8. Once construction activities have been completed in areas in which topsoil was removed. The stockpiled soil should be immediately replaced and used for the rehabilitation of the site if needed.

9. Alien invasive species which colonize disturbed ground must be systematically removed and destroyed prior to it attaining the seed formation stage. This vegetation must be disposed of in a permitted landfill site.

10. Grass and forbs should not be removed prior to stripping of the topsoil.

11. No driving of vehicles or heavy plant on topsoil stockpiles is permitted.

4.7 Building Material

1. All gravel, sand and stone used during construction must be obtained from a bona fide source.

2. No fill material is to be brought on site. Excess material remaining after each phase of construction, is to be removed from the site and disposed of at a registered waste disposal site.

4.8 Borrow Pits

1. Borrow pits shall only be developed after approval from the Department of Mineral and Energy Affairs.

2. The Contractor shall advise the Engineer at least 10 days in advance of his intention to open up each borrow pit.

3. For the purposes of controlling materials used on site and preventing supply from unlicensed sites, contractors are required to declare their sources of material supply and provide proof that these suppliers are registered with DME.

4. For each borrow pit the topsoil shall be removed, stockpiled and maintained for later replacement according to specifications given for topsoil conservation.

5. The operation of borrow pits shall be conducted such that runoff is prevented from entering streams, and slumping of soil from the hillside above the excavation cannot occur.

6. The operation shall also be conducted in such a way as to minimise the amount of earthmoving required to rehabilitate to a condition resembling the contours of the original landscape.

7. The Engineer will determine what environmental protection or rehabilitation measures will be necessary in each case.

8. Rehabilitation measures will be aimed at: managing runoff to prevent erosion, restoring the site aesthetically so that it blends with surroundings, and restoring adequate soil and vegetation cover to achieve these objectives. The site specific EMP for the licenced borrow pit will direct this rehabilitation.
4.9 Spoil Sites

1. Spoiling of soil and rock shall not be permitted along drainage lines except that blast rock or boulders may be used to heal dongas with prior approval of the ECO.
2. In some cases existing erosion gullies or dongas in the landscape may be used for spoiling of rock (100 – 500 mm diameter) in order to arrest erosion.
3. Choice of such sites shall be at the discretion of the Engineer in consultation with the ECO and spoiling shall be conducted in a manner specified by the Engineer.
4. Erosion gullies are suitable for spoiling rock only, and not soil, as soil will be washed out. Access to such spoil sites must not be permitted to lead to further erosion.

4.10 Open Trench Length

1. Unless otherwise permitted in writing by the Engineer, not more than 750 m of trench per pipe laying gang shall be open at any time. This length implies that opening, pipe laying and closure take place within the 750 m work area.
2. Open trench" includes the period from initial removal of topsoil to replacement of topsoil after backfilling.
3. For the purposes of controlling the number of opening left on trench lines, 15 openings will be deemed to be equivalent to 750 m of open trench.
4. Following installation, the testing of pipelines and backfilling of trenches (including topsoil) shall be completed for each section of pipeline without delay. The reason for this is to minimise the negative impacts associated with open trenches and maximise the likelihood that grass contained in topsoil will regrow.
5. Any work that is authorised to take place through wetlands and streams shall not commence until the Contractor confirms that all the material is on site and that work can commence and be completed with the available material.
6. Once work begins in these areas (wetland or stream) open trench time shall not exceed 14 days from the start date to rehabilitation unless a full motivation is submitted within the 14 day construction period, and that the delay relates to construction issues and not material or equipment.
7. Failure to complete work in sensitive areas within the allocated time will result in daily penalties until the work is completed.

4.10.1 Open Trench Protection

1. Adequate measures must be taken to prevent humans or stock from injuring themselves by falling into an open trench adjacent to public access ways.

4.11 Reinstatement of Trenches

1. The topsoil shall be replaced on top after backfilling and only lightly compacted (e.g. by trampling under foot).
2. Where grass seeding is required it must be carried out on the same day as topsoil replacement and before lightly compacting the soil.
3. Care shall be taken to ensure that the finished surface is not below the surrounding ground to avoid channelling or concentrating flows.

4. Where slope gradients exceed 12% in long-section, anti-erosion berms shall be made which are angled across the contours so that they lead the water off the disturbed corridor.

5. These berms shall be at least 300 mm high and shall be long enough to lead water off the entire disturbed surface.

6. The ridges shall be at a maximum spacing which is the lesser of 30 m horizontal distance or 1 m vertical distance.

7. No additional payment shall be made for anti-erosion measures. If a specification for cross-fall berms has been provided by the Engineer then the engineering specification takes precedence.

8. These berms shall be made immediately after backfilling and before topsoil replacement and berms shall not be made of, or contain, large rocks.

4.12 Construction Activities in and around Wetlands and Watercourses

1. No work shall take place in or within 50m of any wetland area.

2. A No-Go buffer zone of 50m around wetland areas must be maintained at all times.

3. The crossing of any stream bed, flowing stream or river requires a license from Department of Water Affairs.

4. The Consulting Engineer shall be responsible for obtaining such approvals prior to any work commencing on site.

5. Work within watercourses should be completed timeously and preferably be undertaken when water levels are low.

6. No structure placed in the bed of any water course shall obstruct the flow of the river after construction is complete and pipeline crossings are to be placed below the river bed.

7. The top of pipe (or encasement) shall be rehabilitated to resemble the surrounding bed conditions.

8. The Consulting Engineer is responsible for selection of a suitable crossing point for pipelines and suitable drawings of the proposed crossing (section and plan) showing the pipe position, natural river bed levels up and down stream and proposed stabilization of the site are to be submitted to the ECO prior to any work on site commencing at the crossing.

9. The ECO will inspect the site and comment on the suitability or otherwise and refer the information to DEDEA where necessary.

10. It is recommended that pipeline trenches stop short of all river crossings to allow flexibility when selecting and approving crossing points.

11. In the event of significant disturbance to a watercourse or wetland the ECO must inform the Department of Water Affairs of such incident.

12. Adequate planning should be undertaken in order to ensure that movement within and around watercourse areas are minimised.
13. All wetlands and watercourses shall be adequately protected from erosion and direct or indirect spills of pollutants, e.g. sediment, refuse, sewage, cement, oils, fuels, chemicals, wastewater etc.

14. Rehabilitation and re-vegetation of disturbed areas should commence immediately after the completion of construction activities at the watercourse.

15. Rehabilitation and re-vegetation of watercourse areas must be done to the satisfaction of the ECO.

4.13 Overhead Power Lines

1. Where work is being carried out in the vicinity of overhead power lines, the Contractor is responsible for ensuring that all persons working in such areas are aware of the relatively large distance that high voltage electricity can short to earth when large masses of steel such as steel pipes or machinery are close to power lines. The Contractor’s attention is drawn to OHSA (1993) which gives safe clearances for various voltages.

4.14 Public Protection

1. The Contractor shall be responsible for protecting the public from anything dangerous to persons or property and for the safe and easy passage of pedestrians, vehicular traffic and rail traffic in those areas affected by the Works.

2. This clause shall apply from the time that any portion of the Works shall be commenced until the completion of all outstanding works, which the Contractor has undertaken to finish during the period of maintenance.

3. Any excavation, material dumps, spoil dumps or other obstructions likely to cause injury to any persons or thing shall be suitably barricaded.

4.15 Social Disruption

1. The Contractor’s staff shall in no way be a nuisance to residents in the vicinity of construction activities.

2. Any work in public places shall be adequately barricaded and steps shall be taken to minimise the disruptive effects of construction.

3. Any complaints received by the Engineer will be addressed and the relevant persons will face suspension from the project.

4. Contracts generally take place on community land and it is important to respect community structures and artefacts.

5. Boundary marker stones are not to be moved or damaged.

6. The contractor is to mark stones and maintain an exclusion zone around the sites.

4.16 Existing Services

1. The Contractor shall ensure that existing services, (road, rail, pipelines, power lines and telephone services) are not damaged or disrupted unless required by the Contract and then they shall only take place with the permission of the Engineer.
2. The Contractor will be responsible for the repair and reinstatement of any existing infrastructure that is damaged or services which are interrupted.

3. Such repair or reinstatement will be to the Contractor's cost, and shall receive top priority over all other activities. A time limit may be stipulated by the Consulting Engineer.

**4.17 Construction Vehicles and Access Roads**

1. Construction vehicles should only be permitted within the demarcated working areas or on existing roads. No-Go areas are strictly to be avoided.

2. Earthmoving vehicles to be restricted to the areas that have been demarcated as part of the construction footprint.

3. All drivers of vehicles within the construction site must maintain reasonable speeds at all times in order to prevent accidents, excessive noise and dust.

4. Heavy vehicle signs within the specifications of the relevant traffic ordinance should be erected at the entrance to the construction site.

