

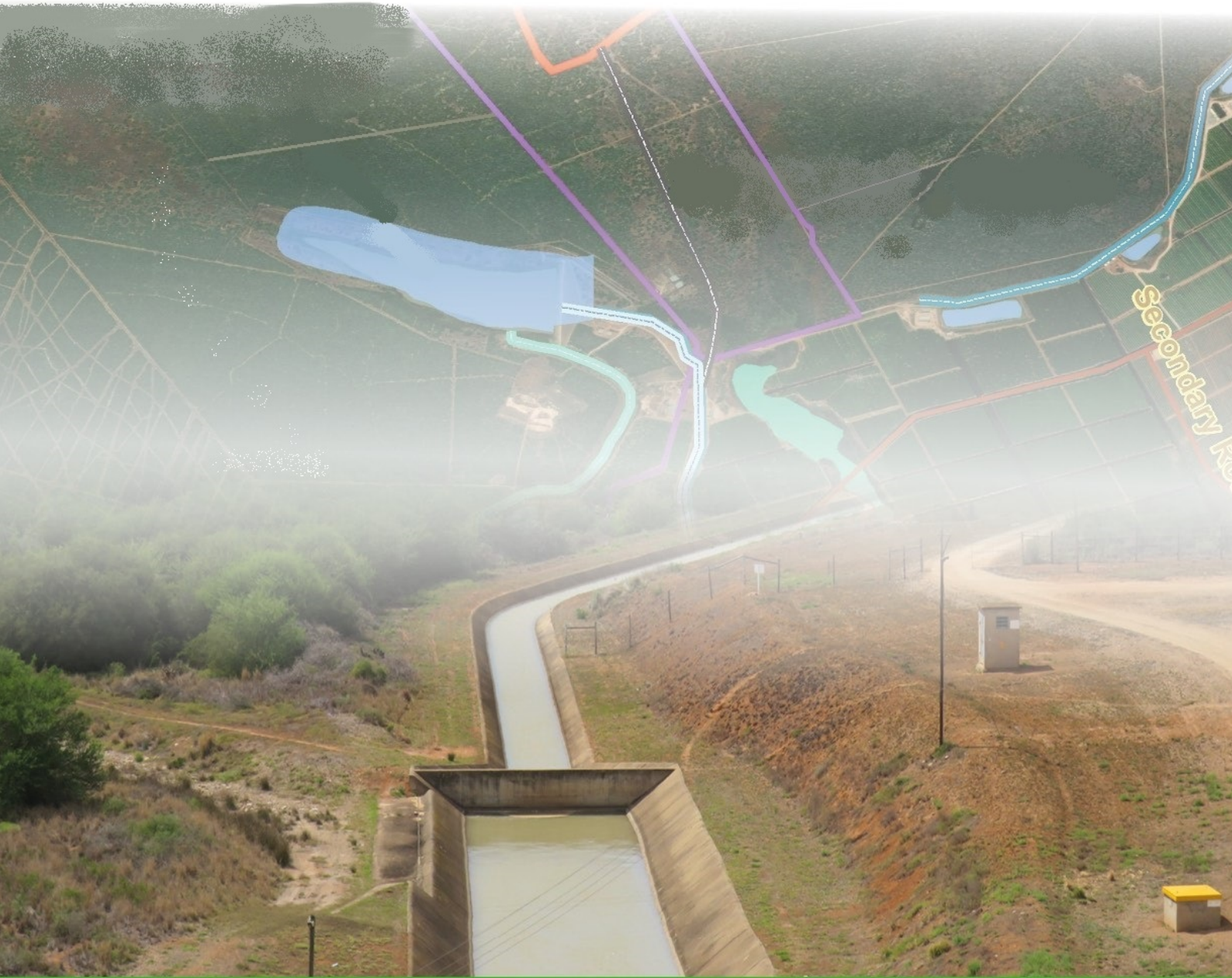


water & sanitation

Department:
Water and Sanitation
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA



GA Environment



ALGOA WATER SUPPLY SCHEME: PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT OF LOWER COERNEY BALANCING DAM

NOTIFICATION LETTER FOR THE SCOPING AND ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT , AND
WATER USE LICENCE APPLICATION PROCESSES FOR THE PROPOSED LOWER COERNEY
BALANCING DAM, EASTERN CAPE

