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DEPARTMENT OF WATER AND SANITATION**NO. 1179****06 NOVEMBER 2020****NATIONAL WATER ACT, 1998
(ACT NO.36 OF 1998)****DETERMINATION OF CLASSES OF WATER RESOURCE AND ASSOCIATED RESOURCE
QUALITY OBJECTIVES FOR THE BERG CATCHMENT**

I, Lindiwe Sisulu, Minister of Human Settlements, Water and Sanitation hereby in terms of section 13(1) of the National Water Act, 1998 (Act No. 36 of 1998) determine the classes of water resources and associated resource quality objectives, as set out in the Schedule.

**L N SISULU,****MINISTER OF HUMAN SETTLEMENTS, WATER AND SANITATION**

SCHEDULE**DESCRIPTION OF THE WATER RESOURCE**

The water resource classes and resource quality objectives are determined for all or part of every significant water resource as set out below:

Water Management Area:	Berg-Olifants Water Management Area
Drainage Region:	G1, G2 Secondary Drainage Region and G40A Quaternary Drainage Region
River(s):	The Berg River is the largest river in the study area, which also includes a number of smaller catchments within the City of Cape Town Metropolitan area such as the Diep, Kuils, Eerste, Lourens, Sir Lowry's, Steenbras, as well as various small catchments on the Cape Peninsula and along the West Coast.

A. WATER RESOURCE CLASSES AS REQUIRED IN TERMS OF SECTION 13(1) OF THE NATIONAL WATER ACT, 1998

- i. The water resource classes for the Berg Catchment are listed in Table 1 according to the overall class per integrated unit of analysis (IUA), indicated in Figure 1.
- ii. IUAs are classified as either Class I: indicating high environmental protection and minimal utilisation; Class II indicating moderate protection and moderate utilisation; and Class III indicating sustainable minimal protection and high utilisation.
- iii. Table 1 provides the IUA, the recommended water resource class and its respective catchment configuration. The catchment configuration consists of a number of biophysical nodes representing river reaches or river resource units (RUs). The target ecological category (TEC) to be achieved or maintained for each RU in the IUA is provided.
- iv. It is important to note that additional existing geographically defined areas of specific ecological importance for water resources such as protected areas (e.g. Table Mountain National Park), critical biodiversity areas (CBAs), national freshwater environmental protection areas (NFEPA's) and the strategic water source areas (SWSA) should also be considered in terms of the recommended resource classes as these would indicate areas of specific importance that should be managed in a higher resource class (e.g. Class I) than would be the case for the average of all resource units across the IUA (e.g. in a Class II).

B. RESOURCE QUALITY OBJECTIVES OF WATER RESOURCES AS REQUIRED IN TERMS OF SECTION 13(1) OF THE NATIONAL WATER ACT, 1998

- i. Resource Quality Objectives (RQOs) are defined for prioritised RUs for each IUA in terms of water quantity, habitat and biota, and water quality. Prioritised RUs are indicated in Figure 1.
- ii. Table 2 to Table 10 provide the RQOs for RIVERS in priority RUs.
- iii. Table 11 to Table 17 provide the RQOs for ESTUARIES in priority RUs.
- iv. Table 18 provides the RQOs for DAMS in priority RUs.
- v. Table 19 provides the RQOs for GROUNDWATER in priority RUs.
- vi. RQOs will apply from the date signed off as determined in terms of Section 13(1) of the National Water Act, 1998, unless otherwise specified by the Minister.

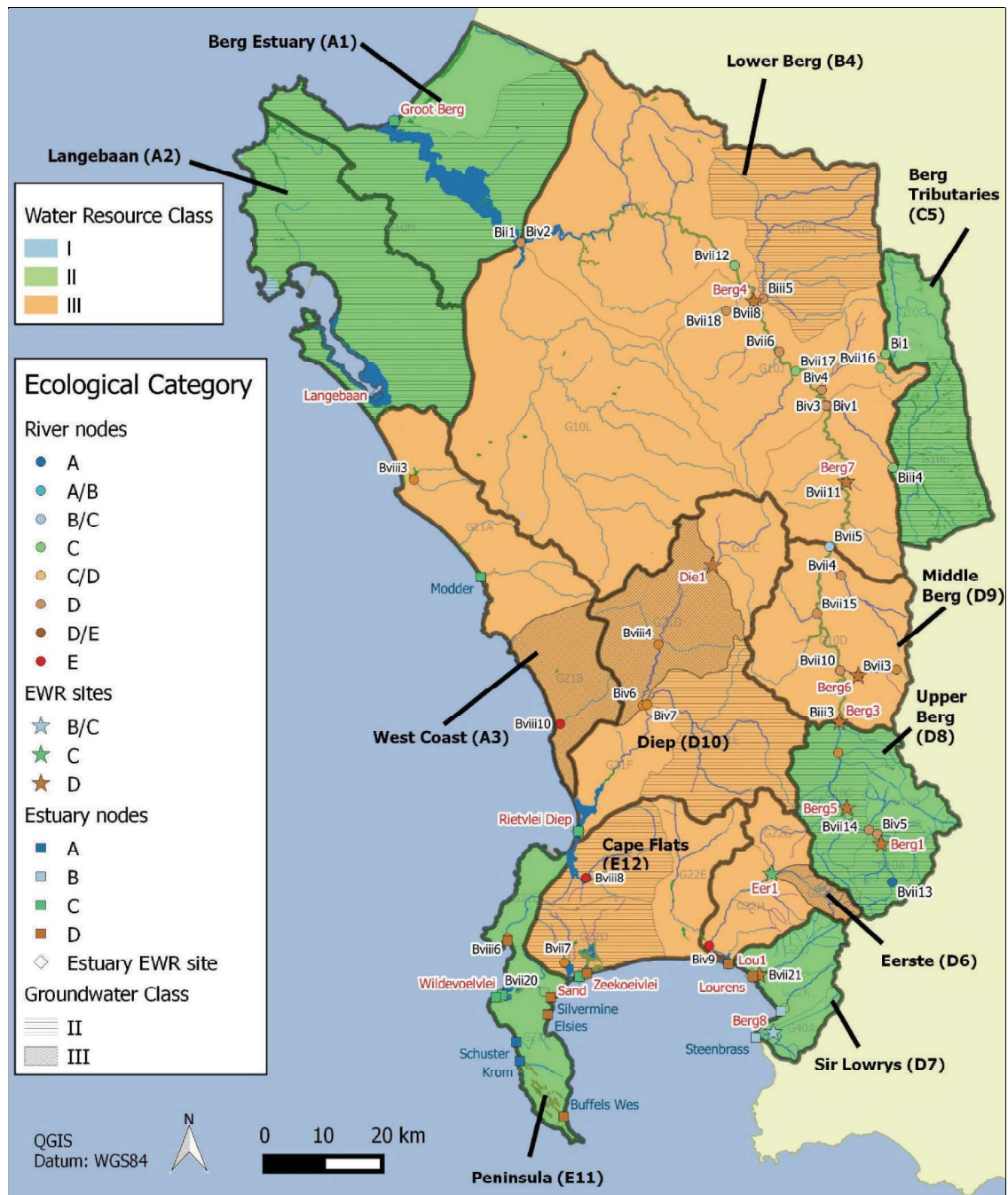


Figure 1: Water Resource Classes for the Berg Catchment



Table 1: Summary of Water Resource Classes for each IUA and the Target Ecological Category (TEC) for priority biophysical river and estuary nodes

Integrated Unit of Analysis (IUA)	Water Resource Class for IUA	Quaternary Catchment	RU	Resource Name	Biophysical Node Name	TEC	% nMAR*
A1 Berg Estuary	II	G10M	A1-E01	Berg (Groot)	Bxi1	C	52
A2 Langebaan	II	G10M	A2-E04	Langebaan	Bxi3	A	N/A
A3 West Coast	III	G21A	A3-R01	-	Bvii3	D	14.6
		G21B	A3-R02	Sout	Bviii10	D	16.4
D8 Upper Berg	II	G10A	D8-R01	Berg	Bvii13	A	98
		G10A	D8-R02	Berg	Bviii1	C	27
		G10C	D8-R03	Berg	Biii3	D	53
D9 Middle Berg	III	G10C	D9-R04	Pombers	Bviii11	C	366
		G10D	D9-R05	Kromme	Bvii3	D	89
		G10D	D9-R06	Berg	Bvii5	D	49
C5 Berg Tributaries	II	G10E	C5-R07	Klein Berg	Biii4	C	82
		G10G	C5-R08	Vier-en-Twintig	B1	B/C	23
B4 Lower Berg	III	G10J	B4-R09	Berg	Bvii6	D	52
		G10K	B4-R10	Berg	Bvii12	D	51
D10 Diep	III	G21D	D10-R11	Diep	Bv1	D	66
		G21D	D10-R12	Diep	Biv6	D	68
		G21F	D10-E03	Rietvlei/ Diep	Bxi7	C	78
E11 Peninsula	II	G22B	E11-R13	Hout Bay	Bviii6	D	97
		G22A	E11-R14	Silvermine	Bvii20	C	98
		G22A	E11-E04	Wildevoelvlei	Bxi14	D	107
E12 Cape Flats	III	G22D	E12-R15	Keyzers	Bvii7	D	93
		G22K	E12-E05	Zandvlei	Bxi9	C	93
		G22K	E12-E05	Zeekoevlei	Bxi9	D	N/A
D6 Eerste	III	G22F	D6-R16	Eerste (Jonkershoek)	Biii6	C	93
		G22G	D6-R17	Klippies	Biv8	D	77
		G22H	D6-E06	Eerste	Bxi3	D	90
D7 Sir Lowry's	II	G22J	D7-R18	Lourens	Bvii21	D	114
		G22K	D7-R19	Sir Lowry's Pass*	Bviii9	C	84
		G40A	D7-R20	Steenbras	Bvii22	B/C	81
		G22J	D7-E07	Lourens	Bxi4	C	85

*Note: This is based on the estimated/simulated flow requirement in the system to meet downstream TECs as well as with current demands. Note that this will differ from the minimum flow requirement to meet the EWR at any given node. In some cases, the flow is above 100% of natural due to the impact of releases to meet downstream demands.

IUA	Class	Quaternary Catchment	RU	Resource Name	Biophysical Node Name	TEC	Component	Sub-component	Indicator	RQO Narrative	RQO Numeric
D8 Upper Berg	II	G10A	D8-R02	Berg River	Bviii1	C	Quantity	Low flows High flows	Indigenous riparian woody species	Upper zone cover abundance	Cover 25-60%
									Non-woody indigenous species		Cover 25-50%
									Reeds		No reeds
									Exotic species		Cover < 10%.
									Terrestrial woody species		Cover < / = 15%.
									Indigenous riparian woody species	Upper zone cover abundance	Cover 25-50%
									Non-woody indigenous species		Cover 40-70%.
									FRAI score		> 80% = B category
									Number of indigenous fish species.		Three species present: <i>Sandelia capensis</i> , <i>Galaxias zebratus</i> and <i>Pseudobarbus burgii</i>
							Biota	Fish	<i>Sandelia capensis</i>	Indigenous species richness	FROC = 5
									<i>Galaxias zebratus</i>		FROC = 5
									<i>Pseudobarbus burgii</i>		FROC = 5
									Exotic fish species		No increase in the number of exotic fish present: <i>Onchorhynchus mykiss</i> (FROC = 5)
							Invertebrates	Macroinvertebrate condition	MIRAI score	Diversity of invertebrate community	> 78 % = B/C category
									SASS5 and ASPT score		SASS5 score > 180, ASPT ≥ 7.2.
									Number of families		> / = 23 families, at an abundance of A to C.
									Maintenance low flows Maintenance high flows	Flows sufficient to maintain the river in a C category	Months
									Phosphate (PO ₄ -P)		High
									Total inorganic nitrogen (TIN)		Low
							Quality	Salts	Electrical conductivity (EC)		Maintenance flows (million cubic metres)
									pH range		Oct
									Water temperature		Nov
											Dec
											Jan
											Feb
											Mar
											Apr
											May
											Jun
											Jul
											Aug
											Sep

IUA	Class	Quaternary Catchment	RU	Resource Name	Biophysical Node Name	TEC	Component	Sub-component	Indicator	RQO Narrative	RQO Numeric
									Dissolved oxygen	for the maintenance of ecosystem health.	DO ≥ 8 milligrams per litre (5th percentile)
								Pathogens	Escherichia coli	Concentrations of waterborne pathogens should be maintained in an Ideal category for full contact recreation.	≤ 130 counts/100ml (95th percentile)
								Geomorphology	D50	Sand particle size	0.521 > D50 > 0.319
									VEGRAI level 3 score.	Vegetation condition	> 62% = C category
									Exotic species		No exotic plant species.
									Terrestrial woody species		No terrestrial woody species.
									Indigenous riparian woody species	Marginal zone cover abundance	Cover < 10%.
									Non-woody indigenous species		Cover 50-75%.
								Riparian vegetation	Reeds		No reeds
									Exotic species		Cover < 5%.
									Terrestrial woody species		Cover < 10%.
									Indigenous riparian woody species	Lower zone cover abundance	Cover 50-75%.
									Non-woody indigenous species		Cover 25-50%.
									Reeds		No reeds
									FRAI score	Fish condition	> 62% = C category
								Fish	Number of indigenous fish species.		One species present: <i>Sandelia capensis</i>
									<i>Sandelia capensis</i>	Indigenous species richness	FROC = 5
									Exotic fish species		No increase in the number of exotic fish present: <i>Micropterus dolomieu</i> (FROC = 5)
									MIRAI score	Macro invertebrate condition	> 62%= C category
								Invertebrates	SASS5 and ASPT score	SASS scores	SASS5 score >134, ASPT ≥ 6.1.
									Number of families	Diversity of invertebrate community	>/= 21 families. at an abundance of A to C.

[illegible]

Table 3: Resource Quality Objectives for RIVERS in priority Resource Units in the Integrated Unit of Analysis D9 Middle Berg

IUA	Class	Quaternary Catchment	RU	Resource Name	Biophysical Node Name	TEC	Component	Sub-component	Indicator	RQO Narrative	RQO Numeric																																							
D9 Middle Berg	III	G10C	D9-R04	Pombers River	Bviii11	C	Quantity	Low flows High flows	Maintenance low flows Maintenance high flows	Flows sufficient to maintain the river in a C category	Months	Maintenance flows (million cubic metres)	Low	1.615	0.000	3.100	2.589	2.677	0.000	2.572	1.615	4.153	4.153	7.862	10.082	12.024	11.405	0.000																						
													High	8.076	21.48	4.153	4.153	7.862	10.082	12.024	11.405	0.000																												
								Nutrients	Phosphate (PO ₄ -P) Total inorganic nitrogen (TIN)	Nutrient levels must be maintained in the river at an oligotrophic condition.	Months	Maintenance flows (million cubic metres)	Low	1.615	0.000	3.100	2.589	2.677	0.000	2.572	1.615	4.153	4.153	7.862	10.082	12.024	11.405	0.000																						
																													High	8.076	21.48	4.153	4.153	7.862	10.082	12.024	11.405	0.000												
							Quality	Salts	Electrical conductivity (EC)	Salt concentrations need to be maintained at levels that do not adversely affect aquatic ecosystems	Months	Maintenance flows (million cubic metres)	Low	1.615	0.000	3.100	2.589	2.677	0.000	2.572	1.615	4.153	4.153	7.862	10.082	12.024	11.405	0.000																						
																													High	8.076	21.48	4.153	4.153	7.862	10.082	12.024	11.405	0.000												
								System variables	pH range Water temperature Dissolved oxygen	pH, temperature, and dissolved oxygen are important for the maintenance of ecosystem health.	Months	Maintenance flows (million cubic metres)	Low	1.615	0.000	3.100	2.589	2.677	0.000	2.572	1.615	4.153	4.153	7.862	10.082	12.024	11.405	0.000																						
																													High	8.076	21.48	4.153	4.153	7.862	10.082	12.024	11.405	0.000												
							Toxins	Ammonia Atrazine Endosulfan	Toxicity levels must not pose a threat to aquatic ecosystems.	Concentrations of waterborne pathogens should be maintained in an Acceptable category for full contact recreation.	Months	Maintenance flows (million cubic metres)	Low	1.615	0.000	3.100	2.589	2.677	0.000	2.572	1.615	4.153	4.153	7.862	10.082	12.024	11.405	0.000																						
																													High	8.076	21.48	4.153	4.153	7.862	10.082	12.024	11.405	0.000												
																													Pathogens	Escherichia coli	Toxicity levels must not pose a threat to aquatic ecosystems.	Concentrations of waterborne pathogens should be maintained in an Acceptable category for full contact recreation.	Months	Maintenance flows (million cubic metres)	Low	1.615	0.000	3.100	2.589	2.677	0.000	2.572	1.615	4.153	4.153	7.862	10.082	12.024	11.405	0.000
Habitat	Geomorphology Riparian vegetation Invertebrates	GAI score - VEGRAI level 3 score.	Macroinvertebrate condition	Months	Maintenance flows (million cubic metres)	Low	1.615	0.000	3.100	2.589	2.677	0.000	2.572	1.615	4.153	4.153	7.862	10.082	12.024	11.405	0.000																													
																						High	8.076	21.48	4.153	4.153	7.862	10.082	12.024	11.405	0.000																			
																						Biota	Macroinvertebrate condition	Months	Maintenance flows (million cubic metres)	Low	1.615	0.000	3.100	2.589	2.677	0.000	2.572	1.615	4.153	4.153	7.862	10.082	12.024	11.405	0.000									
																																										High	8.076	21.48	4.153	4.153	7.862	10.082	12.024	11.405
D9 Middle Berg	III	G10D	D9-R05	Kromme River	Bvii3	D	Quantity	Low flows High flows	Maintenance low flows Maintenance high flows	Flows sufficient to maintain the river in a D category.	Months	Maintenance flows (million cubic metres)	Low	0.086	0.110	0.061	0.031	0.022	0.000	0.004	0.068	0.110	0.155	0.187	0.163	0.156	0.556	0.163																						
													High	0.016	0.110	0.061	0.031	0.022	0.000	0.004	0.068	0.110	0.155	0.187	0.163	0.156	0.556	0.163																						
							Quality	Nutrients	Phosphate (PO ₄ -P) Total inorganic nitrogen (TIN)	Nutrient levels must be maintained in the river in a mesotrophic condition.	Months	Maintenance flows (million cubic metres)	Low	0.086	0.110	0.061	0.031	0.022	0.000	0.004	0.068	0.110	0.155	0.187	0.163	0.156	0.556	0.163																						
																													High	0.016	0.110	0.061	0.031	0.022	0.000	0.004	0.068	0.110	0.155	0.187	0.163	0.156	0.556	0.163						

IUA	Class	Quaternary Catchment	RU	Resource Name	Biophysical Node Name	TEC	Component	Sub-component	Indicator	RQO Narrative	RQO Numeric																			
D9 Middle Berg	III	G10D	D9-R06	Berg River	Bvii5	D	Quantity	Low flows High flows	Maintenance low flows Maintenance high flows	Flows sufficient to maintain the river in a D category	Salt concentrations must be maintained in an Ideal category. pH, temperature, and dissolved oxygen are important for the maintenance of ecosystem health. DO ≥ 8 milligrams per litre (5th percentile) ≤ 0.073 milligrams per litre (95th percentile) ≤ 0.079 milligrams per litre (95th percentile) ≤ 0.0013 milligrams per litre (95th percentile) Concentrations of waterborne pathogens should be maintained in an Acceptable category for intermediate contact recreation. ≤ 2500 counts/100ml (95th percentile)																			
												Months	Maintenance flows (million cubic metres)	Low	0.000	14.246	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep		
														High	0.000	5.200	2.648	2.199	0.000	2.585	10.152	20.701	24.388	25.280	25.299	20.262				
														≤ 0.125 milligrams/litre (50th percentile)																
														≤ 3.00 milligrams/litre (50th percentile)																
								95%tile ≤ 55 milliSiemens/metre EC																						
								Quality	Salts	Electrical conductivity (EC)	pH range Water temperature Dissolved oxygen	pH, temperature, and dissolved oxygen are important for the maintenance of ecosystem health. Toxicity levels must not pose a threat to aquatic ecosystems. Concentrations of waterborne pathogens should be maintained in an Acceptable category for intermediate contact recreation.	Toxicity levels must not pose a threat to aquatic ecosystems. Concentrations of waterborne pathogens should be maintained in an Acceptable category for intermediate contact recreation. Geomorphological condition Vegetation condition Fish condition Macroinvertebrate condition	> 38% = D/E category > 18% = F category > 22% = E category > 78% = B/C category																
															Habitat	Geomorphology Riparian vegetation Fish Invertebrates	Nutrients	Phosphate (PO ₄ -P) Total inorganic nitrogen (TIN)	Nutrient levels must be maintained in the river at a eutrophic or better condition. Salt concentrations need to be maintained at present state levels. pH, temperature, and dissolved oxygen are important for the maintenance of ecosystem health.											
																				System variables	Electrical conductivity (EC)	pH range Water temperature Dissolved oxygen	Toxins	Ammonia Atrazine						
																									Pathogens	Escherichia coli				
							Toxins																				Ammonia Atrazine Endosulfan			
								Salts	Electrical conductivity (EC)	pH range Water temperature Dissolved oxygen	pH, temperature, and dissolved oxygen are important for the maintenance of ecosystem health.	Toxicity levels must not pose a threat to aquatic ecosystems. Concentrations of waterborne pathogens should be maintained in an Acceptable category for intermediate contact recreation.	Toxicity levels must not pose a threat to aquatic ecosystems. Concentrations of waterborne pathogens should be maintained in an Acceptable category for intermediate contact recreation. Geomorphological condition Vegetation condition Fish condition Macroinvertebrate condition	> 38% = D/E category > 18% = F category > 22% = E category > 78% = B/C category																
							System variables								Electrical conductivity (EC)	pH range Water temperature Dissolved oxygen	pH, temperature, and dissolved oxygen are important for the maintenance of ecosystem health.	Toxicity levels must not pose a threat to aquatic ecosystems. Concentrations of waterborne pathogens should be maintained in an Acceptable category for intermediate contact recreation.	Toxicity levels must not pose a threat to aquatic ecosystems. Concentrations of waterborne pathogens should be maintained in an Acceptable category for intermediate contact recreation. Geomorphological condition Vegetation condition Fish condition Macroinvertebrate condition	> 38% = D/E category > 18% = F category > 22% = E category > 78% = B/C category										
								Toxins	Ammonia Atrazine																					
							Pathogens			Escherichia coli																				
								Toxins	Ammonia Atrazine Endosulfan																					
							Salts			Electrical conductivity (EC)	pH range Water temperature Dissolved oxygen	pH, temperature, and dissolved oxygen are important for the maintenance of ecosystem health.	Toxicity levels must not pose a threat to aquatic ecosystems. Concentrations of waterborne pathogens should be maintained in an Acceptable category for intermediate contact recreation.	Toxicity levels must not pose a threat to aquatic ecosystems. Concentrations of waterborne pathogens should be maintained in an Acceptable category for intermediate contact recreation. Geomorphological condition Vegetation condition Fish condition Macroinvertebrate condition	> 38% = D/E category > 18% = F category > 22% = E category > 78% = B/C category															
								System variables	Electrical conductivity (EC)							pH range Water temperature Dissolved oxygen	pH, temperature, and dissolved oxygen are important for the maintenance of ecosystem health.	Toxicity levels must not pose a threat to aquatic ecosystems. Concentrations of waterborne pathogens should be maintained in an Acceptable category for intermediate contact recreation.	Toxicity levels must not pose a threat to aquatic ecosystems. Concentrations of waterborne pathogens should be maintained in an Acceptable category for intermediate contact recreation. Geomorphological condition Vegetation condition Fish condition Macroinvertebrate condition	> 38% = D/E category > 18% = F category > 22% = E category > 78% = B/C category										
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		Salts	Electrical conductivity (EC)	pH range Water temperature Dissolved oxygen	pH, temperature, and dissolved oxygen are important for the maintenance of ecosystem health.	Toxicity levels must not pose a threat to aquatic ecosystems. Concentrations of waterborne pathogens should be maintained in an Acceptable category for intermediate contact recreation.	Toxicity levels must not pose a threat to aquatic ecosystems. Concentrations of waterborne pathogens should be maintained in an Acceptable category for intermediate contact recreation. Geomorphological condition Vegetation condition Fish condition Macroinvertebrate condition	> 38% = D/E category > 18% = F category > 22% = E category > 78% = B/C category																						
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IUA	Class	Quaternary Catchment	RU	Resource Name	Biophysical Node Name	TEC	Component	Sub-component	Indicator	RQO Narrative	RQO Numeric
									Endosulfan		≤ 0.0013 milligrams per litre (95th percentile)
								Pathogens	Escherichia coli	Concentrations of waterborne pathogens should be maintained in an Acceptable category for intermediate contact recreation.	95%tile ≤ 2500 cfu/100ml Escherichia coli
								Geomorphology	D50	Sand particle size	0.714 > D50 > 0.251
									VEGRAI level 3 score.	Vegetation condition	> 52% = D category
									Exotic species		No exotic plant species.
									Terrestrial woody species		No terrestrial woody species.
									Indigenous riparian woody species	Marginal zone cover abundance	Cover 50-75%.
									Non-woody indigenous species		Cover 15-25%.
									Reeds		No reeds
									Exotic species		Cover < 5%.
									Terrestrial woody species		Cover < 10%.
									Indigenous riparian woody species	Lower zone cover abundance	Cover 50-75%.
									Non-woody indigenous species		Cover 15-25%.
									Reeds		No reeds
									Exotic species		Cover < 10%.
									Terrestrial woody species		Cover < /= 15%.
									Indigenous riparian woody species	Upper zone cover abundance	Cover 50-75%.
									Non-woody indigenous species		Cover 10-20%
								Fish	FRAI score	Fish condition	> 52% = D category
									Exotic fish species	Indigenous species richness	No increase in the number of exotic fish present: <i>Cyprinus carpio</i> (FROC = 5), <i>Tilapia sparrmanii</i> , <i>Clarias gariepinus</i> , <i>Gambusia affinis</i>
								Invertebrates	MIRAI score	Macroinvertebrate condition	> 62% = C category
									SASS5 and ASPT score	SASS5 scores	SASS5 score >90, ASPT ≥ 4.6.
									Number of families	Diversity of invertebrate community	> /= 18 families, at an abundance of A to C.

Table 4: Resource Quality Objectives for RIVERS in priority Resource Units in the Integrated Unit of Analysis C5 Berg Tributaries

IUA	Class	Quaternary Catchment	RU	Resource Name	Biophysical Node Name	TEC	Component	Sub-component	Indicator	RQO Narrative	RQO Numeric																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																			
C5 Berg Tributaries	II	G10E	C5-R07	Klein Berg River	Biii4	C	Quantity	Low flows High flows	Maintenance low flows Maintenance high flows	Flows sufficient to maintain the river in a C category	Maintenance flows (million cubic metres) High Low	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																							
							Quality	Nutrients	Phosphate (PO ₄ -P)	Nutrient levels must be maintained in the river at a mesotrophic or better condition.	≤ 0.075 milligrams/litre (50th percentile)	0.638	1.422	0.141	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																
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								Salts	Electrical conductivity (EC)	Salt concentrations need to be maintained at levels that do not adversely affect aquatic ecosystems	≤ 55 milliSiemens/metre (95th percentile)	6.5 ≤ pH ≤ 8.5 (5th and 95th percentiles)	2°C difference from ambient water temperature	≥ 6 milligrams per litre (5th percentile)	≤ 0.073 milligrams per litre (95th percentile)	≤ 0.079 milligrams per litre (95th percentile)	≤ 0.0013 milligrams per litre (95th percentile)	≤ 2500 counts/100ml (95th percentile)	> 62% = C category	> 58% = C/D category	Fish condition	Maintenance flows (million cubic metres) High Low	0.646	2.050	1.631	1.115	0.731	0.563	0.674	1.128	1.811	2.358	2.620	2.470																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																												
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								System variables	Water temperature	Toxicity levels must not pose a threat to aquatic ecosystems.	≤ 0.073 milligrams per litre (95th percentile)	≤ 0.079 milligrams per litre (95th percentile)	≤ 0.0013 milligrams per litre (95th percentile)	≤ 2500 counts/100ml (95th percentile)	> 62% = C category	> 58% = C/D category	Fish condition	Maintenance flows (million cubic metres) High Low	0.646	2.050	1.631	1.115	0.731	0.563	0.674	1.128	1.811	2.358	2.620	2.470																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																
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								Toxins	Ammonia	Concentrations of waterborne pathogens should be maintained in an Acceptable category for intermediate contact recreation.	≤ 0.073 milligrams per litre (95th percentile)	≤ 0.079 milligrams per litre (95th percentile)	≤ 0.0013 milligrams per litre (95th percentile)	≤ 2500 counts/100ml (95th percentile)	> 62% = C category	> 58% = C/D category	Fish condition	Maintenance flows (million cubic metres) High Low	0.646	2.050	1.631	1.115	0.731	0.563	0.674	1.128	1.811	2.358	2.620	2.470																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																
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							Pathogens	Endosulfan	Concentrations of waterborne pathogens should be maintained in an Acceptable category for intermediate contact recreation.	≤ 0.073 milligrams per litre (95th percentile)	≤ 0.079 milligrams per litre (95th percentile)	≤ 0.0013 milligrams per litre (95th percentile)	≤ 2500 counts/100ml (95th percentile)	> 62% = C category	> 58% = C/D category	Fish condition	Maintenance flows (million cubic metres) High Low	0.646	2.050	1.631	1.115	0.731	0.563	0.674	1.128	1.811	2.358	2.620	2.470																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																	
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IUA	Class	Quaternary Catchment	RU	Resource Name	Biophysical Node Name	TEC	Component	Sub-component	Indicator	RQO Narrative	RQO Numeric
									Total inorganic nitrogen (TIN)	maintained in the river at an oligotrophic condition.	≤ 0.70 milligrams per litre TIN
								Salts	Electrical conductivity (EC)	Salt concentrations need to be maintained in an Ideal category for aquatic ecosystems	≤ 30 milliSiemens/metre (95th percentile)
								System variables	pH range	pH, temperature, and dissolved oxygen are important for the maintenance of ecosystem health.	4.5 ≤ pH ≤ 7.0 (5th and 95th percentiles)
									Water temperature		2°C difference from ambient water temperature
									Dissolved oxygen		≥ 8 milligrams per litre (5th percentile)
								Pathogens	Escherichia coli	Concentrations of waterborne pathogens should be maintained in an Ideal category for full contact recreation.	≤ 130 counts/100ml (95th percentile)
							Habitat	Riparian vegetation	VEGRAI level 3 score.	Vegetation condition	> 88% = A/B category
							Biota	Fish	FRAI score	Fish condition	> 88% = A/B category
								Invertebrates	MIRAI score	Macroinvertebrate condition	> 82% = B category

Table 5: Resource Quality Objectives for RIVERS in priority Resource Units in the Integrated Unit of Analysis B4 Lower Berg

IUA	Class	Quaternary Catchment	RU	Resource Name	Biophysical Node Name	TEC	Component	Sub-component	Indicator	RQO Narrative	RQO Numeric					
B4 Lower Berg	III	G10J	B4-R09	Berg River	Bvi16	D	Quantity	Low flows High flows	Maintenance low flows Maintenance high flows	Flows sufficient to maintain the river in a D category	<table><tr><td rowspan="2">Months</td><td>High</td><td>0.831</td></tr><tr><td>Low</td><td>1.619</td></tr></table>	Months	High	0.831	Low	1.619
													Months	High	0.831	
												Low		1.619		

IUA	Class	Quaternary Catchment	RU	Resource Name	Biophysical Node Name	TEC	Component	Sub-component	Indicator	RQO Narrative	RQO Numeric
								Salts	Electrical conductivity (EC)	Salt concentrations need to be maintained at levels that do not adversely affect aquatic ecosystems	≤ 55 milliSiemens/metre (95th percentile)
								System variables	pH range	pH, temperature, and dissolved oxygen are important for the maintenance of ecosystem health.	6.5 ≤ pH ≤ 8.5 (5th and 95th percentiles)
									Water temperature		2°C difference from ambient water temperature
									Dissolved oxygen		≥ 6 milligrams per litre (5th percentile)
								Toxins	Atrazine	Toxicity levels must not pose a threat to aquatic ecosystems.	≤ 0.079 milligrams per litre (95th percentile)
									Endosulfan		≤ 0.0013 milligrams per litre (95th percentile)
								Pathogens	Escherichia coli	Concentrations of waterborne pathogens should be maintained in an Acceptable category for full contact recreation.	≤ 1065 counts/100ml (95th percentile)
								Geomorphology	GAI score -	Geomorphological condition	> 68% = B/C category
									D50	Sand particle size	0.576 > D50 > 0.349
									VEGRAI level 3 score.	Vegetation condition	> 42% = D category
									Exotic species		No exotic plant species.
									Terrestrial woody species		No terrestrial woody species.
									Indigenous riparian woody species	Marginal zone cover abundance	Cover 30-50%.
									Non-woody indigenous species		Cover 30-50%.
									Reeds		Cover 30-50%.
									Exotic species		Cover < 5%.
									Terrestrial woody species		Cover < 10%.
									Indigenous riparian woody species	Lower zone cover abundance	Cover 50-75%.
									Non-woody indigenous species		Cover 5-10%.
									Reeds		No reeds
									Exotic species		Cover < 10%.
									Terrestrial woody species		Cover < 15%.
									Indigenous riparian woody species	Upper zone cover abundance	Cover 30-50%.
									Non-woody indigenous species		Cover 30-50%.

IUA	Class	Quaternary Catchment	RU	Resource Name	Biophysical Node Name	TEC	Component	Sub-component	Indicator	RQO Narrative	RQO Numeric																			
B4 Lower Berg	III	G10K	B4-R10	Berg River	Bvii12	D	Quantity	Fish	FRAI score	Fish condition	> 18% = F category																			
									Exotic fish species	Indigenous species richness	No increase in the number of exotic fish present: <i>Cyprinus carpio</i> , <i>Oreochromis mossambicus</i> , <i>Tilapia sparrmanii</i> , <i>Micropterus punctulatus</i> , <i>Clarias gariepinus</i> and <i>Gambusia affinis</i> .																			
									MIRAI score	Macroinvertebrate condition	> 42% = D category																			
									SASS5 and ASPT score	SASS scores	SASS5 score >80, ASPT ≥ 5.0																			
									Number of families	Diversity of invertebrate community	> / = 15 families, at an abundance of A to C.																			
								Low flows High flows	Maintenance low flows Maintenance high flows	Flows sufficient to maintain the river in a D category	Months	Low	High	Maintenance flows (million cubic metres)	2.760	17.1	10.1	6.56	0.000	5.58	5.73	5.55	7.43	2.760	9.88	15.9	20.4	24.4	37.175	0.000
											Nutrients	Phosphate (PO ₄ -P)	Nutrient levels must be maintained in the river at a mesotrophic condition.	Salt concentrations need to be maintained at levels that do not adversely affect aquatic ecosystems	pH range	Water temperature	Dissolved oxygen	Toxins	Atrazine	Endusulfan	Toxicity levels must not pose a threat to aquatic ecosystems.	Concentrations of waterborne pathogens should be maintained in an Acceptable category for intermediate contact recreation.	≤ 2500 counts/100ml (95th percentile)	≤ 0.079 milligrams per litre (95th percentile)	≤ 0.0013 milligrams per litre (95th percentile)	≤ 55 milliSiemens/metre (95th percentile)	≤ 1.75 milligrams/litre (50th percentile)	≤ 0.075 milligrams/litre (50th percentile)		
												Total inorganic nitrogen (TIN)																		
												Electrical conductivity (EC)																		
Habitat Habitat	Riparian vegetation	VEGRAI level 3 score.	Exotic species	Marginal zone cover	No exotic plant species.	Geomorphology	GAI score - D50	Geomorphological condition	> 68% = B/C category	0.860 > D50 > 0.275	> 42% = D category	No exotic plant species.																		

IUA	Class	Quaternary Catchment	RU	Resource Name	Biophysical Node Name	TEC	Component	Sub-component	Indicator	RQO Narrative	RQO Numeric
								Geomorphology Riparian vegetation	Terrestrial woody species	abundance	No terrestrial woody species.
									Indigenous riparian woody species		Cover 30-50%
									Non-woody indigenous species		Cover 50-75%.
									Reeds		Cover 15-25%.
							Fish		FRAI score	Fish condition	85% (B category)
							Invertebrates Fish		Exotic fish species	Indigenous species richness	No increase in the number of exotic fish present: <i>Cyprinus carpio</i> , <i>Oreochromis mossambicus</i> , <i>Tilapia sparrmanii</i> , <i>Micropterus punctulatus</i> , <i>Clarias gariepinus</i> and <i>Gambusia affinis</i> .
									MIRAI score	Macroinvertebrate condition	81.4% (B/C category)
									SASS5 and ASPT score	SASS scores	SASS5 score >85, ASPT ≥ 4.2.
									Number of families	Diversity of invertebrate community	>/= 19 families, at an abundance of A to C.

Table 6: Resource Quality Objectives for RIVERS in priority Resource Units in the Integrated Unit of Analysis D10 Diep

[illegible]

IUA	Class	Quaternary Catchment	RU	Resource Name	Biophysical Node Name	TEC	Component	Sub-component	Indicator	RQO Narrative	RQO Numeric
D10 Diep	III	G21D	D10-R12	Diep River	Biv6	D	Quantity	Toxins	Atrazine Endosulfan	Toxicity levels must not pose a threat to aquatic ecosystems.	≤ 0.079 milligrams per litre (95th percentile) ≤ 0.0013 milligrams per litre (95th percentile)
								Pathogens	Escherichia coli	Concentrations of waterborne pathogens should be maintained in an Acceptable category for intermediate contact recreation.	≤ 2500 counts/100ml (95th percentile)
								Low flows High flows	Maintenance low flows Maintenance high flows	Flows sufficient to maintain the river in a D category	Months
											Low
											High
											Maintenance flows (million cubic metres)
							Quality	Nutrients	Phosphate (PO ₄ -P)	River nutrient levels must be improved to eutrophic conditions.	≤ 0.125 milligrams/litre (50th percentile)
									Total inorganic nitrogen (TIN)		≤ 3.0 milligrams/litre (50th percentile)
								Salts	Electrical conductivity (EC)	Diep River is naturally saline and should be maintained in its current status.	≤ 350 milliSiemens/metre (95th percentile)
								System variables	pH range	pH, temperature, and dissolved oxygen are important for the maintenance of ecosystem health.	6.5 ≤ pH ≤ 8.5 (5th and 95th percentiles)
									Water temperature		≥ 2°C difference from ambient water temperature
									Dissolved oxygen		≥ 6 milligrams per litre (5th percentile)
							Toxins		Atrazine	Toxicity levels must not pose a threat to aquatic ecosystems.	≤ 0.079 milligrams per litre (95th percentile)
									Endosulfan		≤ 0.0013 milligrams per litre (95th percentile)
							Pathogens		Escherichia coli	Concentrations of waterborne pathogens should be maintained in an Acceptable category for intermediate contact recreation.	≤ 2500 counts/100ml (95th percentile)
Habitat	Habitat	Riparian vegetation					Geomorphology		GAI score	Geomorphological condition	> 22% = E category
									VEGRAI level 3 score.	Vegetation condition	> 18% = F category
Biota	Biota	Fish					Invertebrates		FRAI score	Fish condition	> 22% = E category
									MIRAI score	Macroinvertebrate condition	> 22% = E category

Table 7: Resource Quality Objectives for RIVERS in priority Resource Units in the Integrated Unit of Analysis E11 Peninsula

[illegible]

IUA	Class	Quaternary Catchment	RU	Resource Name	Biophysical Node Name	TEC	Component	Sub-component	Indicator	RQO Narrative	RQO Numeric
									Total inorganic nitrogen (TIN)	maintained in the river at a mesotrophic or better condition.	≤ 1.75 milligrams/litre (50th percentile)
								Salts	Electrical conductivity (EC)	Salt concentrations need to be maintained at levels that do not adversely affect aquatic ecosystems	≤ 350 millisiemens/metre (95th percentile)
								System variables	pH range	pH, temperature, and dissolved oxygen are important for the maintenance of ecosystem health.	6.5 ≤ pH ≤ 8.5 (5th and 95th percentiles)
									Water temperature		2°C difference from ambient water temperature
									Dissolved oxygen		≥ 6 milligrams per litre (5th percentile)
								Pathogens	Escherichia coli	Concentrations of waterborne pathogens should be maintained in an Ideal category for intermediate contact recreation. In the long term the aim should be to improve the river to an Acceptable category for full contact recreation.	≤ 1000 counts/100ml (95th percentile)
							Habitat	Riparian vegetation	VEGRAI level 3 score.	Vegetation condition	> 62% = C category
							Biota	Fish	FRAI score	Fish condition	> 82% = B category
								Invertebrates	MIRAI score	Macroinvertebrate condition	> 62% = C category

Table 8: Resource Quality Objectives for RIVERS in priority Resource Units in the Integrated Unit of Analysis E12 Cape Flats

IUA	Class	Quaternary Catchment	RU	Resource Name	Biophysical Node Name	TEC	Component	Sub-component	Indicator	RQO Narrative	RQO Numeric																									
E12 Cape Flats	III	G22D	E12-R15	Keyzers River	Bvii7	D	Quantity	Low flows High flows	Maintenance low flows Maintenance high flows	Flows sufficient to maintain the river in a D category	Months	RQO Numeric																								
												Maintenance flows (million cubic metres)																								
												High	0.012	0.038	0.024	Nov	0.014	Dec	0.011	Jan	0.009	Feb	0.009	Mar	0.012	Apr	0.019	May	0.035	Jun	0.056	Jul	0.066	Aug	0.054	Sep
												Nutrient levels must be maintained in the river at a eutrophic or better condition.																								
												≤ 0.125 milligrams/litre (50th percentile)																								
												≤ 3.0 milligrams/litre (50th percentile)																								
												Phosphate (PO ₄ -P)																								
												Total inorganic nitrogen (TIN)																								
												Nutrients																								
												Quality																								
												Nutrient levels must be maintained in the river at a eutrophic or better condition.																								
												≤ 0.125 milligrams/litre (50th percentile)																								
												≤ 3.0 milligrams/litre (50th percentile)																								

IUA	Class	Quaternary Catchment	RU	Resource Name	Biophysical Node Name	TEC	Component	Sub-component	Indicator	RQO Narrative	RQO Numeric
								Salts	Electrical conductivity (EC)	Salt concentrations need to be maintained at present day levels.	≤ 85 milliSiemens/metre (95th percentile)
								System variables	pH range	pH, temperature, and dissolved oxygen are important for the maintenance of ecosystem health.	6.5 ≤ pH ≤ 8.5 (5th and 95th percentiles)
									Water temperature		
									Dissolved oxygen		≥ 6 milligrams/litre (5th percentile)
								Pathogens	Escherichia coli	Concentrations of waterborne pathogens should be maintained in a Tolerable category for intermediate contact recreation. In the long term the aim should be to improve the river to an Acceptable, and then Ideal category for intermediate contact recreation.	≤ 4000 counts/100ml (95th percentile)
							Habitat	Riparian vegetation	VEGRAL level 3 score.	Vegetation condition	> 38% = D/E category
							Biota	Fish	FRAI score	Fish condition	> 62% = C category

Table 9: Resource Quality Objectives for RIVERS in priority Resource Units in the Integrated Unit of Analysis D6 Eerste

IUA	Class	Quaternary Catchment	RU	Resource Name	Biophysical Node Name	TEC	Component	Sub-component	Indicator	RQO Narrative	RQO Numeric																																									
D6 Eerste	III	G22F	D6-R16	Jonkershoek River	Biii6	C	Quantity	Low flows High flows	Maintenance low flows Maintenance high flows	Flows sufficient to maintain the river in a C category	<table><tr><td rowspan="2">Months</td><td>Low</td><td>High</td></tr><tr><td colspan="2">Maintenance flows (million cubic metres)</td></tr><tr><td>Oct</td><td>0.639</td><td>0.245</td></tr><tr><td>Nov</td><td>0.543</td><td>0.067</td></tr><tr><td>Dec</td><td>0.349</td><td>0.000</td></tr><tr><td>Jan</td><td>0.200</td><td>0.000</td></tr><tr><td>Feb</td><td>0.142</td><td>0.000</td></tr><tr><td>Mar</td><td>0.126</td><td>0.000</td></tr><tr><td>Apr</td><td>0.186</td><td>0.000</td></tr><tr><td>May</td><td>0.335</td><td>0.454</td></tr><tr><td>Jun</td><td>0.522</td><td>0.747</td></tr><tr><td>Jul</td><td>0.645</td><td>1.052</td></tr><tr><td>Aug</td><td>0.714</td><td>0.206</td></tr><tr><td>Sep</td><td>0.693</td><td>0.412</td></tr></table>	Months	Low	High	Maintenance flows (million cubic metres)		Oct	0.639	0.245	Nov	0.543	0.067	Dec	0.349	0.000	Jan	0.200	0.000	Feb	0.142	0.000	Mar	0.126	0.000	Apr	0.186	0.000	May	0.335	0.454	Jun	0.522	0.747	Jul	0.645	1.052	Aug	0.714	0.206	Sep	0.693	0.412
													Months	Low	High																																					
												Maintenance flows (million cubic metres)																																								
												Oct	0.639	0.245																																						
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							Feb	0.142	0.000																																											
							Mar	0.126	0.000																																											
							Apr	0.186	0.000																																											
							May	0.335	0.454																																											
							Jun	0.522	0.747																																											
							Jul	0.645	1.052																																											
							Aug	0.714	0.206																																											
							Sep	0.693	0.412																																											
Quality	Nutrients	Phosphate (PO ₄ -P)	Nutrient levels must be maintained in the river at a mesotrophic or better condition.	≤ 0.075 milligrams/litre (50th percentile)																																																
		Total inorganic nitrogen (TIN)		≤ 1.75 milligrams/litre (50th percentile)																																																
Salts	Electrical conductivity (EC)	Salt concentrations need to be maintained at present day levels.	≤ 55 milliSiemens/metre (95th percentile)																																																	

IUA	Class	Quaternary Catchment	RU	Resource Name	Biophysical Node Name	TEC	Component	Sub-component	Indicator	RQO Narrative	RQO Numeric
D6 Eerste	III	G22G	D6-R17	Klipies River	Biv8	D	Quantity	Low flows High flows	Maintenance low flows Maintenance high flows	Flows sufficient to maintain the river in a D category	6.5 ≤ pH ≤ 8.5 (5th and 95th percentiles) 2°C difference from ambient water temperature ≥ 6 milligrams per litre (5th percentile) ≤ 0.073 milligrams per litre (95th percentile) ≤ 0.079 milligrams per litre (95th percentile) ≤ 0.0013 milligrams per litre (95th percentile)
D6 Eerste	III	G22G	D6-R17	Klipies River	Biv8	D	Quality	Nutrients Salts System variables Toxins	Phosphate (PO ₄ -P) Total inorganic nitrogen (TIN) Electrical conductivity (EC) pH range Water temperature Dissolved oxygen Ammonia Atrazine	Nutrient levels must be maintained in the river at a eutrophic or better condition. Salt concentrations need to be maintained at present day levels. pH, temperature, and dissolved oxygen are important for the maintenance of ecosystem health. Toxicity levels must not pose a threat to aquatic ecosystems.	≤ 0.125 milligrams/litre (50th percentile) ≤ 3.0 milligrams/litre (50th percentile) ≤ 55 millisiemens/metre (95th percentile) 6.5 ≤ pH ≤ 8.5 (5th and 95th percentiles) 2°C difference from ambient water temperature ≥ 6 milligrams per litre (5th percentile) ≤ 0.073 milligrams per litre (95th percentile) ≤ 0.079 milligrams per litre (95th percentile)

IUA	Class	Quaternary Catchment	RU	Resource Name	Biophysical Node Name	TEC	Component	Sub-component	Indicator	RQO Narrative	RQO Numeric
									Endosulfan	Concentrations of waterborne pathogens should be maintained in a Tolerable category for intermediate contact recreation. In the long term the aim should be to improve the river to an Acceptable, and then Ideal category for intermediate contact recreation.	≤ 0.0013 milligrams per litre (95th percentile)
								Pathogens	Escherichia coli		≤ 4000 counts/100ml (95th percentile)
							Habitat	Riparian vegetation	VEGRAI level 3 score.	Vegetation condition	> 22% = E category
							Biota	Fish	FRAI score	Fish condition	> 18% = D/E category
								Invertebrates	MIRAI score	Macroinvertebrate condition	> 62% = C category