5. The contractor shall be held responsible for the reinstatement and maintenance of the surface of the access roads on site for the duration of the contract or until full rehabilitation has taken place to the acceptance of the ECO.

6. Construction personal will not be allowed to move on any other road or track, other than the established access roads, so as to limit unnecessary disturbance of the surface, natural vegetation and wildlife.

**4.18 Noise Control**

1. Noise levels are to be kept within reasonable norms as determined by the Engineer, taking into account the context of the site location.

2. Silencers on all machinery and vehicles shall be well maintained.

3. Schools shall be notified by the Contractor at least 3 days before construction is due to commence in their vicinity. Any excessively noisy activity shall be conducted outside of school hours.

4. The Contractor shall inform residents of any excessive noise that is anticipated due to construction activities, for example blasting for excavation. This notice shall be given at least 3 days before the event generating higher noise levels.

5. All work that needs to be undertaken in the vicinity of private residences or public places should be carried out at between 07:00 and 17:00. No work is to be permitted on weekends or public holidays.

**4.19 Dust Control**

Dust is regarded as a nuisance when it reduces visibility, soils private property or is aesthetically displeasing. The dust generated by construction related activities must therefore be minimised.

1. The Contractor shall control dust over the site of the Works, on access roads/tracks, on stockpiles and spoil sites or borrow pits.
2. Control of dust may involve spraying with water. The quantities of water used should not be large enough or applied with sufficient force to generate run off which could result in soil erosion.

3. The contractor shall have the necessary equipment available on site to control dust.

4.20 Erosion Prevention

1. No erosion will be permitted on site.

2. Areas affected by construction related activities must be monitored on an on-going basis for evidence of rill/sheet erosion. Remedial measures shall be applied at an early stage before a severe erosion problem arises.

3. Areas particularly susceptible to erosion are areas where topsoil has been stripped, soil stockpiles, spoil sites and borrow pits, and steep slopes traversed by the pipeline. Slopes with gradients exceeding 12% are particularly susceptible.

4. Trenches on slopes or hillsides are not to be opened in sections exceeding 100 metres to limit erosion during rainfall.

5. On any areas where the risk of erosion is evident, special measures may be necessary to prevent erosion. These may include planting of grass sods, hydro-seeding, or sprigging with approved seeds or plant stock.

6. In the event of failure to implement timeous erosion control measures the contractor shall be held financially responsible for the necessary rehabilitation.

4.21 Waste Management

The following waste management strategies should be implemented, managed and maintained for all individual site establishment and construction activities.

4.21.1 Solid Waste Management

1. Sufficient weather and scavenger proof waste bins must be provided in close proximity to all working areas.

2. All waste bins shall be emptied regularly and the accumulated waste disposed at an appropriately permitted waste disposal site.

3. All biodegradable, domestic or commercial waste generated during site establishment and construction activities must be disposed of at a registered waste site, and must not be allowed to accumulate on site for any lengthy period.

4. The burning or burying of any waste on site at any time is strictly prohibited.

5. All working areas as well as their surrounds should be cleared of litter on a daily basis.

6. At no stage should any of the working areas as well as their surrounds be left in any way that allows for them to deteriorate into an unacceptable state.

7. All unused construction material must be regularly removed from all construction sites throughout the duration of the entire project.

8. All disused waste material in and around each construction site, including gravel and spoil stockpiles, must be regularly removed.
9. Non-reusable building material is to be treated as waste and disposed of at an appropriately permitted disposal site.

10. All concrete/cement spoil should be collected and disposed of at an appropriately permitted disposal site.

11. Used cement bags and containers which contained hazardous materials or substances are to be regularly collected and stored at a dedicated hazardous waste container/containment area. The hazardous waste must be disposed of at a registered waste handling facility.

**4.21.2 Effluent Management**

1. All cement mixing and batching plants should be located at least 100 m away from any watercourse or natural drainage line. The batching site shall be bunded with earth berms or sandbags such that runoff cannot escape from the site.

2. The placement of the batching plant shall not be closer than 500 metres from the nearest dwelling or occupied premises (other than the site camp).

3. Cement mixing should never be mixed directly on the ground surface and must be mixed on an appropriately lined or impermeable surface.

4. Contaminated stormwater and wastewater runoff shall not be permitted to enter streams but shall be led to a pit where the water can soak away. The cement residue must be removed from site and disposed of at an appropriately permitted disposal facility.

5. No water contaminated with cement shall be allowed to enter any natural watercourse or drainage line. In the event that water with a pH exceeding pH 9 reaches a stream this would be in contravention of the General Standards for Water Quality under the National Water Act of 1998.

6. Project workers are not to use rivers or water courses for washing or bathing.

7. Grey water is to be disposed of at least 100 m from natural watercourses or drainage lines.

8. The pollution of ground and surface water by any means should be avoided.

**4.21.3 Hazardous Waste Management**

1. Hazardous waste (i.e. lubricants, cleaning materials, petrochemicals, oil and other toxic chemicals) must be regularly collected and stored at a dedicated hazardous waste container/containment area. The hazardous waste must be disposed of at a registered waste handling facility for toxic/hazardous materials/chemicals.

2. Receipts from such sites must be kept in an environmental file.

3. Special care must be taken to avoid the spillage of hazardous materials/chemicals onto the ground or into water sources

4. Any substrate contaminated by the spillage of hydrocarbons or other pollutants is to be removed from the site and disposed of at a registered waste disposal site.
4.22 Material Use, Handling and Transport

4.22.1 Fuels and Oils

1. Storage tanks shall be bunded and the bund is to be fitted with a drainage control valve which is to remain closed except when the bund is being emptied. Accumulated rain water is to be released from the bund after rain events.

2. Spills are to be avoided as far as is practically possible. Where spills occur compromised soil/vegetation should be treated as hazardous waste and disposed of accordingly.

3. Construction vehicles and heavy plant standing for extended periods of time (e.g. overnight) should have drip trays placed beneath them.

4. Fire prevention measures should be taken in the vicinity of vehicles and stored oil and fuels.

4.22.2 Hazardous Materials including herbicides

1. Information on all hazardous materials should be kept on site and available to all. This should include safety information such as how to handle these materials or treat injuries as a result of these materials.

2. Hazardous materials should be stored in a contained, stable and safe environment with relevant labels placed on storage containers and lids firmly applied to prevent spillage.

3. Storage facility is to comply with relevant safety and hazardous material regulations.

4. Staff training is to be provided for all those handling and working with hazardous materials.

4.22.3 Storage Areas

1. All areas used for the storage of materials shall be clearly demarcated and should not allow unauthorised access especially if there is any danger to the residents.

2. The storage of sand, stone, bricks and large pipes is not to take place on areas without removing and protecting topsoil.

3. Rehabilitation of the site after use is the contractor’s responsibility.

4.23 Servicing of Equipment

1. The contractor will be required to conduct all servicing of machines and equipment within a designated area within the site camp.

2. The contractor shall ensure that there are adequate facilities for the handling and storage of used parts, oils, grease, cleaning fluids and fuels.

3. Drip trays are to be available for use at the servicing area.

4. In the event of a breakdown on site, the contractor may temporarily repair equipment on location provided that drip trays are in place during all work and a spill control kit is within 30 metres of the works area.

5. All sites shall have at least one spill control kit on site at all times and the contractor shall have suitably trained staff available when work is taking place on site.

6. The disposal of the contents of drip trays is to be in accordance with relevant hazardous materials disposal requirements.
Disturbance to the natural vegetation will encourage the establishment of exotic/alien plant invasive species. The species are likely to include Black Wattle (*Acacia mearnsii*), *Lantana* (*Lantana camara*), Bugweed (*Solanum mauritianum*), Mauritius Thorn (*Caesalpinia decapetala*), and American Bramble (*Rubus cuneifolius*), and Kikuyu grass (*Pennisetum spp*) and selected non-woody weeds.

These alien species must be eradicated when they begin to establish themselves about the works. Eradication must take place before the plants reach maturity.

These general guidelines pertain to all areas in which alien vegetation should be cleared as specified by the ECO.