NOVEMBER 2021

Environmental best practice, safety and sustainability

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GA Environment

GA Environment (Pty) Ltd

P.O. Box 6723

Halfway House,

Midrand

1685

Tel. No.: (011) 312 2537

Fax. No.: 011 805 1950

Dear Interested and Affected Party,

**NOTICE OF SCOPING AND ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT, AND WATER USE LICENSE
AUTHORISATION APPLICATIONS FOR THE PROPOSED LOWER COERNEY BALANCING DAM, SUNDAYS
RIVER VALLEY LOCAL MUNICIPALITY, EASTERN CAPE**

Notice is hereby given in terms of Chapter 5 of the National Environmental Management Act (NEMA), 1998 (Act No. 107 of 1998), as amended that The Department of Water and Sanitation (DWS) is proposing to construct the Lower Coerney Balancing Dam in the Sundays River Local Municipality to provide potable water during peak demand to the Nelson Mandela Bay Municipality (NMBM) in the Eastern Cape Province. The Notice is also issued in terms of Section 41(4) of the National Water Act, 1998 (Act No. 36 of 1998), read with Regulations 17 to 19 Regarding Procedural Requirements for Water Use Licence Applications and Appeals (GNR 267) published in Government Gazette 40713 of 24th March 2017.

The need for a new balancing dam on the Scheepersvlakte Farm is due to the inadequate smaller capacity of the existing Scheepersvlakte Dam to provide water supply to Nelson Mandela Bay Municipality during an emergency situation. In line with the NEMA EIA Regulations, the Department of Water and Sanitation has appointed GA Environment (Pty) Ltd as the Independent Environmental Assessment Practitioners to undertake the Scoping and Environmental Impact Assessment Process as well as the Water Use Authorisation (WUA) Process for the proposed project.

This Notification Letter serves to provide background information on the project as well as information on how one can register as an Interested and Affected Party (I&AP) in order to be kept abreast of all developments on the project. Section 12(1) of Protection of Personal Information Act (POPIA) provides that personal information must be collected directly from the data subject and strictly used for the purposes of the Scoping & Environmental Impact Assessment process, which complies with an obligation imposed by law (NEMA) on the applicant.

Yours Sincerely

Johan Nortje

Senior Environmental Assessment Practitioner

1. Project Background and Description

The Department of Water and Sanitation (hereafter DWS) is a state organ that exists to ensure equitable access to water for all South Africans as well as to conserve and protect water resources. In 2017, the DWS undertook a feasibility study to assess five (5) potential dam sites for the Algoa Water Supply System (AWSS). The Lower Coerney site was eventually found to be most feasible and most viable for construction of the required balancing dam. Subsequently, GA Environment (Pty) Ltd. has been appointed by the DWS, as an independent Environmental Assessment Practitioner (EAP) to undertake the Scoping and Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) and Water Use Licence Application (WULA) process for the proposed construction of the Lower Coerney Balancing Dam as part of the AWSS. The objectives of the balancing dam are to:

- Limit risks of shortfall in supply to the Nelson Mandela Bay Municipality and the Lower Sundays River Government Water Scheme (LSRGWS);
- Remove potential operating system constraints for the sustainable delivery of bulk Orange River water supply to the LSRGWS and NMBM, for water requirements up to 2040; and
- Limit operational risks to acceptable levels.

The existing Scheepersvlakte Dam is a balancing facility for water supply to the Lower Sundays River Water User Association (LSRWUA) and the NMBM for emergency supply. The need for a new balancing dam on the Scheepersvlakte Farm is due to the inadequate smaller capacity of the existing Scheepersvlakte Dam to provide water supply to NMBM during an emergency situation. The main purpose of the proposed new balancing dam at the Coerney site is to eliminate the operational and balancing storage limitations imposed by Scheepersvlakte Dam.

The main advantage of the dam site is that it will enable the dam to be operated under gravity. The dam will be filled from the Kirkwood Primary Canal via a new pipeline and the dam will supply the Nooitgedagt Water Treatment Works (WTW) via a new connecting pipeline to the existing 1 400 mm Nooitgedagt pipeline. The proposed Coerney Dam will be filled, and topped up, over a lengthy filling period through gravity supply. The existing Scheepersvlakte Dam and proposed Coerney Dam, although filled from the same source, will be operated separately under normal operations. The proposed Coerney Dam will be used as balancing storage for NMBM and the Scheepersvlakte Dam will revert to its original function and will only be used as balancing storage for irrigation. See **Table 1** for a summary of key technical details.