Table 10: Resource Quality Objectives for RIVERS in priority Resource Units in the Integrated Unit of Analysis D7 Sir Lowrys

IUA	Class	Quaternary Catchment	RU	Resource Name	Biophysical Node Name	TEC	Component	Sub-component	Indicator	RQO Narrative	RQO Numeric																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																									
D7 Sir Lowry's	II	G22J	D7-R18	Lourens River	Bvii21	D	Quantity	Low flows High flows	Maintenance low flows Maintenance high flows	Flows sufficient to maintain the river in a D category	Months	Low	High	Maintenance flows (million cubic metres)	0.523	0.448	0.277	0.151	0.000	0.000	0.100	0.141	0.254	0.410	0.520	0.592	0.568	Sep																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																								
												0.355	0.083	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000

[illegible]

IUA	Class	Quaternary Catchment	RU	Resource Name	Biophysical Node Name	TEC	Component	Sub-component	Indicator	RQO Narrative	RQO Numeric																					
D7 Sir Lowry's	II	G40A	D7-R20	Steenbras River		B/C				Concentrations of waterborne pathogens should be maintained in an Acceptable category for intermediate contact recreation. In the long term the aim should be to improve the river to an Ideal category for intermediate contact recreation.	≤ 2500 counts/100ml (95th percentile)																					
							Habitat	Riparian vegetation	VEGRAI level 3 score.	> 42% = D category																						
							Biota	Fish	FRAI score	Fish condition	> 42% = D category																					
								Invertebrates	MIRAI score	Macroinvertebrate condition	> 62% = C category																					
							Quantity	Low flows High flows	Maintenance low flows Maintenance high flows	Flows sufficient to maintain the river in a B/C category	Months	Low	0.427	0.323	0.235	0.180	0.149	0.144	0.000	0.173	0.247	0.384	0.506	0.582	0.502							
												High	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.077	0.077	0.307	0.307	0.307							
												flows (million cubic metres)		Nutrient levels must be maintained in the river at an oligotrophic condition.	≤ 0.025 milligrams/litre (50th percentile)																	
															≤ 0.70 milligrams/litre (50th percentile)																	
											Quality	Salts	Electrical conductivity (EC)	Salt concentrations need to be maintained at present day levels.	pH, temperature, and dissolved oxygen are important for the maintenance of ecosystem health.	≤ 55 milliSiemens/metre (95th percentile)																
																System variables	Water temperature	5.0 ≤ pH ≤ 7.5 (5th and 95th percentiles)														
																		2 °C difference from ambient water temperature														
																Toxins	Iron	≥ 6 milligrams per litre (5th percentile)														
																		Manganese	≤ 0.1 milligrams per litre (95th percentile)													
																Pathogens	Escherichia coli		≤ 0.18 milligrams per litre (95th percentile)													
							Geomorphology	GAI score	Concentrations of waterborne pathogens should be maintained in an Acceptable category for full contact recreation.																							
									≤ 1065 counts/100ml (95th percentile)																							
							Habitat									Geomorphological condition	> 82% = B category															

IUA	Class	Quaternary Catchment	RU	Resource Name	Biophysical Node Name	TEC	Component	Sub-component	Indicator	RQO Narrative	RQO Numeric
								Riparian vegetation	VEGRAI level 3 score.	Vegetation condition	> 78% = B/C category
							Biota	Fish	FRAI score	Fish condition	> 52% = D category
								Invertebrates	MIRAI score	Macroinvertebrate condition	> 92% = A category

Table 11: Resource Quality Objectives for ESTUARIES in priority Resource Units in the Integrated Unit of Analysis A1 Berg Estuary

IUA	Class	Quaternary Catchment	RU	Resource Name	Biophysical Node Name	TEC	Component	Sub-component	Indicator	RQO Narrative	RQO Numeric
A1 Berg Estuary	II	G10M	A1-E01	Berg (Groot) Estuary	Bxi1	C	Quantity	Surface flow	Flow	River inflow should never drop below 0.6 m ³ .s ⁻¹ and should not be below 1 m ³ .s ⁻¹ for longer than 4 months; Flood frequency Should not increase/decrease by more than 10% from 2004 baseline conditions	Months MMR/MAR (% Natural) Annual Oct Nov Dec Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep 486.86 (52%) 78.34 (63%) 137.15 (68%) 123.35 (61%) 64.25 (42%) 22.18 (26%) 9.13 (36%) 1.66 (20%) 1.50 (23%) 1.61 (19%) 3.92 (25%) 12.55 (36%) 31.21 (46%) Estuary (low flows < 1 m ³ .s ⁻¹ , summer): DIN <300 µg/l; DRP <100 µg/l in Zones A and B, DIN <80 µg/l; DRP <30 µg/l in Zones C and D Estuary (high flows > 5 m ³ .s ⁻¹ , winter): DIN <800 µg/l; DRP <60 µg/l in Zones A-D River inflow (< 1 m ³ .s ⁻¹ , summer): DIN <80 µg/l; DRP <20 µg/l River inflow (>5 m ³ .s ⁻¹ , winter): DIN <800 µg/l; DRP <60 µg/l
							Quality	Nutrients	DIN DIP	Inorganic nutrient concentrations not to exceed TPCs for macrophytes and microalgae	Salinity <20 for longer than 3 months at 20 km upstream from the mouth; Salinity <1 ppt above 40 km upstream of the mouth; Salinity of Salinity everywhere in estuary <35; Groundwater salinity on floodplain <45; TDS of river inflow <3500 mg/l "River inflow: 7 < pH < 8.5 Estuary: 7 < pH < 8.5 " "River inflow: DO >4 mg/l Secchi depth >1 m Zones A and B <1.0 m during low flow (< 1m ³ .s ⁻¹) Concentrations of waterborne ≤185 Enterococci/100 ml) (90th percentile, HHazen pathogens not to exceed limitsystem)

IUA Class	Quaternary Catchment	RU	Resource Name	Biophysical Node Name	TEC	Component	Sub-component	Indicator	RQO Narrative	RQO Numeric
									considered suitable recreational use	for ≤500 E. coli/100 ml (90th percentile, Hazen system)
							Hydrodynamics	Mouth state		Permanently open
							Sediments	Tidal variation		<10% change from present state
						Habitat		Sediment characteristics, Channel shape/size	Habitat health adequate for microalgae, macrophytes, invertebrates, fish, birds and recreational use	Bathymetry and sediment Mdd change <10% from baseline
							Microalgae	Biomass and community composition of phytoplankton and benthic microalgae community	Phytoplankton biomass and composition suitable for invertebrates, fish, birds and recreational use	Blue-green algae <10% of phytoplankton cell counts, Benthic microphytobenthic < 40 mg/m ² chlorophyll a, The frequency of dinoflagellates < 5% of the total phytoplankton counts
						Biota			Macrophyte cover and composition suitable for invertebrates, fish, birds and recreational use	Maintain the present distribution (2003-2005) and abundance of the different plant community types and estuarine habitats (intertidal mudflats with <i>Zostera capensis</i> 206 ha, intertidal salt marsh 499 ha, open pan 1159 ha, halophytic floodplain 1521 ha, xeric floodplain 919.1 ha, reeds and sedges 586.6 ha and sedge pan 292.5 ha), Prevent an increase in mats of macroalgae in the lower intertidal reaches, Reduce the area covered by water hyacinth (<i>Eichhornia crassipes</i>) in the upper reaches by 50% compared to the present state (2003-2005), Prevent an increase in size of the open pan dry areas (1159 ha in 2003-2005), Prevent a decrease in size of the sedge pan areas (293 ha in 2003-2005). <i>Juncus maritimus</i> , and waterblommetjies <i>Aponogeton distachyos</i> are present, Prevent the spread of invasive aliens in the riparian zone (e.g. <i>Acacia mearnsii</i> and <i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i>), Maintain intact reed and sedge stands along the banks of the estuary by ensuring that salinity is not greater than 20 ppt for 3 months at 20 km from the month during summer, Prevent an increase in bare ground in the halophytic and xeric floodplain habitats by maintaining the present-day flooding patterns

IUA Class	Quaternary Catchment	RU	Resource Name	Biophysical Node Name	TEC	Component	Sub-component	Indicator	RQO Narrative	RQO Numeric
							Invertebrates	Macrofauna community composition, abundance and richness	Abundance and community composition of Invertebrates suitable for fish, birds	Retain present species richness, distribution of species and mix (low species abundance, high dominance) in Zones A to the middle reaches of Zone C. One or two species will always be present at high densities compared to others (e.g. <i>Pseudodiaptomus hessei</i> , <i>Grandidiella</i> sp.) in these Zones (A to C). Indicator species such as <i>Capitella capitata</i> , should not dominate benthic species at any site, <i>Callinassa kraussi</i> and <i>Upogebia africana</i> distribution patterns remain similar to present state.
							Fish	Fish community composition, abundance and richness	Abundance and community composition of fish community suitable for birds	Retain the full complement of estuarine resident (7 species) and estuary associated marine (5 species) present in the estuary with population sizes sufficient to ensure their persistence in perpetuity. Ensure that exotic freshwater species do not increase to levels where they can exclude any more indigenous species through predation or competitive interactions, Maintain recruitment of adult and juvenile fish at present levels. This requires maintaining sufficient flow for freshwater plume (temperature, salinity and olfactory gradient) entering the sea. This implies that there should be a significant number of 0-1-year-old fish and no missing year classes.
							Birds	Avifauna community composition, abundance and richness	Health avifauna community contributing to conservation of avifauna species in SA	Retain at least 90% of the baseline species richness, abundance and diversity of the bird community determined using regression slope based on a 3-year running average

Table 12: Resource Quality Objectives for ESTUARIES in priority Resource Units in the Integrated Unit of Analysis A2 Langebaan

IUA Class	Quaternary Catchment	RU	Resource Name	Biophysical Node Name	TEC	Component	Sub-component	Indicator	RQO Narrative	RQO Numeric
A2 Langebaan	G10M	A2-E02	Langebaan	Bxi3		A Quality	Nutrients	NO ₃	Inorganic nutrient concentrations not to exceed TPCs for macrophytes and microalgae	NO ₃ < 1.3 mg.l ⁻¹
							Salinity	Salinity	Salinity distribution not to exceed TPCs for fish, invertebrates, macrophytes and microalgae	Salinity at the head of the lagoon < 40; Rest of the lagoon 34 < Salinity < 36

IUA Class	Quaternary Catchment	RU	Resource Name	Biophysical Node Name	TEC	Component	Sub-component	Indicator	RQO Narrative	RQO Numeric
							System variables	Dissolved oxygen	System variables not to exceed TPCs for biota	>4 mg.l ⁻¹
							Pathogens	Secchi depth		Secchi depth >1 m
								Enterococci	not to exceed limits considered suitable for recreational use	≤185 Enterococci/100 ml (90th percentile, Hazen system)
								Escherichia coli		≤500 E. coli/100 ml (90th percentile, Hazen system)
						Habitat	Hydrodynamics	Tidal amplitude	Habitat health adequate for microalgae, macrophytes, invertebrates, fish, birds and recreational use	Tidal amplitude should not change more than 10% from present state (2017)
							Sediments	Sediment characteristics, Channel shape/size		Bathymetry and sediment MdØ change <10% from baseline
							Microalgae	Biomass and community composition of phytoplankton and benthic microalgae community	Phytoplankton biomass and composition suitable for invertebrates, fish, birds and recreational use	Maintain low phytoplankton biomass (chlorophyll- a < 20 µg/l) and a diversity of phytoplankton groups.
							Macrophytes	Extent, distribution and richness of macrophytes	Macrophyte cover and composition suitable for invertebrates, fish, birds and recreational use	Maintain the distribution and area cover of macrophyte habitats particularly the salt marsh and seagrass. Maintain the large groundwater fed rush habitat.
							Invertebrates	Macrofauna community composition, abundance and richness	Abundance and community composition of Invertebrates suitable for fish, birds	In terms of Invertebrates Langebaan lagoon is currently in an A category. The invertebrate communities are in good health with species richness, abundances and composition scoring highly.
						Biota	Fish	Fish community composition, abundance and richness	Abundance and community composition of fish community suitable for birds	The fish community should include healthy populations of exploited fish species, specifically the harders, white stumpnose, blacktail, elf and smooth hound shark juveniles should all be present in beach seine net sampling surveys (at least 10 hauls in 3 different sites) of the near shore areas. Adults of these species should remain the main components in the catches of line and net fisheries in the lagoon, and catch rates should remain stable or increase.
							Birds	Avifauna community composition, abundance and richness	Health avifauna community contributing to conservation of avifauna species in SA	Retain at least 90% of the baseline species richness, abundance and diversity of the bird community determined using regression slope based on a 3-year running average.

Table 13: Resource Quality Objectives for ESTUARIES in priority Resource Units in the Integrated Unit of Analysis D10 Diep

IUA	Class	Quaternary Catchment	RU	Resource Name	Biophysical Node Name	TEC	Component	Sub-component	Indicator	RQO Narrative	RQO Numeric																														
D10 Diep	III	G21F	D10-E03	Rietvlei/Diep	Bviii5	D	Quantity	Surface flow	Flow	Freshwater inflow adequate to maintain water quality and habitat suitable for flora and fauna	Months	Oct	80 %	Nov	80 %	Dec	80 %	Jan	93 %	Feb	100 %	Mar	100 %	Apr	80 %	May	80 %	Jun	80 %	Jul	80 %	Aug	80 %	Annual							
											MMR/MAR (% Nat)																														
											River inflow: <800 µg.l ⁻¹																														
							Quality	Nutrients	DIN	Inorganic nutrient concentrations not to exceed TPCs for macrophytes and microalgae		Salinity	Salinity distribution not to exceed TPCs for fish, invertebrates, macrophytes and microalgae		System variables (temperature, pH, dissolved oxygen, suspended solids and turbidity) not to exceed TPCs for biota	Concentrations of waterborne pathogens not to exceed limits considered suitable for recreational use	Average salinity in lower estuary (Milnerton lagoon) = 20, maximum = 35																								
											DIP			Lower estuary (Milnerton lagoon): <500 µg.l ⁻¹																											
									Average salinity in lower estuary (Milnerton lagoon) = 20, maximum = 35																																
							Quality	System variables	Dissolved oxygen	System variables (temperature, pH, dissolved oxygen, suspended solids and turbidity) not to exceed TPCs for biota	Enterococci	Concentrations of waterborne pathogens not to exceed limits considered suitable for recreational use	≤185 Enterococci/100 ml) (90th percentile, Hazen system)																												
													Pathogens	Escherichia coli	≤500 E. coli/100 ml (90th percentile, Hazen system)																										
							Habitat	Hydrodynamics	Mouth state	Habitat health adequate for microalgae, macrophytes, invertebrates, fish, birds and recreational use	Tidal variation	Permanently open	<10% change from present state																												
													Sediment characteristics, Channel shape/size	Bathymetry and sediment Mdd change <10% from baseline																											

IUA Class	Quaternary Catchment	RU	Resource Name	Biophysical Node Name	TEC	Component	Sub-component	Indicator	RQO Narrative	RQO Numeric
						Biota	Microalgae	Biomass and community composition of phytoplankton and benthic microalgae community	Phytoplankton biomass and composition suitable for invertebrates, fish, birds and recreational use	Maintain low phytoplankton biomass (chlorophyll- <i>a</i> < 50 µg/l) and a diversity of phytoplankton groups.
							Macrophytes	Extent, distribution and richness of macrophytes	Macrophyte cover and composition suitable for invertebrates, fish, birds and recreational use	Maintain the distribution and area cover of macrophyte habitats particularly the salt marsh
							Invertebrates	Macrofauna community composition, abundance and richness	Abundance and community composition of Invertebrates suitable for fish, birds	Restore and maintain species richness, distribution of species and mix (low species abundance, high dominance); Indicator species such as <i>Capitella capitata</i> , should not dominate benthic species at any site; <i>Callinassa kraussi</i> and <i>Upogebia affricana</i> distribution patterns similar to reference state.
							Fish	Fish community composition, abundance and richness	Abundance and community composition of fish community suitable for birds	Restore and maintain the full complement of estuarine resident and estuary associated marine present in the estuary with population sizes sufficient to ensure their persistence in perpetuity; Ensure that exotic freshwater species do not increase to levels where they can exclude any more indigenous species through predation or competitive interactions; Maintain recruitment of adult and juvenile fish at present levels.
							Birds	Avifauna community composition, abundance and richness	Health avifauna community contributing to conservation of avifauna species in SA	Retain at least 90% of the baseline species richness, abundance and diversity of the bird community determined using regression slope based on a 3-year running average.

Table 14: Resource Quality Objectives for ESTUARIES in priority Resource Units in the Integrated Unit of Analysis E11 Peninsula

IUA	Class	Quaternary Catchment	RU	Resource Name	Biophysical Node Name	TEC	Component	Sub-component	Indicator	RQO Narrative	RQO Numeric																									
E11 Peninsula	II	G22A	E11-E04	Wildbeest	Bxi14	D	Quantity	Surface flow	Flow	Freshwater inflow does not exceed requirements for maintaining water quality and habitat suitable for flora and fauna	Months	120 %	Nov	120 %	Dec	120 %	Jan	120 %	Feb	120 %	Mar	120 %	Apr	120 %	May	120 %	Jun	120 %	Jul	120 %	Aug	120 %	Sep	120 %	Annual	120 %

IUA Class	Quaternary Catchment	RU	Resource Name	Biophysical Node Name	TEC	Component	Sub-component	Indicator	RQO Narrative	RQO Numeric
						Quality	Nutrients	DIN	Inorganic nutrient concentrations not to exceed	River inflow: <1000 µg.l ⁻¹ Wildevoelviei: <1000 µg.l ⁻¹ ; Lower Estuary (backshore lagoon): <200 µg.l ⁻¹
								DIP	TPCs for macrophytes and microalgae	Wastewater inflow: <500 µg.l ⁻¹ ; Lower estuary (backshore lagoon): <50 µg.l ⁻¹
							Salinity	Salinity	Salinity distribution not to exceed TPCs for fish, invertebrates, macrophytes and microalgae	Average salinity in lower estuary (backshore lagoon) >10, maximum = 35, average salinity in Wildevoelviei > 2
							System variables	Dissolved oxygen	System variables not to exceed TPCs for biota	>4 mg.l ⁻¹
							Pathogens	Enterococci	Concentrations of waterborne pathogens not to exceed limits considered suitable for recreational use	≤185 Enterococci/100 ml) (90th percentile, Hazen system)
								Escherichia coli		≤500 E. coli/100 ml (90th percentile, Hazen system)
						Habitat	Hydrodynamics	Mouth state	Habitat health adequate for microalgae, macrophytes, invertebrates, fish, birds and recreational use	Mouth should remain open >70% of the time
							Sediments	Tidal variation		<10% change from present state
								Sediment characteristics, Channel shape/size		Bathymetry and sediment MdØ change <10% from baseline
						Biota	Microalgae	Biomass and community composition of phytoplankton and benthic microalgae recreational use	Phytoplankton biomass and composition suitable for invertebrates, fish, birds and recreational use	Improvement from current hypereutrophic state where toxic cyanobacteria are common and flow to the sea
Macrophytes	Extent, distribution and richness of macrophytes	Macrophyte cover and composition suitable for invertebrates, fish, birds and recreational use	Retain present species richness, distribution of species and mix (low species abundance, high dominance); Maintain the fringing vegetation around the vleis as this is important for bank stabilisation and nutrient uptake; Improve connectivity between the sea, channel and lower vlei; Control the spread of invasive floating aquatic macrophyte species present in the vleis e.g. water fern.							
Invertebrates	Macrofauna community composition, abundance and richness	Abundance and community composition of Invertebrates suitable for fish, birds	Move from a D category to a C category. The estuary should have a viable population of Callichirus kraussi in the backwater lagoon (10/m2). In addition, the invertebrate community should include 2 other estuarine species in the canal. At least three marine invertebrate species present near the mouth.							

IUA Class	Quaternary Catchment	RU	Resource Name	Biophysical Node Name	TEC	Component	Sub-component	Indicator	RQO Narrative	RQO Numeric
							Fish	Fish community composition, abundance and richness	Abundance and community composition of fish community suitable for birds	Maintain fish assemblage that includes at least two species of mullet, <i>Liza richardsonii</i> and either/both <i>Mugil cephalus</i> and <i>Pseudomyxus capensis</i> . Substantial seasonal fluctuations in abundance of these mullet species are expected to occur, but mullet should remain more abundant than the alien freshwater species currently inhabiting the vleis.
							Birds	Avifauna community composition, abundance and richness	Health avifauna community contributing to conservation of avifauna species in SA	Retain at least 90% of the baseline species richness, abundance and diversity of the bird community determined using regression slope based on a 3-year running average.

Table 15: Resource Quality Objectives for ESTUARIES in priority Resource Units in the Integrated Unit of Analysis E12 Cape Flats

IUA Class	Quaternary Catchment	RU	Resource Name	Biophysical Node Name	TEC	Component	Sub-component	Indicator	RQO Narrative	RQO Numeric
E12 Cape Flats	G22K	E12-E05	Zandvlei	Bxi9	D	Quantity	Surface flow	Flow	Freshwater inflow adequate to maintain water quality and habitat suitable for flora and fauna.	Months
										Annual
										Oct
										Nov
										Dec
										Jan
										Feb
										Mar
										Apr
										May
										Jun
										Jul
										Aug
										Sep
										84 %
										85 %
										88 %
										87 %
										81 %
										76 %
										68 %
										66 %
										61 %
										68 %
										69 %
										74 %
										MMR/MAR (% Nat)
						Quality	Nutrients	DIN	Inorganic nutrient concentrations not to exceed TPCs for macrophytes and microalgae	River inflow: <1000 µg.l-1
										Estuary: <150 µg.l-1
								DIP	TPCs for macrophytes and microalgae	River inflow: <300 µg.l-1
										Estuary: <100 µg.l-1
								Salinity	Salinity distribution not to exceed TPCs for fish, invertebrates, macrophytes and microalgae	15 < Average salinity <35
						System variables	Pathogens	Dissolved oxygen	System variables not to exceed TPCs for biota	>4 mg.l-1
								Enterococci	Concentrations of waterborne pathogens should be suitable for intermediate contact	≤185 Enterococci/100 ml (90th percentile, Hazen system)
								Escherichia coli		≤500 E. coli/100 ml (90th percentile, Hazen system)
						Habitat	Hydrodynamics	Mouth state	Habitat health adequate for recreation.	Mouth should remain open >20% of the time

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IUA Class	Quaternary Catchment	RU	Resource Name	Biophysical Node Name	TEC	Component	Sub-component	Indicator	RQO Narrative	RQO Numeric
								DIP	concentrations not to exceed TPCs for macrophytes and microalgae	Lower estuary: <1000 µg.l ⁻¹ River inflow: <500 µg.l ⁻¹ Lower estuary: <500 µg.l ⁻¹
							Salinity	Salinity	Salinity distribution not to exceed TPCs for fish, invertebrates, macrophytes and microalgae	Average salinity in lower >10, maximum = 35
							System variables	Dissolved oxygen	System variables (temperature, pH, turbidity, dissolved oxygen, suspended solids and turbidity) not to exceed TPCs for biota	>4 mg.l ⁻¹
							Pathogens	Enterococci	Concentrations of waterborne pathogens should be suitable for intermediate contact recreation	≤185 Enterococci/100 ml (90th percentile, Hazen system)
								Escherichia coli		≤500 E. coli/100 ml (90th percentile, Hazen system)
						Habitat	Hydrodynamics	Mouth state	Habitat health adequate for microalgae, macrophytes, invertebrates, fish, birds and recreational use	Mouth should remain open >30% of the time
							Microalgae	Biomass and community composition of phytoplankton and benthic microalgae community	Phytoplankton biomass and composition suitable for invertebrates, fish, birds and recreational use	Phytoplankton biomass (measured as chlorophyll-a) <100 µg/ℓ and a diversity of phytoplankton groups.
						Biota	Macrophytes	Extent, distribution and richness of macrophytes	Macrophyte cover and composition suitable for invertebrates, fish, birds and recreational use	Maintain and/or restore distribution and area cover of macrophyte habitats particularly salt marsh
							Invertebrates	Macrofauna community composition, abundance and richness	Abundance and community composition of Invertebrates suitable for fish, birds	Restore and maintain species richness, distribution of species and mix (low species abundance, high dominance); Indicator species such as <i>Capitella capitata</i> , should not dominate benthic species at any site; <i>Callianassa kraussi</i> and <i>Upogebia africana</i> distribution patterns similar to reference state.

IUA	Class	Quaternary Catchment	RU	Resource Name	Biophysical Node Name	TEC	Component	Sub-component	Indicator	RQO Narrative	RQO Numeric
											Restore and maintain the full complement of estuarine resident and estuary associated marine present in the estuary with population sizes sufficient to ensure their persistence in perpetuity; Ensure that exotic freshwater species do not increase to levels where they can exclude any more indigenous species through predation or competitive interactions; Maintain recruitment of adult and juvenile fish at present levels.
								Fish	Fish community composition, abundance and richness	Abundance and community composition of fish community suitable for birds	
								Birds	Avifauna community composition, abundance and richness	Health avifauna community contributing to conservation of avifauna species in SA	Retain at least 90% of the baseline species richness, abundance and diversity of the bird community determined using regression slope based on a 3-year running average.

Table 16: Resource Quality Objectives for ESTUARIES in priority Resource Units in the Integrated Unit of Analysis D6 Eerste

IUA	Class	Quaternary Catchment	RU	Resource Name	Biophysical Node Name	TEC	Component	Sub-component	Indicator	RQO Narrative	RQO Numeric																										
D6 Ferste	III	G2ZH	D6-E06	Ferste Estuary	BxI3	D	Quantity	Surface flow	Flow	Freshwater inflow adequate to maintain water quality and habitat suitable for flora and fauna	Months	120 %	Oct	120 %	Nov	120 %	Dec	120 %	Jan	120 %	Feb	120 %	Mar	120 %	Apr	120 %	May	120 %	Jun	120 %	Jul	120 %	Aug	120 %	Sep	120 %	Annual
											MMR/MAR (% Nat)																										
												River inflow: <1000 µg.l ⁻¹																									
													Lower estuary: <1000 µg.l ⁻¹																								
							Nutrients	DIN	Inorganic nutrient concentrations not to exceed TPCs for macrophytes and microalgae	River inflow: <500 µg.l ⁻¹																											
								Quality	Salinity	Salinity distribution not to exceed TPCs for fish, invertebrates, macrophytes and microalgae	Average salinity in lower >10, maximum = 35																										
												System variables		System variables not to exceed TPCs for biota																							
													Pathogens		Enterococci	Concentrations of waterborne pathogens not to exceed limits considered suitable for recreational use																					
							Habitat										Mouth state	Hydrodynamics	Habitat health adequate for permanent open water																		

IUA Class	Quaternary Catchment	RU	Resource Name	Biophysical Node Name	TEC	Component	Sub-component	Indicator	RQO Narrative	RQO Numeric
								Tidal variation	microalgae, macrophytes, invertebrates, fish, birds and recreational use	<10% change from present state
							Microalgae	Biomass and community composition of phytoplankton and benthic microalgae community	Phytoplankton biomass and composition suitable for invertebrates, fish, birds and recreational use	Maintain low phytoplankton biomass (chlorophyll- a < 20 µg/l) and a diversity of phytoplankton groups.
							Macrophytes	Extent, distribution and richness of macrophytes	Macrophyte cover and composition suitable for invertebrates, fish, birds and recreational use	Restore and maintain the distribution and area cover of macrophyte habitats particularly salt marsh
							Invertebrates	Macrofauna community composition, abundance and richness	Abundance and community composition of Invertebrates suitable for fish, birds	Restore and maintain species richness, distribution of species and mix (low species abundance, high dominance); Indicator species such as Capitella capitata, should not dominate benthic species at any site; Callinassa kraussi and Upogebia africana distribution patterns similar to reference state.
							Fish	Fish community composition, abundance and richness	Abundance and community composition of fish community suitable for birds	Restore and maintain the full complement of estuarine resident and estuary associated marine present in the estuary with population sizes sufficient to ensure their persistence in perpetuity; Ensure that exotic freshwater species do not increase to levels where they can exclude any more indigenous species through predation or competitive interactions; Maintain recruitment of adult and juvenile fish at present levels.
							Birds	Avifauna community composition, abundance and richness	Health avifauna community contributing to conservation of avifauna species in SA	Retain at least 90% of the baseline species richness, abundance and diversity of the bird community determined using regression slope based on a 3-year running average.

IUA Class	Quaternary Catchment	RU	Resource Name	Biophysical Node Name	TEC	Component	Sub-component	Indicator	RQO Narrative	RQO Numeric
							Invertebrates	Macrofauna community composition, abundance and richness	Abundance and community composition of Invertebrates suitable for fish, birds	Restore and maintain species richness, distribution of species and mix (low species abundance, high dominance); Indicator species such as <i>Capitella capitata</i> , should not dominate benthic species at any site; <i>Callinassa kraussi</i> and <i>Upogebia africana</i> distribution patterns similar to reference state.
							Fish	Fish community composition, abundance and richness	Abundance and community composition of fish community suitable for birds	Restore and maintain the full complement of estuarine resident and estuary associated marine present in the estuary with population sizes sufficient to ensure their persistence in perpetuity; Ensure that exotic freshwater species do not increase to levels where they can exclude any more indigenous species through predation or competitive interactions; Maintain recruitment of adult and juvenile fish at present levels.
							Birds	Avifauna community composition, abundance and richness	Health avifauna community contributing to conservation of avifauna species in SA	Retain at least 90% of the baseline species richness, abundance and diversity of the bird community determined using regression slope based on a 3-year running average.

Table 18: Resource Quality Objectives for DAMS in priority Resource Units in the Berg Catchment

IUA Class	Quaternary Catchment	RU	Resource Name	Component	Sub-component	Indicator	RQO Narrative	RQO Numeric													
D8 Upper Berg	G10A	D8-D01	Berg Dam	Quantity	Low flows	Dam level Flow releases: Berg EWR1 in G10A nMAR = 141.68 million m3/a pMAR: 126.00 million m3/a REC = C category	During the dry season dam levels must be sufficient for releases for irrigation and human use and protection of ecosystem function downstream. Water intake temperature to be managed. During the wet season high flow ecological releases are made according to the decision-support system.	Months	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Annual
								Maintenance low flows (million cubic metres)	2.143	1.293	1.071	0.803	0.726	0.803	1.296	2.679	4.147	4.285	4.285	3.888	29.177
					High flows			Maintenance high flows (million cubic metres)	0.000	0.544	0.544	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.778	0.000	4.666	10.109	0.000	0.000	0.000
				Quality	Nutrients	Ortho-phosphate (PO ₄ -P)	The system must be maintained in a mesotrophic (moderately enriched) state or better to protect against nuisance algal blooms and excessive water treatment costs.	≤ 0.015 milligrams/litre (50 th percentile)													
						Total inorganic nitrogen (TIN)		≤ 0.07 milligrams/litre (50 th percentile)													

IUA Class	Quaternary Catchment	RU	Resource Name	Component	Sub-component	Indicator	RQO Narrative	RQO Numeric
D8 Upper Berg	G10B	D8-D02	Wemmershoek Dam	Quantity	Salts	Electrical conductivity	Salt levels must be maintained at concentrations where they do not impact negatively on the ecosystem, are maintained in an Ideal category for domestic and irrigation water supply.	≤ 30 milliSiemens/metre (95 th percentile)
					System variables	pH	The water in the dam is naturally acidic and it should be maintained within the historical range.	5.5 ≥ pH ≤ 7.5 (5 th and 95 th percentiles)
				Quality	Pathogens	Escherichia coli	The dam must be maintained in a state that is in an Ideal category for full contact recreation to protect its domestic water supply purpose.	≤ 130 counts/100ml (95 th percentile)
					Low flows	Dam levels	Dam levels must be sufficient for urban and industrial use water supply, and to supply some irrigators.	% of dam volume. No EWR site
B4 Lower Berg	G10F	B4-D03	Voelvlei Dam	Quantity	Nutrients	Ortho-phosphate (PO ₄ -P) Total inorganic nitrogen (TIN)	The reservoir is currently in a Natural state and should be kept in an oligotrophic state. For supply to the City of Cape Town and Paarl. As a key domestic water supply reservoir this status should be maintained and protected.	≤ 0.005 milligrams/litre (50 th percentile)
						Ortho-phosphate (PO ₄ -P) Total inorganic nitrogen (TIN)		≤ 0.50 milligrams/litre (50 th percentile)
				Quality	Low flows	Dam levels	Dam levels must be sufficient for urban and industrial use water supply via the two WTWs, and releases to Berg River for human and irrigation use.	% of dam volume. No EWR site
					Nutrients	Ortho-phosphate (PO ₄ -P) Total inorganic nitrogen (TIN)	The reservoir is currently in a Eutrophic state and should be improved to a mesotrophic state or better to protect the water supply to the City of Cape Town and Swartland towns against harmful algal blooms and taste & odour problems in treated domestic water.	≤ 0.025 milligrams/litre (50 th percentile) ≤ 0.70 milligrams/litre (50 th percentile)

IUA Class	Quaternary Catchment	RU	Resource Name	Component	Sub-component	Indicator	RQO Narrative	RQO Numeric
B4 Lower Berg	G10K	B4-D04	Misverstand Weir	Quantity	Salts	Electrical conductivity	Salt levels must be maintained at concentrations where they do not impact negatively on the ecosystem, and are in an Ideal category for domestic water use and for irrigation water use.	≤ 30 millSiemens/metre (95 th percentile)
					Pathogens	Escherichia coli, Faecal coliforms	The system must be maintained in a state that is in an Acceptable category for intermediate contact recreation	≤ 2000 counts/100ml (95 th percentile)
					Low flows	Dam levels	Water levels in the weir must be sufficient for supply for human use via the Withoogte WTW.	% of dam volume
					Nutrients	Ortho-phosphate (PO ₄ -P) Total inorganic nitrogen (TIN)	The reservoir is currently in a Eutrophic state and should be in the short term be maintained in its current state or better. The long-term objective should be to improve the nutrient status to a mesotrophic state or better to protect the water supply to the West Coast towns.	≤ 0.025 milligrams/litre (50 th percentile)
						Ortho-phosphate (PO ₄ -P) Total inorganic nitrogen (TIN)		≤ 2.5 milligrams/litre (50 th percentile)
				Quality	Salts	Electrical conductivity	Salt levels must be maintained at concentrations where they do not impact negatively on the ecosystem, and are in an Ideal category for domestic and industrial water use, and for irrigation water use.	≤ 70 millSiemens/metre (95 th percentile)
					Pathogens	Escherichia coli	The reservoir must be maintained in a state that is safe for domestic water use (with treatment) and for intermediate contact recreation as the dam is a popular recreation venue.	≤ 1000 counts/100 ml (95 th percentile)
						Faecal coliforms		≤ 1000 counts/100 ml (95 th percentile)

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IUA Class	Quaternary Catchment	RU	Resource Name	Component	Sub-component	Indicator	RQO Narrative	RQO Numeric													
					High flows		High flow ecological releases should be made during the wet season to meet flood requirements, but within the constraints of the existing outlet structure, and utilising spills where possible.	Maintenance high flows (million cubic metres)	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.077	0.077	0.307	0.307	0.077	0.077	0.845		
						Ortho-phosphate (PO ₄ -P)	The reservoir must be maintained in a mesotrophic state or better.		≤ 0.015 milligrams/litre (50 th percentile)												
					Nutrients	Total inorganic nitrogen (TIN)	Salt levels must be maintained at concentrations where they do not impact negatively on the ecosystem, and are in an Ideal category for domestic and industrial water use.		≤ 0.07 milligrams/litre (50 th percentile)												
				Quality	Salts	Electrical conductivity			≤ 30 milliSiemens/metre (95 th percentile)												
					Pathogens	Escherichia coli	The reservoir must be maintained in a state that is safe for contact recreation.		≤ 130 counts/100 ml (95 th percentile)												
						Faecal coliforms			≤ 130 counts/100 ml (95 th percentile)												

Table 19: Resource Quality Objectives for GROUNDWATER in priority Resource Units in the Berg Catchment

IUA Class	Quaternary Catchment	RU	Resource Name	Component	Sub Component	Indicator/ Measure	RQO Narrative	RQO Numeric
D8 Upper Berg	G10A	4-Paarl-Upper Berg	Groundwater (all)	Quantity	Abstraction	Seasonal abstraction: water level recovers from abstraction impact during wet season, under consideration of climate change and drought cycles.	Groundwater use should be sustainable for all users and the environment	n/a
						Permanent abstraction: water level decline stabilises under consideration of aquifer response time.		
					Low flow in river	Compliance with the low flow requirements in the river (as per riverine RQO)	Maintain (groundwater component of) the low flow requirements in the river	Maintenance low flow requirements: 29.177 Mm ³ /a (34.39 %MAR) at G1H076 (Bvii13); 27.421 Mm ³ /a (19.35 %MAR) at G1H077 (Bviii1)
					Nutrients	NO ₃ (as N)	Groundwater should be fit for domestic use after treatment;	< 3.3 mg/l
					Salts	Electrical conductivity	and groundwater quality shall	< 70 mS/m
					System variable	pH	not show a deteriorating trend from natural background	5.2 – 8.4
					Pathogens	Escherichia coli		0 counts / 100 ml
					Pathogens	Total Coliform		<10 counts / 100ml
					Discharge	Relative water levels between groundwater and surface water (in mamsl)	The natural gradient between groundwater and surface water should be maintained	n/a
					Discharge	Buffer zones	No groundwater abstraction around wetland and river FEPAs in accordance with the implementation manual for FEPAs.	250m
C5 Berg Tributaries	G10B	4-Paarl-Upper Berg	Groundwater (all)	Quantity	Nutrients	NO ₃ (as N)	Groundwater should be fit for domestic use after treatment;	< 3.3 mg/l
						Electrical conductivity	and groundwater quality shall	< 70 mS/m
					System variable	pH	not show a deteriorating trend from natural background	5.2 – 8.4
					Pathogens	Escherichia coli		0 counts / 100 ml
					Pathogens	Total Coliform		<10 counts / 100ml
				Quantity	Abstraction	Seasonal abstraction: water level recovers from abstraction impact during wet season, under consideration of climate change and drought cycles.	Groundwater use should be sustainable for all users and the environment	n/a
						Permanent abstraction: water level decline stabilises under consideration of aquifer response time.		
				Quantity	Abstraction	Seasonal abstraction: water level recovers from abstraction impact during wet season, under consideration of climate change and drought cycles.	Groundwater use should be sustainable for all users and the environment	n/a
						Permanent abstraction: water level decline stabilises under consideration of aquifer response time.		
						Permanent abstraction: water level decline stabilises under consideration of aquifer response time.		

IUA	Class	Quaternary Catchment	RU	Resource Name	Component	Sub Component	Indicator/ Measure	RQO Narrative	RQO Numeric
B4 Lower Berg	III	G10	6-24 Rivers	Groundwater (all)	Quantity	Discharge	Buffer zones	No groundwater abstraction around wetland and river FEPAs in accordance with the implementation manual for FEPAs.	250m
					Quality	Pathogens	Escherichia coli	Groundwater should be fit for domestic use after treatment; and groundwater quality shall not show a deteriorating trend from natural background	0 counts / 100 ml
						Pathogens	Total Coliform		<10 counts / 100ml
					Quality	Nutrients	NO ₃ (as N)	Groundwater should be fit for domestic use after treatment; and groundwater quality shall not show a deteriorating trend from natural background	n/a
						System variable	pH		n/a
						Salts	Electrical conductivity		n/a
					Quantity	Discharge	Relative water levels between groundwater and surface water (in mamsl)	The natural gradient between groundwater and surface water should be maintained	n/a
							Buffer zones	No groundwater abstraction around wetland and river FEPAs in accordance with the implementation manual for FEPAs.	250m
						Low flow in river	Compliance with the low flow requirements in the river (as per riverine RQO)	Maintain (groundwater component of) the low flow requirements in the river	Maintenance low flow requirements: 114.338 Mm ³ /a (13.28 %MAR) at G1H013 (Bvii6)
				Quality	System variable	pH			5.2 – 8.1
					Pathogens	Escherichia coli		Groundwater should be fit for domestic use after treatment; and groundwater quality shall not show a deteriorating trend from natural background	0 counts / 100 ml
					Pathogens	Total Coliform			<10 counts / 100ml
				Groundwater (Cenozoic coastal sand)	Quality	Nutrients	NO ₃ (as N)		< 6.9 mg/l
					Quality	Salts	Electrical conductivity		< 942 mS/m
					Quality	Nutrients	NO ₃ (as N)		<11.0 mg/l
						Salts	Electrical conductivity		< 875 mS/m

IUA	Class	Quaternary Catchment	RU	Resource Name	Component	Sub Component	Indicator/ Measure	RQO Narrative	RQO Numeric
A1 Berg Estuary and A2 Langebaan	II	G10M	8-West Coast		Quantity	Abstraction	Seasonal abstraction: water level recovers from abstraction impact during wet season, under consideration of climate change and drought cycles. Permanent abstraction: water level decline stabilises under consideration of aquifer response time.	Groundwater use should be sustainable for all users and the environment	n/a
							Water level	Minimum water level in abstraction boreholes within 2.5km from the ocean to avoid saline intrusion	>1 mamsl
						Discharge	Relative water levels between groundwater and surface water (in mamsl)	The natural gradient between groundwater and surface water should be maintained	n/a
							Buffer zones	No groundwater abstraction around wetland and river FEPAs in accordance with the implementation manual for FEPAs.	250m
							Compliance with the groundwater flow requirements to the Langebaan Lagoon	Compliance to the groundwater flow requirements to the Langebaan Lagoon, as per estuary RQO requirement	Groundwater inflow not <10% of present day (2017) rate
							Compliance with the groundwater flow requirements to the Langebaan Lagoon	Compliance to the groundwater flow requirements to the Langebaan Lagoon, as per estuary RQO requirement	Ground water level not <10% below present day (2017) level
						Nutrients	NO ₃ (as N)	Groundwater should be fit for domestic use after treatment; and groundwater quality shall not show a deteriorating trend from natural background	< 11.0 mg/l
							pH		7.1 - 8.4
							Electrical conductivity		< 520 mS/m
					Quality	Nutrients	NO ₃ (as N)	Groundwater should be fit for	< 11.0 mg/l

IUA	Class	Quaternary Catchment	RU	Resource Name	Component	Sub Component	Indicator/ Measure	RQO Narrative	RQO Numeric
				(Basement)		Salts	Electrical conductivity	domestic use after treatment; and groundwater quality shall not show a deteriorating trend from natural background	< 1571 mS/m
				Groundwater (all)		Salts	PO ₄	Groundwater should be fit for domestic use after treatment; and groundwater quality shall not show a deteriorating trend from natural background	< 0.3 mg/l
						Pathogens	Escherichia coli		0 counts / 100 ml
						Pathogens	Total Coliform		<10 counts / 100ml
						Abstraction	Seasonal abstraction: water level recovers from abstraction impact during wet season, under consideration of climate change and drought cycles. Permanent abstraction: water level decline stabilises under consideration of aquifer response time.	Groundwater use should be sustainable for all users and the environment	n/a
				Groundwater (all)	Quantity		Relative water levels between groundwater and surface water (in mams)	The natural gradient between groundwater and surface water should be maintained	n/a
						Discharge	Buffer zones	No groundwater abstraction around wetland and river FEPAs in accordance with the implementation manual for FEPAs.	250m
				Groundwater (Cenozoic coastal sand)		Nutrients	NO ₃ (as N)	Groundwater should be fit for domestic use after treatment; and groundwater quality shall not show a deteriorating trend from natural background	< 8.2 mg/l
						Salts	Electrical conductivity		< 520 mS/m
				Groundwater (Basement)	Quality	Nutrients	NO ₃ (as N)	Groundwater should be fit for domestic use after treatment; and groundwater quality shall not show a deteriorating trend from natural background	< 11.0 mg/l
						Salts	Electrical conductivity		< 899 mS/m
				Groundwater (all)		Salts	PO ₄		< 0.3 mg/l
						System variable	pH		6.7 - 8.3
						Pathogens	Escherichia coli		0 counts / 100 ml
							Total Coliform		<10 counts / 100ml

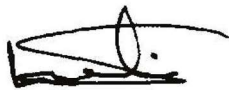
IUA	Class	Quaternary Catchment	RU	Resource Name	Component	Sub Component	Indicator/ Measure	RQO Narrative	RQO Numeric
A3 West Coast	III	G21B	9-Atlantis	Groundwater (all)	Quantity	Abstraction	Seasonal abstraction: water level recovers from abstraction impact during wet season, under consideration of climate change and drought cycles. Permanent abstraction: water level decline stabilises under consideration of aquifer response time.	Groundwater use should be sustainable for all users and the environment	n/a
						Groundwater level	Water level	Minimum water level in abstraction boreholes within 2.5km from the ocean to avoid saline intrusion	>1 mamsl
						Discharge	Relative water levels between groundwater and surface water (in mamsl)	The natural gradient between groundwater and surface water should be maintained	n/a
							Buffer zones	No groundwater abstraction around wetland and river FEPAs in accordance with the implementation manual for FEPAs.	250m
						Nutrients	NO ₃ (as N)	Groundwater should be fit for domestic use after treatment; and groundwater quality shall not show a deteriorating trend from natural background	< 2.3 mg/l
				Groundwater (Basement) Groundwater (all)	Quality	Salts	Electrical conductivity	Groundwater should be fit for domestic use after treatment; and groundwater quality shall not show a deteriorating trend from natural background	< 287 mS/m
						Nutrients	NO ₃ (as N)	Groundwater should be fit for domestic use after treatment; and groundwater quality shall not show a deteriorating trend from natural background	< 10.4 mg/l
						Salts	Electrical conductivity	Groundwater should be fit for domestic use after treatment; and groundwater quality shall not show a deteriorating trend from natural background	< 1052 mS/m
						System variable	pH	Groundwater quality shall not show a deteriorating trend from natural background	6.7 – 8.3
						Pathogens	Escherichia coli	Groundwater quality shall not show a deteriorating trend from natural background	0 counts / 100 ml
						Pathogens	Total Coliform	Groundwater quality shall not show a deteriorating trend from natural background	<10 counts / 100ml
D10 Diep	III	G21D	10-Malmesbury	Groundwater (all)	Quantity	Abstraction	Seasonal abstraction: water level recovers from abstraction impact during wet season, under consideration of climate change and drought cycles. Permanent abstraction: water level decline stabilises under consideration of aquifer response time.	Groundwater use should be sustainable for all users and the environment	n/a

IUA	Class	Quaternary Catchment	RU	Resource Name	Component	Sub Component	Indicator/ Measure	RQO Narrative	RQO Numeric
E12 Cape Flats	III	G22C, G22D, G22E	2-Cape Flats	Groundwater (all)	Quantity	Discharge	Buffer zones	No groundwater abstraction around wetland and river FEPAs in accordance with the implementation manual for FEPAs.	250m
						Low flow in river	Compliance with the low flow requirements in the river (as per riverine RQO)	Maintain (groundwater component of) the low flow requirements in the river	Maintenance low flow requirements: 0.578 (6.22 %MAR) at node Biv6 (no gauge)
						Discharge	Relative water levels between groundwater and surface water (in mamsl)	The natural gradient between groundwater and surface water should be maintained	n/a
						Nutrients	NO ₃ (as N)	Groundwater should be fit for domestic use after treatment; and groundwater quality shall not show a deteriorating trend from natural background	< 7.1 mg/l
						Salts	Electrical conductivity		< 358 mS/m
						Nutrients	NO ₃ (as N)		< 6.4 mg/l
						Salts	Electrical conductivity		< 617 mS/m
						System variable	pH		6.3 – 8.6
						Pathogens	Escherichia coli		0 counts / 100 ml
						Pathogens	Total Coliform		<10 counts / 100ml
						Groundwater level	Water level	Minimum water level in abstraction boreholes within 2.5km from the ocean to avoid saline intrusion	>1 mamsl
						Discharge	Buffer zones	No groundwater abstraction around wetland and river FEPAs in accordance with the implementation manual for FEPAs.	250m
						Low flow in river	Compliance with the low flow requirements in the river	Maintain (groundwater component of) the low flow requirements in the river, as per surface water RQO requirement	Maintenance low flow: 0.348 Mm ³ /a (7.74 %MAR) at Bvii7 (no gauge)