1. Where practically possible the hand pulling of saplings and weeds is the preferred method over chemical treatment.
2. The most practical and environmentally sound clearing methods as prescribed by the working for water programme should be used on a case by case basis for all areas within the development area i.e. cut stump treatment, type of chemical, ring barking and hand pulling.
3. The proposed clearing methods for particular areas should be discussed with the ECO before implementation.
4. If chemical treatment (foliar and cut stump) is used it should be applied when plants are actively growing i.e. spring and summer.
5. Multi-stem stumps should be cut to a single stump as low to the ground as possible before treatment.
6. Cut stump treatment should take place as soon after felling as possible, preferably within 1 hour.
7. Large stumps will require numerous follow up treatments to kill the large root system.
8. The most important recommendation is to read the labels and follow manufacturer’s instructions for best results.
9. Herbicides should not be mixed near any water course.
10. Herbicides should be stored appropriately in weather proof preferably concrete secure buildings as per label requirements.
11. All mixing should be undertaken on a hard impermeable floor away from the working area.
12. No spraying is to be undertaken due to the potential for wind drift and associated adverse impacts during windy conditions.
13. A follow-up treatment must be undertaken post the following years growing season.
14. Permission may be granted, on request from the Contractor, for controlled burning of dried stockpiles of weeds to reduce the possibility of re-seeding taking place.
4.25 Rehabilitation of Working Areas

These guidelines apply to all areas that require rehabilitation as a result of site establishment; construction activities (reservoirs and structures) and linear trench digging, for all phases of the project.

1. Any area cleared or disturbed for site establishment and construction shall be rehabilitated to an appropriately vegetated state or continued for at least 6 months after construction has been completed.

2. Extra measures including composting, sodding, sprigging, hand seeding or hydro-seeding may be required in order to achieve this.

3. On linear work areas, the work area to be rehabilitated will be considered to extend 10 metres from the outer boundaries of the actual work area. By way of example, the work area for a 600 mm trench will be 10m+0.6m+10m, or a road will be 10m+6m+10m. These corridors can be reduced by a motivation from the Contractor to the Engineer and PECO. Work outside of these areas will attract penalties.

4. Care must be taken to ensure that all rehabilitated land merges with the immediate environment and that any negative visual impacts will be rectified to the satisfaction of the ECO and DEDEA.

5. All alien invasive species should be removed from topsoil stockpiles prior to them being used for rehabilitation.

6. The rehabilitation of temporary access tracks, and any other disturbed areas outside of the allowed working areas, to their original condition will be at the Contractor’s expense.

7. Temporary access tracks made by the Contractor over grassland or open veld must be ripped to a depth of 150 mm to loosen soil to encourage grass growth. Seeding may then be required in some cases.

8. Should at any time, any aspect of the activity be closed or decommissioned, all building rubble must be removed off-site and the disturbed site must be rehabilitated to a condition with suitable vegetation cover that is the same or better than the surrounding natural environment.

9. Where trenches are dug, care must be taken to refill the trenches and rehabilitate the disturbed areas immediately after the completion of installation.

10. Blast rock and boulders which are removed from the works and which are visually detracting or environmentally unacceptable shall be removed to an approved spoil site.

11. Complete rehabilitation of all work areas will be required to return the site to its former condition. This will include removal of all cement sludge, waste concrete, builders, refuse etc, ripping of compacted surfaces to loosen soil, replacement of topsoil and re-grassing.

4.25.1 Re-Vegetation Requirements (Over Grassland)

1. Under the following conditions, grass seed shall be planted immediately after replacement of the topsoil:
   - On slopes where the gradient exceeds 12% in long or cross section.
   - On high lying, exposed slopes where the soil will dry out easily.
   - Where existing topsoil is thin (less than 100 mm).
   - Where soil is very infertile such as on shales and sandy soils.
2. The Engineer shall assess the conditions timeously before backfilling is undertaken and determine which areas are to be seeded.

3. Where grass seeding is deemed to be necessary the whole of the disturbed corridor shall be seeded and not only the width of the excavation.

4. Before seeding, 2:3:2 (N:P:K) fertiliser shall be mixed into the topsoil at a rate of 30 g/m².

5. Trafficked topsoil shall be loosened.

6. The soil shall then be watered so that it is visibly moist to a depth of 100 mm (15 mm/m² per week should be sufficient).

7. The prepared area shall then be planted by hand broadcasting, or by suitable mechanical means. After seeding the area is to be raked over to mix the seed with the topsoil, lightly compacted by trampling and re-watered as directed above.

8. The grass seed selection should be made on the basis of the suppliers and with consideration of the season that application is to take place in.

9. All seed supplied shall be labelled in accordance with the Government Seed Act No 20 of 1961. Certificates shall be supplied. In addition, the Contractor shall draw a 50 ml sample of seed from every batch of seed prior to applying the seed, and supply that sample to the Engineer (or PECO). This reference sample will be stored by the PECO and tested if there is a dispute over germination of the applied seed.

10. The Contractor shall maintain the grass by watering until in the Engineer’s opinion the grass is fully established (75% cover per square metre).

11. The Contractor shall make good any damage due to soil erosion until an acceptable grass cover is established. This shall be at the Contractor’s cost.

12. Hydro-seeding may be used as an alternative to hand seeding at the discretion of the Engineer and taking into account the most cost effective approach.

4.26 Fire Prevention and Control

1. The Contractor and his staff are expected to be very conscious of fire risks. The Contractor shall hold fire prevention talks with staff to create an awareness of the risks of fire. Regular reminders to staff on this issue are required.

2. The Contractor shall at all times ensure that fires do not start or spread within the site or the environs thereof as a result of the Works or the actions of employees.

3. In the event of such fire the Contractor shall immediately employ such plant and labour as is at his disposal and shall take all other necessary action to bring any such fire under control, all at his own cost.

4. A fire extinguisher must be on hand whenever welding or any other spark generating activity is conducted.

5. Rubber beaters are to be on hand at all work stations at all times as these represent the quickest form of response to fire.

6. It is the responsibility of the Contractor to ensure that all staff are trained in the use of fire fighting equipment.
7. No fires may be made other than for the purpose of cooking except when authorised for controlled destruction of dry, stockpiled alien vegetation.

8. Cooking fires must be contained in a fire drum and be in a designated area approved by the Consulting Engineer.

9. All fires are to be extinguished with water once they have served their purpose.

10. No fire is to be left unattended at any time.

11. No burning of grassland to clear is permitted.

12. No fires are to be allowed when the Fire Danger Index is high (460 and above) i.e. fire alert stage yellow.

4.27 Heritage Resources

These guidelines apply to all areas within the project site at which heritage resources are discovered (e.g. burial sites, archaeological and paleontological artefacts).

1. All graves sites are to be respected and all set outs are to be off-set by at least 20 metres from any graves.

2. It is the responsibility of the Engineer to mark graves and specifically indicate these sites to the Contractor.

3. It is further recommended that the contractor consult with the community prior to commencing any work to confirm that all graves are identified.

4. In the event of a grave being disturbed, or artefacts being uncovered, work is to stop immediately and the area must be secured.

5. Under no circumstances is the site to be covered over or efforts made to remove or relocate the remains or the artefacts.

6. Work at the point of the discovery is to cease, and may not recommence until such time as guidance from the ECO has been received.

7. The ECO is to contact the national/provincial heritage agency or a suitably qualified and recognised specialist for guidance on the way forward.

8. The point of discovery is to be clearly demarcated and no unauthorised entry should be permitted.

9. The maintenance and protection of the site shall be the responsibility of the contractor until a directive from either the South Africa Police Services or the National/Provincial Heritage Agency is issued.

10. The ECO is to inform the national/provincial heritage agency within 24 hours of the discovery and their guidance as to appropriate action must be implemented.

11. The recommendations of any heritage permit must be implemented.
5  COMPLIANCE

5.1 Work Stoppage

1. The CE shall have the right to order work to be stopped in the event of significant infringements of the Project Environmental Specifications, until the situation is rectified in compliance with the specifications. In the event of this happening the Contractor shall not be entitled to claim for delays.

5.2 Method Statements

1. Work in environmentally sensitive areas will require method statements that reflect the manner in which the Contractor intends to protect the environment while conducting construction work within the area.
2. These method statements are required 14 days prior to any work commencing within a sensitive site, and then the work may only start once the method statements are approved by the Consulting Engineer and the ECO.
3. To assist in the development of method statements, an example is included in an addendum to this specification.

5.3 Amendments

This EMP may be amended and updated with conditions of any authorisations issued. Any proposed amendments to the EMP, as may be identified by the Contractor, must be confirmed with the ECO and Consulting Engineer. Where amendments with significant environmental implications are proposed, these should be forwarded to the relevant environmental authority for their approval.

5.4 Training

1. The Contractor shall be responsible for conducting Environmental Education amongst his employees to ensure that they have the necessary knowledge to comply with the Environmental Specifications.
2. Employees should be made aware of the Environmental Specifications and the reasons for them.

5.5 Monitoring and Auditing

1. The project proponent must appoint a suitably qualified (Environmental Qualification) individual to be assigned as the Environmental Control Officer.
2. The ECO must visit the construction sites in order to monitor the Contractor’s performance in relation to the Environmental Specifications on at least a monthly basis.
3. After each inspection a report will be prepared for the Client and incorporated into the monthly site meeting minutes. The ECO must record any issues of non-compliance, and
recommend corrective actions and action on these recommendations. These are to be submitted to the Project Proponent, Consulting Engineer and lead Contractor.