Table 1: Technical background information

Aspect	Detail
Type of Dam:	Homogeneous Earthfill Embankment Dam.
Main advantage of dam site:	The dam will be filled and supply water under gravity (no need for water to be pumped).
Source of water:	Kirkwood Primary Canal via a new pipeline.
Wall height:	20.5 m
Storage capacity (before excavation):	4.69 million m ³
Maximum water depth (before excavation):	16.2 m
Hazard rating:	High
Hazard dam type:	Category III Dam
Materials required and not available on site:	Sand, gravel, rocks and concrete aggregates (which all need to be imported).

The development of the Lower Coerney Dam site and its associated infrastructure (pipelines and related structures, access road, etc.,) will result in the clearance of indigenous vegetation and infilling or depositing of material within a watercourse. The proposed development of the dam will therefore, require the following authorisation processes before commencement:

- Water Use License Application in terms of National Water Act, 1998 (Act No. 36 of 1998).
- Scoping and EIA Process in terms of the NEMA Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations, 2014, as amended.

2. Project Locality

The proposed Lower Coerney Balancing Dam site is located on Portion 7 of the Farm Scheepersvlakte No. 98, Farm 713 and Farm Enon Mission 574 (Remaining Extent of Farm 40). The approximate coordinates of the site are 33°26'29.77"S and 25°37'23.68"E. The proposed location of the Coerney Dam is upstream of the Coerney Siphon outlet in a valley east of and adjacent to the existing Scheepersvlakte Dam. The site can be accessed from a gravel road which connects to the R336 approximately 4 km southwest of the site. There are currently no formal roads within the Scheepersvlakte farm. The footprint of the proposed Coerney Dam is approximately 77.1 hectares and a portion of this footprint overlaps with portions of the planned future development on Scheepersvlakte Farms. The area of proposed future citrus orchards which may be impacted by the proposed dam is approximately 36 hectares. Refer to **Figures 1 and 2** for the locality map of the proposed dam.