IUA	Class	Quaternary Catchment	RU	Resource Name	Component	Sub Component	Indicator/ Measure	RQO Narrative	RQO Numeric
				Superficial aquifers	Quantity	Discharge	Relative water levels between groundwater and surface water (in mams)	The natural gradient between groundwater and surface water should be maintained	n/a
				Groundwater (Cenozoic coastal sand)		Nutrients	NO ₃ (as N)		< 9.2 mg/l
						System variable	pH		6.6 – 8.4
						Salts	Electrical conductivity		< 180 mS/m
				Groundwater (Basement)	Quality	Nutrients	NO ₃ (as N)	Groundwater should be fit for domestic use after treatment; and groundwater quality shall not show a deteriorating trend from natural background	< 11.0 mg/l
						Salts	Electrical conductivity		< 953 mS/m
				Groundwater (all)		Pathogens	Escherichia coli		0 counts / 100 ml
							Total Coliform		<10 counts / 100ml

NASIONALE WATERWET, 1998**(WETNR. 36 VAN 1998)****VOORGESTELDE KLASSE VAN WATERHULPBRON EN HULPBRONGEHALTEDOELWITTE VIR DIE BERGOPVANGEBIED**

Ek, Lindiwe Sisulu, Minister van Menslike Nedersettings, Water en Sanitasie, bepaal hierby ingevolge die bepalings van artikel 13 (1) van die Nasionale Waterwet, 1998 (Wetnr.36 van 1998), die waterhulpbronne klasse en die hulpbrongehalte doelwitte, soos uiteengesit in die Bylae.:

**L N SISULU****MINISTER VAN MENSLIKE NEDERSETTINGS, WATER EN SANITASIE**

BYLAE**BESKRYWING VAN WATERHULPBRON**

Die voorgestelde waterhulpbronklase- en hulpbrongehaltesdoelwitte word bepaal vir die hele of deel van elke beduidende waterhulpbron soos hieronder uiteengesit:

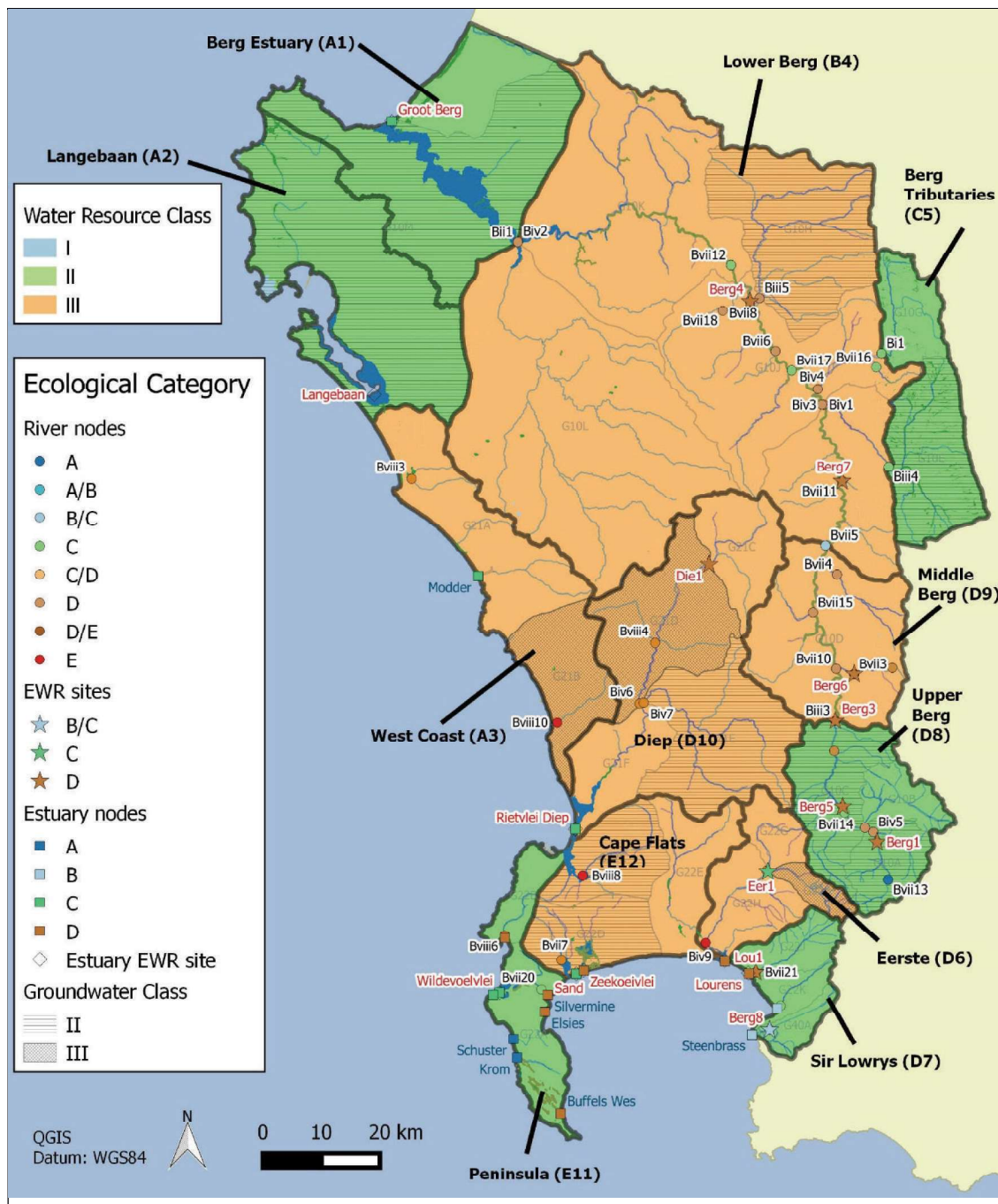
Waterestuursgebied:	Berg-Olifants Waterbestuursgebied
Dreinerings Streek:	G1, G2 Sekondêre Dreinerings Streek en G40A Kwaternêre
Dreinerings Streek	
Rivier(e):	Die Bergrivier is die grootste rivier in die studie area, wat ook 'n aantal kleiner opvanggebiede binne die Stad Kaapstad metropolitaanse gebied soos die Diep, Kuilsrivier, Eersterivier, Lourens, Sir Lowry's, Steenbras, asook verskeie klein opvanggebiede op die Kaapse Skiereiland en langs die Weskus

A. VOORGESTELDE WATERHULPBRONKLASSE SOOS VEREIS INGEVOLGE ARTIKEL 13 (1) VAN DIE NASIONALE WATERWET, 1998

- i. Die voorgestelde waterbron klasse vir die Bergopvanggebied gelys in Tabel 1 volgens die algehele klas per geïntegreerde eenheid van analise (IUA), aangedui in Figuur 1.
- ii. IUAs word geklassifiseer as óf Klas I: aandui hoë beskerming van die omgewing en minimale gebruik; Klas II aandui matige beskerming en matige benutting; en Klas III dui volhoubare minimale beskerming en hoe benutting.
- iii. Tafel 1 gee die IUA, die aanbevole waterbronklas en sy onderskeie opvanggebiede opset. Die opvanggebied opset bestaan uit 'n aantal van biofisiese nodes verteenwoordig rivier lope of rivier hulpbroneenhede (Ru's). Die teiken ekologiese Kategorie (TEC) wat bereik moet word of in stand gehou word vir elke RU in die IUA word.
- iv. Dit is belangrik om daarop te let dat bykomende bestaande geografies gedefinieer areas van spesifieke ekologiese belang vir waterbronne soos beskermde gebiede (bv Tafelberg Nasionale Park), kritiese biodiversiteit areas (CBA's), gebiede nasionale varswater beskerming van die omgewing (NFEPAs) en die strategiese waterbron gebiede (SWSA) moet ook in terme van die aanbevole hulpbron klasse in ag geneem word as hierdie gebiede van spesifieke belang dat in 'n Hoër hulpbron klas (bv klas I) bestuur moet word as sou die saak vir die gemiddeld van al hulpbron eenhede regoor wees sou aandui die IUA (bv in 'n Klas II).

B. HULPBRONGEHALTESDOELWITTE VAN WATERHULPBRONNE SOOS VEREIS INGEVOLGE ARTIKEL 13 (1) VAN DIE NASIONALE WATERWET, 1998

- i Hulpbrongehaltesdoelwitte (RQOs) is gedefinieer vir geprioritiseerde RUs vir elke IUA in terme van water hoeveelheid, habitat en biota, en watergehalte. Geprioritiseer Rus aangedui in Figuur 1.
- ii Tafel 2 tot Tafel 10 verskaf die RQO's vir RIVIERE in prioriteit-RU's.
- iii Tafel 11 tot Tafel 17 verskaf die RQOs vir RIVIERMONDINGS in prioriteit RU's.
- iv Tafel 18 verskaf die RQO's vir DAMME in prioriteit-RU's.
- v Tafel 19 verskaf die RQO's vir GRONDWATER in prioriteit-RU's.
- vi RQO's sal van toepassing wees vanaf die datum wat onderteken is ingevolge artikel 13 (1) van die Nasionale Waterwet, 1998, tensy anders bepaal deur die Minister.



Figuur Error! No sequence specified.: Voorgestelde Waterhulpbronklasse vir die Bergopvanggebied

Tafel 1: Opsomming van aanbevole Waterhulpbronstrategieklasse vir elke IUA en die teiken Ekologiese Kategorie (TEC) vir prioriteit biofisiese rivier en Riviermondingnodus.

Geïntegreerde Eenheid van Analise (IUA)	Waterhulpbronklas vir IUA	Kwartêre opvanggebied	RU	Hulpbronnaam	Biofisiese Nodusnaam	TEC	% nMAR*
A1 Berg Riviermonding	II	G10M	A1-E01	Berg (Groot)	Bxi1	C	52
A2 Langebaan	II	G10M	A2-E04	Langebaan	Bxi3	A	N/A
A3 West Coast	III	G21A	A3-R01	-	Bviii3	D	14.6
		G21B	A3-R02	Sout	Bviii10	D	16.4
D8 Boonste Berg	II	G10A	D8-R01	Berg	Bviii13	A	98
		G10A	D8-R02	Berg	Bviii1	C	27
		G10C	D8-R03	Berg	Blii3	D	53
		G10C	D9-R04	Pombers	Bviii11	C	366
D9 Middelberg	III	G10D	D9-R05	Kromme	Bviii3	D	89
		G10D	D9-R06	Berg	Bviii5	D	49
		G10E	C5-R07	Klein Berg	Blii4	C	82
		G10G	C5-R08	Vier-en-Twintig	Bi1	B/C	23
B4 Laer Berg	III	G10J	B4-R09	Berg	Bviii6	D	52
		G10K	B4-R10	Berg	Bviii12	D	51
D10 Diep	III	G21D	D10-R11	Diep	Bv1	D	66
		G21D	D10-R12	Diep	Biv6	D	68
		G21F	D10-E03	Rietvlei/Diep	Bxi7	C	78
		G22B	E11-R13	Houtbaai	Bviii6	D	97
E11 Skiereiland	II	G22A	E11-R14	Silvermyn	Bvii20	C	98
		G22A	E11-E04	Wildevlei	Bxi14	D	107
		G22D	E12-R15	Keyers	Bvii7	D	93
		G22K	E12-E05	Zandvlei	Bxi9	C	93
E12 Kaapse Vlakte	III	G22K	E12-E05	Zeekoevlei	Bxi9	D	N/A
		G22F	D6-R16	Eerste (Jonkershoek)	Blii6	C	93
		G22G	D6-R17	Klipies	Biv8	D	77
		G22H	D6-E06	Eerste	Bxi3	D	90
D7 Sir Lowry's	II	G22J	D7-R18	Lourens	Bvii21	D	114
		G22K	D7-R19	Sir Lowry's Pas*	Bviii9	C	84
		G40A	D7-R20	Steenbras	Bvii22	B/C	81
		G22J	D7-E07	Lourens	Bxi4	C	85

Tafel 2: Hulpbrongehaltesdoelwitte vir RIVIERE in prioriteitseenhede in die Geïntegreerde eenheid van Analise D8 Boonste Berg

IUA	Klas	Kwar-têre Op- vang Gebied	RU	Hulp bron- naam	Biofisiese Nodus- naam	TEC	Komponent	Sub-komponent	Aanwyser	Verhalende RQO	RQO Numeries																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																				
D8 Boonste Berg	II	G10A	D8-R01	Bergrivier	Bvii13	A	Hoeveelheid	Lae vloei Hoë vloei	Instandhou-ding lae vloei	Vloei sal voldoende genoeg wees om die rivier in 'n A-kategorie te handhaaf.	Maande	Hoog	0.440	3.209	2.041	1.149	0.771	0.640	0.695	1.107	2.328	3.706	4.569	4.707	4.255	Sept																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																					
									Instandhoudingvloei (miljoen kubieke meter)			0.073	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000

IUA	Klas	Kwar-têre Op-vang Ge-bied	Hulp RU bron-naam	Biofisiese Nodus-naam	TEC Komponent	Sub-komponent	Aanwyser	Verhalende RQO	RQO Numeries
						Geomorfolo-gie	D50	Sanddeeltjie grootte	0.860 > D50 > 0.275
							VEGRAI vlak 3 telling.	Plantegroei toestand	> 62% = C kategorie
							Ekstotiese spesies		Geen ekstotiese plantspesies.
							Terrestrïële houtagtige spesies		Geen Terrestrïële houtagtige spesies.
							Inheemse oewer houtagtige spesies	Marginale sone dekking oorvloed	Dekking 5-25%.
							Geen-houtagtige inheemse spesies		Dekking 25-50%.
							Riete		Geen riete
							Ekstotiese spesies		Dekking < 5%.
					Habitat		Terrestrïële houtagtige spesies		Dekking < 10%.
							Inheemse oewer houtagtige spesies	Laer sone dekking oorvloed	Dekking 25-60%
							Geen-houtagtige inheemse spesies		Dekking 25-50%
							Riete		Geen riete
							Ekstotiese spesies		Dekking < 10%.
							Terrestrïële houtagtige spesies		Dekking < 15%.
							Inheemse oewer houtagtige spesies	Boonste sone dekking oorvloed	Dekking 25-50%
							Geen-houtagtige inheemse spesies		Dekking 40-70%.
							FRAI telling	Vissoestand	> 80% = B kategorie
					Biota	Vis	Aantal inheemse visspesies.	Inheemse spesiesrykheid	Drie spesies teenwoordig: <i>Sandelia capensis</i> , <i>Galaxia zebratum</i> en <i>Pseudobarbus burgi</i>

2

IUA	Klas	Kwar-têre Op-vang Ge-bied	Hulp bron-naam	Biofisie-se Nodus-naam	TEC	Komponent	Sub-komponent	Aanwyser	Verhalende RQO	RQO Numeries
						Patogene		Escherichia coli	Konsentrasies van waterdrywe-nde patogene moet in 'n ideale kategorie gehandhaaf word vir volle kontakvermaak	≤ 130 tellings/100ml (95ste persentiel)
						Geomorfologie		D50	Sanddeeltjiegrootte.	0.521 > D50 > 0.319
								VEGRAI vlak 3 telling.	Plantegroei toestand	> 62% = C kategorie
								Eksotiese spesies		Geen eksotiese plantspesies nie.
								Terrestriele houtagtige spesies		Geen terrestriele houtagtige spesies.
								Inheemse oewer houtagtige spesies	Marginale sone dekking oorvloed	Dekking < 10%.
								Geen-houtagtige inheemse spesies		Dekking 50-75%.
								Riete		Geen riete
								Eksotiese spesies		Dekking < 5%.
								Terrestriele houtagtige spesies		Dekking < 10%.
								Inheemse oewer houtagtige spesies	Laer sone dekking oorvloed	Dekking 50-75%.
								Geen-houtagtige inheemse spesies		Dekking 25-50%.
								Riete		Geen riete
								FRAI telling	Vistoestand	> 62% = C kategorie
								Aantal inheemse visspesies.		Een spesie teenwoordig: Sandelia capensis
								Sandelia capensis	Inheemse spesiesrykheid	FROC = 5
								Eksotiese		Geen toename in die aantal eksotiese vis teenwoordig nie: Micropterus

IUA	Klas	Kwar-têre Op-vang Ge-bied	RU	Hulp bron-naam	Biofisie-se Nodus-naam	TEC	Komponent	Sub-komponent	Aanwyser	Verhalende RQO	RQO Numeries																				
D8 Boonste Berg	II	G10C	D8-R03	Bergri- vier	Blii3	D	Hoeveelheid	Lae vloei Hoë vloei	vispesies	dolomieu (FROC = 5)	RQO Numeries																				
									Ongewerwelde diere	MIRAI telling		Makro-ongewerwelde diere toestand	> 62%= C kategorie																		
										SASS5 en ASPT telling		SASS tellings	SASS5 telling >134, ASPT ≥ 6.1.																		
										Aantal families		Diversiteit van ongewerwelde diere gemeenskap	>/= 21 families, met 'n oorsvloed van A tot C.																		
										Instandhouding Lae vloei Instandhouding hoë vloei		Vloei sal voldoende genoeg wees om die rivier in 'n D-kategorie te behou.	Instandhoudingvloei (miljoen kubieke meter)	Maande	Okt	Nov	Des	Jan	Feb	Mrt	Apr	Mei	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sept					
									Hoog					0.000	2.080	1.612	1.721	0.000	1.456	0.000	4.454	8.382	9.776	10.525	10.102	8.112					
									0.000					0.000	0.000	0.000	1.612	1.612	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000					
									≤ 0.075 milligram/liter (50ste persentiel)																						
									Voedingstowwe	Fosfaat (PO ₄ -P)		Voedingsvlak-ke moet in die rivier op 'n oligotroopiese toestand gehandhaaf word.	≤ 1.75 milligram/liter (50ste persentiel)																		
									Soute	Elektriese geleidingsvermoë (EC)		Soutkonsentrasies moet op vlakke gehandhaaf word wat nie water-ekosisteme nadelig beïnvloed nie.	≤ 55 milliSiemens/meter (95ste persentiel)																		
													Gehalte	pH-reeks	pH, temperatuur en opgeloste suurstof is belangrik vir die instandhouding van die gesondheid van die ekosisteem.	6.5 ≤ pH ≤ 8.5 (5ste en 95ste persentiele)															
														Water temperatuur	2 ° C verskil van omliggende watertemperatuur																
														Gifstowwe	Opgeloste suurstof	DO ≥ 6 milligram per liter (5ste persentiel)															
									Ammoniak	Toksiseitsvlakke		≤ 0.073 milligram per liter (95ste persentiel)																			
									Atrasien	moet nie 'n bedreiging vir water-ekosisteme inhou nie.		≤ 0.079 milligram per liter (95ste persentiel)																			
Endusulfan		≤ 0.0013 milligram per liter (95ste persentiel)																													

IUA	Klas	Kwar-têre Op-vang Ge-bied	Hulp bron- naam	Biofisie-se Nodus- naam	TEC	Komponent	Sub-komponent	Aanwyser	Verhalende RQO	RQO Numeries
							Patogene	Escherichia coli	Konsentrasies van waterdrywende patogene moet in 'n Aanvaarbare kategorie vir intermediêre kontakvermaak gehandhaaf word.	≤ 2500 tellings/100ml (95ste persentiel)
						Habitat	Geomorfo- logie	D16, D50, D84	Sedimentkor-rel grootte	
							Oewer plantegroei	VEGRAI vlak 3 telling.	Plantegroei toestand	> 38% = D/E-kategorie
						Biota	Vis	FRAI telling	Vistoestand	> 58% C/D-kategorie

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AIDS HELPLINE: 0800-0123-22 Prevention is the cure

IUA	Klas	Kwartêre Opvanggebied	Hulpbron naai	Bio-fisiese Nodusnaam	TEC	Komponent	Sub-komponent	Aanwyser	Verhalende RQO	RQO Numeries	
D9 Middel berg	III	G10C	Pomberrivier	Bviii11	C	Hoeveelheid	Lae vloei Hoë vloei	Instandhouding Lae vloei In standhouding hoë vloei	Vloei sal voldoende wees om die rivier in 'n C-kategorie te handhaaf.	Maande Laag Hoog	Nov Des Jan Feb Mrt Apr Mei Jun Jul Aug Sept
								Fosfaat (PO ₄ -P)		≤ 0.025 milligram/liter (50ste persentiel)	0.000
								Totaal anorganiese stikstof (TIN)		≤ 0.70 milligram/liter (50ste persentiel)	8.076
								Elektrese geleidingsvermoë (EC)	Soutkonsentrasies moet op vlakke gehandhaaf word wat nie water-ekosisteme nadelig beïnvloed nie.	≤ 30 milliSiemens/meter (95ste persentiel)	21.484
								pH-reeks	pH, temperatuur en opgeloste suurstof is belangrik vir die instandhouding van die gesondheid van die ekosisteem.	6.5 ≤ pH ≤ 8.5 (5ste en 95ste persentiele)	4.153
								Water temperatuur		2°C verskil van omliggende watertemperatuur	4.153
								Opgeloste suurstof		DO ≥ 8 milligram liter (5ste persentiel)	4.153
							Ammoniak		≤ 0.073 milligram per liter (95ste persentiel)	1.615	
							Attrasien		≤ 0.079 milligram per liter (95ste persentiel)	0.000	
							Endusulfan		≤ 0.0013 milligram per liter (95ste persentiel)	0.000	
							Patogene	Escherichia coli	Konsentra-sies van waterdrywen-de patogene moet in 'n Aanvaarbare kategorie vir intermediere kontakvermaak gehandhaaf word.	0.000	
							Geomorfologie	GAI telling -	Geomorfologiese toestand	0.000	
							Oewer plante groei	VEGRAI vlak 3 telling.	Plantegroei toestand	0.000	

IUA	Klas	Kwartêre Opvanggebied	RU	Hulpbronnas	Bio-fisiese nodusnaam	TEC	Komponent	Sub-komponent	Aanwyser	Verhalende RQO	RQO Numeries													
							Biota	Ongewerwelde diere	MIRAI telling	Makro-ongewerwelde diere toestand	> 80% = B kategorie													
											Maande	Okt	Nov	Des	Jan	Feb	Mrt	Apr	Mei	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sept	
							Hoeveelheid	Lae vloei Hoë vloei	Instandhouding Lae vloei Instandhouding hoë vloei	Vloei sal voldoende wees om die rivier in 'n D-kategorie te handhaaf.	Instandhoudingvloei (miljoen kubieke meter)	Laag	0.141	0.110	0.061	0.031	0.022	0.023	0.000	0.189	0.319	0.155	0.187	0.163
											Hoog	0.086	0.016	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.189	0.319	0.156	0.556	0.156
									Fosfaat (PO ₄ -P)	Riviervoedingsvlakke moet in 'n mesotrofiese toestand gehandhaaf word.	≤ 0.075 milligram per liter (50ste persentiel)													
								Voedingstowwe	Totaal anorganiese stikstof (TIN)	mesotrofiese toestand gehandhaaf word.	≤ 1.75 milligram per liter (50ste persentiel)													
								Soute	Elektriese geleidings vermoë (EC)	Soutkonsentrasies moet in 'n ideale kategorie gehandhaaf word.	≤ 30 milliSiemens/meter (95ste persentiel)													
									pH-reeks	pH, temperatuur en opgeloste suurstof is belangrik vir die instandhouding van die gesondheid van die ekosisteem.	6.5 ≤ pH ≤ 8.5 (5ste en 95ste persentiele)													
								Stelselveranderlikes	Water temperatuur		2°C verskil van omliggende watertemperatuur													
									Opgeloste suurstof		DO ≥ 8 milligram per liter (5ste persentiel)													
								Gifstowwe	Ammoniak	Toksiseitsvlakke moet nie 'n bedreiging vir water-ekosisteme inhou nie	≤ 0.073 milligram per liter (95ste persentiel)													
									Atrasien		≤ 0.079 milligram per liter (95ste persentiel)													
									Endusulfan		≤ 0.0013 milligram per liter (95ste persentiel)													
								Patogene	Escherichia coli	Konsentrasies van waterdrywende patogene moet in 'n Aanvaarbare kategorie vir intermediêre kontak-vermaak gehandhaaf word.	≤ 2500 tellings/100ml (95ste persentiel)													
								Geomorfologie	GAI telling -	Geomorfologiese toestand.	> 38% = D/E kategorie													
							Habitat	Oewer plante	VEGRAI vlak 3 telling.	Plantegroei toestand	> 18% = F kategorie													

D9 Middeiberg

III

G10D

D9-R05

Kromme River

Bvii3

D

IUA	Klas	Kwartêre Opvanggebied	RU	Hulpbronnaam	Bio-fisiese nodusnaam	TEC	Komponent	Sub-komponent	Aanwyser	Verhalende RQO	RQO Numeries												
D9 Middel berg	III	G10D	D9-R06	Bergrivier	Bvii5	D	Gehalte	Stelselveranderlikes	pH-reeks	pH, temperatuur en opgeloste suurstof is belangrik vir die instandhouding van die gesondheid van die ekosisteem.	6.5 ≤ pH ≤ 8.5 (5ste en 95ste persentiele)												
											2°C verskil van omliggende watertemperatuur												
									Opgeloste suurstof	≥ 6 milligram per liter (5ste persentiel)													
					Gifstowwe				Ammoniak	Toksisiteitsvlakke moet nie 'n bedreiging vir water-ekosisteme inhou nie.	≤ 0.073 milligram per liter (95ste persentiel)												
									Atrasien		≤ 0.079 milligram per liter (95ste persentiel)												
									Endosulfan		≤ 0.0013 milligram per liter (95ste persentiel)												
					Patogene				Escherichia coli	Konsentrasies van waterdrywende patogene moet	95%teël ≤ 2500 cfu/100ml Escherichia coli												

IUA	Klas	Kwartêre Opvanggebied	Hulpbronnas	Bio-fisiese Nodusnaam	TEC	Komponent	Sub-komponent	Aanwyser	Verhalende RQO	RQO Numeries
									in 'n Aanvaarbare kategorie vir intermediere kontakvermaak gehandhaaf word.	
							Geomorfologie	D50	Sanddeeltjie grootte	0.714 > D50 > 0.251
								VEGRAI vlak 3 telling.	Plantegroei toestand	> 52% = D-kategorie
								Eksotiese spesies	Marginale sone dekking oorvloed	Geen eksotiese plantspesies.
							Terretriële houtagtige spesies			Geen Terretriële houtagtige spesies.
							Inheemse oewer houtagtige spesies			Dekking 50-75%.
							Geen-houtagtige inheemse spesies			Dekking 15-25%.
							Riete			Geen riete
								Eksotiese spesies	Laer sone dekking oorvloed	Dekking < 5%.
							Terretriële houtagtige spesies			Dekking < 10%.
							Inheemse oewer houtagtige spesies			Dekking 50-75%.
							Geen-houtagtige inheemse spesies			Dekking 15-25%.
							Riete			Geen riete
								Eksotiese spesies	Boonste sone dekking oorvloed	Dekking < 10%.
							Terretriële houtagtige spesies			Dekking < 15%.
							Inheemse oewer houtagtige spesies			Dekking 50-75%.
							Geen-houtagtige inheemse spesies			Dekking 10-20%.
							Riete			

IUA	Klas	Kwartêre Opvanggebied	Hulpbronnaam	Bio-fisiese Nodusnaam	TEC	Komponent	Sub-komponent	Aanwyser	Verhalende RQO	RQO Numeries
								heemse spesies		
							Vis	FRAI telling	Vistoestand	> 52% = D-kategorie
								Ekso-tiese Vis spesies	Inheemse spesies rykheid	Geen toename in aantal van eksotiese vis teenwoordig: <i>Cyprinus carpio</i> (FROC = 5), <i>Tilapia sparrmanii</i> , <i>Clarias gariepinus</i> , <i>Gambusia affinis</i>
						Biota	Ongewerwelde diere	MIRAI telling	Makro-ongewerwelde diere toestand	> 62% = C kategorie
								SASS5 en ASPT telling	SASS tellings	SASS5 telling >90, ASPT ≥ 4.6.
								Aantal familie-s	Diversiteit van ongewerwelde diere gemeenskap	>/= 18 families by 'n oorvloed van A tot C

Tafel 4: Hulpbrongehaltesdoelwitte vir RIVIERE in prioriteiteenhede in die Geïntegreerde eenheid van Analise C5 Berg Sytakke

IUA	Klas	Kwartêre Opvanggebied	RU	Hulpbronnaam	Biofisiese Nodusnaam	TEC	Komponent	Sub-komponent	Aanwyser	Verhalende RQO	RQO Numeries
C5 Berg Sytakke	II	G10E	C5-R07	Klein Bergrivier	Biii4	C	Hoeveelheid	Lae vloei Hoë vloei	Instandhouding Lae vloei Instandhouding hoë vloei	Vloei sal genoegsaam voldoende wees 'n C-kategorie te handhaaf	Maande Instandhoudingvloei (miljoen kubieke meter) 0.638 1.422 1.110 0.754 0.398 0.000 0.305 0.291 0.000 0.802 1.516 0.831 1.391 1.744 1.619 0.831 2.913 0.831 1.516 1.002 0.618 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 Okt Nov Des Jan Feb Mrt Apr Mei Jun Jul Aug Sept
									Fosfaat (PO ₄ -P)	Voedings vlakke moet in mesotrofiese of beter toestand in die rivier gehandhaaf word.	≤ 0.075 milligram/liter (50ste persentiel)
							Gehalte	Voeding stowwe	Totaal anorganiese stikstof (TIN)		≤ 1.75 milligram/liter (50ste persentiel)

IUA Klas	Kwartêre Opvanggebied	RU	Hulpbronnaam	Biofisiese Nodusnaam	TEC	Komponent	Sub-komponent	Aanwyser	Verhalende RQO	RQO Numeries
							Soute	Elektriese geleidingsvermoë (EC)	Soutkonsentrasies moet op vlakke gehandhaaf word wat nie die water ekosisteme benadeel nie.	≤ 55 milliSiemens/meter (95ste persentiel)
								pH-reëks	pH, temperatuur en opgeloste suurstof is belangrik vir die instandhouding van die gesondheid van die ekosisteem.	$6.5 \leq \text{pH} \leq 8.5$ (5ste en 95ste persentiele)
							Stelselveranderlikes	Water temperatuur		2°C verskil van omliggende watertemperatuur
								Opgeloste suurstof		≥ 6 milligram per liter (5ste persentiel)
							Gifstowwe	Ammoniak	Toksiseitsvlakke moet nie 'n bedreiging vir water-ekosisteme inhou nie.	≤ 0.073 milligram per liter (95ste persentiel)
								Atrasien		≤ 0.079 milligram per liter (95ste persentiel)
								Endusulfan		≤ 0.0013 milligram per liter (95ste persentiel)
							Patogene	Escherichia coli	Konsentra-sies van waterdrywende patogene moet in 'n Aanvaarbare kategorie vir intermediere kontakvermaak gehandhaaf word.	≤ 2500 tellings/100ml (95ste persentiel)
						Habitat	Oewer plantegroei	VEGRAI vlak 3 telling.	Plantegroei toestand	$> 62\%$ = C-kategorie
						Biota	Vis	FRAI telling	Vistoestand	$> 58\%$ = C/D-kategorie

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IUA Klas	Kwartêre Opvanggebied	RU	Hulpbronnaam	Biofisiese Nodusnaam	TEC	Komponent	Sub-komponent	Aanwyser	Verhalende RQO	RQO Numeries
						Habitat	Oewer plantegroei	VEGRAI vlak 3 telling.	Plante groei toestand	> 88% = A/B-kategorie
						Biota	Vis	FRAI telling	Vistoestand	> 88% = A/B-kategorie
							Ongewerweldede diere	MIRAI telling	Makro-ongewerweldede diere toestand	> 82% = B-kategorie

Tafel 5: Hulpbrongehaltesdoelwitte vir RIVIERE in prioriteiteneenhede in die Geïntegreerde eenheid van Analise B4 Laer Berg

IUA Klas	Kwartêre Opvanggebied	RU	Hulpbronnaam	Biofisiese Nodusnaam	TEC	Komponent	Sub-komponent	Aanwyser	Verhalende RQO	RQO Numeries
B4 Laer Berg	G101	B4-R09	Bergrivier	Bvii6	D	Hoeveelheid	Lae vloei Hoë vloei	Instandhouding Lae vloei Instandhouding hoë vloei	Instandhouding vloei sal voldoende wees om die rivier in 'n D-kategorie te handhaaf.	Maande Laag Hoog Laag Hoog 2.496 26.184 0.000 15.280 0.000 9.579 0.000 8.000 0.000 8.272 0.000 7.947 2.496 10.951 6.418 14.684 6.418 24.346 33.196 31.158 12.479 37.184 0.831 1.619
						Fosfaat (PO ₄ -P)	Voeding-stowwe	Voedingsvlakke moet ≤ 0,075 milligram/liter (50ste persentiel) in 'n mesotrofiese of beter toestand in die rivier gehandhaaf word.	Voedingsvlakke moet ≤ 0,075 milligram/liter (50ste persentiel)	
						Gehalte	Voeding-stowwe	Totaal anorganiese stikstof (TIN)	≤ 1.75 milligram/liter (50ste persentiel)	
							Soute	Elektriese geleidingsvermoë (EC)	≤ 55 millisiemens/meter (95ste persentiel)	
								pH-reëks	6.5 ≤ pH ≤ 8.5 (5ste en 95ste persentiele)	
						Stelsel Verander-likes	Water temperatuur	Opgeloste suurstof is belangrik vir die instandhouding van	2 ° C verskil van omliggende watertemperatuur	

IUA Klas	Kwartêre Opvanggebied	RU	Hulp bron Naam	Biofisiese Nodusnaam	TEC Komponent	Sub-kompo-nent	Aanwyser	Verhalende RQO	RQO Numeries
							Opgeloste suurstof	die gesondheid van die ekosisteem.	≥ 6 milligram per liter (5ste persentiel)
						Gifstowwe	Atrasien Endusul-fan	Toksitsiteitsvlakke moet nie 'n bedreiging vir water-ekosisteme inhou nie.	≤ 0.079 milligram per liter (95ste persentiel)
						Patogene	Escheri-chia coli	Konsentra-sies van waterdrywende patogene moet in 'n Aanvaar-bare kategorie vir intermediêre kontakvermaak gehandhaaf word.	≤ 1065 tellings/100ml (95ste persentiel)
						Geomorfologie	GAI telling -	Geomorfologiese toestand	> 68% = B/C-kategorie
							D50	Sanddeeltjie grootte	0.576 > D50 > 0.349
							VEGRAI vlak 3 telling.	Plantegroei toestand	> 42% = D-kategorie
							Eksotiese spesies		Geen eksotiese plantspesies.
							Terrestrïële houtagtige spesies		Geen Terrestrïële houtagtige spesies.
						Oewer plante-groei	Inheemse oewer houtagtige spesies	Marginale sone dekking oorvloed	Dekking 30-50%.
							Geen-houtagtige inheemse spesies		Dekking 30-50%.
							Riete		Dekking 30-50%.
							Eksotiese	Laer sone dekking	Dekking < 5%.

IUA Klas	Kwartêre Opvanggebied	RU	Hulp bron Naam	Biofisiese Nodusnaam	TEC	Komponent	Sub-kompo-nent	Aanwyser	Verhalende RQO	RQO Numeries
								spesies	oorvloed	
								Terrestriële houtagtige spesies		Dekking < 10%.
								Inheemse oewer houtagtige spesies		Dekking 50-75%.
								Geen-houtagtige inheemse spesies		Dekking 5-10%.
								Riete		Geen riete
								Eksotiese spesies		Dekking < 10%.
								Terre-striële houtagtige spesies		Dekking < /= 15%.
								Inheemse oewer houtagtige spesies	Boonste sone dekking oorvloed	Dekking 30-50%.
								Geen-houtagtige inheemse spesies		Dekking 30-50%.
								FRAI telling	Vistoestand	> 18% = F-kategorie
								Eksotiese Vis spesies	Inheemse spesies rykheid	Geen toename in die aantal eksotiese visse teenwoordig nie: <i>Cyprinus carpio</i> , <i>Oreochromis mossambicus</i> , <i>Tilapia sparrmanii</i> , <i>Micropterus punctulatus</i> , <i>Clarias gariepinus</i> en <i>Gambusia affinis</i> .
						Biota	Ongewer-welde diere	MIRAI telling	Makro-ongewerwelde diere toestand	> 42% = D-kategorie
								SASS5 and ASPT telling	SASS tellings	SASS5 telling >80, ASPT ≥ 5.0

UA	Klas	Kwartêre Opvanggebied	RU	Hulp bron Naam	Biofisiese Nodusnaam	TEC	Komponent	Sub-kompo-nent	Aanwyser	Verhalende RQO	RQO Numeries
									Aantal families	Diversiteit van ongewerwelde diere gemeen-skap	>/= 15 families, met 'n oorsvloed van A tot C.
							Hoeveelheid	Lae vloei Hoë vloei	Instandhouding Lae vloei Instandhouding hoë vloei	Vloei sal voldoende wees om die rivier in 'n D-kategorie te handhaaf.	Maande Instandhoudingsvloei (miljoen kubieke meter) Laag 0.000 2.760 10.132 0.000 0.000 6.563 0.000 5.580 5.736 5.553 7.431 9.885 16.380 6.480 37.175 0.000
									Fosfaat (PO ₄ -P)	Voedingsvlakke moet in 'n mesotrofiese toestand in die rivier gehandhaaf word.	≤ 0.075 milligram/liter (50ste persentiel)
								Voedingstowwe	Totaal anorganiese stikstof (TIN)		≤ 1.75 milligram/liter (50ste persentiel)
								Soute	Elektriese geleidings vermoë (EC)	Soutkonsentrasies moet op vlakke gehandhaaf word wat nie die water ekosisteme benadeel nie.	≤ 55 milliSiemens/meter (95ste persentiel)
									pH-reeks	pH, temperatuur en opgeloste suurstof is belangrik vir die instandhou-ding van die gesondheid van die ekosisteem.	6.5 ≤ pH ≤ 8.5 (5ste en 95ste persentiele)
							Gehalte	Stelselveranderlikes	Water temperatuur	2°C verskil van omgewing	
									Opgeloste suurstof	≥ 6 milligram per liter (95ste persentiel)	
									Atrasien	Toksisiteitsvlakke moet nie 'n bedreiging vir water- ekosisteme inhou nie..	≤ 0.079 milligram per liter (95ste persentiel)
								Gifstowwe	Endusul-fan		≤ 0.0013 milligram per liter (95ste persentiel)
								Patogene	Escheri-chia coli	Konsentrasies van waterdrywende patogene moet in 'n	≤ 2500 tellings/100ml (95ste persentiel)

IUA Klas	Kwartêre Opvanggebied	RU	Hulp bron Naam	Biofisiese Nodusnaam	TEC	Komponent	Sub-kompo-nent	Aanwyser	Verhalende RQO	RQO Numeries
									Aanvaar-bare kategorie vir intermediêre kontakvermaak gehandhaaf word.	
						Geomorfologie		GAI telling -	Geomorfologiese toestand	> 68% = B/C-kategorie
								D50	Sand deeltjies grootte	0.860 > D50 > 0.275
								VEGRAI vlak 3 telling.	Plantegroei toestand	> 42% = D-kategorie
								Ekstotiese spesies		Geen ekstotiese plantspesies nie.
					Habitat			Terre striële houtagtige spesies		
					Habitat		Oewer plante-groei Geomor fologie			GeenTerrestriële houtagtige spesies.
							Oewer plante-groei	Inheemse oewerdekking oorvloed houtagtige spesies		Dekking 30-50%
								Geen-houtagtige inheemse spesies		Dekking 50-75%.
								Riete		Dekking 15-25%.
						Vis		FRAI telling	Vistoestand	85% (B kategorie)
						Ongewer-welde diere		Ekstotiese Vis spesies	Inheemse spesies rykheid	Geen toename in die aantal ekstotiese visse teenwoordig niet: <i>Cyprinus carpio</i> , <i>Oreochromis mossambicus</i> , <i>Tilapia sparrmanii</i> , <i>Micropterus punctulatus</i> , <i>Clarias gariepinus</i> en <i>Gambusia affinis</i> .
						Vis		MIRAI telling	Makro-ongewerwelde diere toestand	81.4% (B/C-kategorie)
								SASS5 en ASPT	SASS tellings	SASS5 telling >85, ASPT ≥ 4.2.

IUA Klas	Kwartêre Opvanggebied	RU	Hulp-bron Naam	Biofisiese Nodusnaam	TEC	Komponent	Sub-kompo-nent	Aanwyser	Verhalende RQO	RQO Numeries
								telling		
								Aantal families	Diversiteit van ongewerwelde diere gemeenskap	>/= 19 families, met 'n oorsprong van A tot C.

Tafel 6: Hulpbrongehaltes vir RIVIERE in prioriteitseenhede in die Geïntegreerde eenheid van Analise 10 Diep

IUA Klas	Kwartêre Opvanggebied	RU	Hulp-bron Naam	Biofisiese Nodusnaam	TEC	Komponent	Sub-kompo-nent	Aanwyser	Verhalende RQO	RQO Numeries														
D10 Diep	G2D	D10-R11	Diep River	Bv1	D	Hoeveelheid	Lae vloei Hoë vloei	Instandhouding Lae vloei Instandhouding hoë vloei	Vloei sal voldoende wees om die rivier in 'n D-kategorie te handhaaf	Instandhoudingvloei in g (miljoen kubieke)	Maande	Laag	0.079	0.053	0.029	0.020	0.017	0.015	0.021	0.043	0.090	0.130	0.157	0.106
											Hoog	0.026	0.003	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.116	0.294	0.120	0.473	0.120		
										≤ 0.075 milligram/liter (50ste persentiel)														
										≤ 1.75 milligram/liter (50ste persentiel)														
						Gehalte	Soute	Voedings towwe	Fosfaat (PO ₄ -P)	Voedingsvlakke moet in 'n mesotrofiese of beter toestand in die rivier gehandhaaf word.	≤ 450 milliSiemens/meter (95ste persentiel)													
									Totaal anorganiese stikstof (TIN)	≤ 1.75 milligram/liter (50ste persentiel)														
								pH, temperatuur en opgeloste suurstof is belangrik vir die instandhouding van die gesondheid van die ekosisteem.	Stelselveranderlikes	Elektriese geleidingsvermoë (EC)	Diep rivier is natuurlike sout en moet in sy huidige toestand gehandhaaf word	≤ 450 milliSiemens/meter (95ste persentiel)												
												6.5 ≥ pH ≤ 8.5 (5ste en 95ste persentiele)												
												2°C verskil van omliggende watertemperatuur												
												≥ 6 milligram per liter (5ste persentiel)												

IUA Klas	Kwartêre Opvanggebied	RU	Hulp-bron Naam	Biofisiese Nodusnaam	TEC	Komponent	Sub-kompo-nent	Aanwyser	Verhalende RQO	RQO Numeries																
D10 Diep	G21D	D10-R12	Diep River	Biv6	D	Hoeveelheid	Lae vloei Hoë vloei	Instandhouding Lae vloei Instandhouding hoë vloei	Vloei sal voldoende wees om die rivier in 'n D-kategorie te handhaaf	Maande	0.176	0.118	0.062	0.043	0.000	0.037	0.033	0.043	0.083	0.171	0.237	0.280	0.226			
											Instandhoudingvloei (miljoen kubieke meter)															
											≤ 0.125 milligram/liter (50ste persentiel)															
											≤ 2.5 milligram/liter (50ste persentiel)															
											≤ 350 milliSiemens/meter (95ste persentiel)															
											6.5 ≤ pH ≤ 8.5 (5ste en 95ste persentiele)															
						Gehalte	Soute	Elektriese geleidings vermoë (EC)	Diepriver is natuurlike sout en moet in sy huidige toestand gehandhaaf word.	pH, temperatuur en opgeloste suurstof is belangrik vir die instandhouding van die gesondheid van die ekosisteem.	pH-reëks	Stelselveranderlikes	Water temperatuur	Opgeloste suurstof	2°C verskil van omliggende watertemperatuur											
															≥ 6 milligram per liter (5ste persentiel)											

IUA Klas	Kwartêre Opvanggebied	RU	Hulp-bron Naam	Biofisiese Nodusnaam	TEC	Komponent	Sub-kompo-nent	Aanwyser	Verhalende RQO	RQO Numeries
							Gifstowwe	Atrasien	Toksiseitsvlakke moet nie 'n bedreiging vir water-ekosisteme inhou nie.	≤ 0.079 milligram per liter (95ste persentiel)
							Patogene	Endusulfan	Konsentrasies van waterdrywende patogene moet in 'n Aanvaarbare Kategorie vir intermedieë kontakvermaak gehandhaaf word.	≤ 0.0013 milligram per liter (95ste persentiel)
								Escherichia coli		≤ 2500 tellings/100ml (95ste persentiel)
						Habitat	Geomorfo-logie	GAI telling	Geomorfologiese toestand	> 22% = E-kategorie
							Oewer plante-groei	VEGRAI vlak 3 telling.	Plantegroei toestand	> 18% = F-kategorie
							Vis	FRAI telling	Vistoestand	> 22% = E-kategorie
						Biota	Ongewerwelde diere	MIRAI telling	Makro-ongewerwelde diere toestand	> 22% = E-kategorie

Tafel 7: Hulpbrongehaltesdoelwitte vir RIVIERE in prioriteiteenhede in die Geïntegreerde eenheid van Analise E11 Skiereiland

IUA	Klas	Kwartêre Opvanggebied	RU	Hulpbronnaam	Biofisiese Nodusnaam	TEC	Komponent	Sub-kompo-nent	Aanwy-ser	RQO Verhandelende	RQO Numeries																	
E11 Skiereiland	II	G22B	E11-R13	Houtbaai	Bviii6	D	Gehalte	Hoeveelheid	Lae vloei Hoë vloei	Instandhouding lae vloei Instandhouding hoë vloei	Vloei sal voldoende wees om die rivier in 'n D-kategorie te handhaaf	Instandhoudingvloeiing (miljoen kubieke meter)	Maande	Laar	0.132	0.071	0.038	0.029	0.000	0.000	0.026	0.025	0.037	0.070	0.142	0.221	0.252	0.204
													Hoër	0.037	0.003	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.121	0.302	0.543	0.094	0.188		
													≤ 0.125 milligram per liter (50ste persentiel)															
													≤ 2.50 milligram per liter (50ste persentiel)															
								Voedingstowwe	Fosfaat (PO ₄ -P)	Totaal anorganiese stikstof (TIN)	Voedingsvlakke moet in esotrofiese of beter toestand in die rivier gehandhaaf word.	≤ 55 milliSiemens/meter (95ste persentiel)																
								Soute	Elektriese geleidings vermoë (EC)	Soutkonsentrasies moet op vlakke gehandhaaf word wat nie die water ekosisteme benadeel nie.																		
								Stelselveranderlikes	pH-reeks	Water temperatuur	pH, temperatuur en opgeloste suurstof is belangrik vir die instandhouding van die gesondheid van die ekosisteem																	
								Patogene	Escherichia coli	Konsentrasies van watergedraagde Patogene moet	≤ 1065 tellings/100ml (95ste persentiel)																	

IUA	Klas	Kwartêre Opvanggebied	RU	Hulpbronnaam	Biofisiese Nodusnaam	TEC	Komponent	Sub-kompo-nent	Aanwy-ser	RQO Verhalende	RQO Numeries																								
E11 Skiereiland	II	G22A	E11-R14	Silvermine Rivier	Bvii20	C	Hoeveelheid	Lae vloei Hoë vloei	Instandhouding Lae vloei Instandhouding hoë vloei	Vloei sal voldoende wees om die rivier in 'n C-kategorie te handhaaf	Maande	0.017	0.105	0.000	0.053	0.000	0.035	0.000	0.029	0.000	0.027	0.037	0.069	0.138	0.235	0.287	0.233								
											Instandhoudingvloei (miljoen kubieke meter)	Hoër	0.002	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
											≤ 0.075 milligram/liter (50ste persentiel)											≤ 1.75 milligram/liter (50ste persentiel)													
											Voedings-vlakke moet in 'n mesotrofiese of beter toestand in die rivier gehandhaaf word.											Soutkonsentrasies moet gehandhaaf word op vlakke wat nie water-ekosisteme nadelig beïnvloed nie.													
											Fosfaat (PO ₄ -P)											Soutkonsentrasies moet gehandhaaf word op vlakke wat nie water-ekosisteme nadelig beïnvloed nie.													
											Totaal anorganiese stikstof (TIN)											Elektriese geleidings vermoë (EC)													
											Soute											pH-reeks													
											Stelselveranderlikes											pH, temperatuur en 2°C verskil van omliggende watertemperatuur.													
											Water											6.5 ≤ pH ≤ 8.5 (5ste en 95ste persentiele)													
											Stelselveranderlikes											6.5 ≤ pH ≤ 8.5 (5ste en 95ste persentiele)													
											Water											6.5 ≤ pH ≤ 8.5 (5ste en 95ste persentiele)													