4. The ECO is to make recommendations to the CE in order for the contractor to achieve compliance (corrective actions).

5. During site visits the ECO is to look out for any other incidental environmental issues not covered by this EMP.

6. From time to time throughout the contract the Environmental Control Officer (ECO) will conduct audits of the site and compile an audit report which will be submitted to the Consulting Engineer and Contractor.

7. The ECO must undertake a detailed post construction compliance audit after completion of the relevant phase. This audit report should be submitted to the Consulting Engineer and Contractor.
6 METHOD STATEMENTS

6.1 Requirements of a Method Statement

The intention of a method statement is to set down the order in which the work will be done and to describe the steps that need to be followed to carry out the work in a manner that will result in the least environmental impact. For example, start by defining the top soil removal and storage method, move on to the spoiling of unsuitable material (but highlight the need to protect topsoil at the spoil site) and then continue with activity descriptions for each phase until the rehabilitation of the site is complete using the original top soil.

It is important to identify the steps in a logical manner and to identify issues that might clash with other activities on the method statement. It is not necessary to identify all the construction steps, but issues related to the construction activities need to be highlighted. For example, the reinforcing and concrete work does not need to be defined, but the use of a harmful additive, and the precautions for its use in a sensitive work location must be fully documented.

Although EMP method statements are a requirement of the project specifications it is important to ensure that all members of the work force (not just management) are familiar with the method statement requirements. Ensure that the method statement is communicated to all staff, and that it is understood. Non-compliance with an approved method statement could result in costly rehabilitation at the contractor’s expense or the temporary or permanent closure of the site.

In most cases it will be necessary for a drawing to be supplied and these should be simple enough to be understood by non-engineers. Drawings should also be in a form that they can be sent to DEDEA in manageable file sizes (and preferably PDF).

6.2 Example of a Method Statement

‘SOME SITE’ WATER TREATMENT WORKS ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PLAN

Water Treatment Works Site: Work plan

- Define exact boundary of outer and demarcate all corners. These corners are to be the outer limits of the site and in effect shall be either the fence line or the footing of any platform terraces.

- Notify Forestry and/or WWF nursery that the site is demarcated and Forestry is to visit site and mark all seedlings/saplings that are to be removed and replanted or potted.

- Contractor/Forestry/NGO to remove marked specimens and Forestry to approve state of site.
- All marked trees of 150 mm girth or more are to be cut and stock piled for community fire wood.

- After removal of trees, site may be stripped and vegetation stock piled separately.

- After stripping of vegetation the topsoil (150-300 mm depth) is to be stripped and stock piled in single heaps at a suitable location. This material will be used for topsoiling entrances and any areas disturbed outside of the water treatment works site.

- The water treatment works platform can now be created within the exposed area. The limits of the work area are to be demarcated and adhered to. No vegetation is to be removed from outside the work areas without permission of Department of Forestry.

- Requirements with regard to site camps, fire wood, site control and access are as per the generic Environmental Management Plan.

- The Contractor will ensure that concrete mixing and batching takes place at a location that does not impact on the natural environment and all site works are to be rehabilitated on completion of the contract.

- Stormwater is to be controlled on the site and directed towards the roadway.

- All exposed ground is to be rehabilitated by levelling or contouring to present an aesthetically pleasing final profile. The water treatment works site is to be grassed or paved as appropriate and the site is to be fenced.

- The outer slopes of the water treatment works platform that interface with the established forest are to be topsoiled with material stockpiled in (6) above. Surplus material is to be spoiled as directed by site inspections during construction or as indicated by Forestry officials.
G1 – Public Participation Process
G2 – Background Information Document
G3 – Proof of Postage
G4 – Register of Informed Residents
8.1 APPENDIX G1 – Public Participation Process
APPENDIX G: PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROCESS

1) Notice Board

A notice sign in both English and Xhosa was placed near the existing Rosedale-Libode pipeline at the Gxulu Village (Figure 1). A second notice sign in both English and Xhosa was also placed next to the gravel road at the Emonyeni, Libode T junction (Figure 2). An A3 size notice was also placed on the notice board at the Nyandeni Local Municipality located at the town of Libode (Figure 3).
2) Written Notice

In order to comply with section 24J of NEMA 107 of 1998 written notice in the form of a covering letter attached to a Background Information Document as well as an invitation to comment was sent on the 6th April 2014 via the postal service and in electronic format to the following persons (See Appendix G3 for proof of postage).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Organisation</th>
<th>Person</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Email</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>OR Tambo District Municipality</td>
<td>Mr. Eric Maziye</td>
<td>Director of Water Services</td>
<td><a href="mailto:mzayiyae@yahoo.com">mzayiyae@yahoo.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>King Sabata Dalindyebo Municipality</td>
<td>Mr. Mike Merry</td>
<td>Town Planning</td>
<td><a href="mailto:mike@ksd.org.za">mike@ksd.org.za</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>King Sabata Dalindyebo Municipality</td>
<td>Mr. Mbana</td>
<td>Infrastructure</td>
<td><a href="mailto:tembisal@ksd.org.za">tembisal@ksd.org.za</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nyandeni Local Municipality</td>
<td>Mrs N. Nomandela</td>
<td>Municipal Manager</td>
<td><a href="mailto:nomandelan@nyandenilm.gov.za">nomandelan@nyandenilm.gov.za</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nyandeni Local Municipality</td>
<td>Mr. Madikika</td>
<td>Municipal Manager Office</td>
<td><a href="mailto:gqetywan@nyandenilm.gov.za">gqetywan@nyandenilm.gov.za</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nyandeni Local Municipality</td>
<td>Mrs Ntchanga</td>
<td>Town Planning</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DEDEAT (Mthatha)</td>
<td>Mr. Sizakele Gabula</td>
<td>Regional Manager</td>
<td><a href="mailto:sizakele.gabula@deaet.ecape.gov.za">sizakele.gabula@deaet.ecape.gov.za</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries</td>
<td>Mr. Melvin Charlie</td>
<td>Acting Regional Manager</td>
<td><a href="mailto:melvinc@daff.gov.za">melvinc@daff.gov.za</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Department of Water Affairs (Water Use Licencing)</td>
<td>Mr. Landile Jack</td>
<td>Manager WULA</td>
<td><a href="mailto:JackL@DWA.gov.za">JackL@DWA.gov.za</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Department of Rural Development and Land Reform (Mthatha)</td>
<td>Mr. Nicolas Matebese</td>
<td>Regional Manager</td>
<td><a href="mailto:NMatebese@ruraldevelopment.gov.za">NMatebese@ruraldevelopment.gov.za</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Department of Rural Development and Land Reform (Mthatha)</td>
<td>Mr. Mnge</td>
<td>Case Officer</td>
<td><a href="mailto:nmnge@ruraldevelopment.gov.za">nmnge@ruraldevelopment.gov.za</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eastern Cape Provincial Heritage Resources Authority</td>
<td>Mr. Sello Mokhanya</td>
<td></td>
<td><a href="mailto:smokhanya@ecphra.org.za">smokhanya@ecphra.org.za</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Department of Public Works (Libode &amp; Ngqeleni District Roads)</td>
<td>Mr. Michael Mantantana</td>
<td>Roads Technician</td>
<td><a href="mailto:michael.mantantana@dpw.ecape.gov.za">michael.mantantana@dpw.ecape.gov.za</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South African Roads Agency</td>
<td>Mr. FanieVan Aardt</td>
<td>Regional Manager</td>
<td><a href="mailto:aardts@nra.co.za">aardts@nra.co.za</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South African Roads Agency</td>
<td>Mrs Nanna Gouws</td>
<td></td>
<td><a href="mailto:Gouwsji@nra.co.za">Gouwsji@nra.co.za</a></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
3) Community Participation

The Ward Councillors for Wards 7, 8 and 15 within the Nyandeni Local Municipality were informed of the proposed project and they granted permission for door to door house visits along the pipeline route within their Wards.

A visit to houses along the pipeline route was conducted during which the residents were informed of the proposed project and their details recorded in a register (See Appendix G4).

4) Placement of Advertisement

Newspaper advertisements notifying all interested and affected parties of the intended project were placed in the Daily Dispatch (Figure 4) and the Mthatha Fever on 16th May 2014.

![Figure 4: Copy of newspaper advertisement that was placed in the Daily Dispatch on 16th May 2014](image-url)
5) **Review of Draft Basic Assessment Report**

A hard copy of this draft Basic Assessment Report has been placed at the Mthatha Public Library and the Nyandeni Local Municipality Office on the 22nd May 2014 in order to facilitate the 40 day comment period. This document will also be available in electronic format on the Indwe Environmental Consulting web site ([www.indwecon.co.za](http://www.indwecon.co.za)).
8.2 APPENDIX G2 – Background Information Document
In 2012 the President of South Africa announced the rejuvenation of the City of Mthatha and stated that this initiative was a key Presidential Intervention Programme. As part of this Programme a Bulk Water Conveyance Master plan for the upgrading of the bulk water supply network in and around the City of Mthatha as well as to villages surrounding Mthatha was prepared for the King Sabata Dalindyebo Municipality (KSDM).