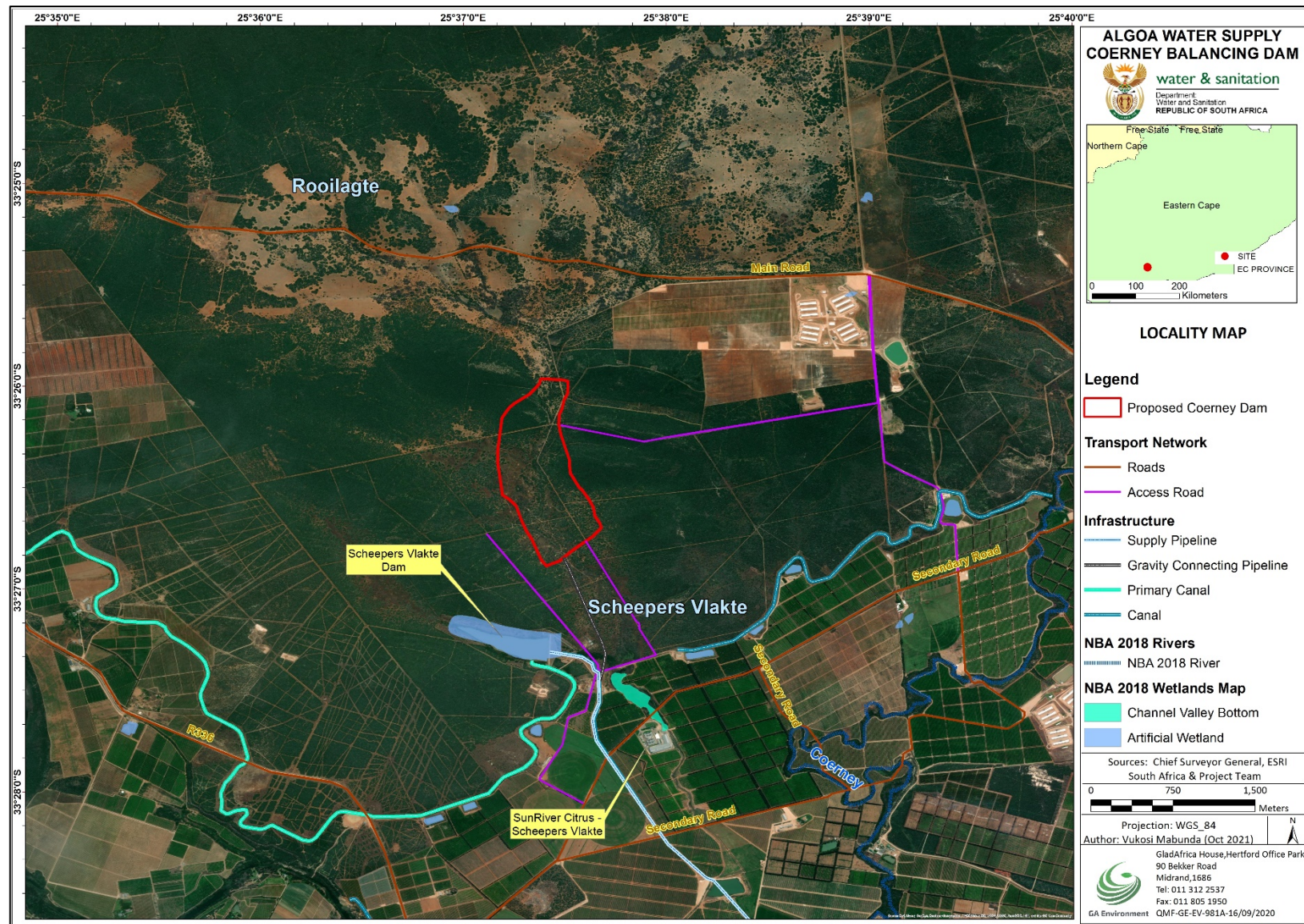


Figure 1: Locality of the proposed Coerney Balancing Dam (Orthophoto Map)