IUA Klas	Kwartêre Opvanggebied	RU	Hulpbronnaam	Biofisiese Nodusnaam	TEC	Komponent	Sub-komponent	Aanwyser	RQO Verhalende	RQO Numeries
								temperatuur	opgeloste suurstof is belangrik vir die instandhouding van die gesondheid van die ekosisteem.	
								Opgeloste suurstof		≥ 6 milligram per liter (5ste persentiel)
							Patogene	Esche-richia coli	Oewer plantegroei	≤ 1000 tellings/100ml (95ste persentiel)
					Habitat		Oewer plante-groei	VEGRAI vlak 3 telling.	Plantegroei toestand	> 62% = C-kategorie
					Biota		Vis	FRAI-telling	Vistoestand	>82% = B-kategorie
							Ongewerwde diere	MIRAI-telling	Makro-ongewerwde diere toestand	> 62% = C-kategorie

Tafel 8: Hulpbrongehaltesdoelwitte vir RIVIERE in prioriteiteenhede in die Geïntegreerde eenheid van Analise E12 Kaapse Vlakte

IUA	Klas	Kwartêre Opvanggebied	RU	Hulpbronnaam	Biofisiese Nodusnaam	TEC	Komponent	Sub-komponent	Aanwyser	RQO Verhalende	RQO Numeries																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																						
E12 Kaapse Vlakte	III	G22D	E12-R15	Keyersrivier	Bvii7	D	Hoeveelheid	Lae vloei Hoë vloei	Instandhouding Lae vloei Instandhouding hoë vloei	Vloei sal voldoende wees om die rivier in 'n D-kategorie te handhaaf.	Instandhoudingvloei (miljoen kubieke meter)	Maande	Maand	0.038	0.024	0.014	0.011	0.009	0.009	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00

IUA Klas	Kwartêre Opvanggebied	RU	Hulpbronnaam	Biofisiese Nodusnaam	TEC	Komponent	Sub-komponent	Aanwyser	RQO Verhalende	RQO Numeries
									word.	
							Soute	Elektriese geleidingsvermoë (EC)	Soutkonsentrasies moet op huidige vlakke gehandhaaf word.	≤ 85 milliSiemens/meter (95ste persentiel)
								pH-reeks	pH,	6.5 ≤ pH ≤ 8.5 (5ste en 95ste persentiele)
								Water temperatuur	temperatuur en opgeloste suurstof is	2°C verskil van omliggende watertemperatuur
							Stelselveranderlikes	Opgeloste suurstof	belangrik vir die instandhouding van die gesondheid van die ekosisteem.	≥ 6 milligram per liter (5ste persentiel)
									Konsentrasies van waterdrywende	
									Patogene moet in 'n Aanvaarbare kategorie gehand-haaf word vir intermediêre kontakvermaak.	
							Patogene	Escherichia coli	Op die lang termyn moet die doel wees om die rivier te verbeter tot 'n Aanvaarbare, en dan ideale kategorie vir intermediêre kontakvermaak.	≤ 4000 tellings/100ml (95ste persentiel)
							Habitat	VEGRAI vlak 3 telling.	Plantegroei toestand	> 38% = D/E-kategorie

IUA Klas	Kwartêre Opvanggebied	RU	Hulpbronnaam	Biofisiese Nodusnaam	TEC	Komponent	Sub-komponent	Aanwyser	RQO Verhalende	RQO Numeries
						Biota	Vis	FRAI telling	Vistoestand	> 62% = C-kategorie

Tafel 9: Hulpbrongehaltesdoelwitte vir RIVIERE in prioriteiteenhede in die Geïntegreerde eenheid van Analise D6 Eerste

UA	Klas	Kwartêre Opvanggebied	RU	Hulpbronnaam	Biofisiese Nodusnaam	TEC	Komponent	Sub-kompo-nent	Aanwyser	Verhalende RQO	RQO Numeries																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																							
D6 Eerste	III	G22F	D6-R16	Jonkershoek River	Bii6	C	Hoeveelheid	Lae vloei Hoë vloei	Instandhouding Lae vloei Instandhouding hoë vloei	Vloei sal voldoende wees om die rivier in 'n C-kategorie te handhaaf.	Maande	0.639	0.245	0.067	0.000	0.349	0.200	0.142	0.126	0.000	0.454	0.747	1.052	0.206	0.412	Sept																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																								
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											Instandhoudingvloei (miljoen kubieke meter)																								Jun																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																															
							Gehalte	Soute	Elektreiese geleidingsvermoë (EC)	Soutkonsentrasies moet op huidige vlakke gehandhaaf word.	≤ 55 milliSiemens/meter (95ste persentiel)	pH, temperatuur en opgeloste suurstof is belangrik vir die instandhouding van die gesondheid van die ekosisteem.	pH-reeks	Water temperatuur	Instandhouding	Lae vloei	Hoë vloei	Fosfaat (PO ₄ -P)	Voedingsvlakke moet in mesotrofiese of beter toestand in die rivier gehandhaaf word.	≤ 0.075 milligram/liter (50ste persentiel)	≤ 1.75 milligram/liter (50ste persentiel)	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0

IUA Klas	Kwartêre Opvanggebied	RU	Hulpbronnaam	Biofisiese Nodusnaam	TEC	Komponent	Sub-komponent	Aanwyser	Verhalende RQO	RQO Numeries
								Ammoniak	Toksiseitsvlakke	≤ 0,073 milligram per liter (95ste persentiel)
								Atrasien	e moet nie 'n bedreiging vir	≤ 0,079 milligram per liter (95ste persentiel)
							Gifstowwe	Endusulfan	water-ekosisteme inhou nie.	≤ 0,0013 milligram per liter (95ste persentiel)
									Konsentrasies van waterdrywende Patogene moet in 'n Aanvaarbare kategorie gehandhaaf word vir intermediere kontakvermaak.	
						Patogene		Escherichia coli	Op die lang termyn moet die doel wees om die rivier te verbeter tot 'n Aanvaarbare, en dan ideale kategorie vir intermediere kontakvermaak.	≤ 2500 tellings/100ml (95ste persentiel)
					Habitat	Geomorfologie		GAI telling	Geomorfologiese toestand	> 62% = C-kategorie
						Oewer plantegroei		VEGRAI vlak 3 telling.	Plantegroei toestand	> 62% = C-kategorie
						Vis		FRAI telling	Vistoestand	> 42% = D-kategorie
					Biota	Ongewerfelde diere		MIRAI telling	Makro-ongewerfelde diere toestand	> 62% = C-kategorie

IUA	Klas	Kwartêre Opvanggebied	RU	Hulpbronnaam	Biofisiese Nodusnaam	TEC	Komponent	Sub-kompo-nent	Aanwyser	Verhalende RQO	RQO Numeries														
D6 Eerste	III	G22G	D6-R17	Klippiesrivier	Biv8	D	Gehalte	Hoeveelheid	Lae vloei Hoë vloei	Instandhouding Lae vloei Instandhouding hoë vloei	Vloei sal voldoende wees om die rivier in 'n D-rivier in 'n D-kategorie te handhaaf.	Maande	0.164	0.156	0.135	0.091	0.064	0.054	0.000	0.058	0.077	0.111	0.133	0.153	0.163
												Hoog (miljoen kubieke meter)	0.146	0.066	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.081	0.182	0.100	0.291	0.100
									Voeding-stowwe	Fosfaat (PO ₄ -P)	Voedingsvlakke moet in 'n esotrofiese beter toestand in die rivier gehandhaaf word.	≤ 0.125 milligram/liter (50ste persentiel)													
										Totaal anorganiese stikstof (TIN)	≤ 3.0 milligram/liter (50ste persentiel)														
									Soute	Elektreiese geleidingsvermoë (EC)	Soutkonsentrasies moet op huidige vlakke ≤ 55 milliSiemens/meter (95ste persentiel) gehandhaaf word.														
										pH-reeks Water temperatuur	pH, temperatuur en opgeloste suurstof is belangrik vir die instandhouding van die gesondheid van die ekosisteem.	6.5 ≤ pH ≤ 8.5 (5ste en 95ste persentiele) 2°C verskil van omliggende watertemperatuur													
								Gifstowwe	Stelselveranderlikes	Opgeloste suurstof	Ammoniak	Atrasien Endusulfan	Toksiseiteitsvlakke moet nie 'n bedreiging vir water-ekosisteme inhou nie.	≥ 6 milligram per liter (5ste persentiel)											
														≤ 0.073 milligram per liter (95ste persentiel)											
														≤ 0.079 milligram per liter (95ste persentiel)											
								Patogene	Escherichia coli	Konsentrasies van waterdrywende Patogene moet	≤ 0.0013 milligram per liter (95ste persentiel)														
											≤ 4000 tellings/100ml (95ste persentiel)														

IUA Klas	Kwartêre Opvanggebied	RU	Hulpbronnaam	Biofisiese Nodusnaam	TEC	Komponent	Sub-komponent	Aanwyser	Verhalende RQO	RQO Numeries
									in 'n Aanvaarbare kategorie gehandhaaf word vir interme-diëre kontakvermaak Op die lang termyn moet die doel wees om die rivier te verbeter tot 'n Aanvaar-bare, en dan ideale kategorie vir intermediëre kontakvermaak	
						Habitat	Oewer plantegroei	VEGRAI vlak 3 telling.	Plantegroei toestand	> 22% = E-kategorie
						Biota	Vis	FRAI telling	Vistoestand	> 18% = D/E-kategorie
							Ongewerwelde diere	MIRAI telling	Makro-ongewerwelde diere toestand	> 62% = C-kategorie

Tafel 10: Hulpbrongehaltesdoelwitte vir RIVIERE in prioriteiteenhede in die Geïntegreerde eenheid van Analise D7 Sir Lowrys

UA	Klas	Kwartêre Opvanggebied	RU	Hulpbronnaam	Biofisiese Nodusnaam	TEC	Komponent	Sub-komponent	Aanwyser	Verhalende RQO	RQO Numeries																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																								
D7 Sir Lowry's	II	G22J	D7-R18	Lourens River	Bvii21	D	Hoeveelheid	Lae vloei Hoë vloei	Instandhouding Lae vloei Instandhouding hoë vloei	Vloei sal voldoende wees om die rivier in 'n D-kategorie te handhaaf.	Maande	Instandhoudingvloei (miljoen kubieke meter)			Hoog	0.355	0.523	0.448	0.277	0.151	0.108	0.100	0.000	0.000	0.000																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																										
												Laag	0.568	0.592	0.520	0.410	0.254	0.141	0.100	0.000	0.563	1.007	1.463	0.297	0.593																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																										
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IUA Klas	Kwartêre Opvanggebied	RU	Hulpbronnaam	Biofisiese Nodusnaam	Komponent	Sub-komponent	Aanwyser	Verhalende RQO	RQO Numeries
						Voedingstowwe	Fosfaat (PO ₄ -P)	Voedingsvlakke moet in mesotro-fiese of beter toestand in die rivier gehandhaaf word.	≤ 0.075 milligram/liter (50ste persentiel)
							Totaal anorganiese stikstof (TIN)		≤ 1.75 milligram/liter (50ste persentiel)
						Soute	Elektriese geleidingsvermoë (EC)	Soutkonsentrasies moet op huidige vlakke ≤ 55 milliSiemens/meter (95ste persentiel) gehandhaaf word.	
							pH-reeks	pH, temperatuur en opgeloste suurstof is belangrik vir die instandhouding van die gesondheid van die ekosisteem.	6.5 ≤ pH ≤ 8.5 (5ste en 95ste persentiele)
						Stelselveranderlikes	Water temperatuur		2°C verskil van omliggende watertemperatuur
							Opgeloste suurstof		≥ 6 milligram per liter (5ste persentiel)
							Ammoniak	Toksiseitsvlakke moet ≤ 0.073 milligram per liter (95ste persentiel)	
						Gifstowwe	Atrasien	nie 'n bedreiging vir water-ekosisteme inhou nie.	≤ 0.079 milligram per liter (95ste persentiel)
							Endosulfan		≤ 0.0013 milligram per liter (95ste persentiel)
								Konsentrasies van waterdrywende Patogene moet in 'n Aanvaarbare kategorie gehandhaaf word vir interne-diëre kontakvermaakOp die lang termyn moet die doel wees om die rivier te verbeter tot 'n Aanvaarbare, en dan ideale kategorie vir intermedieëre kontakvermaak..	≤ 2500 tellings/100ml (95ste persentiel)
						Patogene	Escherichia coli		
								Geomorfologiese toestand	> 42% = D-kategorie
					Habitat	Geomorfologie	GAI telling		
						Oewer plantegroei	VEGRAI vlak 3 telling.	Plantegroei toestand	> 42% = D-kategorie
					Biota	Vis	FRAI telling	Vistoestand	> 22 % = E-kategorie

UA	Klas	Kwartêre Opvanggebied	RU	Hulpbronnaam	Biofisiese Nodusnaam	TEC	Komponent	Sub-komponent	Aanwyser	Verhalende RQO	RQO Numeries
								Ongewerwelde diere	MIRAI telling	Makro-ongewerwelde diere toestand	> 42% = D-kategorie
							Hoeveelheid	Lae vloei Hoë vloei	Instandhouding Lae vloei Instandhouding hoë vloei	Vloei sal voldoende wees om die rivier in 'n C-kategorie te handhaaf	Maande Laag Hoog Instandhoudingvloei (miljoen kubieke meter)
									Fosfaat (PO ₄ -P)	Voedingsvlakke moet in mesotrofiese of beter toestand in die rivier gehandhaaf word	≤ 0.075 milligram/liter (50ste persentiel)
								Voedingstowwe	Totaal anorganiese stikstof (TIN)		≤ 1.75 milligram/liter (50ste persentiel)
								Soute	Elektriese geleidingsvermoë (EC)	Southkonsentrasies moet op huidige vlakke ≤ 55 milliSiemens/meter (95ste persentiel)	
									pH-reeks	pH, temperatuur en opgeloste suurstof is	6.5 ≤ pH ≤ 8.5 (5ste en 95ste persentiele)
								Stelsel Veranderlikes	Water temperatuur	2°C verskil van omliggende watertemperatuur	
									Opgeloste suurstof	gesondheid van die ekosisteem.	≥ 6 milligram per liter (5ste persentiel)
									Ammoniak	Toksiseitsvlakke moet nie 'n bedreiging vir water-ekosisteme inhou nie.	≤ 0.073 milligram per liter (95ste persentiel)
								Gifstowwe	Atrasien		≤ 0.079 milligram per liter (95ste persentiel)
									Endosulfan		≤ 0.0013 milligram per liter (95ste persentiel)
										Konsentra-sies van waterdrywende Patogene moet in 'n Aanvaar-bare kategorie gehandhaaf word vir interne-diëre kontakvermaak. Op die lang termyn moet die doel wees om die rivier te verbeter tot 'n Aanvaar-bare, en dan	≤ 2500 tellings/100ml (95ste persentiel)
D7 Sir Lowry's	II	G22J	D7-R19	Sir Lowry's Pasriver	Bviii9	C					

[illegible]

IUA Klas	Kwartêre Opvanggebied	RU	Hulpbron naam	Biofisiese Nodusnaam	Biofisiese Nodusnaam	Komponent	Sub-komponent	Aanwyser	Verhalende RQO	RQO Numeries
									gehandhaaf word vir volledige kontakvermaak	
						Habitat	Geomorfologie	GAI telling	Geomorfologiese toestand	> 82% = B-kategorie
							Oewer plantegroei	VEGRAI vlak 3 telling.	Plantegroei toestand	> 78% = B/C-kategorie
						Biota	Vis	FRAI telling	Vistoestand	> 52% = D-kategorie
							Ongewerwde diere	MIRAI telling	Makro-ongewerwde diere toestand	> 92% = A-kategorie

Tafel 11: Hulpbrongehaltesdoelwitte vir RIVIERMONDINGS in prioriteiteenhede in die Geïntegreerde eenheid van Analise A1 Berg Riviermonding

IUA Klas	Kwartêre Opvanggebied	RU	Hulpbron naam	Biofisiese Nodusnaam	Komponent	Sub-komponent	Aanwyser	Verhalende RQO	RQO Numeries
A1 Berg Riviermonding	G10M	A1-E01	Berg (Groot) Riviermonding	Bxi1	Hoe-veelheid	Oppervlak vloei	Vloei	Rivierinvloei moet nooit onder $0.6 \text{ m}^3 \cdot \text{s}^{-1}$ daal nie en moet nie onder $1 \text{ m}^3 \cdot \text{s}^{-1}$ vir langer as 4 maande wees nie; MMR/Vloedfrekwensie moet nie MMR/vermeerder/ verminder met (% meer as 10% van 2004 basis)yn Natuurlik	Maand Okt Nov Des Jan Feb Mrt Apr Mei Jun Jul Aug Sept Jaarlik
								Riviermonding (Lae vloei < $1 \text{ m}^3 \cdot \text{s}^{-1}$, sommer): DIN <300 $\mu\text{g/l}$; DRP <100 $\mu\text{g/l}$ in Sones A en B, DIN <80 $\mu\text{g/l}$; DRP <30 $\mu\text{g/l}$ in Sones C en D	31.21 (46%) 12.55 (36%) 3.92 (25%) 1.61 (19%) 1.50 (23%) 1.66 (20%) 9.13 (36%) 22.18 (26%) 64.25 (42%) 123.35 (61%) 137.15 (68%) 78.34 (63%) 486.86 (52%)
								Anorganiese nutriënt konsentrasies moet nie TPCs oorskry vir makrofiete en mikroalge.	Riviermonding (hoë vloei > $5 \text{ m}^3 \cdot \text{s}^{-1}$, winter): DIN <800 $\mu\text{g/l}$; DRP <60 $\mu\text{g/l}$ in Sones A-D
								DIP	Rivierinvloei (< $1 \text{ m}^3 \cdot \text{s}^{-1}$, sommer): DIN <80 $\mu\text{g/l}$; DRP <20 $\mu\text{g/l}$
								Saliniteit	Rivierinvloei (> $5 \text{ m}^3 \cdot \text{s}^{-1}$, winter): DIN <800 $\mu\text{g/l}$; DRP <60 $\mu\text{g/l}$
								Saliniteits verspreiding moet nie TPCs vir die mond; Saliniteit <1 ppt bo 40 km stroomop van die mond; Saliniteit van Saliniteit oral in Riviermonding <35; Grondwater vis, ongewerweldes,	Saliniteit <20 vir langer as 3 maande op 20 km stroomop vanaf die mond; Saliniteit <1 ppt bo 40 km stroomop van die mond; Saliniteit van Saliniteit oral in Riviermonding <35; Grondwater

UA Klas	Kwartêre Opvanggebied	RU	Hulpbron naam	Biofisiese Nodusnaam	TEC	Komponent	Sub-kompo-nent	Aanwyser	Verhalende RQO	RQO Numeries
									makrofiete en mikroalge oorskry nie.	saliniteit op vloedvlakte <45; TDS van rivierinvloei <3500 mg /
								Temperatuur		"Rivierinvloei: 7 < pH < 8.5
								pH		Riviermonding: 7 < pH < 8.5 "
								Opgelos-te suurstof	Stelselveranderlikes moet nie TPC's vir biota oorskry nie.	"Rivierinvloei: DO >4 mg/l
								Secchi depth		Riviermonding DO >4 mg/l"
								Enterococci	Konsentrasies van water	Sones A en B <1.0 m tydens lae vloei (< 1m ³ .s ⁻¹)
								Escherichia coli	drywende Patogeen moet in 'n Aanvaarbare kategorie vir kontakrekre-asië gehandhaaf word.	≤185 Enterococci/100 ml) (90ste persentiel, hazensteslel)
								Mondingtoestand		Permanent oop
								Gety verandering	Habitatgesondheid toereikend vir mikroalge, makrofiete, ongewerwelde diere, vis, voëls en ontspanningsgebruik.	<10% verander van huidige toestand
								Sedi-ment eienskappe, Kanaal vorm / grootte		
									Fitoplankton biomassa en samestelling geskik vir ongewerwelde diere, vis, voëls en ontspanningsgebruik.	Blou-groen alge <10% van fitoplankton sel tellings, Bentiese microphytobenthic <40 mg / m2 chlorofil a, Die frekwensie van dinoflagellate <5% van die totaal fitoplankton tellings.
								Biomassa en gemeenskaps samestelling van fitoplankton en bentiese mikroalgae gemeenskap		
								Omvang, verspreiding en rykheid van makrofiete	Makrofiet dekking en samestelling geskik vir ongewerwelde diere, Vis, voëls en ontspanningsgebruik	Handhaaf die huidige verspreiding (2003-2005) en die oorvloed van die verskillende plant Gemeenskap FAQ tipes en getyriwv habitatte (intergety wad met Zostera capensis 206 ha, tussengety soutmoeras 499 ha, oop pan 1159 ha,halofatiese vloedvlakte 1521 ha, xerice vloedvlakte 919,1 ha, riete en biesies 586,6 ha en riete pan 292,5 ha), verhoed dat 'n toename in mattrie van makroalgaee in die laer intergety bereik Verminder

IUA Klas	Kwartêre Opvanggebied	RU	Hulpbron naam	Biofisiese Nodusnaam	TEC	Komponent	Sub-komponent	Aanwyser	Verhalende RQO	RQO Numeries
										die gebied dekking deur waterhassinte (<i>Eichornia crassipes</i>) in die Boonste bereik met 50% in vergelyking met die huidige stand (2003-2005), verhoed dat 'n toename in grootte van die oop pan droë gebiede (1159 ha in 2003-2005), Voorkom 'n Afname in grootte van die riete pan gebiede (293 ha in 2003-2005). <i>Juncus Mrtitimus</i> , en waterblommietjies <i>Aponogeton distachyos</i> teenwoordig is, om die verspreiding van indringerplante in die oewer sone (bv <i>Acacia mearnsii</i> en <i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i>), in stand te hou ongeskonde riet en riete staan langs die oewers van die Riviermonding deur te verseker dat Saliniteit is nie groter as 20 ppt vir 3 maande by 20 km van die maand in die somer, verhoed dat 'n toename in kaalgrond in die halofatiese en xeriese vloedvlakte habitatte deur die handhawing van die hedendaagse oorstroomingspatrone
							Ongewerwelde diere	Makro-fauna gemeenskap samestelling, oorvloed en rykheid.	Oorvloed en gemeenskapsamestelling van Ongewerwelde diere wat geskik is vir Vis, voëls.	Handhaaf huidige spesies rykheid, verspreiding van spesies en meng (lae spesies oorvloed, hoe oorheersing) in Sones A tot die middel bereik van Sone C. Een of twee spesies sal altyd teenwoordig wees by hoe digtheid in vergelyking met ander (bv <i>Pseudodiaptomus hessei</i> , <i>Grandidierella sp.</i>) in hierdie Sones (A tot C), aanwyser spesies soos <i>Capitella capitata</i> , moet nie bontiese spesies op enige terrein oorheers; <i>Callinassa kraussi</i> en <i>Upogebia africana</i> verspreidingspatrone bly soortgelyk aan die huidige toestand.
							Vis	Vis gemeenskap samestelling, oorvloed en rykdom	Oorvloed en gemeenskaps samestelling van Vis gemeenskap geskik vir voëls	Handhaaf die volle komplement van die riviermondingsbewoner (7 spesies) en Riviermonding-geassosieerde seine (5 spesies) teenwoordig in die Riviermonding met bevolkingsgroottes wat voldoende is om hul volharding te verseker. Maak seker dat eksotiese varswater spesies nie toeneem tot vlakke waar hulle meer kan uitsluit nie. inheemse spesies deur predasie of mededingende interaksies. Behou werwing van volwasse en jeugvis op huidige vlakke. Dit vereis die behoud van voldoende vloei vir varswaterpruim (temperatuur, saliniteit en olfaktiewe gradiënt) wat die see binnedring. Dit impliseer dat daar 'n beduidende aantal 0 -1 jaar oue Vis en geen ontbrekende jaar-klasse moet wees nie.
							Voëls	Avifauna gemeenskap samestelling, oorvloed en rykheid.	Gesondheids avifauna-gemeenskap wat bydra tot die bewaring van die Avifauna-spesies in SA.	Behou ten minste 90% van die basislyn spesies rykdom, oorvloed en diversiteit van die voëlgemeenskap wat bepaal word deur gebruik te maak van die regressie helling gebaseer op 'n 3-jaar-gemiddelde.

Tafel 12: Hulpbrongehaltesdoelwitte vir RIVIERMONDINGS in prioriteiteenhede in die Geïntegreerde eenheid van Analise A2 Langebaan

IUA	Klas	Kwartêre Opvanggebied	RU	Hulpbronnaam	Biofisiese Nodusnaam	TEC	Kompo-nent	Sub-komponent	Aanwyser	Verhalende RQO	RQO Numeries
A2 Langebaan	II	G10M	A2-E02	Langebaan	Bx13	A		Voedingstowwe	NO ₃	Anorganiese nutriëntkonsentrasies moet nie TPC's oorskry vir makrofiete en mikroalge nie.	NO ₃ <1.3 mg.l ⁻¹
								Saliniteit	Saliniteit	Saliniteit verspreiding moet nie TPC's oorskry vir vis, ongewerweldes, makrofiete en mikroalge	Saliniteit by die hoof van die strandmeer <40; Res van die strandmeer 34 < Saliniteit < 36
								Stelselveranderlikes	Opgeloste suurstof	Stelselveranderlikes moet nie TPC's vir biota oorskry nie.	>4 mg.l ⁻¹
									Secchi diepte		Secchi diepte >1 m
							Patogene		Enterococci	Konsentrasies van watergedraagde Patogene moet in 'n Aanvaarbare kategorie vir intermediere kontakrekreasie gehandhaaf word	≤185 Enterococci/100 ml (90ste persentiel, hazenstelsel)
									Escherichia coli		≤500 E. coli/100 ml (90ste persentiel, hazenstelsel)
							Habitat	Hidrodinamika	Gety veandering	Habitatgesondheid toereikend vir mikroalge, makrofiete, ongewerwelde diere, vis, voëls en ontspannings-gebruik	Gety verandering moet nie vir meer as 10% vanaf die huidige toestand verander nie. (2017)
								Sedimente	Sediment eienskappe, Kanaal vorm / grootte		Badmeting en sediment MqØ verander <10% vanaf basislyn
							Biota	Mikroalge	Biomassa en gemeenskaps samestelling van fitoplankton en bentiese mikroalge gemeenskap.	Fitoplankton biomassa en samestelling geskik vir ongewerwelde diere, vis, voëls en ontspannings-gebruik	Handhaaf lae fitoplanktonbiomassa (chlorofyll-a <20 µg / l) en 'n diversiteit van fitoplanktongroepe.
								Makrofiete	Omvang,	Makrofiet dekking en	Handhaaf die verspreiding en area-dekking

IUA	Klas	Kwartêre Opvanggebied	RU	Hulpbronnaam	Biofisiese Nodusnaam	TEC	Kompo-nent	Sub-komponent	Aanwyser	Verhalende RQO	RQO Numeries
									verspreiding en rykheid van makrofiete	samestelling geskik vir ongewerwelde diere, Vis, voëls en ontspanningsgebruik.	van makrofiet habitatte veral die soutmoeras. Handhaaf die groot grondwater gevoed stormloop habitat
								Ongewerwelde diere	Makrofauna gemeenskap samestelling, oorvloed en rykheid	Oorvloed gemeenskap samestelling van ongewerwelde diere wat geskik is vir Vis, voëls.	In terme van Ongewerwelde Diere Langebaan strandmeer is tans in 'n A-Kategorie. Die ongewerwelde Diere gemeenskappe is in goeie gesondheid met spesies rykheid, verspreidings en samestelling telling grootliks.
								Vis	Visgemeenskap samestelling, oorvloed en rykheid.	Oorvloed en gemeenskaps samestelling van Vis gemeenskap geskik vir voëls.	Die Vis Gemeenskap FAQ behoort gesonde bevolkings van uitgebuut vis spesies, spesifiek die harders, wit stompneus, swartstert, elf en 'n gladde sloothaaie jeugdiges moet almal teenwoordig in die see seine netto monsterneming opnames (ten minste 10 opbrengste in 3 verskillende plekke) van die kuslyn wees gebiede. Volwassenes van hierdie spesies moet die belangrikste komponente bly in die vangste van lyn en netto Vissery in die strandmeer, en vangste behoort stabiel te bly of toeneem.
								Voëls	Avifauna gemeenskap samestelling, oorvloed en rykheid.	Gesondheids avifauna-gemeenskap wat bydra tot die bewaring van die Avifauna-spesies in SA.	Behou ten minste 90% van die basislyn spesies rykheid, oorvloed en diversiteit van die voëlgemeenskap bepaal met behulp van regressie helling gebaseer op 'n 3-jaar loop gemiddeld.

IUA	Klas	Kwartêre Opvanggebi- ed	Hulpbro- nnaam	Biofisiese Nodusnaam	TEC	Komponent	Sub-komponent	Aanwyser	Verhalende RQO	RQO Numeries
							Mikroalge	Biomassa en gemeenskaps samestelling van fitoplankton en bentiese mikroalgae gemeenskap.	Fitoplankton biomassa en samestelling geskik vir ongewerwelde diere, vis, voëls en ontspanningsgebruik.	Handhaaf lae fytoplanktonbiomassa (chlorofyll-a <50 µg / l) en 'n diversiteit van fitoplanktongroepe.
							Makrofiete	Omvang, verspreiding en rykheid van makrofiete.	Makrofiet dekking en samestelling geskik vir ongewerwelde diere, Vis, voëls en ontspanningsgebruik.	Handhaaf die verspreiding en area-dekking van makrofiethabitate veral die soutmoeras.
						Biota	Ongewerwelde diere	Makrofauna gemeenskap samestelling, oorvloed en rykheid.	Oorvloed en gemeenskapsamestelling van ongewerwelde diere wat geskik is vir Vis, voëls.	Herstel en handhaaf spesies rykheid, verspreiding van spesies en meng (lae spesies oorvloed, hoë oorheersing); Aanwyser spesies soos <i>Capitella capitata</i> , behoort nie boonste spesies op enige terrein te oorheers nie; <i>Callinassa kraussi</i> en <i>Upogebia africana</i> verspreidingspatrone soortgelyk aan verwysingsstoestand.
							Vis	Vis gemeenskap samestelling, oorvloed en rykheid.	Oorvloed en gemeenskaps samestelling van visgemeenskap geskik vir voëls.	Herstel en handhaaf die volledige komplement van riviermondings inwoner en Riviermonding-geassosieerde mariene teenwoordig in die Riviermonding met bevolkingsgroottes wat voldoende is om hul volharding in ewigheid te verseker; Verseker dat eksotiese varswaterspesies nie toeneem tot vlakke waar hulle meer inheemse spesies kan uitsluit deur predasie of mededingende interaksies nie; Behou werwing van volwasse en jeugvis op huidige vlakke.
							Voëls	Avifauna gemeenskapsa- mestelling, oorvloed en rykheid.	Gesondheids avifauna-gemeenskap wat bydra tot die bewaring van die Avifauna-spesies in SA.	Behou ten minste 90% van die grond- spesie rykdom, oorvloed en diversiteit van die voëlgemeenskap wat bepaal word deur gebruik te maak van die regressie styging gebaseer op 'n 3-jaar-gemiddelde.

Tabel 14: Hulpbrongehaltesdoelwitte vir RIVIERMONDINGS in prioriteiteneenhede in die Geïntegreerde eenheid van Analise E11 Skiereiland

IUA Klas	Kwartêre Opvanggebied	RU	Hulpbronnaam	Biofisiese Nodusnaam	TEC	Komponent	Sub-komponent	Aanwyser	Verhalende RQO	RQO Numeries											
E11 Skiereiland	G22A	E11-E04	Wildevoelwei	Bxi14	D	Hoeveelheid	Opper vlak vloei	Vloei	Varwater invloei oorskry nie vereistes vir instandhouding van watergehalte en habitat geskik vir flora en fauna	Maande	120 %	120 %	120 %	120 %	120 %	120 %	120 %	120 %	120 %	120 %	Jaarliks
											120 %	120 %	120 %	120 %	120 %	120 %	120 %	120 %	120 %	120 %	120 %
										MMR/MRT (% Nat)	120 %	120 %	120 %	120 %	120 %	120 %	120 %	120 %	120 %	120 %	120 %
										Rivierinvloei: <1000 µg.l ⁻¹											
						Voedingstowwe		DIN	Anorganiese nutriëntkonsentrasies moet nie TPC's oorskry vir makrofiete en mikroalge nie.	Wildevoelwei: <1000 µg.l ⁻¹ ; Laer Riviermonding (agterste strandmeer): <200 µg.l ⁻¹											
										Afvalwater invloei: <500 µg.l ⁻¹											
								DIP		Wildevoelwei: <500 µg.l ⁻¹ ; Laer Riviermonding (agterste strandmeer): <50 µg.l ⁻¹											
					Gehalte		Saliniteit	Saliniteit	Saliniteits verspreiding moet nie TPC's oorskry vir Vis, ongewerelde diere, makrofiete en mikroalge nie.	Gemiddelde saliniteit in onderste Riviermonding (agterste strandmeer) > 10, maksimum = 35, gemiddelde saliniteit in Wildevoelwei > 2											
						Stelselveranderlikes		Opgeloste suurstof	Stelselveranderlikes not to exceed TPCs for biota	>4 mg.l ⁻¹											
						Patogene		Enterococci	Konsentrasies van watergedraagde Patogeen moet in 'n Aanvaarbare kategorie vir volle kontakreërasie.	≤185 Enterococci/100 ml (90ste persentiel, hazenstelsel)											
						Hidrodinamika		Mondingtoestand	Habitat	≤500 E. coli/100 ml (90ste persentiel, hazenstelsel)											
						Habitat		Gety verandering	gesondheid toereikend vir mikroalge, makrofiete, ongewerelde diere, vis, voëls en ontspanningsgebruik.	Mond moet >70% van die tyd oop bly.											
						Biota		Biomassa en gemeenskaps samestelling	Fitoplankton biomassa en samestelling geskik vir samestelling-ling van ongewerelde diere, vis,	Badneming en sediment MdØ verander <10% vanaf basislyn.											

IUA Klas	Kwartêre Opvanggebied	RU	Hulpbronnaam	Biofisiese Nodusnaam	TEC	Komponent	Sub-komponent	Aanwyser	Verhalende RQO	RQO Numeries
								fitoplank-ton en bentiese mikro-algae gemeenskap.	voëls en ontspannings gebruik.	
							Makrofiete	Omvang, versprei-ding en rykheid van makr-ofiete.	Makrofiet dekking en samestelling geskik vir ongewerwelde diere, Vis, voëls en ontspanningsgebruik.	Behou huidige spesies rykheid, verspreiding van spesies en meng (lae spesies oorvloed, hoe oorheersing); Handhaaf die randplantegroei rondom die vleie, want dit is belangrik vir oewer-stabilisering en voedingsopname; Verbeter konneksie tussen die see, kanaal en Laer vleie; Beheer oor die verspreiding van uitheemse drywende water mmakrofiete spesies teenwoordig in die vleie bv. Watervaring.
							Ongewerwelde diere	Makrofauna gemeenskap samestel-ling, oorvloed en rykheid.	Oorvloed en gemeenskapsamestelling van Ongewerwelde diere wat geskik is vir Vis, voëls.	Beweeg van 'n D-Kategorie 'n C Kategorie. Die Riviermonding moet 'n lewensvatbare bevolking van Callichirus kraussi het in die dood water strandmeer (10 / m2). Daarbenewens moet die ongewerwelde Diere gemeenskap sluit 2 ander riviermondings spesies in die kanaal. Ten minste drie mariene ongewerwelde diere spesies teenwoordig naby die mond.
							Vis	Visgemeenskap samestel-ling, oorvloed en rykheid.	Oorvloed en gemeenskapsamestelling van visgemeenskap geskik vir voëls.	Handhaaf Vissamestelling dat ten minste twee spesies van harder, <i>Liza richardsonii</i> en óf/beide <i>Mugil cephalus</i> en <i>Pseudomyxus capensis</i> insluit. Aansienlike seisoenale skommelinge in oorvloed van hierdie harderspesies verwag om plaas te vind, maar harders moet meer volop as die vreemdeling varswater spesies tans in die vleie bewoon.
							Voëls	Avifauna gemeenskap Samestel-ling, oorvloed en rykheid.	Gesondheids avifauna-gemeenskap wat bydra tot die bewaring van die Avifauna-spesies in SA.	Behou ten minste 90% van die basislyn spesies rykheid, oorvloed en diversiteit van die voëlgemeenskap wat bepaal word deur gebruik te maak van die regressiestyging gebaseer op 'n 3-jaar-gemiddelde.

Tafel 15: Hulpbrongehaltesdoelwitte vir RIVIERMONDINGS in prioriteiteenhede in die Geïntegreerde eenheid van Analise E12 Kaapse Vlakte

IUA	Klas	Kwartêre Opvanggebied	RU	Hulpbrongnaam	Biofisiese Nodusnaam	TEC	Komponent	Sub-komponent	Aanwyser	Verhalende RQO	RQO Numeries																			
E12 Kaapse Vlak	III	G22K	E12-E05	Zandvlei	Bxi9	D	Hoeveelheid	Oppervlak vloei	Vloei	Varswaterinvloei voldoende om watergehalte en habitat geskik vir fauna en flora te handhaaf.	Maande	74 %	64 %	69 %	68 %	61 %	66 %	68 %	76 %	81 %	87 %	88 %	85 %	84 %						
											MMR/MRT (% Nat)																			
											Rivierinvloei: <1000 µg.l-1																			
											Riviermonding: <150 µg.l-1																			
							Voedingstowwe	DIN	DIP	Anorganiese nutriëntkonsentrasies moet nie TPC's oorskry vir makrofiete en mikroalge nie.	Rivierinvloei: <300 µg.l-1																			
											Riviermonding: <100 µg.l-1																			
											15 < Gemiddelde saliniteit <35																			
							Gehalte	Saliniteit	Saliniteit	Saliniteitsverspreiding moet nie TPC's oorskry vir Vis, ongewerwelde diere, makrofiete en mikroalge nie.	>4 mg.l-1																			
											Stelselveranderlikes om nie TPCs vir biota te oorskry nie																			
							Patogene	Enterococci	Escherichia coli	Konsentrasies van watergedraagde Patogene moet in 'n Aanvaarbare kategorie vir intermediêre kontakreërasie gehandhaaf word.	≤185 Enterococci/100 ml (90ste persentiel, hazenstelsel)																			
											≤500 E. coli/100 ml (90ste persentiel, hazenstelsel)																			
							Habitat	Hidrodinamika	Mondingtoestand	Sedimente	Biomassa en gemeenskap samestelling van fitoplankton en bentiese mikroalgaegemeenskap.	Fitoplankton biomassa en samestelling geskik vir ongewerwelde diere, vis, voëls en ontspanningsgebruik.	Mond moet >20% van die tyd oop bly.																	
													Badmeting en sediment MdØ verander <10% vanaf basislyn.																	
							Biota	Mikroalgaes	Biomassa en gemeenskap samestelling van fitoplankton en bentiese mikroalgaegemeenskap.	Fitoplankton biomassa en samestelling geskik vir ongewerwelde diere, vis, voëls en ontspanningsgebruik.	Handhaaf lae fytoplanktonbiomassa (chlorofil-a <20 µg / l) en 'n diversiteit van fitoplanktongroepe.																			

[illegible]

IUA	Klas	Opvanginggebied	RU	Hulpbronnaam	Biofiese Nodusnaam	Komponent	Sub-komponent	Aanwyser	Verhalende RQO	RQO Numeries
									nie TPCs vir vis, ongewerweldes, makrofiete en mikroalge oorskry nie.	
							Stelselveranderlikes	Opgeloste suurstof	Stelselveranderlikes (temperatuur, pH, troebelheid, Opgeloste suurstof, opgeskorte vastestowwe en troebelheid) moet nie TPC's oorskry vir biota nie.	>4 mg.l ⁻¹
							Patogene	Enterococci	Konsentrasies van waterdrywende patogene moet in 'n Aanvaarbare kategorie vir interme-diële kontakreërasie gehandhaaf word.	≤185 Enterococci/100 ml (90ste persentiel, hazenstelsel)
								Escherichia coli		≤500 E. coli/100 ml (90ste persentiel, hazenstelsel)
						Habitat	Hidrodinamika	Mondingtoestand	Habitatgesondheid toereikend vir mikroalge, makrofiete, ongewerwelde diere, vis, voëls en ontspanningsgebruik.	Mond moet >30% van die tyd oop bly.
							Mikroalga	Biomassa en gemeenskap samestelling van fitoplankton en bentiese mikroalga gemeenskap.	Fitoplankton biomassa en samestelling geskik vir ongewerwelde diere, vis, voëls en ontspanningsgebruik.	Fitoplankton biomassa (gemeet as chlorofil-a) <100 mg / l) en Fitoplankton diversiteit van fitoplankton groepe.
						Biota	Makrofiete	Omvang, verspreiding en rykheid van makrofiete	Makrofiet dekking en samestelling geskik vir ongewerwelde diere, vis, voëls en ontspanningsgebruik.	Handhaaf en/of herstel verspreiding en area dekking van makrofiete habitatte veral die soutmoeras.
							Ongewerwelde diere	Makrofauna gemeenskapsamestelling, oorvloed en rykheid.	Oorvloed en gemeenskapsamestelling van ongewerwelde diere wat geskik is vir vis, voëls.	Herstel en handhaaf spesies rykheid, verspreiding van spesies en meng (lae spesies oorvloed, hoë oorheersing); Aanwyser spesies soos <i>Capitella capitata</i> , behoort nie boonste spesies op enige terrein te oorheers nie; <i>Callinassa kraussi</i> en <i>Upogebia africana</i> verspreidingspatrone soortgelyk aan verwysingstoestand.

IUA Klas	Kwartêre Opvanggebied	RU	Hulpbronnaam	Biofisiese Nodusnaam	TEC	Komponent	Sub-komponent	Aanwyser	Verhalende RQO	RQO Numeries
							Vis	Visgemeenskap samestelling, oorvloed en rykheid.	Oorvloed en gemeenskapsamestelling van visgemeenskap geskik vir voëls.	Herstel en handhaaf die volledige komplement van riviermondings inwoner en Riviermonding met marlene teenwoordig in die Riviermonding met bevolkingsgroottes wat voldoende is om hul volharding in ewigheid te verseker; Verseker dat eksotiese varswaterspesies nie toeneem tot vlakke waar hulle meer inheemse spesies kan uitsluit deur predasie of mededingende interaksies nie; Handhaaf werwing van volwasse en jeugvis op huidige vlakke.
							Voëls	Avifauna gemeenskapsamestelling, oorvloed en rykheid.	Gesondheids avifauna-gemeenskap wat bydra tot die oorfloed en diversiteit van die voëlgemeenskap wat bepaal word deur gebruik te maak van die regressie slope/helling gebaseer op 'n 3-jaar-gemiddelde.	

Tafel 16: Hulpbrongehaltesdoelwitte vir RIVIERMONDINGS in prioriteiteenhede in die Geïntegreerde eenheid van Analise D6 Eerste

IUA Klas	Kwartêre Opvanggebied	RU	Hulpbronnaam	Biofisiese Nodusnaam	TEC	Komponent	Sub-komponent	Aanwyser	Verhalende RQO	RQO Numeries
D6 Eerste	G22H	D6-E06	Eerste riviermonding	Bxi3	D	Hoeveelheid	Oppervlak vloei	Vloei	Varswater invloei voldoende om watergehalte en habitat geskik vir fauna en flora te handhaaf.	Maand Okt 120 % Nov 120 % Des 120 % Jan 120 % Feb 120 % Mrt 120 % Apr 120 % Mei 120 % Jun 120 % Jul 120 % Aug 120 % Sept 120 % Okt 120 %
							Voedingstowwe	DIN	Anorganiese nutriëntkonsentrasies moet nie TPC's oorskry vir makrofiete en mikroalge nie.	Rivierinvloei: <1000 µg.l ⁻¹ Laer Riviermonding: <1000 µg.l ⁻¹ Rivierinvloei: <500 µg.l ⁻¹ Laer Riviermonding: <500 µg.l ⁻¹
						Gehalte	Saliniteit	Saliniteit	Saliniteitsverspreiding moet nie TPC's oorskry vir Vis, ongewerweld diere, makrofiete en mikroalge nie.	Gemiddelde saliniteit in Laer >10, maksimum = 35
							Stelselveranderlikes	Opgeloste suurstof	Stelselveranderlikes moet nie TPC's vir biota oorskry nie.	>4 mg.l ⁻¹

IUA	Klas	Kwartêre Opvanggebied	RU	Hulpbronn aam	Biofisiese Nodusnaam	TEC	Komponent	Sub-komponent	Aanwyser	Verhalende RQO	RQO Numeries
								Patogene	Enterococci	Konsentrasies van waterdrywende patogene moet in 'n Aanvaarbare kategorie gehou word vir volle kontakreësie.	≤185 Enterococci/100 ml (90ste persentiel, hazenstelsel)
									Escherichia coli		≤500 E. coli/100 ml (90ste persentiel, hazenstelsel)
							Habitat	Hidrodinamika	Mondingtoestand	Habitatgesondheid toereikend vir mikroalge, makrofiete, ongewerwelde diere, vis, voëls en ontspanningsgebruik.	Permanent oop
								Mikroalge	Biomassa en gemeenskaps samestelling van fytoplankton- en bentiese mikroalge-gemeenskap.	Fytoplankton biomassa en samestelling geskik vir ongewerwelde diere, vis, voëls en ontspanningsgebruik.	Handhaaf lae fytoplanktonbiomassa (chlorofil-a <20 µg / l) en 'n diversiteit van fytoplanktongroepe.
								Makrofiete	Omvang, verspreiding en rykheid van makrofiete	Makrofiet dekking en samestelling geskik vir ongewerwelde diere, Vis, voëls en ontspanningsgebruik.	Handhaaf en/of herstel verspreiding en area dekking van makrofiete habitatte veral die soutmoeras.
							Biota	Ongewerwelde diere	Makrofauna	Oorvloed en gemeenskapsamestelling van ongewerwelde diere wat geskik is vir Vis, voëls.	Herstel en handhaaf spesies rykheid, verspreiding van spesies en meng (lae spesies oorvloed, hoë oorheersing); Aanwyser spesies soos <i>Capitella capitata</i> , behoort nie boonste spesies op enige terrein te oorheers nie; <i>Callinassa kraussi</i> en <i>Upogebia africana</i> verspreidingspatrone soortgelyk aan verwysingstoestand.
								Vis	Visgemeenskap samestelling, oorvloed en rykheid.	Oorvloed en gemeenskapsamestelling van visgemeenskap geskik vir voëls.	Herstel en handhaaf die volledige komplement van riviermondings inwoner en Riviermonding-geassosieerde mariene teenwoordig in die Riviermonding met bevolkingsgroottes wat voldoende is om hul volharding in ewigheid te verseker; Verseker dat eksotiese varswaterspesies nie toeneem tot vlakke waar hulle meer inheemse spesies kan uitsluit deur predasie of mededingende interaksies nie; Handhaaf werwing van volwasse en jeugvis op huidige vlakke.
								Voëls	Avifauna	Gesondheids avifauna-gemeenskap wat bydra tot die bewaring van die Avifauna-spesies in SA.	Behou ten minste 90% van die basislyn spesies rykheid, oorvloed en diversiteit van die voëlgemeenskap wat bepaal word deur gebruik te maak van die regressiestyging gebaseer op 'n 3-jaar gemiddelde.