The KSDM Bulk Water Conveyance Master plan comprises of a number of large phased components. One of these components requires the construction of a new bulk water supply system including rising and gravity mains as well as reservoirs in order to transfer the clear water pumped out of the Thornhill and Rosedale Waterworks to the extended areas of supply within the 5 corridors depicted in Figure 1.

![Diagram of Proposed Water Supply Conveyance Corridors](image)

**Figure 1**: Extent of the five proposed Water Supply Conveyance Corridors which form part of the KSDM Bulk Water Supply Master plan.

Indwe Environmental Consulting has been appointed as an independent Environmental Assessment Practitioner to undertake separate Basic Assessments (BA) in support of the **Ngqeleni** and **Libode** Bulk Water Supply Conveyance Corridors:

The BA’s will conform to the requirements of the National Environmental Management Act (Act 107 of 1998), (NEMA) as amended EIA Regulations (2010), as published in Government Notice No. R. 543 – 546.

This document is intended to provide background information to stakeholders, authorities and other interested and affected parties (I&APs) and forms a key component of the public participation process being undertaken as part of the Basic Assessments.
1. LIBODE BULK WATER SUPPLY CONVEYANCE CORRIDOR

Proposed activities within the Libode Bulk Water Conveyance Corridor will involve the following:

- **Misty Mount Rising Main (Pink Line)** - The installation of a 400 mm diameter rising main pipeline from the Lalini booster pump station to the proposed 10 ML Misty Mount reservoir over a distance of approximately 11 400 metres. This pipeline will be installed within the existing Rosedale – Libode pipeline servitude (Black Line) Figure 2.

- **Megacon Gravity Main (Green Line)** - The installation of a 300 mm diameter gravity main pipeline from the proposed 10 ML Misty Mount Command Reservoir to the proposed 10 ML Megacon HL Reservoir over a distance of approximately 13 800 metres.

- **Mandovini Gravity Main (Orange Line)** - The installation of a 200 mm diameter gravity main pipeline from the proposed 10 ML Megacon HL Reservoir to the proposed 1 ML Mandluvini Reservoir over a distance of approximately 13 500 metres.

- **Enjiveni Gravity Main (Blue Line)** - The installation of a 200 mm diameter gravity main pipeline from the proposed 10 ML Megacon HL Reservoir to the proposed 1 ML Enjiveni Reservoir over a distance of approximately 11 100 metres.

- The construction of the Lalini booster pump station at the following co-ordinates: S 31° 34’ 16.89” – E 28° 51’ 32.65”.
- The construction of the 1 ML Lalani Reservoir at the following co-ordinates: S 31° 34’ 10.12” – E 28° 51’ 41.30”.
- The construction of the 10 ML Misty Mount Command Reservoir at the following co-ordinates: S 31° 30’ 51.80” – E 28° 56’ 05.77”.
- The construction of the 10 ML Megacon Reservoir at the following co-ordinates: S 31° 31’ 47.43” – E 29° 03’ 46.75”.
- The construction of the 1 ML Mandluvini Reservoir at the following co-ordinates: S 31° 32’ 24.35” – E 29° 07’ 40.51”.
- The construction of the 1 ML Enjiveni Reservoir at the following co-ordinates: S 31° 34’ 16.24” – E 29° 09’ 32.65”.

2. NGQUELENI BULK WATER SUPPLY CONVEYANCE CORRIDOR

Proposed activities within the Ngqeleni Bulk Water Conveyance Corridor will involve the following:
- **Mdoni Rising Main (Dark Blue Line)** - The installation of a 400 mm diameter rising main pipeline from the Lalini Booster Pump Station to the Mdoni Booster Pump Station over a distance of approximately 13 500 metres (Figure 2).

- **Palini Rising Main (Green Line)** - The installation of a 300 mm diameter rising main pipeline from the Mdoni Booster Pump Station to the proposed 10 ML Palini Reservoir over a distance of approximately 7 000 metres (Figure 2).

- **Ngqeleni Gravity Main (Light Blue Line)** - The installation of a 300 mm diameter gravity main pipeline from the proposed 10 ML Palini Reservoir to the proposed 1.5 ML Ngqeleni Reservoir over a distance of approximately 7 000 metres (Figure 2).

- The construction of the Mdoni booster pump station at the following co-ordinates: S 31° 38' 23.66" – E 28° 53’ 42.12”.

- The construction of the 500 kl Mdoni Reservoir at the following co-ordinates: S 31° 38' 24.94" – E 28° 53’ 45.75”.

- The construction of the 10 ML Polani Reservoir at the following co-ordinates: S 31° 39’ 38.41” – E 28° 57’ 03.30”.

- The construction of the 1.5 ML Ngqeleni Reservoir at the following co-ordinates: S 31° 40’ 16.53” – E 29° 00’ 44.09”.

Figure 3: Layout of the proposed pipelines and reservoirs within the Ngqeleni Bulk Water Conveyance Corridor.

**PROJECT LOCATION**

1. **LIBODE BULK WATER SUPPLY CONVEYANCE CORRIDOR**

The Libode corridor is located to the east of Mthatha and includes Wards 7, 8, 9, 16 and 18 all of which are administered by the Nyandeni Local Municipality within the OR Tambo District Municipality, Eastern Cape. The corridor runs in a westerly direction from the eastern peri-urban suburbs of Mthatha to the small town of Libode located approximately 30 km east of Mthatha. From Libode the corridor extends in a westerly direction to the villages of Enjiveni C and Mkhankatho (Figure 2).

Apart from the town of Libode, the majority of the pipeline route passes through countryside interspersed with a number of small rural villages. The majority of land along the proposed pipeline route is state-owned land administered by the Department of Rural Development and Land Reform. The pipeline will cross the N2 National Road in Mthatha. This section of land is administered by the South African National Roads Agency.
2. NGQELENI BULK WATER SUPPLY CONVEYANCE CORRIDOR

The Ngqeleni Bulk Water Conveyance Corridor is located to the southeast of Mthatha and includes Wards 12, 13, 14, 15 and 21 all of which are administered by the Nyandeni Local Municipality within the OR Tambo District Municipality, Eastern Cape. The corridor runs in a south-easterly direction from the eastern peri-urban suburbs of Mthatha to the small town of Ngqeleni located approximately 25 km south-east of Mthatha (Figure 3). The majority of the pipeline route passes through countryside interspersed with a number of small rural villages. The majority of land along the proposed pipeline route is state-owned land administered by the Department of Rural Development and Land Reform.

PROJECT MOTIVATION

There is a need to formalise and unify (or replace) existing under-capacity and aging systems for the town of Mthatha and surrounding peri-urban areas and to provide the backbone for a sustainable regional bulk water supply system that can be implemented under the overall King Sabata Dalindyebo Municipality Master plan.

The proposed project will vastly improve the greater Mthatha and surrounding areas long term level of service and assurance of water supply and thereby unlock the economic growth potential of this region. In particular, it is expected to greatly uplift the economic development of towns along the corridors (such as Ngqeleni and Libode) and thereby reduce the trend of concentrated growth in Mthatha at the expense of the surrounding areas.

The proposed Libode & Ngqeleni Bulk Water Conveyance Corridors forms part of the KSDM Master plan to develop and extend the existing water supply system to as many communities as possible in and around the town of Mthatha. The Master plan itself is a high priority Presidential Intervention Programme and forms part of the Strategic Infrastructure Projects identified within the 2011 National Development Plan.