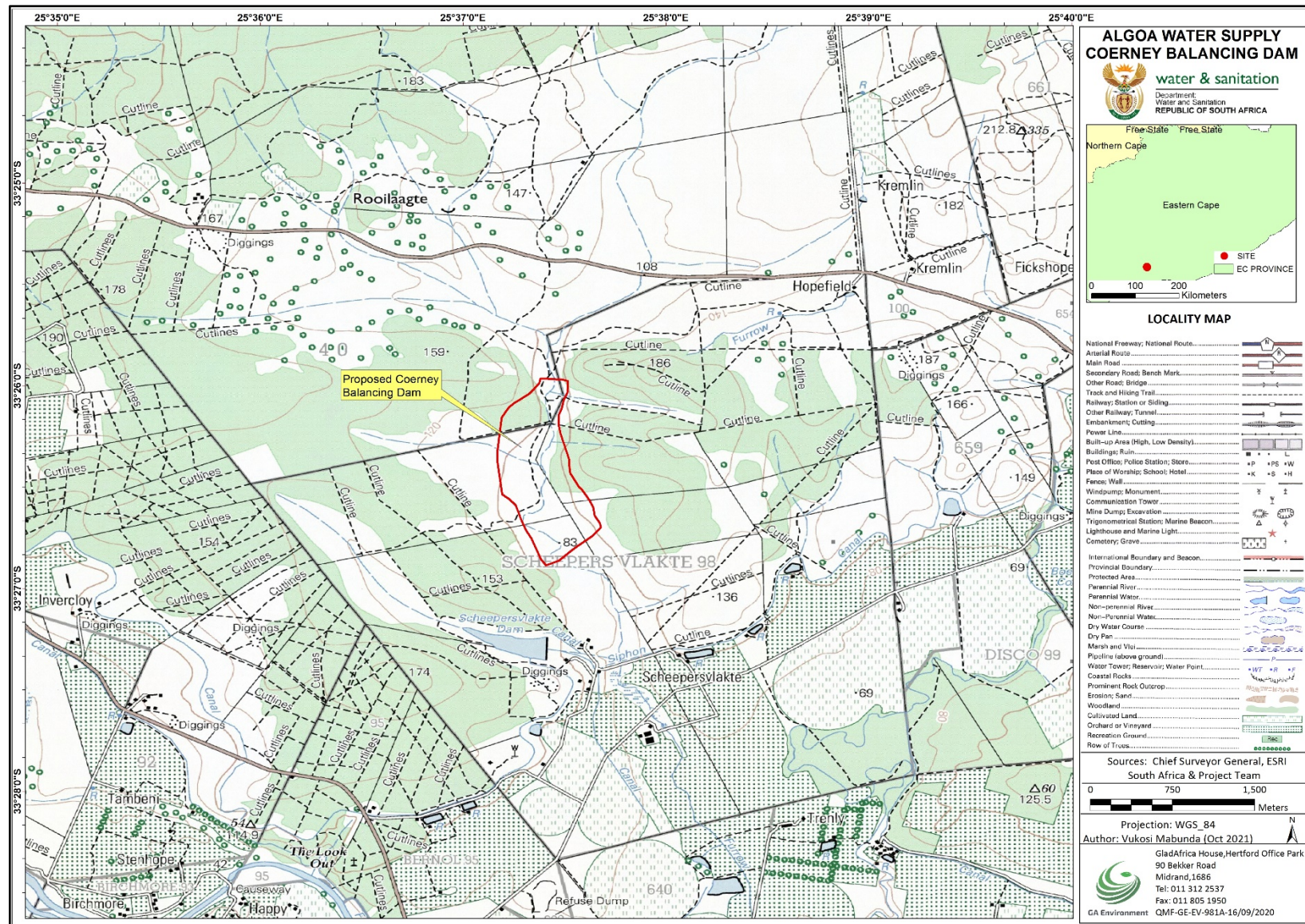


Figure 2: Locality Map of the proposed Coerney Balancing Dam (Topographic Map)

3. Legislative Requirements for the Proposed Development

NEMA is a national legislation that provides for the authorisation of certain controlled activities known as listed activities. Environmental impact assessments are required for all proposals that trigger listed activities in terms of Government Notices No. R.983 (Listing Notice 1), No. R.984 (Listing Notice 2) and No. R.985 (Listing Notice 3) of the 2014 EIA Regulations of the National Environmental Management Act (NEMA), 1998 (Act No. 107 of 1998) as amended. A Basic Assessment process is required for listed activities in Listing Notice 1 and Listing Notice 3., while a Scoping and EIA process is required for triggered listed activities in terms of Listing Notice 2. According to NEMA (Act No. 107 of 1998) as amended, the development of the dam requires that a Scoping and EIA process be undertaken prior to the commencement of the construction of the dam as Listing Notice 2 is triggered.

4. Objective of the Environmental Impact Assessment Process

The main objective of the process is to assess the impacts of the proposed development in line with the minimum requirements needed to obtain the required Environmental Authorisation from the Competent Authority (i.e. the Department of Forestry, Fisheries and the Environment (DFFE)) before construction commences. The Scoping and EIA process aims to identify and assess potential environmental impacts associated with the proposed development of the dam, as well as any alternatives to the proposed activities, and to formulate appropriate mitigation measures.

5. Scoping & EIA Process

A Scoping and EIA process is comprehensive, with a detailed assessment that is applied to larger developments that may potentially have a significant impact on the social, economic and biophysical environment. A comprehensive understanding of the receiving environment often means that detailed specialist input is required to properly assess and quantify the nature of potential impacts associated with a particular development. With the process broken down into two distinct phases, the scope of public participation and stakeholder involvement is also significantly expanded to ensure that more complex issues and concerns are fully understood, and translated into the Scoping and Environmental Impact Assessment Reports. The applicable listed activities as per NEMA EIA Regulations, 2014 as amended, are indicated in **Table 2**.

Table 2: The applicable listed activities as per NEMA EIA Regulations, 2014 as amended

Activity No	Activity in writing as per Listing Notices 1,2 & 3 (GN No 983, 984 & 985)	Applicability
GN No 983 Listing Notice 1		
Activity 9	The development of infrastructure exceeding 1,000 metres in length for the bulk transportation of water or storm water— (i) with an internal diameter of 0.36 metres or more; or (ii) with a peak throughput of 120 litres per second or more	A new pipeline is proposed from the existing Kirkwood Primary Canal to the new dam, including the inlet works at the dam. The gravity main will comprise a 2 500 m long, 600 mm diameter steel or ductile iron pipeline.
Activity 12	The development of— (i) dams or weirs, where the dam or weir, including infrastructure and water surface area, exceeds 100 square metres; or (ii) infrastructure or structures with a physical footprint of 100 square metres or more; where such development occurs— (a) within a watercourse; (b) in front of a development setback; or (c) if no development setback exists, within 32 metres of a watercourse, measured from the edge of a watercourse	The proposed dam basin, dam wall and proposed 600 mm rising main will be within the watercourse and will exceed 100 m ² . Both are located within a rural area.
Activity 19	The infilling or depositing of any material of more than 10 m ³ into, or the dredging, excavation, removal or moving of soil, sand, shells, shell grit, pebbles or rock of more than 10m ³ from – (i) A watercourse.	The proposed dam basin, dam wall and inlet/outlet structures will result in the deposition or removal of 10 m ³ or more of material from and in a watercourse.
Activity 30	Any process or activity identified in terms of Section 53(1) of the National Environmental Management: Biodiversity Act, 2004 (Act No. 10 of 2004).	Indigenous vegetation will need to be cleared (i.e. permanent removal) in a Critical Biodiversity Area to accommodate the construction of the dam.
Activity 56	The widening of a road by more than 6 metres, or the lengthening of a road by more than 1 kilometre— (i) where the existing reserve is wider than 13,5 meters; or (ii) where no reserve exists, where the existing road is wider than 8 metres.	There are currently no formal access roads on site. Internal roads will need to be constructed to support the development.
Activity 63	The expansion of facilities or infrastructure for the transfer of water from and to or between any combination of the following— (i) water catchments; (ii) water treatment works; or (iii) impoundments; where the capacity will be increased by 50 000 cubic metres or more per day, but excluding	The proposed dam will include water transfer from the existing canal to the Lower Coerney Balancing Dam and from there to the Nooitgedacht WTW.