IUA	Klas	Kwartêre Opvanggebied	Hulpbronn naam	Biofisiese Nodusnaam	TEC	Komponent	Sub-komponent	Aanwyser	Verhalende RQO	RQO Numeries
								mikroalgae gemeenskap.		
							Makrofiete	Omvang, verspreiding en rykheid van makrofiete	Makrofiet dekking en samestelling geskik vir ongewerwde diere, Vis, voëls en ontspanningsgebruik.	Handhaaf en/of herstel verspreiding en area dekking van makrofiete habitatte veral die soutmoeras.
							Ongewerwde diere	Makrofauna gemeenskapsames telling, oorvloed en rykheid.	Oorvloed en gemeenskapsamestelling van ongewerwde diere wat geskik is vir Vis, voëls.	Herstel en handhaaf spesies rykheid, verspreiding van spesies en meng (lae spesies oorvloed, hoë oorheersing); Aanwyser spesies soos <i>Capitella capitata</i> , behoort nie boonste spesies op enige terrein te oorheers nie; <i>Callianassa kraussi</i> en <i>Upogebia africana</i> verspreidingspatrone soortgelyk aan verwysingstoestand.
							Vis	Visgemeen-skap samestelling, oorvloed en rykheid.	Oorvloed en gemeenskapsamestelling van visgemeen-skap geskik vir voëls.	Herstel en handhaaf die volledige komplement van riviermondings inwoner en Riviermonding geassosieerde mariene teenwoordig in die Riviermonding met bevolkingsgroottes wat voldoende is om hul volharding in ewigheid te verseker; Verseker dat eksotiese varswaterspesies nie toeneem tot vlakke waar hulle meer inheemse spesies kan uitsluit deur predasie of mededingende interaksies nie; Handhaaf werwing van volwasse en jeugvis op huidige vlakke.
							Voëls	Avifauna gemeenskapsames telling, oorvloed en rykheid.	Gesondheids avifauna- gemeenskap wat bydra tot die bewaring van die Avifauna-spesies in SA.	Behou ten minste 90% van die basislyn spesies rykheid, oorvloed en diversiteit van die voëlgemeenskap wat bepaal word deur gebruik te maak van die regressiestyging gebaseer op 'n 3-jaar- gemiddelde.

Tafel 18: Hulpbrongehaltesdoelwitte vir DAMME in prioriteits-eeenhede in die Bergopvanggebied

IUA	Klas	Kwartêre Opvang gebied	Hulpbronn aam	Komponent	Sub-komponent	Aanwyser	RQO Verhalend	RQO Numeries													
D8 Boonste Berg	II	G10A	Berg Dam	D8-D01	Gehalte		Gedurende die droë seisoen damvlakke moet voldoende wees vir vrystellings vir besproeiing en menslike gebruik en beskerming van ekosistelfunksie stroomaf. Waterinname temperatuur te bestuur.	Maande	Okt	Nov	Des	Jan	Feb	Mrt	Apr	Mei	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sept	Jaarliks
								Instandhouding Lae vloei (miljoen kubieke meter)	2.143	1.293	1.071	0.803	0.726	0.803	1.296	2.679	4.147	4.285	4.285	3.888	29.177
								Instandhouding hoë vloei (miljoen kubieke meter)	0.000	0.544	0.544	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.778	0.000	4.666	10.109	0.000	0.000	11.839
								≤ 0.015 milligram/liter (50 th persentiel)													
								≤ 0.07 milligram/liter (50 th persentiel)													
								≤ 30 milliSiemens /meter (95 th persentiel)													
								Soutvlakke moet by konsentrasies gehandhaaf word waar hulle nie 'n negatiewe impak op die ekosisteen hê, in 'n ideale kategorie vir huishoudelike en besproeiing watervoorziening.													
								Die water in die dam is natuurlik suur en dit moet binne die historiese reeks gehandhaaf word.													
								Die dam moet in 'n toestand gehandhaaf word wat in 'n ideale kategorie vir volledige kontakvermaak ontspanning om sy huishoudelike watervoorziening doel te beskerm.													

IUA	Klas	Kwartêre Opvang gebied	Hulpbronn RU aam	Komponent	Sub-komponent	Aanwyser	RQO Verhalend	RQO Numeries
D8 Boonste Berg	II	G10B	Wemm ershoek Dam D8-D02	Hoeveelheid	Lae vloei	Damvlakke	Dam vlakke moet voldoende wwees vir stedelike en industriële gebruik, watervoorsiening en sommige besproeiings	% van damvolume. Geen EWR- terrein
				Gehalte	Voedingstowwe	Ortho-fosfaat (PO ₄ -P) Totaal anorganiese stikstof (TIN)	Die reservoir is tans in 'n natuurlike toestand en moet in 'n oligotropiese toestand gehou word vir die verskaffing aan die Stad Kaapstad en die Paarl. As 'n belangrike huishoudelike watervoorsiening reservoir hierdie status moet in stand gehou en beskerm word.	≤ 0.005 milligram/liter (50 th persentiel)
						Ortho-fosfaat (PO ₄ -P) Totaal anorganiese stikstof (TIN)	Die reservoir is tans in 'n natuurlike toestand en moet in 'n oligotropiese toestand gehou word vir verskaffing aan die Stad Kaapstad en die Paarl. As 'n belangrike huishoudelike watervoorsiening reservoir hierdie status moet in stand gehou en beskerm word.	≤ 0.50 milligram/liter (50 ^{ste} persentiel)
						Damvlakke	Dam vlakke moet voldoende vir stedelike en industriële gebruik watervoorsiening via die twee WTWs, en vrystellings te Bergrivier vir menslike en besproeiing gebruik.	% van damvolume. Geen EWR- terrein
B4 Laer Berg	II	G10F	Voelvlei Dam B4-D03	Hoeveelheid	Lae vloei	Damvlakke	Die reservoir is tans in 'n eutrofies toestand en moet verbeter word om 'n mesotropiese of beter toestand om die watervoorsiening aan die Stad Kaapstad en Swartland dorpe teen skadelike alge bloeie, smaak en reukprobleme in behandelde huishoudelike water te beskerm.	≤ 0.025 milligram/liter (50 th persentiel)
				Gehalte	Voedingstowwe	Ortho-fosfaat (PO ₄ -P) Totaal anorganiese stikstof (TIN)	Die reservoir is tans in 'n eutrofies toestand en moet verbeter word om 'n mesotropiese of beter toestand om die watervoorsiening aan die Stad Kaapstad en Swartland dorpe teen skadelike alge bloeie, smaak en reukprobleme in behandelde huishoudelike water te beskerm.	≤ 0.70 milligram/liter (50 th persentiel)
						Elektriese geleidingsvermoë	Soutvlakke moet by konsentrasies ≤ 30 millSiemens/meter (95 ^{ste} persentiel) gehandhaaf word waar hulle nie 'n negatiewe impak op die ekosisteem	

IUA	Klas	Kwartêre Opvang gebied	Hulpbronn aam	Komponent	Sub-komponent	Aanwyser	RQO Verhandel	RQO Numeries
B4 Laer Berg	II	G10K	B4-D04 Misvers tand Weir	Gehalte			hê, en in 'n ideale kategorie vir huishoudelike waterverbruik en vir besproeiing watergebruik is.	
							Die stelsel moet gehandhaaf word in 'n toestand wat 'n aanvaarbare kategorie vir intermedieëre kontak ontspanning is.	≤ 2000 tellings/100ml (95 th persentiel)
					Patogene	Ecoli, Fekale kolivorme	Watervlakke in die keerwal moet voldoende vir aanbod van menslike verbruik via die Wthoogte WTW wees.	% van damvolume
						Damvlakke		
					Voedingstowwe	Ortho-fosfaat (PO ₄ -P) Totaal anorganiese stikstof (TIN)	Die langtermyn doelwit moet wees om die voedingstatus te verbeter om 'n mesotrofiese toestand of beter om die watervoorsiening aan die Weskus dorpe te beskerm.	≤ 0.025 milligram/liter (50 ^{ste} persentiel)
						Ortho-fosfaat (PO ₄ -P) Totaal anorganiese stikstof (TIN)		≤ 2.5 milligram/liter (50 th persentiel)
						Elektriese geleidingsvermoë	Soutvlakke moet by konsentrasies gehandhaaf word waar hulle nie 'n negatiewe impak op die ekosisteem hê, in 'n ideale kategorie vir huishoudelike en besproeiing watervoorsiening.	≤ 70 milliSiemens/meter (95 ^{ste} persentiel)
						E.coli	Die reservoir moet gehandhaaf word in 'n toestand wat veilig is vir huishoudelike watergebruik (met behandeling) en vir intermedieëre kontakrecreasie aangesien die dam 'n gewilde rekreasië-plek is.	≤ 1000 tellings/100 ml (95 th persentiel)
					Patogene	Fekale kolivorme		≤ 1000 tellings/100 ml (95 ^{ste} persentiel)

IUA	Klas	Kwartêre Opvang gebied	RU	Hulpbronn aam	Komponent	Sub-komponent	Aanwyser	RQO Verhandel	RQO Numeries
D7 Sir Lowry's	II	G40A	D7-D05	Boonste Steenbr as Dam					
					Hoeveelheid	Lae vloei	Damvlakke	Damvlakke moet genoeg wees vir vrystellings na die Laer Steenbrasdam wees vir stedelike en industriële verbruik en beskerming van ekosisteenfunksionering stroomaf van die Laer Steenbrasdam, hidrokrag-energie-opwekking via die Steenbras pompbergingskema asook vir watervoorsiening aan die Wes- Kaap.	% of dam volume
							Ortho-fosfaat (PO ₄ -P) Totaal anorganiese stikstof (TIN)	Die stelsel moet in 'n mesotrofiese toestand of beter gehandhaaf word.	≤ 0.015 milligram/liter (50ste persentiel)
						Voedingstowwe	Ortho-fosfaat (PO ₄ -P) Totaal anorganiese stikstof (TIN)	.	≤ 0.07 milligram/liter (50 th persentiel)
						Soute	Elektriese geleidingsvermo ë	Soutvlakke moet by konsentrasies waar hulle nie negatiewe impak op die ekosisteen hê nie, en is in 'n ideale kategorie vir huishoudelike en industriële waterverbruik, en hidro- opwekking.	≤ 30 milliSiemens/meter (95ste persentiel)
						Patogene	E. coli	Die stelsel moet in 'n toestand gehandhaaf word wat veilig is vir munisipale gebruik (met behandeling).	≤ 130 tellings /100 ml (95ste persentiel)

IUA	Klas	Kwartêre Opvang gebied	Hulpbronn aam RU	Komponent	Sub-komponent	Aanwyser	RQO Verhalend	RQO Numeries																	
D7 Sir Lowry's	II	G40A	Laer Steenbras Dam	Hoeveelheid	Lae vloei	Damvlak Spoel uit die dam.	Damvlakke moet voldoende bly om te voorsien in die Wes-Kaapse Watervoorsieningstelsel	Maande	Okt	Nov	Des	Jan	Feb	Mrt	Apr	Mei	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sept	Jaarliks				
						Vloei-vrystellings: Berg EWR8 in G40A onder Laer Steenbras Dam nMRT = 54.88 miljoen m3/a	(StadKaapstad) via die SteenbrasInstandhouding WTW, en Lae vloei na die Laerouiding Steenbrasrivier en Tiviermondong vir Lae vloei (miljoen kubieke meter)																		
					Hoë Vloei	Hoe vloei ekologiese vrystellings moet vrygestel word tydens die natseisoen om aan vloei-eise te voldoen, maar binne die beperkings van die bestaande uitlaat struktuur, en gebruik te maak van stortings waar moontlik.	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.077	0.307	0.307	0.307	0.077	0.077	0.384	0.506	0.582	0.502	3.852	
					Voedingstowwe	Ortho-fosfaat (PO ₄ -P)	Die reservoir moet in 'n mesotrofiese toestand of beter gehandhaaf word.	≤ 0.015 milligram/liter (50ste persentiel)																	
						Totaal anorganiese stikstof (TIN)	Soutvlakke moet by konsentrasies waar hulle nie negatiewe impak op die ekosisteem hê nie, en is in 'n ideale kategorie vir huishoudelike en industriële waterverbruik.	≤ 0.07 milligram/liter (50 th persentiel)																	
				Elektriese geleidings vermoë			≤ 30 milliSiemens/meter (95ste persentiel)																		
				Gehalte	Soute				≤ 130 tellings/100 ml (95ste persentiel)																
						E. coli	Die reservoir moet in 'n toestand gehandhaaf word wat veilig is vir kontak ontspanning.	≤ 130 tellings/100 ml (95ste persentiel)																	
						Fekale kolivorme		≤ 130 tellings/100 ml (95ste persentiel)																	

Tafel 19: Hulpbrongehaltesdoelwitte vir GRONDWATER in prioriteits-eenhede in die Bergopvanggebied

IUA Klas	Kwaternêre Opvanggebied	RU	Hulpbronnaam	Komponent	Sub-Komponent	Aanwyser/ Maatstaaf	Verhalende RQO	RQO Numeries
D8 Boonste Berg	G10A	4-Paarl-Boonste Berg	Grondwater (alle)	Hoeveelheid	Onttrekking	Seisoenale onttrekking: watervlak herstel van onttrekking impak gedurende die natseisoen, met inagneming van klimaatsverandering en droogte siklusse. Permanente onttrekking: Daling van watervlak stabiliseer onder oorweging van waterdraer reaksietyd.	Grondwaterverbruik moet volhoubaar wees vir alle verbruikers en die omgewing.	Nie van toepassing
						Voldoening aan die lae vloei vereistes in die rivier (soos per rivier RQO) vloei vereistes in die rivier (as per rivier RQO)	Handhaaf (grondwater komponent van) die lae vloei vereistes in die rivier.	Instandhouding lae vloei vereistes: 29.177 Mm3/a (34.39 %MRT) at G1H076 (Bviii13); 27.421 Mm3/a (19.35 %MRT) at G1H077 (Bviii14)
						Voeding-stowwe	Grondwater moet geskik wees vir huishoudelike verbruik na behandeling; en grondwatergehalte sal nie 'n verswakende tendens van natuurlike agtergrond wys	< 3.3 mg/l
						Soute		< 70 mS/m
						System variable		5.2 – 8.4
				Gehalte	Patogene	E-coli		0 tellings / 100 ml
					Patogene	Totaal Kolvorm		<10 tellings / 100ml
					Ontlading	Relatiewe watervlakke tussen grondwater en oppervlaktwater (in mamsl)	Die natuurlike gradiënt tussen grondwater en oppervlaktwater moet gehandhaaf word.	niet van toepassing
				Hoeveelheid	Ontlading		Geen grondwater-onttrekking rondom vleiand en rivier-FEPA's in ooreenstemming met 250m die implementerings handleiding vir FEPA's nie	
						NO ₃ (as N)	Grondwater moet geskik	< 3.3 mg/l
D8 Boonste Berg	G10B	4-Paarl-Boonste Berg	Grondwater (alle)	Gehalte	Voeding-stowwe			

IUA Klas	Kwaternêre Opvanggebied	RU	Hulpbronnaam	Komponent	Sub-Komponent	Aanwyser/ Maatstaaf	Verhalende RQO	RQO Numeries
CS Berg Sytakke	G10E	5-Tulbagh Vallei	Grond water (all)		Soute	EC	wees vir huishoudelike gebruik na	< 70 mS/m
					System variable	pH	behandeling; en	5.2 – 8.4
					Patogene	E-coli	grondwatergehalte sal nie 'n verswakende neiging vanaf natuurlike agtergrond toon nie.	0 tellings/ 100 ml
					Patogene	Totaal Kolivorm	nie 'n verswakende neiging vanaf natuurlike agtergrond toon nie.	<10 tellings / 100ml
				Hoeveelheid	Onttrekking	Seisoenale onttrekking: watervlak herstel van onttrekking impak gedurende die natseisoen, met inagneming van klimaatsverandering en droogte siklusse. Permanente onttrekking: Daling van watervlak stabiliseer onder oorweging van waterdraer reaksietyd.	Grondwaterverbruik moet volhoubaar wees vir alle verbruikers en die omgewing.	nie van toepassing
				Hoeveelheid	Ontlading	Geen grondwater-onttrekking rondom veld en rivier-FEPA's in ooreenstemming met 250m die implementerings handleiding vir FEPA's nie.		
						Buffersones		
				Gehalte	Patogene	E-coli	Grondwater moet geskik wees vir huishoudelike gebruik na	0 tellings / 100 ml
					Patogene	Totaal Kolivorm	behandeling; en grondwatergehalte sal nie 'n verswakende neiging vanaf natuurlike agtergrond toon nie.	<10 tellings / 100ml
				Gehalte	Voeding-stowwe	NO3 (as N)	Grondwater moet geskik wees vir huishoudelike	nie van toepassing
					Stelselveranderlikes	pH	wees vir huishoudelike	nie van toepassing

IUA Klas	Kwaternêre Opvanggebied	RU	Hulpbronnaam	Komponent	Sub-Komponent	Aanwyser/ Maatstaaf	Verhalende RQO	RQO Numeries
B4 Laer Berg	G101	6-24 Riviere	Grondwater (alle)		Soute	EC	verbruik na behandeling; en grondwatergehalte sal nie 'n verswakkende neiging vanaf natuurlike agtergrond toon nie.	nie van toepassing
					Ontlading	Relatiewe watervlakke tussen grondwater en oppervlaktwater (in mamsl)	Die natuurlike gradiënt tussen grondwater en oppervlaktwater moet gehandhaaf word.	nie van toepassing
						Buffersones	Geen grondwater-onttrekking rondom vleiand en rivier-FEPA's in ooreenstemming met 250m die implementeringshandlei-ding vir FEPA's nie.	
				Hoeveelheid	Lae vloei in rivier	Voldoening aan die lae vloei vereistes in die rivier (soos per rivier RQO) vloei vereistes in die rivier (as per rivier RQO)	Handhaaf (grondwater komponent van) die lae vloei vereistes in die rivier	Instandhouding lae vloei vereistes: 114.338 Mm ³ /a (13.28 %MRT) at G1H013 (Bvii6)
					Stelselveranderlikes	pH	Grondwater moet geskik 5.2 – 8.1	
					Patogene	E-coli	wees vir huishoudelike verbruik na	0 tellings / 100 ml
					Patogene	Totaal Kollivorm	behandeling; en grondwatergehalte sal nie 'n verswakkende neiging vanaf natuurlike agtergrond toon nie.	<10 tellings / 100ml
				Gehalte	Voeding-stowwe	NO ₃ (as N)		< 6.9 mg/l
					Soute	EC		< 942 mS/m
			Grondwater Basislyn	Voeding-stowwe	NO ₃ (as N)			<11.0 mg/l
				Soute	EC			< 875 mS/m

IUA Klas	Kwaternêre Opvanggebied	RU	Hulpbronnaam	Komponent	Sub-Komponent	Aanwyser/ Maatstaaf	Verhalende RQO	RQO Numeries
A1 Berg Riviermonding en A2 Langebaan	G10M	8-Wes-kus			Ontrekking	Seisoenale onttrekking: watervlak herstel van onttrekking impak gedurende die natseisoen, met inagneming van klimaatsverandering en droogte siklusse. Permanente onttrekking: Daling van watervlak stabiliseer onder oorweging van waterdraer reaksietyd.	Grondwaterverbruik moet volhoubaar wees vir alle verbruikers en die omgewing. nie van toepassing	
				Hoeveelheid	Grondwatervlak	Watervlak	Minimum watervlak in onttrekking boorgate binne 2.5km vanaf die oseaan om sout inbraak te voorkom	>1 mamsl
						Relatiewe watervlakke tussen grondwater en oppervlakwater (in mamsl)	Die natuurlike gradiënt tussen grondwater en oppervlakwater moet gehandhaaf word.	nie van toepassing
					Ontlading	Buffersones	Geen grondwater-onttrekking rondom vleiland en rivier-FEPA's in ooreenstemming met die implementeringshandlei ding vir FEPA's nie.	250m
						Voldoening met die grondwater vloei na die Langebaan Strandmeer vereistes in die rivier (soos per rivier RQO)	Voldoening aan die grondwater vloei na die Langebaan Strandmeer vereistes in die rivier (soos per rivier RQO)	Grondwater vlak nie <10% onder huidige dag (2017) koers

IUA Klas	Kwaternêre Opvanggebied	RU	Hulpbronnaam	Komponent	Sub-Komponent	Aanwyser/ Maatstaaf	Verhalende RQO	RQO Numeries
						Voldoening met die grondwater vloei na die Langebaan Strandmeer vereistes in die rivier (soos per rivier RQO)	Voldoening aan die grondwater vloei na die Langebaan Strandmeer vereistes in die rivier (soos per rivier RQO)	Grondwater vlak nie <10% onder huidige dag (2017) vlak
			Grondwater (Cenozoïk kuslyn sand)		Voeding-stowwe	NO ₃ (as N)	Grondwater moet geskik wees vir huishoudelike gebruik na	< 11.0 mg/l
					Stelselveranderlikes	pH	wees vir huishoudelike gebruik na	7.1 - 8.4
				Gehalte	Soute	EC	grondwatergehalte sal nie 'n verswakende neiging vanaf natuurlike agtergrond toon nie.	< 520 mS/m
			Grondwaterkelder/ondergrond		Voedingstowwe	NO ₃ (as N)	Grondwater moet geskik wees vir huishoudelike gebruik na	< 11.0 mg/l
					Soute	EC	behandeling; en grondwatergehalte sal nie 'n verswakende neiging vanaf natuurlike agtergrond toon nie.	< 1571 mS/m
		8-Weskus						
			Grondwater (all)		Soute	PO ₄	Grondwater moet geskik wees vir huishoudelike gebruik na	< 0.3 mg/l
					Patogene	E-coli	wees vir huishoudelike gebruik na	0 tellings / 100 ml
				Gehalte	Patogene	Totaal kolivorm	behandeling; en grondwatergehalte sal nie 'n verswakende neiging vanaf natuurlike agtergrond toon nie.	<10 tellings / 100ml

IUA Klas	Kwaternêre Opvanggebied	RU	Hulpbronnaam	Komponent	Sub-Komponent	Aanwyser/ Maatstaaf	Verhalende RQO	RQO Numeries
NIE VAN TOEPASSING	G10L	8-Weskus	Grondwater (all)	Hoeveelheid	Onttrekking	Seisoenale onttrekking: watervlak herstel van onttrekking impak gedurende die natseisoen, met inagneming van klimaatsverandering en droogte siklusse.	Grondwaterverbruik moet volhoubaar wees vir alle verbruikers en dienie van toepassing omgewing	
						Permanente onttrekking: Daling van watervlak stabiliseer onder oorweging van waterdraer reaksietyd.		
					Ontlading			nie van toepassing
					Voeding stowwe			250m
					Soute	EC		< 8.2 mg/l
					Voeding stowwe			< 520 mS/m
					Soute	EC		< 11.0 mg/l
					Soute	PO ₄		< 899 mS/m
					Stelsel Verander-likes	pH		< 0.3 mg/l
					Patogene	E-coli		6.7 - 8.3
A3 Weskus	G21B	9-Atlan-tis	Grond water (alle)	Hoeveelheid	Totaal Kolivorm			0 tellings / 100 ml
					Onttrekking			<10 tellings / 100ml
					Grondwater vlak			nie van toepassing
					Ontlading			>1 mamsl
					Voeding stowwe			nie van toepassing
					Soute			250m
					Voeding stowwe			< 2.3 mg/l
					Soute	EC		< 287 mS/m
					Voeding stowwe	NO ₃ (as N)		< 10.4 mg/l

IUA Klas	Kwaternêre Opvanggebied	RU	Hulpbronnaam	Komponent	Sub-Komponent	Aanwyser/ Maatstaaf	Verhalende RQO	RQO Numeries
			Grond water (alle)		Soute	EC		< 1052 mS/m
					Stelsel Verander likes	pH		6.7 – 8.3
					Patogene	E-coli		0 tellings / 100 ml
					Patogene	Totaal Koliivorm		<10 tellings / 100ml
						Seisoenale onttrekking: watervlak herstel van onttrekking impak gedurende die natseisoen, met inagneming van klimaatsverandering en droogte siklusse.	Grondwaterverbruik moet volhoubaar wees vir alle verbruikers en die nie van toepassing omgewing	
					Onttrekking	Permanente onttrekking: Daling van watervlak stabiliseer onder oorweging van waterdraer reaksietyd.		
			Grond water (alle)	Hoeveelheid				
D10 Diep	G21D	10-Mal-mes bury			Ontlading	Buffersones	Geen grondwater-onttrekking rondom vleiand en rivier-FEPA's in ooreenstemming met 250m die implementeringshandleiding vir FEPA's nie.	
					Lae vloei in rivier	Voldoening aan die lae vloei vereistes in die rivier (soos per rivier RQO)	Handhaaf (grondwater komponent van) die lae vloei vereistes in die rivier.	Instandhouding lae vloei vereistes: 0.578 (6.22 %MRT) by nodus Biv6 (geen meting)
			Oppe vlakke waterdraer	Hoeveelheid	Ontlading	Relatiewe watervlakke tussen grondwater en oppervlakwater (in mamsl)	Die natuurlike gradiënt tussen grondwater en oppervlakwater moet gehandhaaf word.	nie van toepassing
			Grondwater (Cenozoic kus sand)		Voedingstowwe	NO3 (as N)	Grondwater moet geskik wees vir huishoudelike gebruik na behandeling; en grondwatergehalte sal	< 7.1 mg/l
			Grond Water	Gehalte	Voedingstowwe	EC		< 358 mS/m
			Kelder/ondergronds		Voedingstowwe	NO3 (as N)		< 6.4 mg/l
					Soute	EC		< 617 mS/m

IUA Klas	Kwaternêre Opvanggebied	RU	Hulpbronnaam	Komponent	Sub-Komponent	Aanwyser/ Maatstaaf	Verhalende RQO	RQO Numeries
					Stelsel Veranderlikes	pH	nie 'n verswakende	6.3 – 8.6
			Grondwater (alle)		Patogene	E-coli	neiging vanaf natuurlike agtergrond toon nie	0 tellings / 100 ml
					Patogene	Totaal Kolivorm		<10 tellings / 100ml
					Grondwater vlak	Watervlak	Minimum watervlak in onttrekkings boorgate binne 2.5km vanaf die oseaan om soutinbraak te voorkom.	>1 mamsl
							Geen grondwater-onttrekking rondom vleiand en rivier-FEPA's in ooreenstemming met 250m die implementeringshandleiding vir FEPA's nie.	
			Grondwater (alle)	Hoeveelheid	Ontlading	Buffersones		
					Lae vloei in rivier	Voldoening aan die lae vloei vereistes in die rivier	Handhaaf (grondwater komponent van) die lae vloei vereistes in die rivier soos per oppervlakwater RQO vereiste.	Instandhouding lae vloei: 0.348 Mm3/a (7.74 %MRT) by Bvii7 (geen meting)
							Die natuurlike gradiënt tussen grondwater en oppervlakwater moet gehandhaaf word.	nie van toepassing
			Oppervlakkige waterdraers	Hoeveelheid	Ontlading	Relatiewe watervlakke tussen grondwater en oppervlakwater (in mamsl)		
			Grondwater (Cenozoic kus sand)		Voedingstowwe	NO3 (as N)	Grondwater moet geskik wees vir huishoudelike gebruik na behandeling; en grondwatergehalte sal	< 9.2 mg/l
					Stelselveranderlikes	pH		6.6 – 8.4
					Soute	EC		< 180 mS/m
			Grondwaterkelder/ondergronds	Gehalte	Voeding-stowwe	NO3 (as N)		< 11.0 mg/l
					Soute	EC		< 953 mS/m
			Grondwater (alle)			E-coli	nie 'n verswakende	0 tellings / 100 ml
					Patogene	Totaal Kolivorm	neiging vanaf natuurlike agtergrond toon nie	<10 tellings / 100ml

UMTHETHO WAMANZI WESIZWE, KA1998**(UMTHETHO NO. 36 KA1998)****UQINGQO LWAMAHLELO EMIJELO YAMANZI NEENJONGO NGEKWALITI YEMIJELO
KUMMANDLA WOBONISELO I- BERG**

Mna, Lindiwe Sisulu, uMphathiswa weSebe lokuhlaliswa kwabantu aManzi noGutyulo, ngokwemiqathango yesiqendu 13(1) soMthetho waManzi weSizwe, ka1998 (uMthetho No.36 ka1998), ndiqingqa amahlelo emijelo yamanzi neenjongo ngekwaliti yemijelo, njengoko kuxeliwe kule Shedyuli.


L N SISULU**UMPHATHISWA WESEBE LOKUHLALISWA KWABANTU, AMANZI NOGUTYULO**

ISHEDYULI**INKCAZO YOMJELO WAMANZI**

La mahlelo emijelo yamanzi siwaphakamisayo nezi njongo ngekwali yemijelo ziqingqelwa yonke imijelo yamanzi okanye loo ndawo ithile ebalulekileyo njengoko kubonisiwe apha ezantsi:

UMmandla woLawulo lwaManzi: UMmandla woLawulo lwaManzi iBerg-Olifants

Ingingqi yoFunxo: INgingqi yoFunxo ephakathi uG1, noG2 ndawonye noG40A
ingingqi yoFunxo Quaternary

IMilambo: umlambo iBerg ngowona mlambo mkhulu kummandla ophandwayo, oko kuquka neendawana ezincini zoboniselo kummandla kamasipala omkhulu iSixeko saseKapa; njengeDiep, iKuilis, i-Eerste, iLourens, iSir Lowry's, iSteenbras, kunye neendawo zoboniselo ezininzi kwiNcam yePhondo iKapa ukunxusa unxweme lwaseNtshona.

A. AMAHLELO EMIJELO YAMANZI APHAKANYISIWEYO NGOKWEEMFUNO ZEMIQATHANGO YESIQENDU 13(1) SOMTHETHO WAMANZI WESIZWE, KA1998

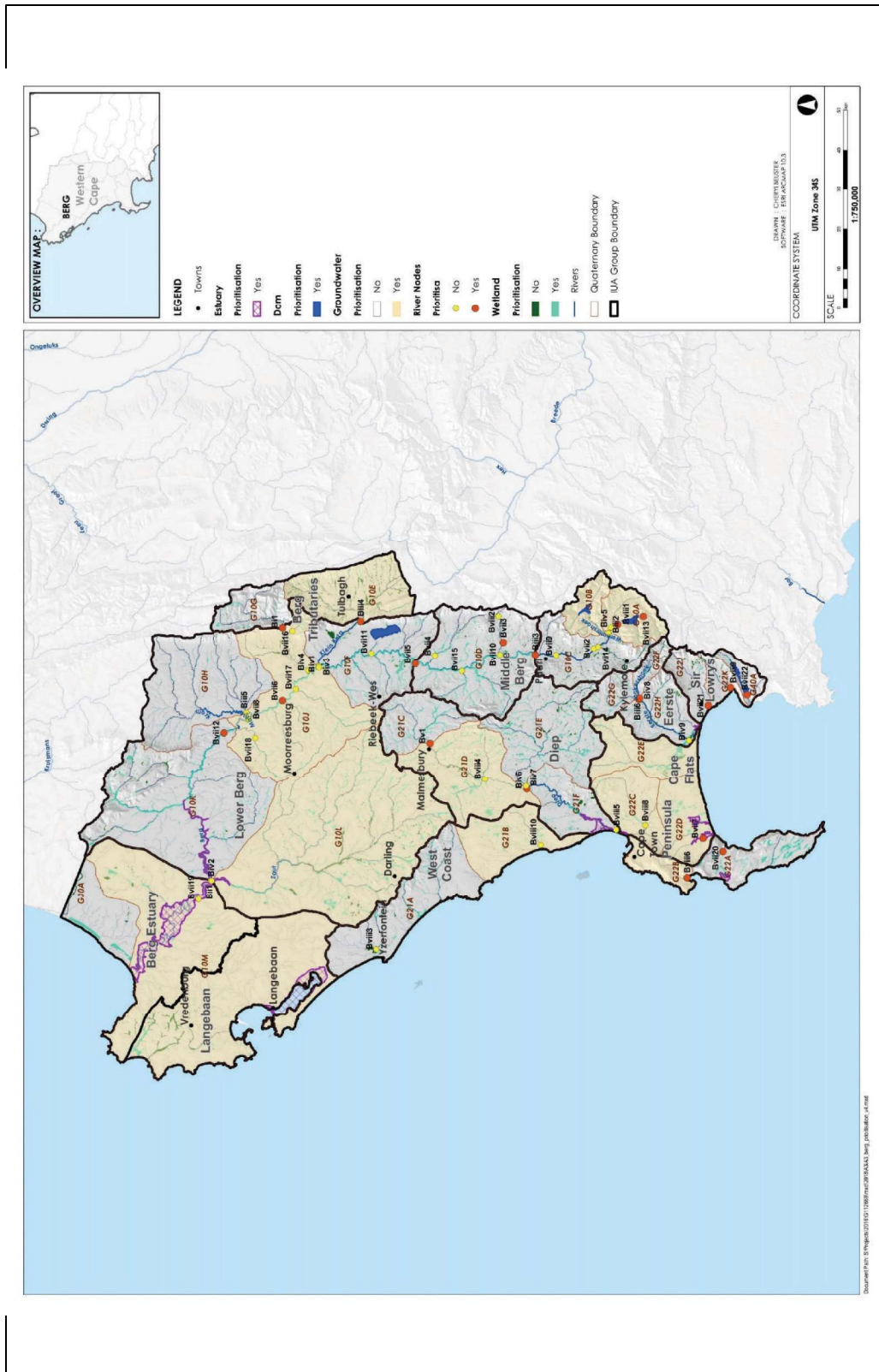
- i. La mahlelo emijelo yamanzi aphakanyiselwe indawo yoboniselo iBerg adwelisiwe kuTafile 1 ngokwehlelo lilonke lweyunithi nganye yohlalutyio (IUA), ebonisiweyo kuMzobo 1.
- ii. Ii-IUAs zihlelwa: ngokweHlelo I, elibonisa ukhuselo oluphezulu lokusingqongileyo nosetyenziso oluncinci; indicating high environmental protection and minimal utilisation; NgokweHlelo II elibonisa ukhuselo oluphakathi nosetyenziso oluphakathi; NangokweHlelo III elibonisa ukhuselo oluncinci nosetyenziso oluphezulu ngokuzinzileyo.
- iii. UTafile 1 ubonisa i-IUA, ihlelo lomjelo wamanzi elindululwayo nolungiso lwendawo yalo oluya kulandela. Ulungiso lwendawo yoboniselo luthwala iindibano-malungu ezibonakalayo zendalo eziliqela ezimele iincam zomlambo okanye iiyunithi zomjelo womlambo (iiRUs). IBakala lokuphilisana elingqaliweyo (i-TEC) ekumele liphunyezwe okanye ligcinwe ngeRU ekwi-IUA ibonisiwe.
- iv. Kubalulekile uqaphele ukuba imimandla eyongezelelweyo nechaziweyo ekhoyo ngokweendawo ngeendawo nekhethekileyo ngokwebakala lokuphilisana kwimijelo yamanzi enjengemimandla ekhuselweyo (uzekelo iNtaba yeTafile), imimandla yokwahluka okubalulekiyo kwendalo (iiCBAs), imimandla yokhuselo lwendalo enamanzi ahlaziyekileyo (iiNFEPAs) nemimandla yemvelaphi yamanzi ebalulekileyo (iSWSA) imele ze ithathelwe ingqalelo ngokwemiqathango yemimandla yamanzi enululiweyo njengoko le mimandla iya kubonisa imimandla ebaluleke ngokukhethekileyo nemele ze ilawulwe kwihlelo lomjelo ophezulwana (umzekelo iHlelo I) kunokuba ibiza kuba njalo ngokwe-avareji lwazo zonke iiyunithi zemijelo kwi -IUA iphela (umzekelo kwiHlelo II).

B. IINJONGO NGEKWALITI YEMIJELO YAMANZI NGOKWEEMFUNO ZESIQENDU 13(1) SOMTHETHO WAMANZI WESIZWE. OF THE NATIONAL WATER ACT, 1998

- i. Iinjongo ngekwali yemijelo yamanzi (iiRQOs) zichazelwa iiRUs zongxamiseko nge-IUA nganye, ngokwemiqathango yomthamo, yendawo yokuphila ne-biota, ndawonye nekwali yamanzi. Ii-RUs zongxamiseko zibonisiwe kuMzobo 1.
- ii. UTafile 2 ukuya kutsho kuTafile 10 babonisa ii-RQOs ZOMLAMBO kwii RUs zongxamiseko.
- iii. UTafile 11 ukuya kuTafile 17 babonisa iiRQOs ZAMACHWEBA OMLAMBO kwii-RUs zongxamiseko.

- iv. UTafle 18 ubonisa ii- RQOs ZAMADAMA kwii-RUs zongxamiseko.
- v. UTafle 19 ubonisa iiRQOs ZAMANZI APHEZU KOMHLABA kwii-RUs zongxamiseko.
- vi. Ii-RQOs ziza kuqala ukusebenza ngaloo mhla ziya kutyikitywa ngawo njengoko kuxeliwe ngokwemiqathango yeSiqendu 13(1) soMthetho waManzi weSizwe, ka 1998, ngaphandle kokuba uMphathiswa ugqibe ngenye indlela.





UTafle 1: Ushwankathelo lwamaHleo aphakanyisiweyo emijelo yamanzi nge-IUA nganye, kunye neBakala lokuphilisana elingqaliweyo (ITEC) lemilambo yongxamiseko ephilileyo ngokwenkangeleko nasekudibaneni kwamachweme

Iiyunithi zoHlutyzo ezihlangeneyo (IiIUA)	Ihlelo lomjelo wamanzi kwi-IUA	Umandla woboniseliso	I-RU	Igama lomjelo	Igama lendibano yendalo Biophysical Node Name	I-TEC	% I-MAR %*
A1 Berg Estuary	II	G10M	A1-E01	Berg (Groot)	Bx11	C	52
A2 Langebaan	II	G10M	A2-E04	Langebaan	Bx13	A	N/A
A3 West Coast	III	G21A	A3-R01	-	Bvii13	D	14.6
		G21B	A3-R02	Sout	Bvii10	D	16.4
		G10A	D8-R01	Berg	Bvii13	A	98
D8 Upper Berg	II	G10A	D8-R02	Berg	Bvii11	C	27
		G10C	D8-R03	Berg	Blii13	D	53
		G10C	D9-R04	Pombers	Bvii11	C	366
D9 Middle Berg	III	G10D	D9-R05	Kromme	Bvii13	D	89
		G10D	D9-R06	Berg	Bvii15	D	49
C5 Berg Tributaries	II	G10E	C5-R07	Klein Berg	Blii14	C	82
		G10G	C5-R08	Vier-en-Twintig	B11	B/C	23
B4 Lower Berg	III	G10J	B4-R09	Berg	Bvii16	D	52
		G10K	B4-R10	Berg	Bvii12	D	51
D10 Diep	III	G21D	D10-R11	Diep	Bv1	D	66
		G21D	D10-R12	Diep	Biv6	D	68
		G21F	D10-E03	Rietvlei/ Diep	Bx17	C	78
E11 Peninsula	II	G22B	E11-R13	Hout Bay	Bvii16	D	97
		G22A	E11-R14	Silvermine	Bvii20	C	98
		G22A	E11-E04	Wildevöelvlei	Bx14	D	107
E12 Cape Flats	III	G22D	E12-R15	Keyzers	Bvii17	D	93
		G22K	E12-E05	Zandvlei	Bx19	C	93
		G22K	E12-E05	Zeekoefvlei	Bx19	D	N/A
D6 Eerste	III	G22F	D6-R16	Eerste (Jonkershoek)	Blii16	C	93
		G22G	D6-R17	Klippies	Biv8	D	77
		G22H	D6-E06	Eerste	Bx13	D	90
		G22J	D7-R18	Lourens	Bvii21	D	114
D7 Sir Lowry's	II	G22K	D7-R19	Sir Lowry's Pass*	Bvii19	C	84
		G40A	D7-R20	Steenbras	Bvii22	B/C	81
		G22J	D7-E07	Lourens	Bx14	C	85

[illegible]

-IUA	Ihlelo	Umandla wobonisele	I-RU	Igama lomjelo	Igama lendibano ebonakala isempilweni	I-TEC	Icandelo	Icandelwana	Isalathisi	i- RQO yobaliso	I-RQO yobalo
									lingcongolo lindidi ezibhanyabhanya lindidi ezibhanyabhanya lindidi zommandla wamahlathana lindidi zomthonyama kumahlathana aselunxwemeni lindidi zomthonyama ezingafumanekiyo kumahlathana lingcongolo lindidi ezibhanyabhanya lindidi zommandla wamahlathana lindidi zomthonyama kumahlathana aselunxwemeni	Umda osezantsi	Azikho iingcongolo Gquma < 5%. Gquma < 10%. Gquma 25-60% Gquma 25-50%
									lingcongolo lindidi ezibhanyabhanya lindidi zommandla wamahlathana lindidi zomthonyama kumahlathana aselunxwemeni		Azikho iingcongolo Gquma < 10%. Gquma </= 15%. Gquma 25-50%
									lingcongolo lindidi ezibhanyabhanya lindidi zommandla wamahlathana lindidi zomthonyama kumahlathana aselunxwemeni		Gquma 40-70%.
									lindidi zomthonyama ezingafumanekiyo kumahlathana Inani leendidi zeentlanzi zomthonyama I-Sandelia capensis I-Galaxias zebratus I-Pseudobarbus burgi lindidi ezibhanyabhanya		Imeko yeentlanzi Zintathu iindidi ezikhoyo: ii-Sandelia capensis, ii-Galaxia zebratus nee-Pseudobarbus burgi FROC = 5 FROC = 5 FROC = 5
						I-Biota					Alinyukanga inani leentlanzi ezikhoyo: Onchorhyncus mykiss (FROC = 5)
									Imeko yezilwanyana ezingenamathambo ubukhulu becala Inqaku le-MIRAI Inqaku le-SASS5 ne-ASPT Inani leentsapho		> 78 % = ibakala B/C Inqaku i-SASS >180, ASPT ≥ 7.2.
								Izilwanyana ezingenamathambo		Inqaku i-SASS5 >180, ASPT ≥ 7.2.	>/= iintsapho ezingama-23, kubuninzi buka-A ukuva ku- C

I-IUA	I-Ihlelo	Umandla woboniselwano	I-RU	Igama lomjelo	Igama lendibano ebonakala isempilweni	I-TEC	Icandelo	Icandelwana	Isalathisi	i- RQO yobaliso	I-RQO yobalo
D8 Upper Berg	II	G10A	D8-R02	Berg	Bviii1	C	Umthamo	Amanzana Amanzi amaninzi	Amanzana ogcino Amanzi amaninzi ogcino	Amanzi anele ukuze agcine umlambo ukwiBakala C	linyanga Amanzi ogcino (million cubic metres) Zantsi 0.000 2.143 1.293 0.544 0.544 0.000 0.000 0.726 0.000 0.803 0.000 1.296 0.778 2.679 0.000 4.666 4.147 4.285 4.285 0.000 3.888 Sep Aug Jul Jun May Apr Mar Feb Jan Dec Nov Oct
								Izondlo	I-Phosphate (PO ₄ -P) I-inorganic nitrogen iyonke (TIN)	Amaqondo ezondlo zomlambo makagcinwe ekwimeko ye-oligotrophic.	≤ 0.025 milligrams per litre (50th percentile) ≤ 0.70 milligrams per litre (50th percentile)
								Iityuwa	Ukutsala umbane (EC)	Ubukho beetyuwa mabugcinwe bukuqanqanaba angenabungozi emilweni yasemanzini	≤ 30 millisiemens/metre (95th percentile)
								Utshintshatshintsho lwamanzi lityhefu	Iqondo le-pH I-oksijini enyibilikisiweyo	i-pH, ubushushu, ne-oksijini enyibilikisiweyo zibalulekile ukugcina ubomi basemanzini busempilweni	4.5 ≥ pH ≤ 7.5 (5th and 95th percentiles) 2°C difference from ambient water temperature DO ≥ 8 milligrams per litre (5th percentile)
								Iipathojini	I-Escherichia coli	Ubukho beepathojini zamanzi mabugcinwe bukuqanqanaba elingwenelekayo ukulungiselela amaxesha olonwabo	≤ 130 izihlandlo /100ml (95th percentile)
								Ubume bomhlaba	D50	Ubukhulu besiqephu sesanti Imeko yotyani	0.521 > D50 > 0.319 > 62% = C category
									Inqaku eVEGRAI kwiqondo 3		
									Iindidi ezibhanyabhanya Iindidi zommandla wamahlathana	Akukho zindidi zazityalo zibhanyabhanya Akukho zindidi zammandla wamahlathana	
								Utyani lwaselunxwemeni	Iindidi zomthonyama kumahlathana aselunxwemeni	Ubuncikane bomda bugqume ubuninzi	Gquma < 10%.
									Iindidi zomthonyama ezingafumanekiyo kumahlathana		Gquma 50-75%.
									Iingcongolo		Akukho zingcongolo
									Iindidi ezibhanyabhanya	Umda osezantsi ugqume ubuninzi	Gquma < 5%.

