2020.
- The total distance where the fire breaks should be done stretch over an area of 25 km.

Compiled By



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