KEY PROJECT ISSUES

Key project issues associated with the project identified to date include:

- Land acquisition and allocation of servitudes and way leaves
- Disruption to services and disturbances to communities during construction
- The clearing of indigenous vegetation and associated biodiversity impacts for construction of the pipelines
- Rehabilitation of trenches, cleared areas, access roads and subsequent erosion control
- Obtaining General Authorisations for the proposed headwater seeps, streams and river crossings
- Water quality impacts associated with construction within water courses
- Potential heritage (cultural, archaeological and paleontological) impacts
- Selecting a route that is the Best Practical Environmental Option

EIA REQUIREMENTS

NEMA Section 24(5) stipulates that “listed activities” require environmental authorization via a BA process.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Listing notice number</th>
<th>Activity No</th>
<th>Development Activity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>544, 18 June 2010</td>
<td>9 (i)</td>
<td>A portion of the project involves the construction of a water pipeline with a diameter exceeding 0.36m for a distance exceeding 1000m outside a road reserve.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>544, 18 June 2010</td>
<td>11 (xi)</td>
<td>It is likely that infrastructure exceeding 50m2 (pump station) will be built within 32 m of a water course</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>544, 18 June 2010</td>
<td>18(i)</td>
<td>In excess of 5 cubic metres of sand or rock may be removed from a watercourse for trenching and securing the pipeline</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>546, 18 June 2010</td>
<td>2a (iii)(dd)</td>
<td>The project may require the construction of reservoirs for bulk water supply with a capacity of more than 250 cubic metres, within a critical biodiversity area as identified</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
in the Eastern Cape Biodiversity Plan.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Reference</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>546, 18 June</td>
<td>4a (ii)(ee)</td>
<td>The project may require the construction of access roads wider than 4 metres with a road reserve less than 13.5 metres within a critical biodiversity area as identified in the Eastern Cape Biodiversity Plan.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>546, 18 June</td>
<td>12(b)</td>
<td>The project may require the clearance of 300 square metres or more of vegetation where 75% or more of the vegetation cover constitutes indigenous vegetation within a critical biodiversity area as identified in the Eastern Cape Biodiversity Plan.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>546, 18 June</td>
<td>13(c)(ii)</td>
<td>More than an area of 1 hectare or more of vegetation where 75% or more of the vegetative cover constitutes indigenous vegetation will be cleared outside urban areas.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>546, 18 June</td>
<td>16 (iv)(ff)</td>
<td>The project may require the construction of infrastructure with a footprint exceeding 10 square metres such as reservoirs and pump stations within a critical biodiversity area as identified in the Eastern Cape Biodiversity Plan.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Basic Assessment process entails the following 2 broad phases:

1. **Application Phase:** Two separate applications for authorisation were submitted to the relevant authority, the Department of Economic Development and Environmental Affairs (DEDEA), OR Tambo Region. These applications have subsequently been accepted Reference No: Ngqeleni - EC 155/OR/1LN1&LN2/M/13-34; Libode - ???

2. **Basic Assessment:** After DEDEA has accepted the applications, separate Basic Assessments will be undertaken. This includes the undertaking of a public participation process (PPP) including consultation with key stakeholders, detailed site investigations, planning and reporting. The projects will culminate in the production of Basic Assessment Reports (BAR) which will be submitted to the competent authority (DEDEA) for their decision on the projects.

### ADDITIONAL STATUTORY APPROVALS

The project will include the following statutory approval processes:

- General Authorisation in terms of Section 21(c)(i) of the National Water Act 36 of 1998
- Approval from SANRAL for crossing the N2 National and R61 Provincial Roads
- Approval in terms of Section 38 of the National Heritage Resources Act 25 of 1999
- Community Resolution in terms of the Interim Protection of Informal Land Rights Act 31 of 1996

### PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROCESS

The public participation process will be undertaken in accordance with Regulation 54 of the NEMA EIA Regulations, as published in Government Notice No. R 543. This will entail the following activities:

1. Circulation of a BID (this document) and public notification (advertising) to allow I&APs to register on project database.
2. Release (for registered I&AP review and comment) of a draft Basic Assessment Report.
4. Submission of relevant documentation (final Basic Assessment Report, Comments and Responses Report and EMPs) to DEDEA for a decision.
5. Announcement of the outcome to all registered I&APs.

Crucial to the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) process is input from Interested and I&APs. Hence the public are encouraged to register as I&APs for these projects and to submit their comments in writing to the environmental practitioners regarding the proposed project. Registered I&APs will be kept informed of project progress throughout the EIA process.

The public will also be given the opportunity to review and comment on the Draft Basic Assessment Reports (DBAR’s). All comments raised by I&APs will be incorporated into the final reports and submitted to the environmental authority DEDEA to enable them to make an informed decision with regard to the development proposal.
Once an Environmental Authorisation is received, it will be distributed to registered I&APs who may appeal to the Minister of Environment in opposition to the decision.

**DETAILS OF THE PROFESSIONAL TEAM**

**INDWE ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTING**
Indwe Environmental Consulting CC is a registered environmental consultancy that specialises in all facets of environmental management. Our focus is on project based environmental studies. Broadly the services offered are Basic Assessments, Full Environmental Impact Assessments; Strategic Environmental studies (State of the Environment Reporting, Strategic Environmental Assessments, Environmental Management Frameworks) and integrated waste management planning.

Brendon Steytler is the principal member of Indwe Environmental Consulting. Brendon is a professionally registered Environmental Scientist (Pr.Sci.Nat. No. 400304/06) and holds a Masters Degree in Environment and Development. Brendon has been involved in many diverse EIA’s and other environmental studies within the Eastern Cape for the last nine years.

**ARCUS GIBB (Pty) Ltd**
Arcus GIBB (Pty) Ltd are appointed as the Consulting Engineers who will undertake all engineering designs associated with this project and manage the tender and construction process.

**SPECIALIST STUDIES**
Additional specialist studies will include: Botanical, Aquatic and Cultural Heritage assessments.

**YOUR OPPORTUNITY TO GET INVOLVED**
Should you wish to express your views regarding this proposed development, please feel free to register as an I&AP by sending us your written comments. Please submit your name, contact information and written comments to the contact person below. A written comments form is supplied at the back end of this notice for your convenience.

**Contact**
Brendon Steytler
Indwe Environmental Consulting
12 Preston Avenue
Vincent
5241
Tel: (043) 726 6860
Cell: (083) 766 7514
Fax: (086) 513 9734
E-mail:indwecon@telkomsa.net
COMMENTS SHEET: Proposed Libode & Ngqeleni Bulk Water Supply Conveyance Corridors

Please send to: Brendon Steytler

**Indwe Environmental Consulting CC**
12 Preston Avenue • Vincent
East London • 5241 •
Tel: 043 726 6860 • Cell: 083 766 7514 • Fax: 086 513 9734 • Email: indwecon@telkomsa.net

YOUR details:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Organisation</th>
<th>Telephone number</th>
<th>Physical address</th>
<th>Postal address</th>
<th>Fax number</th>
<th>Email address</th>
</tr>
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Comments:

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8.3 APPENDIX G3 – Proof of Postage
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Municipalities</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Postal Address</th>
<th>Phone</th>
<th>Fax</th>
<th>Email</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Off Tshwane District Municipality</td>
<td>Mr. Eric Mathe</td>
<td>Director of Water Services</td>
<td>PMB 2245, Pretoria 0000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><a href="mailto:postnetvincent@postnet.co.za">postnetvincent@postnet.co.za</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>City of Ekurhuleni</td>
<td>Mr. Mimo Mnyere</td>
<td>Town Planning</td>
<td>PO Box 44, Midrand 2030</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><a href="mailto:postnetvincent@postnet.co.za">postnetvincent@postnet.co.za</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>City of Soweto</td>
<td>Mr. Wmoore</td>
<td>Infrastructure</td>
<td>PO Box 45, Midrand 2030</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><a href="mailto:postnetvincent@postnet.co.za">postnetvincent@postnet.co.za</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ekurhuleni Municipality</td>
<td>Ms. N. Nhlanhla</td>
<td>Municipal Manager</td>
<td>PO Box 42, Lenasia 2030</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><a href="mailto:postnetvincent@postnet.co.za">postnetvincent@postnet.co.za</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ekurhuleni Municipality</td>
<td>Mr. Kadha</td>
<td>Municipal Manager</td>
<td>PO Box 42, Lenasia 2030</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><a href="mailto:postnetvincent@postnet.co.za">postnetvincent@postnet.co.za</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ekurhuleni Municipality</td>
<td>Mr. Tshangana</td>
<td>Town Planning</td>
<td>PO Box 42, Lenasia 2030</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><a href="mailto:postnetvincent@postnet.co.za">postnetvincent@postnet.co.za</a></td>
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<tr>
<td>Metropolitan Development Department</td>
<td></td>
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<td><a href="mailto:postnetvincent@postnet.co.za">postnetvincent@postnet.co.za</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DEDAT (KwaZulu)</td>
<td>Mr. Zweli Gbula</td>
<td>Regional Manager</td>
<td>PMB 4520, Midrand 0000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><a href="mailto:postnetvincent@postnet.co.za">postnetvincent@postnet.co.za</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries</td>
<td>Mr. M. Chauke</td>
<td>Acting Regional Manager</td>
<td>Private Bag 240, 2014</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><a href="mailto:postnetvincent@postnet.co.za">postnetvincent@postnet.co.za</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Department of Water Affairs, Water Use Licensing</td>
<td>Mr. S. Beke</td>
<td></td>
<td>PO Box 7649, East London 3000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><a href="mailto:postnetvincent@postnet.co.za">postnetvincent@postnet.co.za</a></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**POSTNET VINCENT**