I-IUA	I-Ihlelo	Umandla woboniseliso	I-RU	Igama lomjelo	Igama lendibano ebonakala isempilweni	I-TEC	Icandelo	Icandelwana	Isalathisi	i- RQO yobaliso	I-RQO yobalo
D8 Upper Berg	II	G10C	D8-R03	Berg River	Biii3	D	Umthamo	Amanzana Amanzi amaninzi	Amanzana ogcino Amanzi amaninzi ogcino	Amanzi anele ukuze agcine umlambo ukwiBakala D	Amanzi ogcino (million cubic metres) Zantsi linyanga Sep Aug Jul Jun May Apr Mar Feb Jan Dec Nov Oct 0.000 0.000 10.102 10.102 10.52 9.776 0.000 4.368 1.612 0.000 1.456 1.612 0.000 2.080 5.803 0.000 0.000 10.102 8.112
											Gquma < 10%. Gquma 50-75%. Gquma 25-50%. Akukho zingcongolo > 62% = Ibakala C Lunye kuphela udidi olukhoyo: ii- <i>Sandelia capensis</i> I-FROC = 5 Azandanga iindidi zeentlanzi ezibhanyabhanya ezikhoyo: <i>Micropterus dolomieu</i> (FROC = 5) > 62% = Ibakala C Inqaku leSASS5 >134, ASPT ≥ 6.1. > /= iintsapho ezingama-21, kubuninzi buka- A ukuya kuC.
											0.000 0.000 10.52 10.52 9.776 0.000 4.454 1.612 0.000 1.456 1.612 0.000 2.080 5.803 0.000 0.000 10.102 8.112

I-IUA	I-Ihlelo	Umandla woboniselwano	I-RU	Igama lomjelo	Igama lendibano ebonakala isempilweni	I-TEC	Icandelo	Icandelwana	Isalathisi	i- RQO yobaliso	I-RQO yobalo
									i-oksijini enyibilikisiweyo	busempilweni	DO ≥ 6 milligrams per litre (5th percentile)
									I-Ammonia	Amanqanaba obukho	≤ 0.073 milligrams per litre (95th percentile)
								Iityhefu	I-Atrazine	beetyhefu makangadali	≤ 0.079 milligrams per litre (95th percentile)
									I-Endosulfan	ubungozi empilweni yasemanzini.	≤ 0.0013 milligrams per litre (95th percentile)
									I-Pathojini	Ubukho beepathojini mabugcinwe bukwinqanaba elivumelekileyo ukulungiselela amaxesha olonwabo	≤ 2500 izihlandlo /100ml (95th percentile)
								Ubume bomhlaba	D16, D50, D84	Ubukhulu besiqephu sengqumba	
							Indawo yokuphila	Utyani lwaselunxwemeni	Inqaku leVEGRAI kwinqanaba 3	Imeko yotyani	> 38% = ibakala D/E
							I-Biota	Intlanzi	Inqaku leFRAI	Imeko yeentlanzi	> 58% ibakala C/D

UTafle 3: iinjongo ngekwilithi yemijelo KWIMILAMIBO ekwiinyunithi zomjelo zongxamiseko kwiYunithi yoHlalutyo eHlangeneyo u-D9 kumbindi weBerg

I-IUA	I-Ihlelo	Umandla woboniselwano	I-RU	Igama lomjelo	Igama lendibano ebonakala isempilweni	I-TEC	Icandelo	Icandelwana	Isalathisi	i- RQO yobaliso	I-RQO yobalo
D9 Middle Berg	III	G10C	D9-R04	Pombers River	Bviii11	C	Umthamo	Amanzana Amanzi amaninzi	Amanzana Amanzi amaninzi	Amanzi anele ukuze agcine umlambo ukwiBakala C	linyanga Amanzi ogcino (million cubic metres) phenzi zantsi 1.615 8.464 0.000 4.928 0.000 2.589 0.000 2.677 0.000 2.572 4.153 3.544 4.153 4.752 4.153 7.862 21.48 10.08 8.076 12.02 0.000 11.40
								Izondlo	I-Phosphate (PO ₄ -P)	Amaqondo ezondlo zomlambo	≤ 0.025 milligrams/litre (50th percentile)
									i-inorganic nitrogen iyonke (TIN)	makagcinwe ekwimeko ye-oligotrophic.	≤ 0.70 milligrams/litre (50th percentile)
							Ikwilithi	Iityuwa	Ukutsala umbane (i-EC)	Ubukho beetyuwa mabugcinwe bukwinqanaba angenabungozi emilweni yasemanzini	≤ 30 millisiemens/metre (95th percentile)
								Utshintshatshintsho lwamanzi	Iqondo le-pH	i-pH, ubushushu, ne-oksijini	6.5 ≤ pH ≤ 8.5 (5th and 95th percentiles)
									Ubushushu bamanzi	enyibilikisiweyo zibalulekile	2°C difference from ambient water temperature

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I-IUA	I-Ilelo	Umandla woboniseliso	I-RU	Igama lomjelo	Igama lendibano ebonakala isempilweni	I-TEC	Icandelo	Icandelwana	Isalathisi	i- RQO yobaliso	I-RQO yobalo
D9 Middle Berg	III	G10D	D9-R06	Berg River	Bvii5	D	Umthamo	Amanzana Amanzi amaninzi	Amanzana ogcino Amanzi amaninzi ogcino	Amanzi anele ukuze agcine umlambo ukwiBakala D	Ubukho beepathojini zamanzi mabuginwe bukwibakala elamkelekileyo ukulungiselela amaxesha olonwabo. Imeko yoburne bomhlaba Imeko yotyani Imeko yeentlanzi Imeko yobukhulu bezo zingenamathambo Amanzi ogcino (million cubic metres) linyanga Phezulu Zantsi Amanzi ogcino 0.000 14.246 Oct 0.000 5.200 Nov 0.000 2.648 Dec 2.199 2.621 Jan 0.000 2.342 Feb 0.000 2.585 Mar 5.692 10.152 Apr 0.000 20.701 May 13.45 24.388 Jun 37.63 25.280 Jul 0.000 25.299 Aug 0.000 20.262 Sep
											≤ 2500 izihlandlo /100ml (95th percentile) > 38% = ibakala D/E > 18% = ibakala F > 22% = ibakala > 78% = ibakala B/C category
											≤ 0.125 milligrams/litre (50th percentile) ≤ 3.00 milligrams/litre (50th percentile)
											95%tile ≤ 55 milliSiemens/metre EC 6.5 ≤ pH ≤ 8.5 (5th and 95th percentiles) 2°C difference from ambient water temperature ≥ 6 milligrams per litre (5th percentile)
											≤ 0.073 milligrams per litre (95th percentile) ≤ 0.079 milligrams per litre (95th percentile) ≤ 0.0013 milligrams per litre (95th percentile)
											95%tile ≤ 2500 cfu/100ml Escherichia coli 0.714 > D50 > 0.251

I-IUA	I-Ihlelo	Umandla woboniselwano	I-TEC	Icandelo	Icandelwana	Isalathisi	i- RQO yobaliso	I-RQO yobalo
				yokuphila		Inqaku leVEGRAI inqanaba 3.	Imeko yotyani	> 52% = ibakala D
						lindidi ezibhanyabhanya		Akukho zindidi zazityalo zibhanyabhanya
						lindidi zommandla wamahlathana		Akukho zindidi zammandla wamahlathi
						lindidi zomthonyama kumahlathana aselunxwemeni	Ubuncikane bomda bugqume ubuninzi	Gquma 50-75%.
						lindidi zomthonyama ezingafumanekiyo kumahlathana		Gquma 15-25%.
						lingcongolo		Akukho zingcongolo
						lindidi ezibhanyabhanya		Gquma < 5%.
						lindidi zommandla wamahlathana		Gquma < 10%.
					Utyani lwaselunxwemeni	lindidi zomthonyama kumahlathana aselunxwemeni	Umda osezantsi ugqume ubuninzi	Gquma 50-75%.
						lindidi zomthonyama ezingafumanekiyo kumahlathana		Gquma 15-25%.
						lingcongolo		Akukho zingcongolo
						lindidi ezibhanyabhanya		Gquma < 10%.
						lindidi zommandla wamahlathi		Gquma < 15%.
						lindidi zomthonyama zamahlathi aselunxwemeni	Umda ophezulu ugqume ubuninzi	Gquma 50-75%.
						lindidi ezingezizo zamahlathi omthonyama		Gquma 10-20%
					lintonzi	Inqaku leFRAI	Imeko yeentlanzi	> 52% = ibakala D
				lBiota	Ezingenamathamb o	lindidi zeentlanzi ezibhanyabhanya	Ukuchuma kweendidi zomthonyama	Inani leendidi zeentlanzi ezibhanyabhanya ezikhoyo alenyukanga : <i>Cyprinus carpio</i> (FROC = 5), <i>Tilapia sparrmanii</i> , <i>Clarias gariepinus</i> , <i>Gambusia affinis</i>

I-IUA	I-Ihlelo	Umandla woboniseliso	I-RU	Igama lomjelo	Igama lendibano ebonakala isempilweni	I-TEC	Icandelo	Icandelwana	Isalathisi	i- RQO yobaliso	I-RQO yobalo
									Inqaku leMIRAI	Imeko yobukhulu bezo zingenamathambo	> 62% = ibakala C
									Inqaku leSASS5 neASPT	Amanqaku eSASS	SASS5 score >90, ASPT ≥ 4.6.
									Inani leentsapho	Ukwahluka komgquku wezo zingenamathambo	>/= iintsapho ezili-18, kubuninzi buka- A ukuva ku C.

UTafle 4: Iinjongo ngekwilithi yemijelo KWIMILAMBO ekwiinyunithi zomjelo zongxamiseko kwiYunithi yoHlalutyo eHlangeneyo UC5 kumaSebe eBerg

-IUA	Ihlelo	Umandla woboniseliso	I-RU	Igama lomjelo	Igama lendibano ebonakala isempilweni	I-TEC	Icandelo	Icandelwana	Isalathisi	i- RQO yobaliso	I-RQO yobalo															
C5 Berg Tributaries	II	G10E	C5-R07	Klein Berg River	Biii4	C	Ikwaliti	Umthamo	Amanzana Amanzi amaninzi	Amanzana ogcino Amanzi amaninzi ogcino	Amanzi anele ukuze agcine umlambo ukwiBakala C	lityanga	0.638	1.422	1.110	0.754	0.398	0.305	0.291	0.338	0.618	1.002	1.391	1.744	1.619	Sep
											Phetuli Zantsi	0.141	1.110	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.802	1.516	0.831	2.913	0.831	
											Armanzi ogcino (million cubic metres)	≤ 0.075 milligrams/litre (50th percentile)	≤ 1.75 milligrams/litre (50th percentile)	≤ 0.073 milligrams per litre (95th percentile)	≤ 0.079 milligrams per litre (95th percentile)	≤ 0.0013 milligrams per litre (95th percentile)	≤ 0.073 milligrams per litre (95th percentile)	≤ 0.079 milligrams per litre (95th percentile)	≤ 0.0013 milligrams per litre (95th percentile)	≤ 0.073 milligrams per litre (95th percentile)	≤ 0.079 milligrams per litre (95th percentile)	≤ 0.0013 milligrams per litre (95th percentile)	≤ 0.073 milligrams per litre (95th percentile)	≤ 0.079 milligrams per litre (95th percentile)	≤ 0.0013 milligrams per litre (95th percentile)	
											Armanzi ogcino (million cubic metres)	≤ 0.075 milligrams/litre (50th percentile)	≤ 1.75 milligrams/litre (50th percentile)	≤ 0.073 milligrams per litre (95th percentile)	≤ 0.079 milligrams per litre (95th percentile)	≤ 0.0013 milligrams per litre (95th percentile)	≤ 0.073 milligrams per litre (95th percentile)	≤ 0.079 milligrams per litre (95th percentile)	≤ 0.0013 milligrams per litre (95th percentile)	≤ 0.073 milligrams per litre (95th percentile)	≤ 0.079 milligrams per litre (95th percentile)	≤ 0.0013 milligrams per litre (95th percentile)	≤ 0.073 milligrams per litre (95th percentile)	≤ 0.079 milligrams per litre (95th percentile)	≤ 0.0013 milligrams per litre (95th percentile)	
											Armanzi ogcino (million cubic metres)	≤ 0.075 milligrams/litre (50th percentile)	≤ 1.75 milligrams/litre (50th percentile)	≤ 0.073 milligrams per litre (95th percentile)	≤ 0.079 milligrams per litre (95th percentile)	≤ 0.0013 milligrams per litre (95th percentile)	≤ 0.073 milligrams per litre (95th percentile)	≤ 0.079 milligrams per litre (95th percentile)	≤ 0.0013 milligrams per litre (95th percentile)	≤ 0.073 milligrams per litre (95th percentile)	≤ 0.079 milligrams per litre (95th percentile)	≤ 0.0013 milligrams per litre (95th percentile)	≤ 0.073 milligrams per litre (95th percentile)	≤ 0.079 milligrams per litre (95th percentile)	≤ 0.0013 milligrams per litre (95th percentile)	
											Armanzi ogcino (million cubic metres)	≤ 0.075 milligrams/litre (50th percentile)	≤ 1.75 milligrams/litre (50th percentile)	≤ 0.073 milligrams per litre (95th percentile)	≤ 0.079 milligrams per litre (95th percentile)	≤ 0.0013 milligrams per litre (95th percentile)	≤ 0.073 milligrams per litre (95th percentile)	≤ 0.079 milligrams per litre (95th percentile)	≤ 0.0013 milligrams per litre (95th percentile)	≤ 0.073 milligrams per litre (95th percentile)	≤ 0.079 milligrams per litre (95th percentile)	≤ 0.0013 milligrams per litre (95th percentile)	≤ 0.073 milligrams per litre (95th percentile)	≤ 0.079 milligrams per litre (95th percentile)	≤ 0.0013 milligrams per litre (95th percentile)	
											Armanzi ogcino (million cubic metres)	≤ 0.075 milligrams/litre (50th percentile)	≤ 1.75 milligrams/litre (50th percentile)	≤ 0.073 milligrams per litre (95th percentile)	≤ 0.079 milligrams per litre (95th percentile)	≤ 0.0013 milligrams per litre (95th percentile)	≤ 0.073 milligrams per litre (95th percentile)	≤ 0.079 milligrams per litre (95th percentile)	≤ 0.0013 milligrams per litre (95th percentile)	≤ 0.073 milligrams per litre (95th percentile)	≤ 0.079 milligrams per litre (95th percentile)	≤ 0.0013 milligrams per litre (95th percentile)	≤ 0.073 milligrams per litre (95th percentile)	≤ 0.079 milligrams per litre (95th percentile)	≤ 0.0013 milligrams per litre (95th percentile)	
											Armanzi ogcino (million cubic metres)	≤ 0.075 milligrams/litre (50th percentile)	≤ 1.75 milligrams/litre (50th percentile)	≤ 0.073 milligrams per litre (95th percentile)	≤ 0.079 milligrams per litre (95th percentile)	≤ 0.0013 milligrams per litre (95th percentile)	≤ 0.073 milligrams per litre (95th percentile)	≤ 0.079 milligrams per litre (95th percentile)	≤ 0.0013 milligrams per litre (95th percentile)	≤ 0.073 milligrams per litre (95th percentile)	≤ 0.079 milligrams per litre (95th percentile)	≤ 0.0013 milligrams per litre (95th percentile)	≤ 0.073 milligrams per litre (95th percentile)	≤ 0.079 milligrams per litre (95th percentile)	≤ 0.0013 milligrams per litre (95th percentile)	
											Armanzi ogcino (million cubic metres)	≤ 0.075 milligrams/litre (50th percentile)	≤ 1.75 milligrams/litre (50th percentile)	≤ 0.073 milligrams per litre (95th percentile)	≤ 0.079 milligrams per litre (95th percentile)	≤ 0.0013 milligrams per litre (95th percentile)	≤ 0.073 milligrams per litre (95th percentile)	≤ 0.079 milligrams per litre (95th percentile)	≤ 0.0013 milligrams per litre (95th percentile)	≤ 0.073 milligrams per litre (95th percentile)	≤ 0.079 milligrams per litre (95th percentile)	≤ 0.0013 milligrams per litre (95th percentile)	≤ 0.073 milligrams per litre (95th percentile)	≤ 0.079 milligrams per litre (95th percentile)	≤ 0.0013 milligrams per litre (95th percentile)	
											Armanzi ogcino (million cubic metres)	≤ 0.075 milligrams/litre (50th percentile)	≤ 1.75 milligrams/litre (50th percentile)	≤ 0.073 milligrams per litre (95th percentile)	≤ 0.079 milligrams per litre (95th percentile)	≤ 0.0013 milligrams per litre (95th percentile)	≤ 0.073 milligrams per litre (95th percentile)	≤ 0.079 milligrams per litre (95th percentile)	≤ 0.0013 milligrams per litre (95th percentile)	≤ 0.073 milligrams per litre (95th percentile)	≤ 0.079 milligrams per litre (95th percentile)	≤ 0.0013 milligrams per litre (95th percentile)	≤ 0.073 milligrams per litre (95th percentile)	≤ 0.079 milligrams per litre (95th percentile)	≤ 0.0013 milligrams per litre (95th percentile)	

I-IUA	I-Ihlelo	Umandla woboniseliso	I-RU	Igama lomjelo	Igama lendibano ebonakala isempilweni	I-TEC	Icandelo	Icandelwana	Isalathisi	i- RQO yobaliso	I-RQO yobalo
C5 Berg Tributaries	II	G10G	C5-R08	Vier-en-Twintig	Bi1	B/C	Ikwality	Utshintshatshintsho lwamanzi	Iqondo le-pH Ubushushu bamanzi i-oksijini enyibilikisiweyo	Ubukho beepathojini zamanzi mabugcinwe bukwibakala elamkelekileyo ukulungiselela amaxesha olonwabo.	≤ 2500 izihlandlo /100ml (95th percentile)
							Indawo yokuphila	Utyani lwaelunxwemeni	Inqaku leVEGRAI inqanaba 3.	Imeko yotyani	> 62% = ibakala C
							I-Biota	Iintlanzi	Inqaku leFRAI	Imeko yeentlanzi	> 58% = ibakala C/D
							Umthamo	Amanzana Amanzi amaninzi	Amanzana ogcino Amanzi amaninzi ogcino	Amanzi anele ukuze agcine umlambo ukwiBakala A	Amanzi ogcino (million cubic metres) Zantsi phezulu
							Izondlo		I-Phosphate (PO ₄ -P) i-inorganic nitrogen iyonke (TIN)	Amaqondo ezondlo zomlambo makagcinwe ekwimeko ye-oligotrophic.	≤ 0.025 milligrams per litre PO4-P ≤ 0.70 milligrams per litre TIN
							iityuwa		Ukutsala umbane (i-EC)	Ubukho beetyuwa mabugcinwe bukuumanqanaba angenabungozi emilweni yasemanzini	≤ 30 milliSiemens/metre (95th percentile)
								Utshintshatshintsho lwamanzi	Iqondo le-pH Ubushushu bamanzi i-oksijini enyibilikisiweyo	i-pH, ubushushu, ne-oksijini enyibilikisiweyo zibalulekile ukugcina ubomi basemanzini busempilweni	4.5 ≤ pH ≤ 7.0 (5th and 95th percentiles) ngu2°C obonisa ukwahluka kobushushu bamanzi kummandla wenzolo ≥ 8 milligrams per litre (5th percentile)
							Iipathojini		I-Escherichia coli	Ubukho beepathojini zamanzi mabugcinwe bukwibakala elamkelekileyo ukulungiselela amaxesha olonwabo.	≤ 130 izihlandlo /100ml (95th percentile)
							Indawo yokuphila	Utyani lwaelunxwemeni	Inqaku leVEGRAI inqanaba 3.	Imeko yotyani	> 88% = ibakala A/B
							I-Biota	Iintlanzi	Inqaku leFRAI	Imeko yeentlanzi	> 88% = ibakala A/B
								Izilwanyana ezingenamathamb	Inqaku leMIRAI	Imeko yobukhulu bezo zingenamathambo	> 82% = ibakala B

I-UA	I-Ihlelo	Umandla woboniselwelo	I-RU	Igama lomjelo	Igama lendibano ebonakala isempilweni	I-TEC	Icandelo	Icandelwana	Isalathisi	i- RQO yobaliswo	I-RQO yobalo			
B4 Lower Berg	III	G10I	B4-R09	Berg River	Bvii6	D	Ikwality	Umntamo	Amanzana Amanzi amaninzi	Amanzanele ukuze agcine umlambo ukwiBakala D	Amanzi ogcino (million cubic metres)	Zantsi Amanzi ogcino (million cubic metres) phezulu	2,496 0,000 0,000 8,000 8,272 7,947 10,951 14,684 24,346 33,196 12,479 0,831	Oct Nov Dec Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep
									Amanzana ogcino Amanzi amaninzi ogcino					
							Izondlo		I-Phosphate (PO ₄ -P) i-inorganic nitrogen iyonke (TIN)	Amaqondo ezondlo zomlambo makagcinwe ekwimeko ye-mesotrophic.				
							Iityuwa		Ukutsala umbane (i-EC)	Ubukho beetyuwa mabugcinwe bukumanqanaba angenabungozi emitweni yasemanzini				
							Utshintshatshintsho lwamanzi		Iqondo le-pH Ubushushu bamanzi i-oksijini enyibilikisiweyo	i-pH, ubushushu, ne-oksijini enyibilikisiweyo zibalulekile ukugcina ubomi basemanzini busempilweni				
							iityhefu		I-Atrazine I-Endusulfan	Amanqanaba eethyefu makangadali ubungozi kwimpilo yasemanzini				
							Iipathojini		I-Escherichia coli	Ubukho beepathojini zamanzi mabugcinwe bukwibakala elamkelekileyo ukulungiselela amaxesha olonwabo.				
							Ubume bomhlaba		Inqaku leGAI - D50 Inqaku leVEGRAI inqanaba 3.	Imeko yobume bomhlaba Ubukhulu besiqephu sesanti Imeko yotyani				
							Indawo yokuphila		lindidi ezibhanyabhanya lindidi zomandla wamahlati	Akukho zindidi zazityalo zibhanyabhanya Ubuncikane bomda bugqume ubuninzi Akukho zindidi zamandla wamahlatana				

-IUA	Ihlelo	Umandla wobonisele	I-RU	Igama lomjelo	Igama lendibano ebonakala isempilweni	I-TEC	Icandelo	Icandelwana	Isalathisi	i- RQO yobaliso	I-RQO yobalo
									lindidi zomthonyama ezikumahlathi wonxweme lindid ezingezizo zamahlathi omthonyama iingcongolo lindidi ezibhanyabhanya lindidi zomandla wamahlathi lindidi zomthonyama ezikumahlathi wonxweme lindid ezingezizo zamahlathi omthonyama iingcongolo lindidi ezibhanyabhanya lindidi zomandla wamahlathi lindidi zomthonyama ezikumahlathi wonxweme lindid ezingezizo zamahlathi omthonyama iingcongolo lindidi ezibhanyabhanya lindidi zomandla wamahlathi lindidi zomthonyama ezikumahlathi wonxweme lindid ezingezizo zamahlathi omthonyama iingcongolo	Umda osemazantsi ugqume ubuninzi	Gquma 30-50%.
											Gquma 30-50%.
											Gquma 30-50%.
											Gquma < 5%.
											Gquma < 10%.
											Gquma 50-75%.
											Gquma 5-10%.
											Akukho zingcongolo
											Gquma < 10%.
											Gquma </= 15%.
											Gquma 30-50%.
											Gquma 30-50%.
											> 18% = ibakala F
											Inani leendidi zeentlanzi ezibhanyabhanya ezikhoyo alinyukanga : <i>Cyprinus carpio</i> , <i>Oreochromis mossambicus</i> , <i>Tilapia sparrmanii</i> , <i>Micropterus punctulatus</i> , <i>Clarias gariepinus</i> and <i>Gambusia affinis</i> .
											> 42% = ibakala D
											Inqaku iSASS5 >80, ASPT ≥ 5.0

I-IUA	I-Ihlelo	Umandla woboniselwelo	I-RU	Igama lomjelo	Igama lendibano ebonakala isempilweni	I-TEC	Icandelo	Icandelwana	Isalathisi	i- RQO yobaliso	I-RQO yobalo
B4 Lower Berg	III	G10K	B4-R10	Berg River	Bvii12	D	Ikwilithi	Utshintshatshintsho lwamanzi	Iqondo le-pH Ubushushu bamanzi i-oksijini enyibilikisiweyo	Amanqanaba eetyhefu makangadali ubungozi kwimpilo yaseamanzini Ubukho beepathojini zamanzi mabugcinwe bukwibakala elamkelekileyo ukulungiselela amaxesha olonwabo.	Amanzi ogcino (million cubic metres) linyanga Oct Nov Dec Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep
							Umthamo	Amanzana Amanzi amaninzi	Amanzana ogcino Amanzi amaninzi ogcino	Amanzi anele ukuze agcine umlambo ukwiBakala D	>/= intsapho ezili-, kubuninzi bukaA ukuya kuC zingenamathambo
							Izondlo		I-Phosphate (PO ₄ -P) i-inorganic nitrogen iyonke (TIN)	Amaqondo ezondlo zomlambo makagcinwe ekwimeko ye-mesotrophic.	Amanzi ogcino (million cubic metres) linyanga Oct Nov Dec Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep
							lityuwa		Ukutsala umbane (i-EC)	Ubukho beetyuwa mabugcinwe bukuqanqanaba angenabungozi emilweni yaseamanzini	Amanzi ogcino (million cubic metres) linyanga Oct Nov Dec Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep
									Iqondo le-pH Ubushushu bamanzi i-oksijini enyibilikisiweyo	6.5 ≤ pH ≤ 8.5 (5th and 95th percentiles) ngu2°C obonisa ukwahluka kobushushu bamanzi kummandla wenzolo ≥ 6 milligrams per litre (5th percentile)	Amanzi ogcino (million cubic metres) linyanga Oct Nov Dec Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep
							lityhefu		I-Atrazine I-Endosulfan	Amanqanaba eetyhefu makangadali ubungozi kwimpilo yaseamanzini	Amanzi ogcino (million cubic metres) linyanga Oct Nov Dec Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep
							lipathojini		I-Escherichia coli	Ubukho beepathojini zamanzi mabugcinwe bukwibakala elamkelekileyo ukulungiselela amaxesha olonwabo.	Amanzi ogcino (million cubic metres) linyanga Oct Nov Dec Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep
							Ubume bomhlaba		Inqaku leGAI D50	Imeko yobume bomhlaba	Amanzi ogcino (million cubic metres) linyanga Oct Nov Dec Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep
									Inqaku leVEGRAI inqanaba 3.	Imeko yotyani	Amanzi ogcino (million cubic metres) linyanga Oct Nov Dec Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep
							Indawo yokuphila	Utyani lwaselunxwemeni	Indidi ezibhanyabhanya	Akukho zindidi zazityalo zibhanyabhanya.	Amanzi ogcino (million cubic metres) linyanga Oct Nov Dec Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep
									Indidi zommandla wamahlathana	Akukho zindidi zamahlathana kummandla wenzolo.	Amanzi ogcino (million cubic metres) linyanga Oct Nov Dec Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep

-IUA	Ihlelo	Umandla wobonisele	I-RU	Igama lomjelo	Igama lendibano ebonakala isempilweni	I-TEC	Icandelo	Icandelwana	Isalathisi	i- RQO yobaliso	I-RQO yobalo
									lindidi zomthonyama kumahlathana aselunxwemeni		Gquma 30-50%
									lindidi zomthonyama ezingafumanekiyo kumahlathana		Gquma 50-75%.
									lingcongolo		Gquma 15-25%.
								lintonzi	Inqaku leFRAI	Umda osemazantsi ugqume ubuninzi	85% (ibakala B)
								lintonzi ezingenamathambo	lindidi zeentlanzi ezibhanyabhanya	Ukuchuma kweendidi zomthonyama	Inani leendidi zentlanzi ezibhanyabhanya ezikhoyo alenyukanga: <i>Cyprinus carpio</i> , <i>Oreochromis mossambicus</i> , <i>Tilapia sparrmanii</i> , <i>Micropterus punctulatus</i> , <i>Clarias gariepinus</i> and <i>Gambusia affinis</i> .
						I-Biota			Inqaku le-MIRAI	Imeko yezilwanyana ezingenamathambo ubukhulu becala	81.4% (ibakala B/C)
									Inqaku le-SASS5 ne-ASPT	Inqaku le-SASS	Inqaku leSASS5 >85, ASPT ≥ 4.2.
									Inani leentsapho	Ukwahluka kwemigqeku yasekuhlaleni	> / = iintsapho ezili-19, kubuninzi buka- A ukuya ku C.

UTafile 6 : iinjongo ngekwalityi yemijelo KWIMILAMBO ekwiinyunithi zomjelo zongxamiseko kwiYunithi yoHlalutyo eHlangeneyo U- D10 weDiep

[illegible]

I-IUA	I-Ihlelo	Umandla woboniseliso	I-RU	Igama lomjelo	Igama lendibano ebonakala isempilweni	I-TEC	Icandelo	Icandelwana	Isalathisi	i- RQO yobaliso	I-RQO yobalo
									i-inorganic nitrogen iyonke (TIN)	makagcinwe ekwimeko ye-mesotrophic okanye engcono	≤ 1.75 milligrams/litre (50th percentile)
								lityuwa	Ukutsala umbane (i-EC)	Ubukho beetyuwa mabugcinwe bukumanqanaba angenabungozi emilweni yasemanzini	≤ 450 milliSiemens/metre (95th percentile)
								Utshintshatshintsh o lwamanzi	Iqondo le-pH Ubushushu bamanzi i-oksijini enyibilikisiweyo	i-pH, ubushushu, ne-oksijini enyibilikisiweyo zibalulekile ukugcina ubomi basemanzini busempilweni	6.5 ≥ pH ≤ 8.5 (5th and 95th percentiles) ngu2°C obonisa ukwahluka kubushushu bamanzi kummandla wenzolo ≥ 6 milligrams per litre (5th percentile)
								lityhefu	I-Atrazine I-Endosulfan	Amanqanaba obukho beetyefu makangadali ubungozi kwimpilo yasemanzini.	≤ 0.079 milligrams per litre (95th percentile) ≤ 0.0013 milligrams per litre (95th percentile)
								lipathojini	I-Escherichia coli	Ubukho beepathojini zamanzi mabugcinwe bukwibakala elamkeleleyo ukulungiselela amaxesha olonwabo.	≤ 2500 izihandlo /100ml (95th percentile)
								Amanzana	Amanzana ogcino Amanzi amaninzi ogcino	Amanqanaba amanzi anele ukugcina umlambo ukwibakala	
								Izondlo	I-Phosphate (PO ₄ -P) i-inorganic nitrogen iyonke (TIN)	Amanqanaba ezondlo zomlambo makaphuculwe abekwiimeko ze- eutrophic.	≤ 0.125 milligrams/litre (50th percentile) ≤ 3.0 milligrams/litre (50th percentile)
								lityuwa	Ukutsala umbane (i-EC)	Umlambo i-Diep unamanzi anetyuwa indalo futhi mawugcinwe ukule mo yangoku.	≤ 350 milliSiemens/metre (95th percentile)
								Utshintshatshintsh o lwamanzi	Iqondo le-pH Ubushushu bamanzi i-oksijini enyibilikisiweyo	i-pH, ubushushu, ne-oksijini enyibilikisiweyo zibalulekile ukugcina intlobo yasemanzini isempilweni..	6.5 ≤ pH ≤ 8.5 (5th and 95th percentiles) 2°C difference from ambient water temperature ≥ 6 milligrams litre (5th percentile)
								lityhefu	I-Atrazine	Amanqanaba obukho beetyhefu makangadali	≤ 0.079 milligrams per litre (95th percentile)
D10 Diep	III	G21D	D10-R12	Diep River	Biv6	D	Umthamo	Amanzana	Amanzana ogcino Amanzi amaninzi ogcino	Amanqanaba amanzi anele ukugcina umlambo ukwibakala	
								Izondlo	I-Phosphate (PO ₄ -P) i-inorganic nitrogen iyonke (TIN)	Amanqanaba ezondlo zomlambo makaphuculwe abekwiimeko ze- eutrophic.	≤ 0.125 milligrams/litre (50th percentile) ≤ 3.0 milligrams/litre (50th percentile)
								lityuwa	Ukutsala umbane (i-EC)	Umlambo i-Diep unamanzi anetyuwa indalo futhi mawugcinwe ukule mo yangoku.	≤ 350 milliSiemens/metre (95th percentile)
								Utshintshatshintsh o lwamanzi	Iqondo le-pH Ubushushu bamanzi i-oksijini enyibilikisiweyo	i-pH, ubushushu, ne-oksijini enyibilikisiweyo zibalulekile ukugcina intlobo yasemanzini isempilweni..	6.5 ≤ pH ≤ 8.5 (5th and 95th percentiles) 2°C difference from ambient water temperature ≥ 6 milligrams litre (5th percentile)
								lityhefu	I-Atrazine	Amanqanaba obukho beetyhefu makangadali	≤ 0.079 milligrams per litre (95th percentile)

I-LUA	IHLelo	Umandla woboniselelo	I-RU	Igama lomjelo	Igama lendibano ebonakala isempilweni	I-TEC	Icandelo	Icandelwana	Isalathisi	i- RQO yobaliso	I-RQO yobalo
									I-Endusulfan	ubungozi kwimpilo yase manzini.	≤ 0.0013 milligrams per litre (95th percentile)
									I-Escherichia coli	Ubukho beepathojini zamanzi mabugcinwe bukwibakala rlamkelekileyo ukulungiselela amaxesha olonwabo.	≤ 2500 izihandlo/100ml (95th percentile)
								Ubume bomhlaba	Inqaku leGAI	Imeko yobume bomhlaba	> 22% = ibakala E
							Indawo yokuphilisana	Utyani lwaselunxwemeni	Inqaku leVEGRAI Inqanaba 3	Imeko yotyani	> 18% = ibakala F
								Iintlanzi	Inqaku leFRAI	Imeko yeentlanzi	> 22% = ibakala E
							i-Biota	Ezingenamathambo	Inqaku leMIRAI	Imeko yobukhulu bezo zingenamathambo	> 22% = ibakala E

UTafale 7: iinjongo ngekwali yi mijelo KWIMILAMBO ekwi yunithi zomjelo zongxamiseko kwiYunithi yoHlaluty eHlangeneyo Engu -E11 Kwincam

I-UA	I-Hlelo	Umandla woboniselolo	I-RU	Igama lomjelo	Igama lendibano ebonakala isempilweni	D	Icandelo	Icandelwana	Isalathisi	i- RQO yobaliso	I-RQO yobalo																																																																																																																																																																																																																														
E11 Peninsula	II	G22B	E11-R13	Hout Bay	Bviii6	Ikwalityi	Umthamo	Amanzana Amanzi amaninzi	Amanzana ogcino Amanzi amaninzi ogcino	Amanzi anele ukuze agcine umlambo ukwiBakala D	Amanzi ogcino flows (million cubic metres) Phezulu zantsi	linyanga	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep																																																																																																																																																																																																																	
											0.037	0.132	0.071	0.038	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.025	0.037	0.070	0.142	0.221	0.252	0.204																																																																																																																																																																																																															
											≤ 0.125 milligrams per litre (50th percentile)	≤ 3.0 milligrams per litre (50th percentile)	≤ 55 milliSiemens/metre (95th percentile)	6.5 ≥ pH ≤ 8.5 (5th and 95th percentiles)	6.5 ≥ pH ≤ 8.5 (5th and 95th percentiles)	6.5 ≥ pH ≤ 8.5 (5th and 95th percentiles)	6.5 ≥ pH ≤ 8.5 (5th and 95th percentiles)	6.5 ≥ pH ≤ 8.5 (5th and 95th percentiles)	6.5 ≥ pH ≤ 8.5 (5th and 95th percentiles)	6.5 ≥ pH ≤ 8.5 (5th and 95th percentiles)	6.5 ≥ pH ≤ 8.5 (5th and 95th percentiles)	6.5 ≥ pH ≤ 8.5 (5th and 95th percentiles)	6.5 ≥ pH ≤ 8.5 (5th and 95th percentiles)	6.5 ≥ pH ≤ 8.5 (5th and 95th percentiles)	6.5 ≥ pH ≤ 8.5 (5th and 95th percentiles)	6.5 ≥ pH ≤ 8.5 (5th and 95th percentiles)	6.5 ≥ pH ≤ 8.5 (5th and 95th percentiles)	6.5 ≥ pH ≤ 8.5 (5th and 95th percentiles)	6.5 ≥ pH ≤ 8.5 (5th and 95th percentiles)	6.5 ≥ pH ≤ 8.5 (5th and 95th percentiles)	6.5 ≥ pH ≤ 8.5 (5th and 95th percentiles)	6.5 ≥ pH ≤ 8.5 (5th and 95th percentiles)	6.5 ≥ pH ≤ 8.5 (5th and 95th percentiles)	6.5 ≥ pH ≤ 8.5 (5th and 95th percentiles)	6.5 ≥ pH ≤ 8.5 (5th and 95th percentiles)	6.5 ≥ pH ≤ 8.5 (5th and 95th percentiles)	6.5 ≥ pH ≤ 8.5 (5th and 95th percentiles)	6.5 ≥ pH ≤ 8.5 (5th and 95th percentiles)	6.5 ≥ pH ≤ 8.5 (5th and 95th percentiles)	6.5 ≥ pH ≤ 8.5 (5th and 95th percentiles)	6.5 ≥ pH ≤ 8.5 (5th and 95th percentiles)	6.5 ≥ pH ≤ 8.5 (5th and 95th percentiles)	6.5 ≥ pH ≤ 8.5 (5th and 95th percentiles)	6.5 ≥ pH ≤ 8.5 (5th and 95th percentiles)	6.5 ≥ pH ≤ 8.5 (5th and 95th percentiles)	6.5 ≥ pH ≤ 8.5 (5th and 95th percentiles)	6.5 ≥ pH ≤ 8.5 (5th and 95th percentiles)	6.5 ≥ pH ≤ 8.5 (5th and 95th percentiles)	6.5 ≥ pH ≤ 8.5 (5th and 95th percentiles)	6.5 ≥ pH ≤ 8.5 (5th and 95th percentiles)	6.5 ≥ pH ≤ 8.5 (5th and 95th percentiles)	6.5 ≥ pH ≤ 8.5 (5th and 95th percentiles)	6.5 ≥ pH ≤ 8.5 (5th and 95th percentiles)	6.5 ≥ pH ≤ 8.5 (5th and 95th percentiles)	6.5 ≥ pH ≤ 8.5 (5th and 95th percentiles)	6.5 ≥ pH ≤ 8.5 (5th and 95th percentiles)	6.5 ≥ pH ≤ 8.5 (5th and 95th percentiles)	6.5 ≥ pH ≤ 8.5 (5th and 95th percentiles)	6.5 ≥ pH ≤ 8.5 (5th and 95th percentiles)	6.5 ≥ pH ≤ 8.5 (5th and 95th percentiles)	6.5 ≥ pH ≤ 8.5 (5th and 95th percentiles)	6.5 ≥ pH ≤ 8.5 (5th and 95th percentiles)	6.5 ≥ pH ≤ 8.5 (5th and 95th percentiles)	6.5 ≥ pH ≤ 8.5 (5th and 95th percentiles)	6.5 ≥ pH ≤ 8.5 (5th and 95th percentiles)	6.5 ≥ pH ≤ 8.5 (5th and 95th percentiles)	6.5 ≥ pH ≤ 8.5 (5th and 95th percentiles)	6.5 ≥ pH ≤ 8.5 (5th and 95th percentiles)	6.5 ≥ pH ≤ 8.5 (5th and 95th percentiles)	6.5 ≥ pH ≤ 8.5 (5th and 95th percentiles)	6.5 ≥ pH ≤ 8.5 (5th and 95th percentiles)	6.5 ≥ pH ≤ 8.5 (5th and 95th percentiles)	6.5 ≥ pH ≤ 8.5 (5th and 95th percentiles)	6.5 ≥ pH ≤ 8.5 (5th and 95th percentiles)	6.5 ≥ pH ≤ 8.5 (5th and 95th percentiles)	6.5 ≥ pH ≤ 8.5 (5th and 95th percentiles)	6.5 ≥ pH ≤ 8.5 (5th and 95th percentiles)	6.5 ≥ pH ≤ 8.5 (5th and 95th percentiles)	6.5 ≥ pH ≤ 8.5 (5th and 95th percentiles)	6.5 ≥ pH ≤ 8.5 (5th and 95th percentiles)	6.5 ≥ pH ≤ 8.5 (5th and 95th percentiles)	6.5 ≥ pH ≤ 8.5 (5th and 95th percentiles)	6.5 ≥ pH ≤ 8.5 (5th and 95th percentiles)	6.5 ≥ pH ≤ 8.5 (5th and 95th percentiles)	6.5 ≥ pH ≤ 8.5 (5th and 95th percentiles)	6.5 ≥ pH ≤ 8.5 (5th and 95th percentiles)	6.5 ≥ pH ≤ 8.5 (5th and 95th percentiles)	6.5 ≥ pH ≤ 8.5 (5th and 95th percentiles)	6.5 ≥ pH ≤ 8.5 (5th and 95th percentiles)	6.5 ≥ pH ≤ 8.5 (5th and 95th percentiles)	6.5 ≥ pH ≤ 8.5 (5th and 95th percentiles)	6.5 ≥ pH ≤ 8.5 (5th and 95th percentiles)	6.5 ≥ pH ≤ 8.5 (5th and 95th percentiles)	6.5 ≥ pH ≤ 8.5 (5th and 95th percentiles)	6.5 ≥ pH ≤ 8.5 (5th and 95th percentiles)	6.5 ≥ pH ≤ 8.5 (5th and 95th percentiles)	6.5 ≥ pH ≤ 8.5 (5th and 95th percentiles)	6.5 ≥ pH ≤ 8.5 (5th and 95th percentiles)	6.5 ≥ pH ≤ 8.5 (5th and 95th percentiles)	6.5 ≥ pH ≤ 8.5 (5th and 95th percentiles)	6.5 ≥ pH ≤ 8.5 (5th and 95th percentiles)	6.5 ≥ pH ≤ 8.5 (5th and 95th percentiles)	6.5 ≥ pH ≤ 8.5 (5th and 95th percentiles)	6.5 ≥ pH ≤ 8.5 (5th and 95th percentiles)	6.5 ≥ pH ≤ 8.5 (5th and 95th percentiles)	6.5 ≥ pH ≤ 8.5 (5th and 95th percentiles)	6.5 ≥ pH ≤ 8.5 (5th and 95th percentiles)	6.5 ≥ pH ≤ 8.5 (5th and 95th percentiles)	6.5 ≥ pH ≤ 8.5 (5th and 95th percentiles)	6.5 ≥ pH ≤ 8.5 (5th and 95th percentiles)	6.5 ≥ pH ≤ 8.5 (5th and 95th percentiles)	6.5 ≥ pH ≤ 8.5 (5th and 95th percentiles)	6.5 ≥ pH ≤ 8.5 (5th and 95th percentiles)	6.5 ≥ pH ≤ 8.5 (5th and 95th percentiles)	6.5 ≥ pH ≤ 8.5 (5th and 95th percentiles)	6.5 ≥ pH ≤ 8.5 (5th and 95th percentiles)	6.5 ≥ pH ≤ 8.5 (5th and 95th percentiles)	6.5 ≥ pH ≤ 8.5 (5th and 95th percentiles)	6.5 ≥ pH ≤ 8.5 (5th and 95th percentiles)	6.5 ≥ pH ≤ 8.5 (5th and 95th percentiles)	6.5 ≥ pH ≤ 8.5 (5th and 95th percentiles)	6.5 ≥ pH ≤ 8.5 (5th and 95th percentiles)	6.5 ≥ pH ≤ 8.5 (5th and 95th percentiles)	6.5 ≥ pH ≤ 8.5 (5th and 95th percentiles)	6.5 ≥ pH ≤ 8.5 (5th and 95th percentiles)	6.5 ≥ pH ≤ 8.5 (5th and 95th percentiles)	6.5 ≥ pH ≤ 8.5 (5th and 95th percentiles)	6.5 ≥ pH ≤ 8.5 (5th and 95th percentiles)	6.5 ≥ pH ≤ 8.5 (5th and 95th percentiles)	6.5 ≥ pH ≤ 8.5 (5th and 95th percentiles)	6.5 ≥ pH ≤ 8.5 (5th and 95th percentiles)	6.5 ≥ pH ≤ 8.5 (5th and 95th percentiles)	6.5 ≥ pH ≤ 8.5 (5th and 95th percentiles)	6.5 ≥ pH ≤ 8.5 (5th and 95th percentiles)	6.5 ≥ pH ≤ 8.5 (5th and 95th percentiles)	6.5 ≥ pH ≤ 8.5 (5th and 95th percentiles)	6.5 ≥ pH ≤ 8.5 (5th and 95th percentiles)	6.5 ≥ pH ≤ 8.5 (5th and 95th percentiles)	6.5 ≥ pH ≤ 8.5 (5th and 95th percentiles)	6.5 ≥ pH ≤ 8.5 (5th and 95th percentiles)	6.5 ≥ pH ≤ 8.5 (5th and 95th percentiles)	6.5 ≥ pH ≤ 8.5 (5th and 95th percentiles)	6.5 ≥ pH ≤ 8.5 (5th and 95th percentiles)	6.5 ≥ pH ≤ 8.5 (5th and 95th percentiles)	6.5 ≥ pH ≤ 8.5 (5th and 95th percentiles)	6.5 ≥ pH ≤ 8.5 (5th and 95th percentiles)	6.5 ≥ pH ≤ 8.5 (5th and 95th percentiles)	6.5 ≥ pH ≤ 8.5 (5th and 95th percentiles)	6.5 ≥ pH ≤ 8.5 (5th and 95th percentiles)	6.5 ≥ pH ≤ 8.5 (5th and 95th percentiles)	6.5 ≥ pH ≤ 8.5 (5th and 95th percentiles)	6.5 ≥ pH ≤ 8.5 (5th and 95th percentiles)	6.5 ≥ pH ≤ 8.5 (5th and 95th percentiles)	6.5 ≥ pH ≤ 8.5 (5th and 95th percentiles)	6.5 ≥ pH ≤ 8.5 (5th and 95th percentiles)	6.5 ≥ pH ≤ 8.5 (5th and 95th percentiles)	6.5 ≥ pH ≤ 8.5 (5th and 95th percentiles)	6.5 ≥ pH ≤ 8.5 (5th and 95th percentiles)	6.5 ≥ pH ≤ 8.5 (5th and 95th percentiles)	6.5 ≥ pH ≤ 8.5 (5th and 95th percentiles)	6.5 ≥ pH ≤ 8.5 (5th and 95th percentiles)	6.5 ≥ pH ≤ 8.5 (5th and 95th percentiles)	6.5 ≥ pH ≤ 8.5 (5th and 95th percentiles)	6.5 ≥ pH ≤ 8.5 (5th and 95th percentiles)	6.5 ≥ pH ≤ 8.5 (5th and 95th percentiles)	6.5 ≥ pH ≤ 8.5 (5th and 95th percentiles)	6.5 ≥ pH ≤ 8.5 (5th and 95th percentiles)	6.5 ≥ pH ≤ 8.5 (5th and 95th percentiles)	6.5 ≥ pH ≤ 8.5 (5th and 95th percentiles)	6.5 ≥ pH ≤ 8.5 (5th and 95th percentiles)	6.5 ≥ pH ≤ 8.5 (5th and 95th percentiles)	6.5 ≥ pH ≤ 8.5 (5th and 95th percentiles)	6.5 ≥ pH ≤ 8.5 (5th and 95th percentiles)	6.5 ≥ pH ≤ 8.5 (5th and 95th percentiles)	6.5 ≥ pH ≤ 8.5 (5th and 95th percentiles)	6.5 ≥ pH ≤ 8.5 (5th and 95th percentiles)	6.5 ≥ pH ≤ 8.5 (5th and 95th percentiles)	6.5 ≥ pH ≤ 8.5 (5th and 95th percentiles)	6.5 ≥ pH ≤ 8.5 (5th and 95th percentiles)	6.5 ≥ pH ≤ 8.5 (5th and 95th percentiles)	6.5 ≥ pH ≤ 8.5 (5th and 95th percentiles)	6.5 ≥ pH ≤ 8.5 (5th and 95th percentiles)	6.5 ≥ pH ≤ 8.5 (5th and 95th percentiles)	6.5 ≥ pH ≤ 8.5 (5th and 95th percentiles)	6.5 ≥ pH ≤ 8.5 (5th and 95th percentiles)	6.5 ≥ pH ≤ 8.5 (5th and 95th percentiles)	6.5 ≥ pH ≤ 8.5 (5th and 95th percentiles)	6.5 ≥ pH ≤ 8.5 (5th and 95th percentiles)	6.5 ≥ pH ≤ 8.5 (5th and 95th percentiles)	6.5 ≥ pH ≤ 8.5 (5th and 95th percentiles)	6.5 ≥ pH ≤ 8.5 (5th and 95th percentiles)	6.5 ≥ pH ≤ 8.5 (5th and 95th percentiles)	6.5 ≥ pH ≤ 8.5 (5th and 95th percentiles)	6.5 ≥ pH ≤ 8.5 (5th and 95th percentiles)	6.5 ≥ pH ≤ 8.5 (5th and 95th percentiles)	6.5 ≥ pH ≤ 8.5 (5th and 95th percentiles)	6.5 ≥ pH ≤ 8.5 (5th and 95th percentiles)	6.5 ≥ pH ≤ 8.5 (5th and 95th percentiles)	6.5 ≥ pH ≤ 8.5 (5th and 95th percentiles)	6.5 ≥ pH ≤ 8.5 (5th and 95th percentiles)	6.5 ≥ pH ≤ 8.5 (5th and 95th percentiles)	6.5 ≥ pH ≤ 8.5 (5th and 95th percentiles)	6.5 ≥ pH ≤ 8.5 (5th and 95th percentiles)	6.5 ≥ pH ≤ 8.5 (5th and 95th percentiles)	6.5 ≥ pH ≤ 8.5 (5th and 95th percentiles)	6.5 ≥ pH ≤ 8.5 (5th and 95th percentiles)	6.5 ≥ pH ≤ 8.5 (5th and 95th percentiles)	6.5 ≥ pH ≤ 8.5 (5th and 95th percentiles)	6.5 ≥ pH ≤ 8.5 (5th and 95th percentiles)	6.5 ≥ pH ≤ 8.5 (5th and 95th percentiles)	6.5 ≥ pH ≤ 8.5 (5th and 95th percentiles)	6.5 ≥ pH ≤ 8.5 (5th and 95th percentiles)	6.5 ≥ pH ≤ 8.5 (5th and 95th percentiles)	6.5 ≥ pH ≤ 8.5 (5th and 95th percentiles)	6.5 ≥ pH ≤ 8.5 (5th and 95th percentiles)	6.5 ≥ pH ≤ 8.5 (5th and 95th percentiles)	6.5 ≥ pH ≤ 8.5 (5th and 95th percentiles)	6.5 ≥ pH ≤ 8.5 (5th and 95th percentiles)	6.5 ≥ pH ≤ 8.5 (5th and 95th percentiles)	6.5 ≥ pH ≤ 8.5 (5th and 95th percentiles)	6.5 ≥ pH ≤ 8.5 (5th and 95th percentiles)	6.5 ≥ pH ≤ 8.5 (5th and 95th percentiles)	6.5 ≥ pH ≤ 8.5 (5th and 95th percentiles)	6.5 ≥ pH ≤ 8.5 (5th and 95th percentiles)	6.5 ≥ pH ≤ 8.5 (5th and 95th percentiles)	6.5 ≥ pH ≤ 8.5 (5th and 95th percentiles)	6.5 ≥ pH ≤ 8.5 (5th and 95th percentiles)	6.5 ≥ pH ≤ 8.5 (5th and 95th percentiles)	6.5 ≥ pH ≤ 8.5 (5th and 95th percentiles)	6.5 ≥ pH ≤ 8.5 (5th and 95th percentiles)	6.5 ≥ pH ≤ 8.5 (5th and 95th percentiles)	6.5 ≥ pH ≤ 8.5 (5th and 95th percentiles)	6.5 ≥ pH ≤ 8.5 (5th and 95th

I-IUA	I-Ihlelo	Umandla woboniseliso	I-RU	Igama lomjelo	Igama lendibano ebonakala isempilweni	I-TEC	Icandelo	Icandelwana	Isalathisi	i- RQO yobaliso	I-RQO yobalo
E11 Peninsula	II	G22A	E11-R14	Silvermine River	Bvii20	C	Umthamo	Amanzana Amanzi amaninzi	Maintenance low flows Maintenance high flows	Amanzi anele ukuze agcine umlambo ukwibakala C	≤ 1065 izihlandlo/100ml (95th percentile) > 22% = ibakala E > 18% = E/F ibakala > 42% = D ibakala
											Ubugcino bepathojini zamanzi mabugcinwe bukwibakala elamkelekileyo ukulungiselela amaxesha olonwabo.
											Imeko yotyani
											Imeko yeentlanzi
											Imeko yobukhulu bezo zingenamathambo
											lityanga
											0.017 0.167 Oct 0.002 0.105 Nov 0.000 0.035 Dec 0.000 0.029 Jan 0.000 0.027 Feb 0.000 0.037 Mar 0.000 0.069 Apr 0.088 0.138 May 0.053 0.235 Jun 0.161 0.287 Jul 0.053 0.233 Aug
											0.053 0.233 Sep
											0.053 0.233 Aug
											0.053 0.233 Sep
E11 Peninsula	II	G22A	E11-R14	Silvermine River	Bvii20	C	Umthamo	Amanzana Amanzi amaninzi	Maintenance low flows Maintenance high flows	Amanzi anele ukuze agcine umlambo ukwibakala C	≤ 0.075 milligrams/litre (50th percentile) ≤ 1.75 milligrams/litre (50th percentile)
											Ubugcino bepathojini zamanzi mabugcinwe bukwibakala elamkelekileyo ukulungiselela amaxesha olonwabo.
											Imeko yotyani
											Imeko yeentlanzi
											Imeko yobukhulu bezo zingenamathambo
											lityanga
											0.017 0.167 Oct 0.002 0.105 Nov 0.000 0.035 Dec 0.000 0.029 Jan 0.000 0.027 Feb 0.000 0.037 Mar 0.000 0.069 Apr 0.088 0.138 May 0.053 0.235 Jun 0.161 0.287 Jul 0.053 0.233 Aug
											0.053 0.233 Sep
											0.053 0.233 Aug
											0.053 0.233 Sep
E11 Peninsula	II	G22A	E11-R14	Silvermine River	Bvii20	C	Umthamo	Amanzana Amanzi amaninzi	Maintenance low flows Maintenance high flows	Amanzi anele ukuze agcine umlambo ukwibakala C	≤ 0.075 milligrams/litre (50th percentile) ≤ 1.75 milligrams/litre (50th percentile)
											Ubugcino bepathojini zamanzi mabugcinwe bukwibakala elamkelekileyo ukulungiselela amaxesha olonwabo.
											Imeko yotyani
											Imeko yeentlanzi
											Imeko yobukhulu bezo zingenamathambo
											lityanga
											0.017 0.167 Oct 0.002 0.105 Nov 0.000 0.035 Dec 0.000 0.029 Jan 0.000 0.027 Feb 0.000 0.037 Mar 0.000 0.069 Apr 0.088 0.138 May 0.053 0.235 Jun 0.161 0.287 Jul 0.053 0.233 Aug
											0.053 0.233 Sep
											0.053 0.233 Aug
											0.053 0.233 Sep
E11 Peninsula	II	G22A	E11-R14	Silvermine River	Bvii20	C	Umthamo	Amanzana Amanzi amaninzi	Maintenance low flows Maintenance high flows	Amanzi anele ukuze agcine umlambo ukwibakala C	≤ 0.075 milligrams/litre (50th percentile) ≤ 1.75 milligrams/litre (50th percentile)
											Ubugcino bepathojini zamanzi mabugcinwe bukwibakala elamkelekileyo ukulungiselela amaxesha olonwabo.
											Imeko yotyani
											Imeko yeentlanzi
											Imeko yobukhulu bezo zingenamathambo
											lityanga
											0.017 0.167 Oct 0.002 0.105 Nov 0.000 0.035 Dec 0.000 0.029 Jan 0.000 0.027 Feb 0.000 0.037 Mar 0.000 0.069 Apr 0.088 0.138 May 0.053 0.235 Jun 0.161 0.287 Jul 0.053 0.233 Aug
											0.053 0.233 Sep
											0.053 0.233 Aug
											0.053 0.233 Sep

UTafle 8: iinjongo ngekwalityi yemijelo KWIMILAMBO ekwiYunitithi zomjelo zongxamiseko kwiYunitithi yoHlalutyo eHlangeneyo Engu- E12 kwimimandla yeKapa

-IUA	Ihlelo	Umandla woboniseliso	I-RU	Igama lomjelo	Igama lendibano ebonakala isempilweni	I-TEC	Icandelo	Icandelwana	Isalathisi	i- RQO yobaliso	I-RQO yobalo							
E12 Cape Flats	III	G22D	E12-R15	Keyser's River	Bvii7	D	Ikwalityi	Umthamo	Amanzana Amanzi amaninzi	Amanzana ogcino Amanzi amaninzi ogcino	Amanzi anele ukuze agcine umlambo ukwiBakala D	ogcino (million cubic metres) phenzulu zantsi	0.012 0.038 0.024 Nov Dec 0.014 Jan 0.009 Feb 0.009 Mar 0.012 Apr 0.000 0.027 0.068 0.139 0.026 0.054 Aug Sep					
														Izondlo	I-Phosphate (PO ₄ -P) i-inorganic nitrogen iyonke (TIN)	Amaqondo ezondlo zomlambo makagcinwe ekwimeko ye-mesotrophic.	≤ 0.125 milligrams/litre (50th percentile) ≤ 1.75 milligrams/litre (50th percentile)	
														lityuwa	Ukutsala umbane (i-EC)	Ubukho beetyuwa mabugcinwe bukuumanqanaba angenabungozi emilweni yasemanzini	≤ 85 milliSiemens/metre (95th percentile)	
														Utshintshatshintsho lwamanzi	Iqondo le-pH Ubushushu bamanzi i-oksijini enyibilikisiweyo	i-pH, ubushushu, ne-oksijini enyibilikisiweyo zibalulekile ukugcina ubomi basemanzini busempilweni	6.5 ≤ pH ≤ 8.5 (5th and 95th percentiles) ngu2°C ukwahluka kubushushu umahluko difference from ambient water temperature ≥ 6 milligrams litre (5th percentile)	
														lipathojini	I-Escherichia coli	Ebudeni bexesha injongo mayibe kukuphucula umlambo ukuze ube kwibakala elamkelekileyo, ze kube libakala elinqwenekayo ukulungiselela amaxesha olonwabo	≤ 4000 izihlandlo /100ml (95th percentile)	
																		Ubukho beepathojini zamanzi mabugcinwe bukwbakala elinyamezelekayo ukulungiselela amaxesha olonwano.
																		Imeko yotyani
														Indawo yokuphila	Utyani lwaselunxwemeni	Inqaku leVEGRAI inqanaba 3	Imeko yeentlanzi	> 62% = C ibakala
														I-Biota	lintlanzi	Inqaku leFRAI		

UTafle 9: iinjongo ngekwali yemijelo KWIMILAMBO ekwiYunithi zomjelo zongxamiseko kwiYunithi yoHlatutyo eHlangeneyo Engu -D6 e-Eerste

I-IUA	I-Ihlelo	Umandla woboniso	I-RU	Igama lomjelo	Igama lendibano ebonakala isempilweni	I-TEC	Icandelo	Icandelwana	Isalathisi	i- RQO yobaliso	I-RQO yobalo
D6 Eerste	III	G2ZF	D6-R16	Jonkershoek River			Umthamo	Amanzana Amanzi amaninzi	Amanzana ogcino Amanzi amaninzi ogcino	Amanzi anele ukuze agcine umlambo ukwiBakala C	Months High Low Maintenance flows (million cubic metres) 0.699 0.245 0.067 0.000 0.349 0.200 0.142 0.126 0.000 0.454 0.335 0.522 0.645 0.714 0.693 Sep Aug Jul Jun May Apr Mar Feb Jan Dec Nov Oct
							Izondlo		I-Phosphate (PO ₄ -P) I-inorganic nitrogen iyonke (TIN)	Amaqondo ezondlo zomlambo makagcinwe ekwimeko ye- mesotrophic.	≤ 0.075 milligrams/litre (50th percentile) ≤ 1.75 milligrams/litre (50th percentile)
							iityuwa		Ukutsala umbane (EC)	Ubukho beetyuwa mabugcinwe bukumanqanaba angenabungozi emilweni yasemanzini	≤ 55 milliSiemens/metre (95th percentile)
							Utsshintshatshintsho lwamanzi		Iqondo le-pH Ubushushu bamanzi i-oksijini enyibilikisiweyo	i-pH, ubushushu, ne-oksijini enyibilikisiweyo zibalulekile ukugcina ubomi basemanzini busempilweni	6.5 ≤ pH ≤ 8.5 (5th and 95th percentiles) 2°C difference from ambient water temperature ≥ 6 milligrams per litre (5th percentile)
							Iityhefu		I-Ammonia I-Atrazine i-Endosulfan	Amanqanaba eetyhefu makangadali ingozi kwimpilo yasemanzini .	≤ 0.073 milligrams per litre (95th percentile) ≤ 0.079 milligrams per litre (95th percentile) ≤ 0.0013 milligrams per litre (95th percentile)
									I-Escherichia coli	Ubukho beepathojini zamanzi mabube kwinqanaba elamkelekileyo ukulungiselela amaxesha olonwabo. Ebudeni bethuba injongo mayibe kukuphucula umlambo ukuze ube kwimeko enqwenekayo ngamaxesha olonwabo.	≤ 2500 izihlandlo /100ml (95th percentile)
							Indawo yokuphila	Ubume bomhlaba Utyani lwaselunxwemeni	Inqaku leGai Inqaku leVEGRAI inqanaba 3.	Imeko yobume bomhlaba Imeko yotyani	> 62% = C ibakala > 62% = C ibakala
							IBiota	Iintlanzi	Inqaku leFRAI	Imeko yeentlanzi	> 42% = D ibakala

I-UA	I-Ihlelo	Umandla woboniselw	I-RU	Igama lomjelo	Igama lendibano ebonakala isempilweni	I-TEC	Icandelo	Icandelwana	Isalathisi	i- RQO yobaliso	I-RQO yobalo
								Ezingenamathamb	Inqaku leMIRAI	Imeko yezo zingenamathambo	> 62% = C ibakala
							Umthamo	Amanzana Amanzi amaninzi	Amanzana ogcino Amanzi amaninzi ogcino	Amanzi anele ukuze agcine umlambo ukwiBakala D	linyanga Oct Nov Dec Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep Amanzi ogcini (million cubic metres) Zantsi 0.146 0.156 0.135 0.091 0.064 0.054 0.000 0.000 0.081 0.111 0.133 0.153 0.163 0.100 0.291 0.100 0.182 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.100 Phenzul 0.125 milligrams/litre (50th percentile) ≤ 0.125 milligrams/litre (50th percentile) ≤ 3.0 milligrams/litre (50th percentile) ≤ 55 millisiemens/metre (95th percentile) ≤ 6.5 ≤ pH ≤ 8.5 (5th and 95th percentiles) Ngu-2°C ukwahluka kubushushu bamanzi enzolo ≥ 6 milligrams litre (5th percentile) ≤ 0.073 milligrams per litre (95th percentile) ≤ 0.079 milligrams per litre (95th percentile) ≤ 0.0013 milligrams per litre (95th percentile) Ubukho beetyuwa mabuginwe bukumanqanaba angenabungozi emilweni yaseamanzini i-pH, ubushushu, ne-oksijini enyibilikisiweyo zibalulekile ukugcina ubomi basemanzini busempilweni Amanqanaba eetyhefu makangadali ingozi kwimpilo yaseamanzini . Ubukho beepathojini zamanzi mabube kwinqanaba elamkelekileyo ukulungiselela amaxesha olonwabo. Ebudeni bethuba injongo mayibe kukuphucula umlambo ukuze ube kwimeko enqwenelekayo ngamaxesha olonwabo. Imeko yotyani Imeko yeentlanzi Imeko yezo zingenamathambo > 18% = D/E ibakala > 62% = C ibakala

UTafle 10: iinjongo ngekwalityi yemijelo KWIMILAMBO ekwiinyunithi zomjelo zongxamiseko kwiYunithi yoHluty eHlangeneyo Engu-D7 Sir Lowry

I-IUA	Ihlelo	Umandla woboniseliso	I-RU	Igama lomjelo	Igama lendibano ebonakala isempilweni	I-TEC	Icandelo	Icandelwana	Isalathisi	I- RQO yobaliso	I- RQO yobalo
D7 Sir Lowry	II	G22J	D7-R18	Laurens River	Bvii21	D	Umthamo	Amanzana Amanzi amaninzi	Amanzana ogcino Amanzi amaninzi ogcino	Amanqanaba amanzi anele ukugcina umlambo ukwibakala D	linyanga Amanzi ogcino (million cubic metres) Zantsi 0.355 0.523 0.083 0.448 0.277 0.151 0.000 0.108 0.100 0.141 0.563 1.007 0.410 0.520 0.592 0.568
				Izondlo					I-Phosphate (PO ₄ -P) I-inorganic nitrogen iyonke (TIN)	Amanqanaba ezondlo zomlambo makaphuculwe abekwiimeko ze- mesotrophic.	≤ 0.075 milligrams/litre (50th percentile) ≤ 1.75 milligrams/litre (50th percentile)
				Iityuwa					Ukutsala umbane (EC)	Umlambo i-Diep unamanzi anetyuwa indalo futhi mawugcinwe ukule mo yangoku.	≤ 55 millisiemens/metre (95th percentile)
				Utsintshatshintsho lwamanzi					Iqondo lepH Ubushushu bamanzi i-oksijini enyibilikileyo	i-pH, ubushushu, ne-oksijini enyibilikileyo zibalulekile ukugcina intlobo yaseamanzini isempilweni..	6.5 ≤ pH ≤ 8.5 (5th and 95th percentiles) Ngu-2°C ukwahluka kubushushu bamanzi benzolo ≥ 6 milligrams litre (5th percentile)
				Iityhefu					I-Ammonia I-Atrazine	Amanqanaba obukho beetyhefu makangadali ubungozi kwimpilo yase manzini.	≤ 0.073 milligrams per litre (95th percentile) ≤ 0.079 milligrams per litre (95th percentile)
									I-Endosulfan	Ubukho beepathojini zamanzi mabugcinwe bukwibakala elamkelekileyo ukulungiselela amaxesha olonwabo.	≤ 0.0013 milligrams per litre (95th percentile)
				Iipathojini					I-Escherichia coli	Imeko yobume bomhlaba	≤ 2500 izihlandlo 100ml (95th percentile)
				Ubume bomhlaba					Inqaku leGAI	Imeko yotyani	> 42% = D ibakala
				Utyani lwaselunxwemeni					Inqaku leVEGRAI inqanaba 3.	Imeko yeentlanzi	> 42% = D ibakala
				Iintlanzi					Inqaku leFRAI	Imeko yobukhulu bezo zingenamathambo	> 22 % = E ibakala
				Ibiota					Inqaku leMIRAI	Macroinvertebrate condition	> 42% = D ibakala

-IUA	Ihlelo	Umandla woboniselo	I-RU	Igama lomjelo	Igama lendibano ebonakala isempilweni	I-TEC	Icandelo	Icandelwana	Isalathisi	i- RQO yobaliso		I-RQO yobalo
D7 Sir Lowry's	II	G22J	D7-R19	Sir Lowry's Pass River	Bviti9	C	Ikwaliti	Utshintshatshintsh o lwamanzi lityhefu	I-Ammonia I-Atrazine I-Endosulfan	Amanqanaba eetyhefu makangadali ingozi kwimpilo yasemanzini.	≤ 0.073 milligrams per litre (95th percentile) ≤ 0.073 milligrams per litre (95th percentile)	Oct Nov Dec Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep
							Unthamo	Amanzana Amanzi amaninzi	Amanzana ogcino amanzi amaninzi ogcino	Amanzi anele ukuze agcine umlambo ukwiBakala C	Amazana ogcina (million cubic metres) zantsi phenzulu	Oct Nov Dec Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep
							Izondlo		I-Phosphate ($\text{PO}_4\text{-P}$) I-inorganic nitrogen iyonke (TIN)	Amaqondo ezondlo zomlambo makagcinwe ekwimeko ye-mesotrophic.	≤ 0.075 milligrams/litre (50th percentile) ≤ 1.75 milligrams/litre (50th percentile)	
							lityyuwa		Ukutsala umbane (EC)	Ubukho beetyyuwa mabugcinwe bukumanqanaba angenabungozi emilweni yasemanzini	≤ 55 milliSiemens/metre (95th percentile)	
									Iqondo le pH Ubushushu bamanzi i-oksjijini enyibilikiswayo	i-pH, ubushushu, ne-oksijini enyibilikiswayo zibalulekile ukucina ubomi basemanzini busempilweni	6.5 ≤ pH ≤ 8.5 (5th and 95th percentiles) ngu2°C ukwahluka kubushushu bamanzi enzolo ≥ 6 milligrams per litre (5th percentile)	
											≤ 0.073 milligrams per litre (95th percentile) ≤ 0.079 milligrams per litre (95th percentile) ≤ 0.0013 milligrams per litre (95th percentile)	
										Ubukho beepathojini zamanzi mabebe kwinqanaba elamkelekileyo okulungiselela amaxesha olonwabo. Ebudeni bethuba injongo mayibe kukuphucula umlambo ukuze ube kwimeko eqnenelekayo ngamaxeshalolonwabo.	≤ 2500 izihlandlo /100ml (95th percentile)	
							Indawo yokuphila lintlanzi	Utyani lwaselunxwemeni lintlanzi	Inqaku leVEGRAInqanaba 3. Inqaku leFRAI	Imeko yobume bomhlaba Imeko yotyanyi	> 42% = D ibakala > 42% = D ibakala > 62% = C ibakala	
							I-Biota	Ezingenamathambo	Inqaku leMIRAI	Imeko yeentlanzi	>	

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I- IUA	Ihlelo	Umandla woboniso	I- RU	Igama lomjelo	Igama londibano ebonakala isempilweni	I-TEC	Icandelo	Icandelwana	Isalathisi	i- RQO yobaliso	I-RQO yobalo
									I-Escherichia coli	Ubukho ezibangelwa mabugcinwe elivumelekileyo olonwabo.	≤185 Enterococci/100 ml) (90th percentile, inkqubo yemisi) bepathojini ngamanzi bukwibakala ngamaxa olonwabo.
								Utshintshatshintsho emanzini	Ubume bomlomo Utshintshatshintsho lwamaza	Impilo yendawo yokuphila mayaneze ii-microalgae, ii-macrophytes, ezingenamathambo, iintlanzi iintaka nokusetyenziswa ngamaxesha olonwabo	Ivuleke umphelo <yi-10% utshintsho ukusukela kwisimo sangoku
							Indawo yokuphila	Iintlenge	Iimpawu zeentlenge, inkangeleko/ubukhulu bejelo		I-Bathymetry nentlenge MdØ utshintsho <yi-10% ukusukela kumgangatho wangoku
								Ii-Microalgae	Ubunzima bendalo nokwakheka kongqeku wee phytoplankton neebenthic microalgae	Ubunzulu bendalo bePhytoplankton nokwakheka makulungele izilwanyana ezingenamathambo, iintlanzi, iintaka nosetyenziso ngamaxesha olonwabo	I-algae eluhlaza-hlaza <yi-10% yezihlandlo zeeseli ze- phytoplankton, I-Benthic microphytobenthic < 40 mg/m ² chlorophyll a, ukuxhaphaka kwee-dinoflagellates < 5% yezihlandlo zeephytoplankton iyonke

I- IUA	Ihlelo	Umandla wobonisele	I- RU	Igama lomjelo	Igama londibano ebonakala isempilweni	I-TEC	Icandelo	Icandelwana	Isalathisi	i- RQO yobaliso	I-RQO yobalo
										Umandla nokwakheka kweeMacrophyte makulungele izilwanyana ezingenamathambo, iintlanzi, iintaka nosetyenziso ngamaxesha olonwabo	Gcina usasazeko lwangoku (2003-2005) nobuninzi beendidi zemigqeku yezityalo ezahlukeyo neendawo zokuphila zechweba (iziduli zokudlanyaza kwamaza ezine- <i>Zostera capensis</i> 206 ha, umgqobhozo weetyuwa wokudlanyaza kwamaza 499 ha, isikhongozeli esivulekileyo 1159 ha, ithafa leempuphuma le-halophytic 1521 ha, ithafa leempuphuma le-xeric 919.1 ha, iingcango neenqoboka 586.6 ha nokuvuleka kweenqoboka 292.5 ha), thintela ukwanda kwemigangatho yee-macroalgae kwiindawo zokudlanyaza kwamaza ezisemazantsi, nciphisa ummandla ogqunywe zii-hyacinth zamanzi (<i>Eichhornia crassipes</i>) kwiincam eziphezulu nge-50% xa uthelekisa nesimo sangoku (2003-2005), thintela ukwanda ngobukhulu kwemimandla eyomileyo ekuvulekeni kweenqoboka (1159 ha ngo-2003-2005), thintela ukuncipha ngobukhulu kwemimandla yokuvuleka kweenqoboka (293 ha ngo-2003-2005). ii- <i>Juncus maritimus</i> , neentyatyambo zasemanzini ii- <i>Aponogeton distachyos</i> zikho, thintela ukwanda kwezityalo zangaphandle ezitshabalalisayo kumda wonxweme (umzekelo umnga i- <i>meansii</i> ne <i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i>), Gcina iindawo zeengcango neenqoboka zisemgqeni kumanxweme echweba ngokuqinisekisa ukuba ubukho beetyuwa abukho ngaphezu kwe-20 ppt kwisithuba seenyanga ezi- 3 kwi- 20 km ukusuka emlonyeni ehlotyeni, thintela ukwanda komhlaba ongenanto kwiindawo zokuphila zethafa leempuphuma i- halophytic nexeric ngokugcina iipethini zangoku zokubetha kweempuphuma
									ubungakanani, ukusasazeka nokuchuma kwemigqeku yeemacrophyte		
								li-Macrophytes			
									ukwakheka, ukuchuma nobuninzi beendidi ngeendidi ze- benthic macrofauna nezooplankton	Ubuninzi nokwakheka kwemigqeku yezilwanyana ezingenamathambo ezilungele iintlanzi neentaka	Gcina ukuchuma kwangoku kweendidi, ukusasazeka kweendidi nokuxuba kwazo (ukuchuma kweendidi ezinani lisezantsi, nezo zongameleyo) kumda A ukuya kutsho kwiincam ezisembinini zomda u- C. udiri olunye okanye ezimbini ziya kusoloko zikho ngokushinyeneyo xa uzithelekisa nezinye (umzekelo ii- <i>Pseudodiaptomus hessei</i> , nee <i>Grandierella</i> sp.) kule mida (A- C), iindidi ezibonakalayo ezinjenge- <i>Capitella capitata</i> , mazingazongameli iindidi ze- benthic kuzo zonke izikhundla, iipethini zokusasazeka kwee- <i>Callinassa kraussi</i> nee- <i>Upogebia africana</i> zisala zifana nesimo sangoku.

I- IUA	Ihlelo	Umandla woboniso	I- RU	Igama lomjelo	Igama lendibano ebonakala isempilweni	I-TEC	Icandelo	Icandelwana	Isalathisi	i- RQO yobaliso	I-RQO yobalo
								lintlazi	Ukwakheka, ubuninzi nokuchuma kongqekuk weentlanzi	Ubuninzi nokwakheka kwemigqeku yeentlanzi makulungele iintaka	Gcina inani eligcweleyo lemigqeku yechweba (iindidi ezisi-7) naleyo yasemanzini enxulanyiswa neyechweba (iindidi ezi-5) ekhoyo echwebeni nobukhulu bemigqeku eyaneleyo ukuze kuqinisekiswa ukuba isoloko ikho umphelo, qinisekisa ukuba iindidi ezibhanyabhanya zasemanzini azandi de zifikelele kumandaba apho zinokuchunuba ukwanda kwemigqeku yomthonyama ngokuba ityiwe okanye kukhutshiswane ngokokuhlala, Gcina ukumenywa kweentlanzi ezinkulu nezincinci kumandaba angoku. Oku kwenzelwa ukuba iintlanzi zamanzi ahlaziyekileyo ezingenayo elwandle zibe nendawo eyanelisayo yokudada (ngokobushushu, ubukho beetyuwa nangokobunzulu bokudada). Oku kuthetha ukuba makubekho inani elivisayo leentlanzi ezibudala bazo bungu 0-1 kungabikho mahlelo alahlekelwa yiminyaka.
								lintaka	Ukwakheka, ubuninzi nokuchuma kongqeku we-avifauna	Imigqeku esempilweni yeeavifauna enegalelo kulondolozo lweendidi ze-avifauna eSA	Gcina i-90% ubuncane bokuchuma kweendidi kumgangatho wangoku, ubuninzi nokwahluka kwemigqeku yeentaka okuqingqiweyo usebenzisa ukuthambeka bokujika ungqiyame nge-avareji esebenzayo yeminyaka emi- 3-

UTafle 12: iinjongo ngekwali yemijelo KWIMILAMBO ekwiinyunithi zomjelo zongxamiseko kwiYunithi yoHlalutyo eHlangeneyo Engu- A2 Langebaan

I- IUA	Ihlelo	Umandla woboniso	I- RU	Igama lomjelo	Igama lendibano ebonakala isempilweni	I-TEC	Icandelo	Icandelwana	Isalathisi	i- RQO yobaliso	I-RQO yobalo
A2 Langebaan	II	G10M	A2-E02	Langebaan	Bxi3	A	Ikwaliti	Izondlo	NO ₃	Ubukho bezondlo ezingezizo zendalo mabungayidluli iTPCs yee macrophytes neemicroalgae	NO ₃ <1.3 mg.l ⁻¹
								Ubukho beetyuwa	Ukusazeka kobukho beetyuwa mabungayidluli iTPCs yeentlanzi, yezilwanyanaezingenamathamb o, yeemacrophytes neemicroalgae	Ubukho beetyuwa kwintloko yedike <40; Idike xa Ilonke 34 < ubukho beetyuwa < 36	
								Utshintshatshintsho lwamanzi ho lwamanzi	i-oksijini enyibilikisiweyo	Utshintshatshintsho lwamanzi mabungayidluli iTPCs yebiota	>4 mg.l ⁻¹

I- IUA	I- IHlelo	Umandla woboniselelo	I- RU	Igama lomjelo	Igama lendibano ebonakala isempilweni	I-TEC	Icandelo	Icandelwana	Isalathisi	i- RQO yobaliso	I-RQO yobalo
									Ubunzulu beSecchi >1 m		Ubunzulu beSecchi >1 m
									I-Enterococci	Ubukho bepathojini ezibangelwa ngamanzi mabugcinwe bukwbakala elivumelekileyo ngamaxesha olonwabo	≤185 Enterococci/100 ml) (90th percentile, ubugcisa bobunkungu
									I-Escherichia coli		≤500 E. coli/100 ml (90th percentile, ubugcisa bobunkungu)
									Utshintshatshintsho emanzini	Impilo yendawo yokuphila mayaneze ii-microalgae, ii-macrophytes, ezingenamathambo, iintlanzi iintaka nokusetyenziswa ngamaxesha olonwabo	Ukulwatyuzwa kwamaza limpawu zeentlenge, ubume/ubukhulu bejelo
									Indawo yokuphila		10% ukusuka kwimo yangoku (2017) iBathymetry neentlenge MdØ utshintsho <10% ukusukela kweyesiqhelo
									li-Microalgae	Ubunzima bendalo nokwakheka komgquku wee phytoplankton neebenthic microalgae	Gcina ubunzulu bendalo bephytoplankton busezantsi (chlorophyll- a < 20 µg/l) nokwahluka kwamaqela e phytoplankton.
									liiMacrophytes	Umandla nokwakheka kweeMacrophyte makulungele izilwanyana ezingenamathambo, iintlanzi, iintaka nosetyenziso ngamaxesha olonwabo	Gcina ukusasazeka nokwegqumeka kweendawo zokuphila zemacrophyte, ngakumbi umgxobhozo weetyuwa nengca yolwandle .
									Ezingenamathambo	Ubuninzi nokwakheka kwemigquku yezilwanyana ezingenamathambo ezilungele iintlanzi neentaka	Ngokubhekiselele kwezingenamathambo idike ilangebaan likwibakala A okwangoku. imigquku yezingenamathambo isempilweni futhi nokuchuma, ubuninzi nokwakheka kweendidi bufumana amangaku aphezulu.

I- IUA	I- IHelelo	Umandla woboniselo	I- RU	Igama lomjelo	Igama lendibano ebonakala isempilweni	I-TEC	Icandelo	Icandelwana	Isalathisi	i- RQO yobaliso	I-RQO yobalo
								Intlanzi	Ukwakheka, ubuninzi nokuchuma komgqeku weentlanzi	Ubuninzi nokwakheka kwemigqeku yeentlanzi makulungele iintaka	Umgqeku weentlanzi mawuquke iintlobo ezisempilweni zeendidi zeentlanzi ezixhatshazwayo, ngakumbi ezilukhuni, ezimhlophe ezinempumlo emfutshane, ezinomsila omnyama, ezinentloni nookrebe abancinci amangamangesi wawubekho xa uwonke xa kusenziwa isampulu yophando kumnatha wonxweme (i-10 hauls ubuncikana kwizikhundla ezintathu ezahlukeneyo kwimimandla ekufuphi nonxweme. Ezindala kule migqeku mazihlale ziyinxalenye ekufikelelekeni nakumnatha weentlanzi wedike, futhi amaqondo okubanjiswa kwazo makahlale kwimeko yesiqhelo okanye enyuke. Gcina i-90% ubuncikane bokuchuma kweendidi kumgangatho wangoku, ubuninzi nokwahluka kwemigqeku yeentaka okuqingiweyo usebenzisa ukuthambeka bokujika ungiyame nge-avareji esebenzayo yeminyaka emi- 3-
								Iintaka	Ukwakheka, ubuninzi nokuchuma komgqeku we-avifauna	Imigqeku esempilweni yeeavifauna enegalelo kulondolozo lweendidi ze-avifauna eSA	

UTafile 13: iinjongo ngekwilithi yemijelo KWIMILAMBO ekwiinyunithi zomjelo zongxamiseko kwYunithi yoHlalutyo eHlangeneyo Engu-D10 Diep

I- IUA	I- IHelelo	Umandla woboniselo	I- RU	Igama lomjelo	Igama lendibano ebonakala isempilweni	I-TEC	Icandelo	Icandelwana	Isalathisi	i- RQO yobaliso	I-RQO yobalo																										
D10 Diep	III	G21F	D10-E03	Rietvlei/Diep	Bviii5	D	Umthamo	Amanzi angaphezu komhlaba	Amanzi	Amanzi angenayo ahlaziyekileyo anele ukugcina ikwalithi yamanzi nendawo yokuphila elungele utyani neentyatyambo ezikhulayo	<table><tr><td>Oct</td><td>80 %</td></tr><tr><td>Nov</td><td>80 %</td></tr><tr><td>Dec</td><td>80 %</td></tr><tr><td>Jan</td><td>93 %</td></tr><tr><td>Feb</td><td>100 %</td></tr><tr><td>Mar</td><td>100 %</td></tr><tr><td>Apr</td><td>80 %</td></tr><tr><td>May</td><td>80 %</td></tr><tr><td>Jun</td><td>80 %</td></tr><tr><td>Jul</td><td>80 %</td></tr><tr><td>Aug</td><td>80 %</td></tr><tr><td>Sep</td><td>80 %</td></tr><tr><td>Annual</td><td>80 %</td></tr></table>	Oct	80 %	Nov	80 %	Dec	80 %	Jan	93 %	Feb	100 %	Mar	100 %	Apr	80 %	May	80 %	Jun	80 %	Jul	80 %	Aug	80 %	Sep	80 %	Annual	80 %
							Oct	80 %																													
							Nov	80 %																													
Dec	80 %																																				
Jan	93 %																																				
Feb	100 %																																				
Mar	100 %																																				
Apr	80 %																																				
May	80 %																																				
Jun	80 %																																				
Jul	80 %																																				
Aug	80 %																																				
Sep	80 %																																				
Annual	80 %																																				
Ikwilithi	Izondlo	DIN					Amanzi angena emlanjeni : <800 µg.l ⁻¹																														
									Ubukho bezondlo ezingezizo zendalo mabungayidluli iTPCs yee macrophytes neemicroalgae	Ichweba elisemazantsi (idike laseMilnerton): <1000 µg.l ⁻¹																											
									DIP	Amanzi angenayo : <60 µg.l ⁻¹																											
										Ichweba elisemazantsi (idike laseMilnerton): <500 µg.l ⁻¹																											

I- IUA	I- IHlelo	Umandla wobonisele	I- RU	Igama lomjelo	Igama lendlabano ebonakala isempilweni	I-TEC	Icandelo	Icandelwana	Isalathisi	i- RQO yobaliso	i- RQO yobalo
							Ubukho beetyuwa	Ubukho beetyuwa	Ubukho beetyuwa	Ukusazeka kobukho beetyuwa mabungayidluli iTPCs yeentlanzi, yezilwanyanaezingenamathambo, yeemacrophytes o, yeemicroalgae	i-avareji yobukho beetyuwa kwichweba elisemazantsi (idike laseMilnerton) = 20, ubukhulu = 35
							Utshintshatshintsho lwamanzi	Utshintshatshintsho lwamanzi	i-oksijini enyibilikisiweyo, ezinqinileyo ezirhoxisiweyo nobukho bodaka) malungadluli kwiTPCs zebiota	Utshintshatshintsho lwamanzi (ngokobushushu, i- pH, i-oksijini enyibilikisiweyo, ezinqinileyo ezirhoxisiweyo nobukho bodaka) malungadluli kwiTPCs zebiota	>4 mg.l ⁻¹
							Ubunzulu beSecchi	Ubunzulu beSecchi	Ubukho bepathojini ezibangelwa ngamanzi	Ubukho bepathojini ezibangelwa ngamanzi	≤185 Enterococci/100 ml) (90th percentile, ubugcisa bobunkungu
							I-Enterococci	I-Enterococci	mabugcinwe bukwibakala elivumelekileyo ngamaxesha olonwabo	mabugcinwe bukwibakala elivumelekileyo ngamaxesha olonwabo	≤500 E. coli/100 ml (90th percentile, ubugcisa bobunkungu
							Utshintshatshintsho ho emanzini	Utshintshatshintsho ho emanzini	I-Escherichia coli	Impilo yendawo yokuphila mayaneze ii-microalgae, ii-macrophytes, ezingenamathambo, iintlanzi iintaka nokusetyenziswa ngamaxesha olonwabo	Ivuleke umphelo
							Indawo yokuphila	Indawo yokuphila	Utshintshatshintsho o lwamaza	Utshintshatshintsho o lwamaza	<10% utshintsho kwimo yangoku
							Intlengo	Intlengo	Impawu zeentlengo, ubume/ubukhulu bejelo	Impawu zeentlengo, ubume/ubukhulu bejelo	iBathymetry nntlenge MdØ utshintsho <10% ukusukela kwimo yesiqhelo
							ii-Microalgae	ii-Microalgae	Ubunzima bendalo nokwakheka komgqeku wee phytoplankton neebenthic microalgae	Ubunzulu bendalo bePhytoplankton nokwakheka makulungele izilwanyana ezingenamathambo, iintlanzi, iintaka nosetyenziso ngamaxesha olonwabo	Gcina ubukhulu bendalo obusezantsi bephytoplankton (iklorofili - a < 50 µg/l) kunye nokwahluka kwamaqela e-.
							ii-Macrophytes	ii-Macrophytes	Ubungakanani, ukusasazeka nokuchuma kwemigqeku yeemacrophyte,	Ummamla nokwakheka kweeMacrophyte makulungele izilwanyana ezingenamathambo, iintlanzi, iintaka nosetyenziso ngamaxesha olonwabo	Gcina ukusasazeka nommandla wokugqama weendawo zokuphila zemacrophyte, ngakumbi umgqobhozo weetyuwa

I- IUA	I- Ihielo	Umandla woboniso	I- RU	Igama lomjelo	Igama lendibano ebonakala isempilweni	I-TEC	Icandelo	Icandelwana	Isalathisi	i- RQO yobaliso	I-RQO yobalo
								Ezingenamathambo	Ukwakheka, ukuchuma nobuninzi beendidi ngeendidi ze-benthic macrofauna nezooplankton	Ubuninzi nokwakheka kwemigqeku yezilwanyana ezingenamathambo ezilungele iintlanzi neentaka	Gcina ukuchuma kwangoku kweendidi, ukusasazeka kweendidi nokuxuba kwazo (ukuchuma kweendidi ezinani lisezantsi; nezo zongameleyo) kumda A ukuya kutsho kwiincam ezisembinini zomda u- C. udingi olunye okanye ezimbini ziya kusoloko zikho ngokushinyeneyo xa uzithelekisa nezinye (umzekelo ii- <i>Pseudodiaptomus hessei</i> , nee <i>Grandidierella</i> sp.) kule mida (A- C), iindidi ezibonakalayo ezinjenge- <i>Capitella capitata</i> , mazingazongameli iindidi ze- benthic kuzo zonke izikhundla, ipethini zokusasazeka kwee- <i>Callinassa kraussi</i> nee- <i>Upogebia africana</i> zisala zifana nesimo sangoku.
								Iintlanzi	Ukwakheka, ubuninzi nokuchuma komgqeku weentlanzi	Ubuninzi nokwakheka kwemigqeku yeentlanzi makulungele iintaka	Gcina inani eligcweleyo lemigqeku yechweba (iindidi ezisi-7) naleyo yasemanzini enxulunyaniswa neyechweba (iindidi ezi-5) ekhoyo echwebeni nobukhulu bemigqeku eyaneleyo ukuze kuqinisekise ukuba isoloko ikho umphelo, qinisekisa ukuba iindidi ezibhanyabhanya zasemanzini azandi de zifikelele kumanqanaba apho zinokuchunuba ukwanda kwemigqeku yomthonyama ngokuba ityiwe okanye kukhutshiswane ngokokuhlala, Gcina ukumenywa kweentlanzi ezinkulu nezincinci kumanqanaba angoku.
								Iintaka	Ukwakheka, ubuninzi nokuchuma komgqeku wee-Avifauna	Imigqeku esemilweni yeeavifauna enegalelo kulondolozo lweendidi ze-avifauna eSA	Gcina i-90% ubuncikane bokuchuma kweendidi kumgangatho wangoku, ubuninzi nokwahluka kwemigqeku yeentaka okuqinqiweyo usebenzisa ukuthambeka bokujika ungqiyame nge-avareji esebenzayo yeminyaka emi- 3-

I-IUA	I-Ihlelo	Umandla woboniseliso	I-IRU	Igama lomjelo	Igama lendibano ebonakala isemplitweni	I-ITEC	Icandelo	Icandelwana	Isalathisi	i-RQO yobaliso	I-RQO yobalo
E11 Peninsula	II	G22A	E11-E04	Wildevoelvi	Bxi14	D	Ikwality	Ubukho beetyuwa Ubukho beetyuwa Utshintshatshints ho lwamanzi iiipathojini	i-oksijini enyibilikisiweyo Ubunzulu beSecchi I-Enterococci	Amanzi angenayo ahlaziyekileyo makangagqithisi kwemfuneko ukugcina ikwaliti yamanzi nendawo yokuphila elungele utyani neentyatyambo ezikhulayo Ubukho bezondlo ezingezizo zendalo mabungayidluli iTPCs yee macrophytes neemicroalgae Ukusazeka kobukho beetyuwa mabungayidluli iTPCs yeentlanzi, yezilwanyanaezingenamathambo o, yeemacrophytes neemicroalgae Utshintshatsintsho lwamanzi mabungayidluli iTPCs yebiota Ubukho bepatojini ezibangelwa ngamanzi mabuginwe bukwibakala elivumelekileyo ngamaxa olonwabo	inyanga MMR/MAR (% Nat) Amanzi angena emlanjeni : <1000 µg.l ⁻¹ Wildevoelvi: <1000 µg.l ⁻¹ ; ichweba elisemazantsi (idike lonxweme lwangemva) : <200 µg.l ⁻¹ Amanzi amdaka asezantsi : <500 µg.l ⁻¹ Wildevoelvi: <500 µg.l ⁻¹ ; ichweba elisemazantsi (idike lonxweme lwangemva) : <50 µg.l ⁻¹ I-avareji yobukho beetyuwa kwichweba elisemazantsi (idike lonxweme lwangemva) >10, ubukhulu = 35, i-avareji yobukho beetyuwa eWildevoelvi > 2 >4 mg.l ⁻¹ ≤185 Enterococci/100 ml) (90th percentile, ubugcisa obunkungu) ≤500 E. coli/100 ml (90th percentile, ubugcisa obunkungu) Umloso mawuhale uvuliwe >70% yexesha <10% utshintsho kwimo yangoku i-Bathymetry neentlenga MdØ change <10% ukusuka kwimo yesiqhelo

I- IUA	Ihlelo	Umandla woboniselwano	I- RU	Igama lomjelo	Igama lendibano ebonakala isempilweni	I-TEC	Icandelo	Icandelwana	Isalathisi	i- RQO yobaliso	I-RQO yobalo
								ii-Microalgae	Ubunzima bendalo nokwakheka komgqeku wee phytoplankton neebenthic microalgae	Ubunzulu bendalo bePhytoplankton nokwakheka makulungele izilwanyana ezingenamathambo, iintlanzi, iintaka nosetyenziso ngamaxesha olonwabo	Inkqubela kwimo yangoku ye- hypereutrophic apho ii cyanobacteria ezineetyefu zikhaphake khona futhi zingena nasekwandle
								ii-Macrophytes	ubungakanani, ukusasazeka nokuchuma kwemigqeku yeemacrophyte,	Ummandla nokwakheka kweMacrophyte makulungele izilwanyana ezingenamathambo, iintlanzi, iintaka nosetyenziso ngamaxesha olonwabo	Gcina ukuchuma kwangoku kweendidi, ukusasazeka kweendidi nokuxuba kwazo (ukuchuma kweendidi ezinani lisezantsi, nezo zongamelevo) gcina utyani oluwayo luguguthene ne- vleis kuba oku kubalulekile ekuthomalalisweni konxweme nasekunyusweni kwezondlo; gcina uqhagamshelwano phakathi kolwandle, ijelo neveli esemazantsi; lawulo ukusasazeka kweendidi ezitshabalalisayo nezidadayo ze -macrophyte ezikhoyo kwi vleis, umzekelo ifeni yamanzi .
							iBiota	Ezingenamathambo bo	ukwakheka, ukuchuma nobuninzi beendidi ngeendidi ze-benthic macrofauna nezooplankton	Ubuninzi nokwakheka kwemigqeku yezilwanyana ezingenamathambo ezilungele iintlanzi neentaka	Suka kwibakala D uye kwibakala C. ichweba malibe nomgqeku odlamkileyo we Callichirus kraussi kwidike lamanzi angasemva (10/m2). Ukongeza apho, umgqeku wezingenamathambo mawuquke iindidi ezimbini zamanye amachweba alapho embobheni wamanzi. Malunga nezo zasemanzini ezintathu ubuncikane ezikhoyo ngoku kufuphi nomlomo .
								iintlanzi	Ukwakheka, ubuninzi nokuchuma komgqeku weentlanzi	Ubuninzi nokwakheka kwemigqeku yeentlanzi makulungele iintaka	Gcina umgqeku weentlanzi oquka iindidi ezimbini ubuncikane ze mullet, <i>Liza richardsonii</i> futhi ne/ zombini na <i>Mugil cephalus</i> ne <i>Pseudomyxus capensis</i> . Oko kutshintshatshintsha ngokwamaxesha omnyaka kwezindidi ze-mullet ngokobuninzi bazo mawuhale umninzi njalo kunazo ndidi zihlalisana emanzini ngoku eziguguthe ivleis.
								iintaka	Ukwakheka, ubuninzi nokuchuma komgqeku wee-Avifauna	Iimigqeku esempilweni yeeavifauna enegalelo kulondolozo lweendidi ze-avifauna eSA	Gcina i-90% ubuncikane bokuchuma kweendidi kumgangatho wangoku, ubuninzi nokwahluka kwemigqeku yeentaka okuqingqiweyo usebenzisa ukuthambeka bokujika ungqiyame nge-avareji esebenzayo yeminyaka emi- 3-

UTafile 15: iinjongo ngekwali yi yemijelo KWIMILAMBO ekwi yunithi zomjelo zongxamiseko kwiYunithi yoHalutyo eHlangeneyo Engu-E12 kwimimandla yeKapa

I- IUA	Ihlelo	Umandla woboniselo	I- RU	Igama lomjelo	Igama lendibano ebonakala isempilweni	I-TEC	Icandelo	Icandelwana	Isalathisi	i- RQO yobaliso	I-RQO yobalo
E12 Cape Flats	III	G22K	E12-E05	Zandvlei			Umthamo	Amanzi angaphezu komhlaba	Amanzi	Amanzi angenayo ahlaziyekileyo anele ukugcina ikwaliti yamanzi nendawo yokuphila elungele utyuni neentyatyambo ezikhulayo	linyanga MIMR/MAR (% Nat) 74 % 64 % 69 % 68 % 61 % 66 % 68 % 76 % 81 % 87 % 88 % 85 % Annual Sep Aug Jul Jun May Apr Mar Feb Jan Dec Nov Oct
							Izondlo	DIN DIP	Ubukho bezondlo ezingezizo zendalo mabungayidluli iTPCs yee macrophytes neemicroalgae	Amanzi angena emlanjeni: <1000 µg.l-1 Ichweba : <150 µg.l-1 Amanzi angena emlanjeni : <300 µg.l-1 Estuary: <100 µg.l-1 15 < ubukho beentyuwa obu-avareji <35	
							Ubukho beentyuwa	Ubukho beentyuwa	Ukusazeka kobukho beentyuwa mabungayidluli iTPCs yeentlanzi, yeziwanya nezingenamathambo o, yeemacrophytes neemicroalgae		
							Utshintshatshintsho lwamanzi ho lwamanzi	I-oksijini enyibilikisiweyo	Utshintshatshintsho lwamanzi mabungayidluli iTPCs yebiota	>4 mg.l-1	
							Iipathojini	I-Enterococci I-Escherichia coli	Ubukho bepathojini ezibangelwa ngamanzi mabuginwe bukwbakala elivumelekileyo ngamaxesha olonwabo	≤185 Enterococci/100 ml) (90th percentile, ubugcisa bobunkungu) ≤500 E. coli/100 ml (90th percentile, ubugcisa bobunkungu)	
							Utshintshatshintsho emanzini	Ubume bomlomo	Impilo yendawo yokuphila mayaneze ii-microalgae, ii-macrophytes, ezingenamathambo, iintlanzi iintaka nokusetyenziswa ngamaxesha olonwabo	Umlomo mawuhlale uvuliwe >120% yexesha	
							Iintlenge	Iimpawu zeentlenge, ubukhulu/ ubume bejelo	Ubunzima bendalo nokwakheka komgquku wee phytoplankton neebenthic microalgae	iBathymetry neentlenge MdØ change <10% ukusuka kwimeko yesiqhelo	
							Ii-Microalgae	Ubunzima bendalo nokwakheka komgquku wee phytoplankton neebenthic microalgae	Gcina ubukhulu bendalo obusezantsi bephytoplankton (iklorofili - a < 20 µg/ℓ) kunye nokwahluka kwamaqela e phytoplankton .		