Sportz Centre, 57 Balfour Road
Vinceint, East London
Tel: 043 726 9990 Fax: 043 726 9991
Email: vincent@postnet.co.za
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Department</th>
<th>Regional Manager</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Phone No.</th>
<th>Address</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Department of Rural Development and Land Reform Regional Manager (Eastern)</td>
<td>Mr. Modise Malebo</td>
<td>2014-04-11</td>
<td>Private Bag 20201, Vosloorus, 5505</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Department of Rural Development and Land Reform Regional Manager (Western)</td>
<td>Mr. Monga</td>
<td>2014-04-11</td>
<td>Private Bag 20201, Vosloorus, 5505</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Western Cape Provincial Heritage Resources Authority</td>
<td>Mr. Sita Khumalo</td>
<td>2014-04-11</td>
<td>74 Alexander Road, Kuils River, Town Centre 7830</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Department of Public Works (Lakota &amp; Nokwe) District Roads</td>
<td>Mr. Michael Motshekga</td>
<td>2014-04-11</td>
<td>Private Bag, Mamelodi 0000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

x2 SANRAL

Nanna Gouws

Fanie Van Ardt
8.4 APPENDIX G4 - Register of Informed Residents
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AMAGAMA / NAME</th>
<th>ILALI/YAKO/ VILLAGE</th>
<th>ADDRESS</th>
<th>IFOWULI / PHONE</th>
<th>SAYINA / SIGN</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Philile Godongwe</td>
<td>Libode Village</td>
<td>407 Tshomo</td>
<td>0828563817</td>
<td>P. Godongwe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mzuki</td>
<td>Ward 7</td>
<td>Libode Ext</td>
<td>0735904809</td>
<td>Mzuki</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Makupa L. M.</td>
<td>Ward 7</td>
<td>Libode Ext</td>
<td>071964357</td>
<td>M. Makupa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N. Thapa L.</td>
<td>Ward 7</td>
<td>Libode</td>
<td>0735554372</td>
<td>N. Thapa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N. Mtza</td>
<td>Ward 7</td>
<td>Libode</td>
<td>0738654624</td>
<td>Mtza</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tshaw порядок</td>
<td>Ward 7</td>
<td></td>
<td>0732113332</td>
<td>Tshaw</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Magadla T.</td>
<td>Ward 7</td>
<td>Tsho Mekhi</td>
<td>0788151004</td>
<td>Magadla</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mawethu M</td>
<td>Libode Village</td>
<td>Libode</td>
<td>0734643838</td>
<td>Mawethu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>K. Gxala</td>
<td>Ward 7</td>
<td></td>
<td>0710617772</td>
<td>K. Gxala</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P. Sipika</td>
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<td></td>
<td>0732448888</td>
<td>P. Sipika</td>
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<tr>
<td>AMAGAMA / NAME</td>
<td>ILALI YAKO/ VILLAGE</td>
<td>ADDRESS</td>
<td>IFOWUNI / PHONE</td>
<td>SAYINA/ SIGN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------</td>
<td>---------------------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>----------------</td>
<td>--------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phila Godongwana</td>
<td>Libode Village</td>
<td>107 Inombeki</td>
<td>0828567812</td>
<td>P. Godongwana</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mbiyozo</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Z Jekou</td>
<td>Extension 2</td>
<td>199</td>
<td>047530164</td>
<td>Zafeku</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sibonda</td>
<td></td>
<td>200</td>
<td></td>
<td>Mni Si</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mnikeko Sido</td>
<td>Extension 2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anu K</td>
<td>Karanga</td>
<td>203</td>
<td>0333220975</td>
<td>Ano Key</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sindile</td>
<td>Extension 1</td>
<td>113</td>
<td>0322226866</td>
<td>Sphle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A. Baliwe</td>
<td>Extension 1</td>
<td>128</td>
<td>0719206442</td>
<td>Adp</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

NAME: Phila
SIGNATURE: P. Godongwana
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AMAGAMA / NAME</th>
<th>ILALI YAKO/ VILLAGE</th>
<th>ADDRESS</th>
<th>IFOWUNI / PHONE</th>
<th>SAYINA/ SIGN</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Z. R. Ncube</td>
<td>Ward 15</td>
<td>Box 97 Libode</td>
<td>0824775743</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S. Hughes</td>
<td>WARD ADMIN</td>
<td>Box 97 Libode</td>
<td>076 2815529</td>
<td>S Hughes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pumza Nomagwonde</td>
<td>WARD COMMITTEE</td>
<td>P.O. Box 10 Nt2aza</td>
<td>0828183902</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Joyi Zimbi</td>
<td>Principal</td>
<td>P.O. Box 10 Nt2aza</td>
<td>0837740997</td>
<td>J Simbi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T. Zikoyoana</td>
<td>Ward 15</td>
<td>Pro Box 17</td>
<td>0723820545</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Busiwe Mwamose</td>
<td>Ward 15</td>
<td>Box 143 Nt2aza</td>
<td>0724828920</td>
<td>N T N Mthethwa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N. T. N. Mthethwa</td>
<td>Ward 15</td>
<td>Box 143 Nt2aza</td>
<td>0724828920</td>
<td>N T N Mthethwa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S. Sibi</td>
<td>Ward 15</td>
<td>Box 53 Nt2aza</td>
<td>0835566103</td>
<td>S Sibi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N. C.</td>
<td>Ward 15</td>
<td>Box 71</td>
<td>0738920199</td>
<td>N C mp</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S. Mavingwane</td>
<td>Ward 15</td>
<td>Box 71</td>
<td>0781589114</td>
<td>S. Mavingwane</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N. Bhebhe</td>
<td>Ward 15</td>
<td>Box 71</td>
<td>0763723575</td>
<td>N Bhebhe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AMAGAMA / NAME</td>
<td>ILALI YAKO/VILLAGE</td>
<td>ADDRESS</td>
<td>IFOWUNI / PHONE</td>
<td>SAYINA/ SIGN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------</td>
<td>---------------------</td>
<td>----------------------</td>
<td>----------------</td>
<td>--------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Z.R. Matiwane</td>
<td>Ward 15</td>
<td>Box 97 Libode</td>
<td>082 477 7574</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S. Haynes</td>
<td>Ward 15</td>
<td>Box 97 Libode</td>
<td>076 281 5527</td>
<td>S. Haynes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M. Nteleza</td>
<td>Ward 15</td>
<td>Box 25 Libode</td>
<td>078 887 7294</td>
<td>M. Nteleza</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M. Maphapha</td>
<td>Ward 15</td>
<td>Box 97 Libode</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>M. Maphapha</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>W. Boyce</td>
<td>Ward 15</td>
<td>Box 44</td>
<td>073 4 5 67</td>
<td>W. Boyce</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N.E. Boyce</td>
<td>Ward 15</td>
<td>Box 145</td>
<td>079 982 9464</td>
<td>N.E. Boyce</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M. Boyce</td>
<td>Ward 15</td>
<td>Box 145</td>
<td>078 698 574</td>
<td>M. Boyce</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>K. Boyce</td>
<td>Ward 15</td>
<td>Box 145</td>
<td>071 039 5148</td>
<td>K. Boyce</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M. Sibi</td>
<td>Ward 16</td>
<td>Box 44</td>
<td>076 728 2861</td>
<td>M. Sibi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N. Nongena</td>
<td>Ward 15</td>
<td>Box 44</td>
<td>073 774 7233</td>
<td>N. Nongena</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

NYANDENI LOCAL MUNICIPALITY
Ward 15 - LIBODE
Signature: Z.R. Matiwane
Date: 20-05-2014
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AMAGAMA / NAME</th>
<th>ILALI YAKO/VILLAGE</th>
<th>ADDRESS</th>
<th>IFOWUNI / PHONE</th>
<th>SAYINA/ SIGN</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Simbongile Mbiyozo</td>
<td>Mholamkomo</td>
<td>BOX 49 Libode</td>
<td>0826233233</td>
<td>S. Mbiyozo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thebave Mkhwanana</td>
<td>Tiara Ward 8</td>
<td>BOX 49 Libode</td>
<td>0835431111</td>
<td>T. Mkhwanana</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N. Matika</td>
<td>Ward 8</td>
<td></td>
<td>076790281</td>
<td>N. Matika</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

WARD 8
NYANDENI LOCAL MUNICIPALITY

2014-05-12
Name: Simbongile
Signature: S. Mbiyozo
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AMAGAMA / NAME</th>
<th>ILALI YAKO / VILLAGE</th>
<th>ADDRESS</th>
<th>IFOWUNI / PHONE</th>
<th>SAYINA / SIGN</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Simbongile Mbizvo</td>
<td>Mdlankomo</td>
<td>Box 439 Libode</td>
<td>0825635513</td>
<td>S. Mbiyozo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zanele Nqabeni</td>
<td>Mdlankomo</td>
<td>Box 5160 Libode</td>
<td>0736417352</td>
<td>Z. Nqabeni</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**WARD 8**
**NYANDERI LOCAL MUNICIPALITY**

2014-05-12
Name: Simbongile
Signature: S. Mbiyozo
ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT METHODOLOGY

1) INTRODUCTION
The purpose of this document is to qualitatively determine the significance of potential environmental impacts that could occur as a result of a proposed project and its related aspects and activities.