[illegible]

I- IUA	I- IHlelo	Umandla woboniso	I- RU	Igama lomjelo	Igama lendibano ebonakala isempilweni	I-TEC	Icandelo	Icandelwana	Isalathisi	i- RQO yobaliso	I-RQO yobalo
								Ii-Macrophytes	ubungakanani, ukusasazeka nokuchuma kwemigqeku yeemacrophyte,	Umandla nokwakheka kweMacrophyte makulungele izilwanyana ezingenamathambo, iintlanzi, iintaka nosetyenziso ngamaxesha olonwabo	Gcina ubukhulu bendalo obusezantsi bephytoplankton (iklorofili - a < 20 µg/l) kunye nokwahluka kwamaqela e phytoplankton .
								Ezingenamathambo	Ukwakheka komgqeku weMacrofauna, ubuninzi nokuchuma	Ubuninzi nokwakheka kwemigqeku yezilwanyana ezingenamathambo ezilungele iintlanzi neentaka	Gcina ukuchuma kwangoku kweendidi, ukusasazeka kweendidi nokuxuba kwazo (ukuchuma kweendidi ezinani lisezantsi, nezo zongameleyo) kumda A ukuya kutsho kwiincam ezisibini zomda u- C. Udidi olunye okanye ezimbini ziya kusoloko zikho ngokushinyeneyo xa uzithelekisa nezinye (umzekelo ii- <i>Pseudodiaptomus hessei</i> , nee <i>Grandidierella sp.</i>) kule mida (A- C), iindidi ezibonakalayo ezinjengee- <i>Capitella capitata</i> , mazingazongameli iindidi ze- benthic kuzo zonke izikhundla, ipethini zokusasazeka kwee- <i>Callianassa kraussi</i> nee- <i>Upogebia africana</i> zisala zifana nesimo sangoku.
							Iintlanzi		Ukwakheka komgqeku weentlanzi, ubuninzi nokuchuma	Ubuninzi nokwakheka kwemigqeku yeentlanzi makulungele iintaka	Gcina inani eligcweleyo lemigqeku yechweba (iindidi ezisi- 7) naleyo yasemanzini enxulanyiswa neyechweba (iindidi ezi-5) ekhoyo echwebeni nobukhulu bemigqeku eyaneleyo ukuze kuqinisekise ukuba isoloko ikho umphelo, qinisekisa ukuba iindidi ezibhanyabhanya zasemanzini azandi de zifikelele kumanqanaba apho zinokuchunuba ukwanda kwemigqeku yomthonyama ngokuba ityiwe okanye kukhutshiswane ngokokuhlala, Gcina ukumenywa kweentlanzi ezinkulu nezincinci kumanqanaba angoku.
							Iintaka		Ukwakheka komgqeku we- Avifauna, ubuninzi nokuchuma	Imigqeku esempilweni yeeavifauna enegalelo kulondolozo lweendidi ze- avifauna eSA	Gcina i-90% ubuncikane bokuchuma kweendidi kumgangatho wangoku, ubuninzi nokwahluka kwemigqeku yeentaka okuqingiweyo usebenzisa ukuthambeka bokujika ungiyame nge-avareji esebenzayo yeminyaka emi- 3-

I- IUA	I- IHlelo	Umandla woboniso	I- RU	Igama lomjelo	Igama lebonakala isempilweni	I-TEC	Icandelo	Icandelwana	Isalathisi	i- RQO yobaliso	I-RQO yobalo	
D6 Ferste	III	G22H	D6-E06	Ferste Estuary	Bxi3	D	Umthamo	Amanzi angaphezu komhlaba	Amanzi	Amanzi angenayo ahlaziyekileyo anele ukugcina ikwaliti yamanzi nendawo yokuphila elungele utyani neentyatyambo ezikhulayo	Iinyanga Annual Sep Aug Jul Jun May Apr Mar Feb Jan Dec Nov Oct	
								Izondlo	DIN	Ubukho bezondlo ezingezizo zendalo mabungayidluli iTPCs yee macrophytes neemicroalgae	Amanzi angena emlajeni : <1000 µg.l ⁻¹ Ichweba elisemazantsi : <1000 µg.l ⁻¹ Amanzi angena emlajeni : <500 µg.l ⁻¹ Ichweba elisemazantsi: <500 µg.l ⁻¹	
								Ubukho beetyuwa	DIP	Ukusazeka kobukho beetyuwa mabungayidluli iTPCs yeentlanzi, yezilwanyanaezingenamathambo, yeemacrophytes neemicroalgae	Ubukho beetyuwa obu-avareji busezantsi >10, ubukhulu = 35	
								Ikwality	Ubukho beetyuwa	Ubukho beetyuwa	Ubukho beetyuwa obu-avareji busezantsi >10, ubukhulu = 35	
								Utshintshatshints ho lwamanzi	Utshintshatshints ho lwamanzi	i-oksijini enyibilikisiweyo	Utshintshatshintsho lwamanzi mabungayidluli iTPCs yebiota	>4 mg.l ⁻¹
								lipathojini	I-Enterococci	I-Escherichia coli	Ubukho bepathojini ezibangelwa ngamanzi mabuginwe bukwibakala elivumelekileyo ngamaxesha olonwabo	≤185 Enterococci/100 ml (90th percentile, ubugcisa bobunkungu) ≤500 E. coli/100 ml (90th percentile, ubugcisa bobunkungu)
							Indawo yokuphila	Utshintshatshints ho emanzini	Ubume bomlomo	Ubume bomlomo	Impilo yendawo yokuphila mayaneze ii-microalgae, ii-macrophytes, ezingenamathambo, iintlanzi iintaka nokusetyenziswa ngamaxesha olonwabo	Uhlala uvulekile <10% utshintsho kwimo yangoku
									Ibiota	Ubunzima bendalo nokwakheka komgqeku wee phytoplankton neebenthic microalgae	Ubunzima bendalo bePhytoplankton nokwakheka makulungele izilwanyana ezingenamathambo, iintlanzi, iintaka nosetyenziso ngamaxesha olonwabo	Gcina ubukhulu bendalo obusezantsi be -phytoplankton (Iklorofil- a < 20 µg/ℓ) kunye nomgqeku wamaqela ephytoplankton.

I- IUA	I- IHlelo	Umandla woboniso	I- RU	Igama lomjelo	Igama lendibano ebonakala isempilweni	I-TEC	Icandelo	Icandelwana	Isalathisi	i- RQO yobaliso	I- RQO yobalo
								Ii-Macrophytes	ubungakanani, ukusasazeka nokuchuma kwemigqeku yeemacrophyte,	Ummandla nokwakheka kweMacrophyte makulungele izilwanyana ezingenamathambo, iintlanzi, iintaka nosetyenziso ngamaxesho olonwabo	Vuselela ugcine ukusasazeka nommandla wogqomo weendawo zokuphilisana ze -macrophyte ngakumbi umngxobhozo weetyuwa.
								Ezingenamathambo	Ukwakheka komgqeku weMacrofauna, ubuninzi nokuchuma	Ubuninzi nokwakheka kwemigqeku yezilwanyana ezingenamathambo ezilungele iintlanzi neentaka	Gcina ukuchuma kwangoku kweendidi, ukusasazeka kweendidi nokubona kwazo (ukuchuma kweendidi ezinani lisezantsi, nezongameleyo) kumda A ukuya kutsho kwiincam ezisembinini zomda u- C. udi olunye okanye ezimbini ziya kusoloko zikho ngokushinyeneyo xa uzithelekisa nezinye (umzekelo ii- <i>Pseudodaptomus hessei</i> , nee <i>Grandidierella sp.</i>) kule mida (A- C), iindidi ezibonakalayo ezinjenge- <i>Capitella capitata</i> , mazingazongameli iindidi ze- benthic kuzo zonke izikhundla, iipethini zokusasazeka kwe- <i>Callianassa kraussi</i> nee- <i>Upogebia africana</i> zisala zifana nesimo sangoku.
							Iintlanzi		Ukwakheka komgqeku weentlanzi, ubuninzi nokuchuma	Ubuninzi nokwakheka kwemigqeku yeentlanzi makulungele iintaka	Gcina inani eligcweleyo lemigqeku yechweba (iindidi ezisi- 7) naleyo yasemanzini enxulunyaniswa neyechweba (iindidi ezi-5) ekhoyo echwebeni nobukhulu bemigqeku eyaneleyo ukuze kuqinisekise ukuba isoloko ikho umphelo, qinisekisa ukuba iindidi ezibhanyabhanya zasemanzini azandi de zifikelele kumanqanaba apho zinokuchunuba ukwanda kwemigqeku yomthonyama ngokuba ityiwe okanye kukhutshwane ngokokuhlala, Gcina ukumenywa kweentlanzi ezinkulu nezincinci kumanqanaba angoku.
							Iintaka		Ukwakheka komgqeku we- Avifauna, ubuninzi nokuchuma	Iimigqeku esempilweni yeeavifauna enegalelo kulondolozo lweendidi ze- avifauna eSA	Gcina i-90% ubuncikane bokuchuma kweendidi kumgangatho wangoku, ubuninzi nokwahluka kwemigqeku yeentaka okuqingqiweyo usebenzisa ukuthambeka bokujika ungiyame nge-avareji esebenzayo yeminyaka emi- 3-

UTafle 17: iinjongo ngekwilithi yemijelo KWIMILAMBO ekwiYunithi yomjelo zongxamiseko kwiYunithi yoHlathutyo eHlangeneyo Engu- D7 Sir Lowry's

I- IUA	I- IHlelo	Umandla woboniseliso	I- RU	Igama lomjelo	Igama lendibano ebonakala isempilweni	I-TEC	Icandelo	Icandelwana	Isalathisi	i- RQO yobaliso	I-RQO yobalo
D7 Sir Lowry's	II	622J	D7-E07	Lourens Estuary	Bx14	C	Umthamo	Amanzi angaphezu komhlaba	Amanzi	Amanzi angenayo ahlaziyekileyo anele ukugcina ikwalithi yamanzi nendawo yokuphila elungele utyani neentyatyambo ezikhulayo	linyanga MMR/MAR (% Nat) Annual 76 % 88 % 90 % Aug 89 % Jul 78 % Jun 49 % May 35 % Apr 18 % Mar 10 % Feb 16 % Jan 27 % Nov 56 % Oct
							Izondlo		DIN	Ubukho bezondlo ezingezizo zendalo mabungayidluli iTPCs yee macrophytes neemicroalgae	Amanzi angena emlanjeni : <350 µg.l ⁻¹ Ichweba elisemazantsi: <300 µg.l ⁻¹ Amanzi angena emlanjeni: <80 µg.l ⁻¹ Ichweba elisemazantsi : <80 µg.l ⁻¹
							Ubukho beetyuwa	Ubukho beetyuwa	DIP	Ukusazeka kobukho beetyuwa mabungayidluli iTPCs yeentlanzi, yezilwanyanaezingenamathambo >15, ubukhulu = 35	Ubukho beetyuwa obu-avareji kwichweba elisemazantsi >15, ubukhulu = 35
							Utshintshatshintsho lwamanzi	Utshintshatshintsho lwamanzi	i-oksijini enyibilikisiweyo	Utshintshatshintsho lwamanzi mabungayidluli iTPCs yebiota	>4 mg.l ⁻¹
							lipathojini	lipathojini	I-Enterococci	Ubukho bepathojini ezibangelwa ngamanzi mabugcinwe bukwibakala elivumelekileyo ngamaxa olonwabo	≤185 Enterococci/100 ml) (90th percentile, ubugcisa bobunkungu)
							Ubume bomlomo	Ubume bomlomo	I-Escherichia coli	≤500 E. coli/100 ml (90th percentile, ubugcisa bobunkungu)	
							Utshintshatshintsho emanzini	Utshintshatshintsho emanzini	Ubume bomlomo	Uhlala uvulekile	
							Indawo yokuphila	Indawo yokuphila	Utshintshatshintsho lwamaza	Impilo yendawo yokuphila mayaneze ii-microalgae, ii-macrophytes, ezingenamathambo, iintlanzi iintaka nokusetyenziswa ngamaxesha olonwabo	<10% utshintsho kwimo yangoku
							Intlango	Intlango	Impawu zeentlango, ubukhulu/ubume bejelo	i-Bathymetry nmentlango Mað utshintsho <10% ukusukela kwimeko yangoku	

I- IUA	I- IHlelo	Umandla wobonisele	I- RU	Igama lomjelo	Igama lendlbano ebonakala isempilweni	I-TEC	Icandelo	Icandelwana	Isalathisi	i- RQO yobaliso	I-RQO yobalo
								li-Microalgae	Ubunzima bendalo nokwakheka komgqeku wee phytoplankton neebenthic microalgae	Ubunzulu bendalo bePhytoplankton nokwakheka makulungele izilwanyana ezingenamathambo, iintlanzi, iintaka nosetyenziso ngamaxesha olonwabo	Gcina ubukhulu bendalo obusezantsi be phytoplankton (chlorophyll- a < 20 µg/ℓ) nokwahluka kwamaqela e- phytoplankton.
								liiMacrophytes	ubungakanani, ukusasazeka nokuchuma kwemigqeku yeemacrophyte,	Umandla nokwakheka kweeMacrophyte makulungele izilwanyana ezingenamathambo, iintlanzi, iintaka nosetyenziso ngamaxesha olonwabo	Vuselela ugcine ukusasazeka nommandla wogqumo weendawo zokuphilisana ze -macrophyte ngakumbi umgxobhozo weetyuwa
								Ezingenamathambo bo	Ukwakheka komgqeku weMacrofauna, ubuninzi nokuchuma	Ubuninzi nokwakheka kwemigqeku yezilwanyana ezingenamathambo ezilungele iintlanzi neentaka	Gcina ukuchuma kwangoku kweendidi, ukusasazeka kweendidi nokuxuba kwazo (ukuchuma kweendidi ezinani lisezantsi, nezo zongameleyo) kumda A ukuya kutsho kwiincam ezisembinini zomda u- C. uidi olunye okanye ezimbini ziya kusoloko zikho ngokushinyeneyo xa uzithelekisa nezinye (umzekelo ii- <i>Pseudodiaptomus hessei</i> , nee <i>Grandidierella sp.</i>) kule mida (A- C), iindidi ezibonakalayo ezinjengee- <i>Capitella capitata</i> , mazingazongameli iindidi ze- benthic kuzo zonke izikhundla, ipethini zokusasazeka kwee- <i>Callinassa kraussi</i> nee- <i>Upogebia africana</i> zisala zifana nesimo sangoku.
								liintlanzi	Ukwakheka komgqeku weentlanzi, ubuninzi nokuchuma	Ubuninzi nokwakheka kwemigqeku yeentlanzi makulungele iintaka	Gcina inani eligcweleleyo lemigqeku yechweba (iindidi ezisi- 7) naleyo yaseamanzini enxulunyaniswa neyechweba (iindidi ezi- 5) ekhoyo echwebeni nobukhulu bemigqeku eyaneleyo ukuze kuqinisekise ukuba isoloko ikho umphele, qinisekisa ukuba iindidi ezibhanyabhanya zasemanzini azandi de zifikelele kumanqanaba apho zinokuchunuba ukwanda kwemigqeku yomthonyama ngokuba ityiwe okanye kukhutshwane ngokokuhlala, Gcina ukumenywa kweentlanzi ezinkulu nezincinci kumanqanaba angoku.
								iintaka	Ukwakheka komgqeku wee- Avifauna, ubuninzi nokuchuma	Imigqeku esempilweni yeeavifauna enegalelo kulondolozo lweendidi ze- avifauna eSA	Gcina i-90% ubuncikane bokuchuma kweendidi kumgangatho wangoku, ubuninzi nokwahluka kwemigqeku yeentaka okuqingqiweyo usebenzisa ukuthambeka bokujika ungiyame nge-avareji esebenzayo yeminyaka emi- 3-

UTaflele 18: iinjongo ngekwilithi yemijelo KWIMILAMBO ekwiinyithi zomijelo zongxamiseko kwindawo yoboniselo i- Berg

I- Ithelo IUA	I- Ihlelo	Umandla woboniselo RU	Igama lomjelo	Icandelo	Icandelwana	Isalathisi	i- RQO yobaliso	I-RQO yobalo													
D8 Upper Berg	II	Berg	Umtshamo		Amanzana	Inqanaba ledama lamanzi ahambayo: Berg EWR1 in G10A nMAR = 141.68 million m3/a pMAR: 126.00 million m3/a REC = C ibakala	Ngexesha lomnyaka elomileyo amanqanaba amadama makanele ukukhutshwa ngeenjongo zonkenceshelo nokusetyenziswa ngabantu nokukhuselwa kwezinto eziphilisana elunxwemeni. Ubushushu bamanzi angenayo mabube phantsi kolawulo	inyanga	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Annual
								Amanzana ogcino (million cubic metres)	2.143	1.293	1.071	0.803	0.726	0.803	1.296	2.679	4.147	4.285	4.285	3.888	29.177
								Amanzi amaninzi ogcino (million cubic metres)	0.000	0.544	0.544	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.778	0.000	4.666	10.109	0.000	0.000	11.839
								≤ 0.015 milligrams/litre (50 th percentile)													
				Izondlo	I-Ortho-phosphate (PO ₄ -P)	I-nitrogen engeyiyo yendalo iyonke (TIN)1	Inkqubo mayigcinwe ikwimo e-mesotrophic (ichume nje kakuhle) okanye ibengcono ukukhusela impilo kwiizityalo ezitshabalalisayo ezidubululayo ukuze kuthintelwe neendleko ezinkulu zokucoca amanzi.	≤ 0.07 milligrams/litre (50 th percentile)													
				Ikwaliti	Iityuwa	Ukutsala umbane	Amanqanaba eetyuwa makagcinwe ekwimo eyamkelekileyo khonukuze angabinabungozi empilweni yoomandla futhi agcinwe ekwibakala elinqwenelekayo khonukuze alungeke ukusetyenziswa emakhayeni nakunkenceshelo.	≤ 30 milliSiemens/metre (95 th percentile)													
				Utshintshatshintsho lwamanzi	I-pH	Amandla kweli dama ane-asidi ngendalo ngoko ke makagcinwe ekwiqondo elaziwayo ngokwemveli.	Idama maligcinwe kwimo ekwibakala elinqwenelekayo ukulungiselela amaxesha olonwabo khonukuze kukhuselwe ikwaliti yamanzi aya kusetyeniswa emakhaya.	5.5 ≥ pH ≤ 7.5 (5 th and 95 th percentiles)													
Iipathojini	I-E coli			≤ 130 izihlandlo/100ml (95 th percentile)																	

I- UA	I- Ihlelo	Umandla woboniseliso	I- RU	Igama lomjelo	Icandelo	Icandelwana	Isalathisi	i- RQO yobaliso	I- RQO yobalo
D8 Upper Berg	II	G10B	D8-D02	Wemmershoek Dam	Umthamo	Amanzana	Amanqanaba edama	Amanqanaba amadama makanele khonukuze abe nakho ukusetyenziswa nasemakhaya nakunkcenkeshelo.	% zobukhulu bedama . asikho isikhundla seEWR
					Ikwaliti	Izondlo	Ortho-phosphate (PO ₄ -P) Total inorganic nitrogen (TIN) I-Ortho-phosphate (PO ₄ -P) Initrogen engeyiyo yendalo iyonke (TIN)	Idama likwimo yendalo futhi maliginwe likwimo e- oligotrophic khonukuze abe nokusetyenziswa sSixeko saseKapa nasePaarl. Nanjengedama eliphezulu elihambisa amanzi maliginwe likule mo futhi likhuselwe.	≤ 0.005 milligrams/litre (50 th percentile)
					Umthamo	Amanzana	Amanqanaba amadama	Amanqanaba amadama makanele khonukuze abe nakho ukusetyenziswa ezidolophini nayimizimveliso kusetyenziswa ezi- WTWs zimbini, abuye akhutshelwe kumlambo ito Berg ukuze asetyenziswe emakhayeni nakunkcenkeshelo.	% yobukhulu bedama. No EWR site
							I-Ortho-phosphate (PO ₄ -P)	Idama likwimo e- Eutrophic futhi maliphuculwe ukuze libe kwimo e-mesotrophic okanye engcono khonukuze kukhuselwe amanzi ahanjiswa sSixeko saseKapa needolophu zaseSwardland angatyhefeki ngenxa yezityalo ezinobungozi ezidubulayo nakwiingxaki zencasa nevumba kumanzi acocwayo eza kusetyenziswa emakhaya..	≤ 0.025 milligrams/litre (50 th percentile)
B4 Lower Berg	II	G10F	B4-D03	Voelvlei Dam	Ikwaliti	Izondlo	Initrogen engeyiyo yendalo iyonke (TIN)		≤ 0.70 milligrams/litre (50 th percentile)
							Ukutsala umbane	Amanqanaba eetyuwa makagcinwe ekwimo eyamkelekileyo khonukuze angabinabungozi empliweni yoomandla futhi agcinwe ekwibakala elinqwenelekayo khonukuze alungeke ukusetyenziswa emakhayeni nakunkcenkeshelo.	≤ 30 milliSiemens/metre (95 th percentile)

I- IUA	Ihlelo	Umandla woboniso	I- RU	Igama lomjelo	Icandelo	Icandelwana	Isalathisi	i- RQO yobaliso	I-RQO yobalo
						iipathojini	I-E coli, ubukho beendidi zekaka	Inkqubo mayigcinwe ikwimo ekwibakala elivumelekileyo ukulungiselela amaxesha olonwabo	≤ 2000 izihlandlo/100ml (95 th percentile)
					Umthamo	Amanzana	Amanqanaba amadama	Amanqanaba amanzi kudonga olundamleza umlambo makanele khonukuze alungele ukuhanjiswa aye kusetyenziswa emakhaya kusetyenziswa iWTW i- Withoogte.	% yobukhulu bedama
						Izondlo	I-Ortho-phosphate (PO ₄ -P) Nitrogen engeyiyo yendalo iyonke (TIN) I-Ortho-phosphate (PO ₄ -P) Nitrogen engeyiyo yendalo iyonke (TIN)	Idama likwimo e- Eutrophic futhi okwexeshana maligcinwe likule mo okanye engcono. Injongo yexesha eliya kuba lide kukuba kuphuculwe isimo sezondlo sibe kwimo e- mesotrophic okanye engcono khonukuze kukhuselwe amanzi athuthwayo esisiwa kwiidolophu zase- West Coast.	≤ 0.025 milligrams/litre (50 th percentile)
B4 Lower Berg	II	G10K	B4-D04	Misverstand Weir				Amanqanaba eetyuwa makagcinwe ekwimo eyamkelekileyo khonukuze angabinabungozi empilweni yomandla futhi agcinwe ekwibakala elinqwenelekayo khonukuze alungeke ukusetyenziswa emakhayeni nakunkcukeshelo.	≤ 2.5 milligrams/litre (50 th percentile)
					Ikwaliti	iityuwa	Ukutsala umbane	Amanqanaba eetyuwa makagcinwe ekwimo eyamkelekileyo khonukuze angabinabungozi empilweni yomandla futhi agcinwe ekwibakala elinqwenelekayo khonukuze alungeke ukusetyenziswa emakhayeni nakunkcukeshelo.	≤ 70 milliSiemens/metre (95 th percentile)
							I-E. coli	Idama maligcinwe likwimo ekhusela amanzi aya	≤ 1000 izihlandlo /100 ml (95 th percentile)
						iipathojini	Ubukho beendidi zekaka	kusetyenziswa emakhayeni (ngokuthi acocwe) nokulungiselela amaxesha olonwabo loluntu oluninzi. .	≤ 1000 izihlandlo/100 ml (95 th percentile)

I- IUA	Ihlelo	Umandla woboniso	I- RU	Igama lomjelo	Icandelo	Icandelwana	Isalathisi	i- RQO yobaliso	I-RQO yobalo
D7 Sir Lowry's	II	G40A	D7-D05	Upper Steenbras Dam	Umthamo	Amanzana	Amanqanaba amadama	Amanqanaba amadama makanele khonkuzwe alungele ukuthuthwa kwamanzi esisiwa kwidama elikumazantsi i- Steenbras, ukwenziwa kombane wamanzi kusetyenziswa idama lokugcina amanzi ampontshwayo i- Steenbras elihambisa manzi kummandla weNtshona-koloni (kwiSixeko saseKapa) kusetyenziswa WTW i-Faure.	% yobukhulu bedama
							I-Ortho-phosphate (PO ₄ -P) Initrogen engeyiyo yendalo yonke (TIN)	Inkqubo mayigcinwe ikwimo e- mesotrophic okanye ibengcono.	≤ 0.015 milligrams/litre (50 th percentile)
					Ikwaliti	iityuwa	I-Ortho-phosphate (PO ₄ -P) Initrogen engeyiyo yendalo yonke (TIN)		≤ 0.07 milligrams/litre (50 th percentile)
							Ukutsala umbane	Amanqanaba eetyuwa makagcinwe ekwimo eyamikelekileyo khonkuzwe angabinabungozi empilweni yoomandla futhi agcinwe ekwibakala elinqwenelekayo khonkuzwe alungeke ukusetyenziswa emakhayeni nakwimizimveliso, nasekuvuliselweni kombane wamanzi.	≤ 30 milliSiemens/metre (95 th percentile)
						Iipathojini	I-E. coli		≤ 130 izihlandlo /100 ml (95 th percentile)
							Ubukho beendidi zekaka	Inkqubo mayigcinwe kwimo elungele ukusetyenziswa ngoomasipala (xa kucocwa amanzi).	≤ 130 izihlandlo /100 ml (95 th percentile)

I- UA	I- Ihlelo	Umandla woboniselw	I- RU	Igama lomjelo	Icandelo	Icandelwana	Isalathisi	i- RQO yobaliso	I-RQO yobalo														
D7 Sir Lowry's	II	G40A	D7-D06	Lower Steenbras Dam	Umthamo	Amanzana	Inqanaba ledama ngokwamanzi achithekayo edamini. Amanzi aphumayo : Berg EWR8 in G40A ngaphantsi kwamazantsi edama iSteenbras nMAR = 54.88 million m3/a	Amanqanaba amadama makanele khonukuze alungele ukuthuthwa kwamanzi esisiwa kummandla weNtshona-koloni (kwiSixeko saseKapa) kusetyenziswa WTW i-Steenbras, nakumazantsi omlambo i- Steenbras nasechwebeni ukuze kukhuselwe impilo ekhoyo phaya kumazantsi onxweme.	Amanzana ogcino (million cubic metres)	0.427	0.323	0.235	0.180	0.149	0.144	0.173	0.247	0.384	0.506	0.582	0.502	3.852	
									Amanzi amaninzi ogcino (million cubic metres)	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.077	0.307	0.307	0.077	0.077	0.307	0.077	0.845
									≤ 0.015 milligrams/litre (50 th percentile)														
									≤ 0.07 milligrams/litre (50 th percentile)														
					Ikwilati	iityuwa	Ukutsala umbane	Idama logcino lwamanzi maliginwe likwimo e-mesotrophic okanye engcono. Amanqanaba eetyuwa makagcinwe ekwimo eyamkelekileyo khonukuze angabinabungozi empilweni yoomandla futhi agcinwe ekwibakala elinqwenelekayo khonukuze alungeke ukusetyenziswa emakhayeni nakwimizimveliso	≤ 30 milliSiemens/metre (95 th percentile)														
					Iipathojini		I-E. coli Ubukho beendidi zekaka	Idama logcino lwamanzi maliginwe likwimo ekhuselekileyo ukulungiselela amaxesha olonwabo.	≤ 130 izihlandlo /100 ml (95 th percentile) ≤ 130 izihlandlo /100 ml (95 th percentile)														

U ttafile 19: iinjongo malunga nekwali yemijelo KUMANZI ANGAPHANTSI KOMHLABA kwiinyunithi zemijelo zongxamiseko kwindawo yoboniselo i-Berg

I-IUA	Ihlelo	Umandla woboniselo	I-RU	Igama lomjelo	Icandelo	Icandelwana	Isalathisi	i- RQO yobaliso	I-RQO yobalo
D8 Upper Berg	II	G10A	4-Paarl-Upper Berg	Amanzi angaphantsi (wonke)	Umthamo	Utsalo	Utsalo lwamaxesha omnyaka: amanqanaba amanzi abuyela kwimeko yesiqhelo emva kwfuthi lotsalo ngexesha elimanzi lomnyaka, phantsi kokuthathelwa ingqalelo kotsintsho lwemozulu nemijelo yembelela. utsalo lwamaxesha: ukuhla kwamanqanaba amanzi kuyaphucuka xa kuthathelwa ingqalelo yamaxesha okusetyenziswa kwe-akhwifa.	Usetyenziso lwamanzi angaphantsi komhlaba maluzinze n/a ukuze bonke abasebenzisi, oko kuquka nendalo balungelwe	
							Makuthotyelwe iimfuno zamanzana akhoyo emlanjeni Compliance with the low flow requirements in the river (ngokwaloo-RQO yaloo mlambo)	Gcina (icandelo lamanzi angaphantsi komhlaba) iimfuno zamanzana akhoyo emlanjeni	imfuno zamanzana ogcino: 29.177 Mm3/a (34.39 %MAR) at G1H076 (Bvii13); 27.421 Mm3/a (19.35 %MAR) at G1H077 (Bviii1)
						Izondlo	I-NO ₃ (as N)	Amanzi angaphantsi komhlaba amele ukulungela	< 3.3 mg/l
						Iityuwa	I-EC		< 70 mS/m
						Utsintshatshintsho	I-pH	emva kokuba ecociwe; futhi ikwaliti yamanzi angaphantsi komhlaba mayingabonisi umkhwa wokujikajika kulawo emveli	5.2 – 8.4
						Iwamanzi	I-E-coli		0 izihlandlo / 100 ml
						Iipathojini			<10 izihlandlo / 100ml
						Iipathojini	Iindidi zeekaka zizonke		
						Ukulahlwa	Amanqanaba amanzi abalulekayo phakathi kwamanzi angaphantsi komhlaba nangaphezu komhlaba (ngokwee-mamsl)	Ukuthambeka kwendalo phakathi kwamanzi angaphantsi komhlaba nawangaphezu komhlaba makugcinwe	n/a
						Ukulahlwa	Imida yezidambisi	Makungatsalwa amanzi angaphantsi komhlaba kumda womnyonyo nowee FEPAs zomhlambo ngokwemiqathango yecwecwe leengebiso malunga ne- FEPAs.	250m
		G10B	4-Paarl-Upper Berg	Amanzi angaphantsi (wonke)	Umthamo	Izondlo	I-NO ₃ (as N)	Amanzi angaphantsi komhlaba amele ukulungela	< 3.3 mg/l
							I-EC		< 70 mS/m
							I-pH	ukusetyenziswa emakhayeni emva kokuba ecociwe; futhi	5.2 – 8.4
							I-E-coli		0 izihlandlo / 100 ml

I-IUA	IHlelo	Umandla woboniselwelo	I-RU	Igama lomjelo	Icandelo	Icandelwana	Isalathisi	i- RQO yobaliso	I-RQO yobalo
						Iwamanzi		ikwaliti yamanzi angaphantsi komhlaba mayingabonisi umkhwa wokujikajika kulawo emveli	<10 izihlandlo / 100ml
						lipathojini	lindidi zeekaka zizonke		
					Umthamo	iipathojini	Utsalo lwamaxesha omnyaka: amanqanaba amanzi abuyela kwimeko yesiqhelo emva kwfuthe lotsalo ngexesha elimanzi lomnyaka, phantsi kokuthathelwa ingqalelo kotshintsho lwemozulu nemijikelo yembalela. utsalo lwamaxesha: ukuhla kwamanqanaba amanzi kuyaphucuka xa kuthathelwa ingqalelo yamaxesha okusetyenziswa kwee-akhwifa.	Usetyenziso lwamanzi angaphantsi komhlaba maluzinze ukuze bonke abasebenzisi, oko kuquka nendalo balungelwe	n/a
					Umthamo	Ukulahlwa	Imida yezidambisi	Makungatsalwa amanzi angaphantsi komhlaba kumda womwonyo nowee FEPAs zomhlambo ngokwemiqathango yecwecwe leengcebiso malunga ne- FEPAs.	250m
				Amanzi angaphantsi (wonke)		lipathojini	I-E-coli	Amanzi angaphantsi komhlaba amele ukulungela ukusetyenziswa emakhayeni emva kokuba ecociwe; futhi	0 izihlandlo / 100 ml
					Ikwaliti	iipathojini	lindidi zeekaka zizonke	ikwaliti yamanzi angaphantsi komhlaba mayingabonisi umkhwa wokujikajika kulawo emveli	<10 izihlandlo / 100ml
						Izondlo	I-NO3 (as N)	Amanzi angaphantsi komhlaba amele ukulungela	n/a
						Utsintshatshintsho lwamanzi	I-pH	ukusetyenziswa emakhayeni emva kokuba ecociwe; futhi	n/a
					Ikwaliti	iityuwa	I-EC	ikwaliti yamanzi angaphantsi komhlaba mayingabonisi umkhwa wokujikajika kulawo emveli	n/a

I-IUA	IHlelo	Umandla woboniselelo	I-RU	Igama lomjelo	Icandelo	Icandelwana	Isalathisi	i- RQO yobaliso	I-RQO yobalo
B4 Lower Berg	III	G10	6-24 Rivers	Amanzi angaphantsi komhlaba (wonke)	Umthamo	ukuhlwa	Amanqanaba amanzi abalulekayo phakathi kwamanzi angaphantsi komhlaba nangaphezu komhlaba (ngokwee-mamsi)	Ukuthambeka kwendalo phakathi kwamanzi angaphantsi komhlaba nangaphezu komhlaba makugcinwe	n/a
							Imida yezidambisi	Makungatsalwa amanzi angaphantsi komhlaba kumda womwonyo nowee FEPAS zomhlambo ngokweniqathango yecwecwe leengcebiso malunga ne- FEPAs.	250m
						Amanzana angena emlanjeni	Makuthotyelwe iimfuno zamanzana akhoyo emlanjeni Compliance with the low flow requirements in the river (ngokwaloo-RQO yaloo mlambo)	Gcina (icandelo lamanzi angaphantsi komhlaba) iimfuno zamanzana akhoyo emlanjeni	limfuno zamanzana ogcino: 114.338 Mm3/a (13.28 %MAR) at G1H013 (Bvi6)
					Ikwality	Utshintshatshintsho lwamanzi	pH	Amanzi angaphantsi komhlaba amele ukulungela ukusetyenziswa emakhayeni emva kokuba ecociwe; futhi ikwaliti yamanzi angaphantsi komhlaba mayingabonisi umkhwa wokujikajika kulawo emveli	5.2 – 8.1
						lipathojini	E-coli		0 izihlandlo / 100 ml
						iipathojini	Total Coliform		<10 izihlandlo / 100ml
				Amanzi angaphantsi komhlaba (Isanti yonxweme iCenozoic)	Ikwality	Izondlo	NO3 (as N)		< 6.9 mg/l
						iityuwa	EC		< 942 mS/m
						izondlo	NO3 (as N)		<11.0 mg/l
				Amanzi angaphantsi komhlaba (phantsi)	Ikwality	iityuwa	EC		< 875 mS/m

I-IUA	IHlelo	Umandla woboniselo	I-RU	Igama lomjelo	Icandelo	Icandelwana	Isalathisi	i- RQO yobaliso	I-RQO yobalo
A1 Berg Estuary and A2 Langebaan	II	G10M	8-UNxweme lwaseNtshona	Umthamo		utsalo	Utsalo lwamaxesha omnyaka: amanqanaba amanzi abuyela kwimeko yesiqhelo emva kwifuthe lotsalo ngexesha elimanzi lomnyaka, phantsi kokuthathelwa ingqalelo kotsshintsho lwemozulu nemijikelo yembalela. utsalo lwanaphakade: ukuhla kwamanqanaba amanzi kuyaphucuka xa kuthathelwa ingqalelo yamaxesha okusetyenziswa kwee-akhwifa.	Usetyenziso lwamanzi angaphantsi komhlaba maluzinze n/a ukuze bonke abasebenzisi, oko kuquka nendalo balungelwe	
						Inqanaba lamanzi angaphantsi komhlaba	Water level	Ubuncinane benqanaba lamanzi kwimingxuma-zitsali-manzi ezikude kangange - 2.5km ukusuka elwandle ukuthintela ukungena ngebhaxa kweetyuwa	>1 mamsi
							Amanqanaba amanzi abalulekayo phakathi kwamanzi angaphantsi komhlaba nangaphezu komhlaba (ngokwee-mamsi)	Ukuthambeka kwendalo phakathi kwamanzi angaphantsi komhlaba nawangaphezu komhlaba makugcinwe	n/a
						ukulahlwa	Buffer zones	Makungatsalwa amanzi angaphantsi komhlaba kumda womwonyo nowee FEPAs zomhlambo ngokwemiqathango yecwecwe leengcebiso malunga ne- FEPAs.	250m
							Makuthotyelwe iimfuno zamanzi angaphantsi komhlaba kwiidike ilangebaan	Makuthotyelwe iimfuno zamanzi angaphantsi komhlaba kwiidike ilangebaan, ngokweemfuno zeRQO yechweba	Ukungena kwamanzi angaphantsi komhlaba akuyiyo i- <10% yeqondo lemhla yanamhlanje (2017)
							Makuthotyelwe iimfuno zamanzi angaphantsi komhlaba kwiidike ilangebaan	Makuthotyelwe iimfuno zamanzi angaphantsi komhlaba kwiidike ilangebaan, ngokweemfuno zeRQO yechweba	Inqanaba lamanzi angaphantsi komhlaba alikho ngaphantsi kwe- <10% yenqanaba lemhla yanamhlanje (2017)
						Izondlo	I-NO3 (as N)	Amanzi angaphantsi komhlaba amele ukulungela ukusetyenziswa emakhayeni emva kokuba ecociwe; futhi	< 11.0 mg/l

I-UA	I-Hlelo	Umandla woboniselo	I-RU	Igama lomjelo	Icandelo	Icandelwana	Isalathisi	i- RQO yobaliso	I-RQO yobalo
				yonxweme iCenozoic)		Utshintshatshintsho lwamanzi iityuwa	I-pH	ikwaliti yamanzi angaphantsi komhlaba mayingabonisi umkhwa wokujikajika kulawo emveli	7.1 - 8.4
				Amanzi angaphantsi komhlaba (phantsi		izondlo	I-NO3 (as N)	Amanzi angaphantsi komhlaba amele ukulungela ukusetyenziswa emakhayeni emva kokuba ecociwe; futhi ikwaliti yamanzi angaphantsi komhlaba mayingabonisi umkhwa wokujikajika kulawo emveli	< 520 mS/m
					ikwaliti	iityuwa	I-EC		< 11.0 mg/l
				Amanzi angaphantsi komhlaba (wonke)		ipathojini	I-PO ₄	Amanzi angaphantsi komhlaba amele ukulungela ukusetyenziswa emakhayeni emva kokuba ecociwe; futhi ikwaliti yamanzi angaphantsi komhlaba mayingabonisi umkhwa wokujikajika kulawo emveli	< 0.3 mg/l
					ikwaliti	ipathojini	I-E-coli		0 izihlandlo / 100 ml
							Iindidi zekaka zizonke		<10 izihlandlo / 100ml
						Utsalo	Utsalo lwamaxesha omnyaka: amanqanaba amanzi abuyela kwimeko yesiqhelo emva kwfutehlo lotsalo ngexesha elimanzi lomnyaka, phantsi kokuthathelwa ingqalelo kotsshintsho lwemozulu nemijikelo yembalela. utsalo lwanaphakade: ukuhla kwamanqanaba amanzi kuyaphucuka xa kuthathelwa ingqalelo yamaxesha okusetyenziswa kwee-akhwifa.	Usetyenziso lwamanzi angaphantsi komhlaba maluzinze ukuze bonke abasebenzisi, oko kuquka nendalo balungelwe	n/a
				Amanzi angaphantsi komhlaba (wonke)	Umthamo		Amanqanaba amanzi abalulekayo phakathi kwamanzi angaphantsi komhlaba nangaphezu komhlaba (ngokwee-mamsl)	Ukuthambeka kwendalo phakathi kwamanzi angaphantsi komhlaba nawangaphezu komhlaba makugcinwe	n/a
						ukulahlwa	Imida yezidambisi	Makungatsalwa amanzi angaphantsi komhlaba kumda womwonyo nowee FEPAs zomhlambo ngokwemiqathango yecwecwe leengcebiso malunga ne- FEPAs.	250m

I-UA	IHlelo	Umandla woboniselwelo	I-RU	Igama lomjelo	Icandelo	Icandelwana	Isalathisi	i- RQO yobaliso	I-RQO yobalo
A3 West Coast	III	G21B	9-Atlantis	Amanzi angaphantsi komhlaba (Isanti yonxweme iCenozoic)	Ikwilithi	izondlo	I-NO3 (as N)	Amanzi angaphantsi komhlaba amele ukulungela ukusetyenziswa emakhayeni emva kokuba ecociwe; futhi ikwalithi yamanzi angaphantsi komhlaba mayingabonisi umkhwa wokujikajika kulawo emveli	< 8.2 mg/l
						iityuwa	I-EC		< 520 mS/m
						izondlo	I-NO3 (as N)	Amanzi angaphantsi komhlaba amele ukulungela ukusetyenziswa emakhayeni emva kokuba ecociwe; futhi ikwalithi yamanzi angaphantsi komhlaba mayingabonisi umkhwa wokujikajika kulawo emveli	< 11.0 mg/l
						iityuwa	I-EC		< 899 mS/m
						iityuwa	I-PO ₄		< 0.3 mg/l
						Utshintshatshintsho lwamanzi	I-pH		6.7 - 8.3
						ipathojini	I-E-coli		0 izihlandlo / 100 ml
							Iindidi zeekaka zizonke		<10 izihlandlo / 100ml
							Utsalo lwamaxesha omnyaka: amanqanaba amanzi abuyela kwimeko yesiqhelo emva kwifuthe lotsalo ngexesha elimanzi lomnyaka, phantsi kokuthathelwa ingqalelo kotsintsho lwemozulu nemijikelo yembalela. utsalo lwamanqanaba kwamaxesha okusetyenziswa ingqalelo yamaxesha xa kuthathelwa kwee-akhwifa.	Usetyenziso lwamanzi angaphantsi komhlaba maluzinze ukuze bonke abasebenzisi, oko kuquka nendalo balungelwe	n/a
						Inqanaba lamanzi angaphantsi komhlaba	Inqanaba lamanzi	Ubuncinane benqanaba lamanzi kwimixuma-zitsali-manzi ezikude kangange - 2.5km ukusuka elwandle ukuthintela ukungena ngebhaxa kweetyuwa Ukuthambeka kwendalo	>1 mamsl
						ukulahwa	Amanqanaba amanzi abalulekayo phakathi kwamanzi angaphantsi komhlaba nangaphezu komhlaba (ngokwee-mamsl)	phakathi kwamanzi angaphantsi komhlaba nawangaphezu komhlaba makugcinwe	n/a

I-I-UIA	IHlelo	Umandla woboniselo	I-RU	Igama lomjelo	Icandelo	Icandelwana	Isalathisi	i- RQO yobaliso	I-RQO yobalo		
D10 Diep	III	G21D	10-Malmesbury	Amanzi angaphantsi komhlaba (wonke)	Umthamo	utsalo	Utsalo lwamaxesha omnyaka: amanqanaba amanzi abuyela kwimeko yesiqhelo emva kwfuthe lotsalo ngexesha elimanzi lomnyaka, phantsi kokuthathelwa ingqalelo kotshintsho lwemozulu nemijikelo yembalela. utsalo lwamaphakade: ukuhla kwamanqanaba amanzi kuyaphucuka xa kuthathelwa ingqalelo yamaxesha okusetyenziswa kwee-akhwifa.	Usetyenziso lwamanzi angaphantsi komhlaba malunzwe n/a ukuze bonke abasebenzisi, oko kuquka nendalo balungelwe	n/a		
							Imida yezidambisi	Makungatsalwa amanzi angaphantsi komhlaba kumda womwonyo nowee FEPAS zomhlambo ngokwemiqathango yecwecwe leengecebiso malunga no- FEPAS.	250m		
							izondlo	I-NO3 (as N)	Amanzi angaphantsi komhlaba amele ukulungela ukusetyenziswa emakhayeni emva kokuba ecociwe; futhi ikwaliti yamanzi angaphantsi komhlaba mayingabonisi umkhwa wokujikajika kulawo emveli	< 2.3 mg/l	
								iityuwa	I-EC		< 287 mS/m
							izondlo	I-NO3 (as N)			< 10.4 mg/l
							iityuwa	I-EC			< 1052 mS/m
							Utshintshatshintsho lwamanzi	I-pH			6.7 – 8.3
							iipathojini	I-E-coli			0 izihlandlo / 100 ml
							iipathojini			Iindidi zeekaka zizonke	<10 izihlandlo / 100ml

I-IUA	I-Ilelo	Umandla woboniseliso	I-RU	Igama lomjelo	Icandelo	Icandelwana	Isalathisi	i- RQO yobaliso	I-RQO yobalo
						Amanzana angena emlanjeni	Makuthotyelwe iimfuno zamanzana akhoyo emlanjeni Compliance with the low flow requirements in the river (ngokwaloo-RQO yaloo mlambo)	Gcina (icandelo lamanzi angaphantsi komhlaba) iimfuno zamanzana akhoyo emlanjeni	limfuno zamanzana ogcino: 0.578 (6.22 %MAR) kwindibano Biv6 (akukho silinganisi)
				ii-akwifa ezingekho nzulu	Umthamo	Ukulahlwa	Amanqanaba amanzi abalulekayo phakathi kwamanzi angaphantsi komhlaba nangaphezu komhlaba (ngokwee-mamsl)	Ukuthambeka kwendalo phakathi kwamanzi angaphantsi komhlaba nawangaphezu komhlaba makugcinwe	n/a
				Amanzi angaphantsi komhlaba (Isanti yonxweme iCenozoic)		izondlo	I-NO3 (as N)		< 7.1 mg/l
				Amanzi angaphantsi komhlaba (phantsi)	Ikwaliti	iityuwa	I-EC	Amanzi angaphantsi komhlaba amele ukulungela ukusetyenziswa emakhayeni emva kokuba ecociwe; futhi ikwaliti yamanzi angaphantsi komhlaba mayingabonisi umkhwa wokujikajika kulawo emveli	< 358 mS/m
				Amanzi angaphantsi komhlaba (wonke)		Utshintshatshintsho lwamanzi	I-NO3 (as N)		< 6.4 mg/l
						lipathojini	I-EC		< 617 mS/m
						lipathojini	I-pH		6.3 – 8.6
							I-E-coli		0 izihlandlo / 100 ml
							Iindidi zeekaka zizonke		<10 izihlandlo / 100ml
						Inqanaba lamanzi angaphantsi komhlaba	Amanqanaba amanzi	Ubuncinane benqanaba lamanzi kwimixuma-zitsali-manzi ezikude kangange - 2.5km ukusuka elwandle ukuthintela ukungena ngebhaxa kweetyuwa	>1 mamsl
E12 Cape Flats	III	G22C, G22D, G22E	2-Cape Flats	Amanzi angaphantsi komhlaba (wonke)	Umthamo	Ukulahlwa	Imida yezidambisi	Makungatsalwa amanzi angaphantsi komhlaba kumda womwonyo nowee FEPAs zomhlambo ngokwemiqathango yecwecwe leengcebiso malunga ne- FEPAs.	250m

I-IUA	I-Hlelo	Umandla woboniselo	I-RU	Igama lomjelo	Icandelo	Icandelwana	Isalathisi	i- RQO yobaliso	I-RQO yobalo
						Amanzana angena emlanjeni	Makuthotyelwe iimfuno zamanzi akhoyo emlanjeni	Gcina (icandelo lamanzi angaphantsi komhlaba) iimfuno zamanzana akhoyo emlanjeni, ngokweemfuno zeRQO yamanzi angaphezulu komhlaba	limfuno zamanzana ogcino: 0.348 Mm ³ /a (7.74 %MAR) ku- Bvii7 (akukho silinganisi)
				ii-akwifa ezingekho nzulu	Umthamo	Ukulahlwa	Amanqanaba amanzi abalulekayo phakathi kwamanzi angaphantsi komhlaba nangaphezu komhlaba (ngokwee-mamsi)	Ukuthambeka kwendalo phakathi kwamanzi angaphantsi komhlaba nawangaphezu komhlaba makugcinwe	n/a
		Amanzi angaphantsi komhlaba (Isanti yonxweme iCenozoic)		Amanzi angaphantsi komhlaba (phantsi)	izondlo	Utshintshatshintsho lwamanzi	I-NO3 (njengo- N)		< 9.2 mg/l
						iityuwa	I-pH		6.6 – 8.4
						izondlo	I-EC	Amanzi angaphantsi komhlaba amele ukulungela ukusetyenziswa emakhayeni emva kokuba ecociwe; futhi ikwaliti yamanzi angaphantsi komhlaba mayingabonisi umkhwa wokujikajika kulawo emveli	< 180 mS/m
						iityuwa	I-NO3 (as N)		< 11.0 mg/l
							I-EC		< 953 mS/m
							I-E-coli		0 izihlandlo / 100 ml
						ipathojini	lindidi zeekaka zizonke		<10 izihlandlo / 100ml