*It is important to note that for this methodology the significance of an impact is defined as a combination of the consequence of the impact occurring and the probability that the impact will occur.

2) METHODOLOGY

2.1) Ranking Impact Criteria
Each potential environmental impact was ranked according to specific criteria namely Extent, Intensity/Severity and Duration. Each criterion was assigned a qualitative rating and corresponding score Table: 1.

Table: 1 Qualitative ratings and scores for the Criteria used to determine the Consequence of an impact.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RATING</th>
<th>DEFINITION OF RATING FOR EACH CRITERIA</th>
<th>ALLOCATED SCORE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1) EXTENT - The area over which the impact will be experienced</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Local</td>
<td>Confined to project or study area or part thereof i.e. site.</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Regional</td>
<td>The region, which may be defined in various ways i.e. cadastral, catchment, topographic.</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Inter) National</td>
<td>Nationally or beyond.</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2) INTENSITY/SEVERITY - The magnitude of the impact in relation to the sensitivity of the receiving environment, taking into account the degree to which the impact may cause irreplaceable loss of resources.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Low</td>
<td>Site-specific and wider natural and/or social functions and processes are negligibly altered.</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>Site-specific and wider natural and/or social functions and processes continue albeit in a modified manner.</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High</td>
<td>Site-specific and wider natural and/or social functions and processes are severely altered or permanently cease.</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3) DURATION - The timeframe over which the impact will be experienced.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Short- term</td>
<td>Up to 2 years</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medium- term</td>
<td>2 to 15 years</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Long- term</td>
<td>More than 15 years</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2.2) Determining Consequence
The combined scores from the Impact Criteria were added and allocated to a Consequence Rating as seen in Table: 2

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Combined Score (A+B+C)</th>
<th>1 to 3</th>
<th>4</th>
<th>5 to 6</th>
<th>7</th>
<th>8 to 9</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Consequence Rating</td>
<td>Very Low</td>
<td>Low</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Very High</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
2.3) Deriving Probability

The probability of the potential impact occurring was subjectively derived from a probability classification table. Table: 3

Table: 3 Probability Classifications

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PROBABILITY</th>
<th>The likelihood of the impact occurring</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Improbable</td>
<td>&lt; 40% chance of occurring</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Possible</td>
<td>40% - 70% chance of occurring</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Probable</td>
<td>&gt; 70% - 90% chance of occurring</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Definite</td>
<td>&gt; 90% chance of occurring</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2.4) Deriving Impact Significance

The significance of each potential impact was determined by considering the Consequence and Probability of the impact and assigning a significance rating from the table below. Table: 4

Table: 4 Possible Impact Combinations and their corresponding subjective significance rating

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>POSSIBLE IMPACT COMBINATIONS</th>
<th>SIGNIFICANCE RATING</th>
<th>CONSEQUENCE</th>
<th>PROBABILITY</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>INSIGNIFICANT</td>
<td>Very Low</td>
<td>Possible</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Very Low</td>
<td>Improbable</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VERY LOW</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Very Low</td>
<td>Definite</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Very Low</td>
<td>Probable</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Low</td>
<td>Possible</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Low</td>
<td>Improbable</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LOW</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Low</td>
<td>Definite</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Low</td>
<td>Probable</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>Possible</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>Improbable</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>MEDIUM</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>Definite</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>Probable</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
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<td>Possible</td>
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<td>High</td>
<td>Improbable</td>
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<td>HIGH</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
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<td>Definite</td>
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<td></td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Probable</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Very High</td>
<td>Possible</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Very High</td>
<td>Improbable</td>
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<tr>
<td>VERY HIGH</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Very High</td>
<td>Definite</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Very High</td>
<td>Probable</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
2.5) Impact Status
The Status of each potential environmental impact was subjectively ranked using the following table. Table: 5

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>STATUS OF POTENTIAL IMPACT</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Positive (+ve)</td>
<td>Indicates whether impact is positive (a benefit)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Negative (-ve)</td>
<td>Indicates whether impact is negative (a cost)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neutral (ne)</td>
<td>Indicates whether impact has no positive or negative impact</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2.6) Degree of Confidence
The degree of confidence of the Environmental Assessment Practitioner in ranking and predicting potential impacts based on available information and experience was ranked according to the following table. Table: 6

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CONFIDENCE OF ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT PRACTITIONER</th>
<th>Low</th>
<th>Medium</th>
<th>High</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Degree of confidence is based on available information and experience of EAP</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2.7) Other Considerations
Other aspects that were taken into consideration were:
- Impacts were described before and after proposed mitigation and management measures were implemented;
- All impacts were evaluated over their full life cycle for the proposed development including construction and operational phases and
- The impact evaluation took into account the cumulative effects of other activities which have occurred or are in the process of occurring within the study
Dear Sir/Madam

PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION OF THE LIBODE AND NGQELENI BULK WATER SUPPLY CONVEYANCE CORRIDORS – OR TAMBO DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY, EASTERN CAPE

REF NO: J2013 - 31

We acknowledge having received the proposed construction dated 11 April 2014 with the above mentioned reference number. This office follows the comprehensive study regarding the document submitted to this office.

The comments from the Directorate Land Use and Soil Management are as follows. The construction operations will result to great soil disturbance. It will also increase the invasion of alien invader plants and unwanted weeds. It is recommended that the following precautionary measures should be seriously considered.

- Top soil should be stripped off the soil and overburden it to stock piles kept grassed to avoid erosion, with a view of replacing it later to the disturbed area.

- Strategy for ongoing monitoring should be developed in ensuring that negative impacts to the natural resources are minimized.
• Weeds control management plan must be developed and maintained to control the alien plants like scotch thistle and other ones that can possible result from the soil disturbance that will occur during the mining operations.

• The areas to be mined must be fenced off by the contractor to prevent unauthorized access by both animals and community.

• The applicant must take the responsibility of any damages and disturbances related to natural resources that may reduce agricultural activity in surrounding areas resulted from the improper construction operation, access road construction, and maintenance and inappropriate rehabilitation.

• All access roads including the foot paths should be properly constructed, any section of the access road that erodes because of drilling programme should be rehabilitated to a state as near as natural as possible after the completion of the project.

• Topography and the slope shall, depending on the volume of material exploited, be restored as closely as possible to the original condition; and the exploited vegetation, should be re-established on the land concerned in order to expedite the restoration and avoid further erosion.

Kind regards

Signature

Date: 16/05/2014

pp. Executive Officer (Act 43 of 1983)
Reference: EC157/ORT/LN1&LN3/M/13-33
Enquiries: Bongani Figlan
Tel: # 047 – 531 1191
Fax: # 066 – 591 0202
E-mail: Bongani.Figlan@deoecape.nw.za

12 Preston Avenue
Vincent
5247

Attention: Brendan Steyler
Fax: 066 513 9734
E-mail: ndwecon@komsa.net

Dear Sir,

RE: ACCEPTANCE OF APPLICATION FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF LIBODE BULK WATER SUPPLY CORRIDOR SECTION AT OR TAMBO BULK WATER PRESIDENTIAL PROJECT - WITHIN NYANDENI MUNICIPAL AREA, (EC157/ORT/LN1&LN3/M/13-33).

The subject bears reference. Department acknowledged and accepts the amends application for the proposed project received on the 31 January 2014 via facsimile transmission. The application is assigned with the following reference number: EC157/ORT/LN1&LN3/M/13-33; kindly quote this reference number in any future correspondence in respect of the application.

Please draw to the applicant’s attention to the fact that the activity may not commence prior environmental authorization being granted by this department. Construction of a listed activity without prior Environmental Authorization constitute environmental crime in terms of section 24F of the National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (Act No. 107 of 1998).

Should there be any queries concerning this matter, contact Bongani Figlan of this Office.

Yours faithfully,
Q. Paliso

Assistant Manager – EQM
OR Tambo Regional Office

Cc: Mr HT Hlazo (OR Tambo District Municipality) Fax: 066 531 9734

10/02/2014
APPENDIX K: I&AP REGISTER
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Organisation</th>
<th>Person</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Email</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>OR Tambo District Municipality</td>
<td>Mr. Eric Maziye</td>
<td>Director of Water Services</td>
<td><a href="mailto:mzayiye@yahoo.com">mzayiye@yahoo.com</a></td>
</tr>
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