Activity No	Activity in writing as per Listing Notices 1,2 & 3 (GN No 983, 984 & 985)	Applicability
	water treatment works where water is treated for drinking purposes.	
GN No 984 Listing Notice 2		
Activity 11	The development of facilities or infrastructure for the transfer of 50,000 cubic metres or more water per day, from and to or between any combination of the following:— (i) water catchments; (ii) water treatment works; or (iii) impoundments. Excluding treatment works where water is to be treated for drinking purposes,	Inlet and outlet pipelines will be constructed to transfer water daily from the Kirkwood primary canal into the dam and from the dam to the WTW.
Activity 15	The clearance of an area of 20 hectares or more of indigenous vegetation, excluding where such clearance of indigenous vegetation is required for— (i) the undertaking of a linear activity; or maintenance purposes undertaken in accordance with a maintenance management plan.	The proposed dam basin, dam wall and inlet/outlet structures will result in the clearance of more than 20 hectares of indigenous vegetation. The dam basin is expected to cover an area of 77 hectares.
Activity 16	The development of a dam where the highest part of the dam wall, as measured from the outside toe of the wall to the highest part of the wall is 5 metres or higher, or where the high-water mark of the dam covers an area of 10 hectares or more.	The proposed dam wall will have a height of 20.5 m.
GN No 985 Listing Notice 3		
Activity 4	The development of a road wider than 4 metres with a reserve less than 13.5 metres. a. Eastern Cape Outside urban areas: (cc) Sensitive areas as identified in an environmental management framework as contemplated in Chapter 5 of the Act and as adopted by the competent authority; (ee) Critical biodiversity areas as identified in systematic biodiversity plans adopted by the competent authority or in bioregional plans.	There are currently no formal access roads leading to the site where the dam is proposed. It is anticipated that current access roads may need to be upgraded to improve access to the proposed dam.
Activity 12	The clearance of an area of 300 square metres or more of indigenous vegetation except where such clearance of indigenous vegetation is required for maintenance purposes undertaken in accordance with a maintenance management plan. a. Eastern Cape	Species of conservation concern (SCC) will need to be cleared (i.e.; permanent removal) in a Critical Biodiversity Area to accommodate the proposed dam.

Activity No	Activity in writing as per Listing Notices 1,2 & 3 (GN No 983, 984 & 985)	Applicability
	i. Within any critically endangered or endangered ecosystem listed in terms of section 52 of the NEMBA or prior to the publication of such a list, within an area that has been identified as critically endangered in the National Spatial Biodiversity Assessment 2004; ii. Within critical biodiversity areas identified in bioregional plans.	
Activity 14	The development of (i) dams or weirs, where the dam or weir, including infrastructure and water surface area exceeds 10 square metres; or (ii) infrastructure or structures with a physical footprint of 10 square metres or more where such development occurs (a) within a watercourse; (c) if no development setback has been adopted, within 32 meters of a watercourse. a. Eastern Cape i. Outside urban areas: (dd) Sensitive areas as identified in an environmental management framework as contemplated in chapter 5 of the Act and as adopted by the competent authority; (ff) Critical biodiversity areas or ecosystem service areas as identified in systematic biodiversity plans adopted by the competent authority or in bioregional plans.	The proposed dam and the associated infrastructure will have a physical footprint greater than 10 square meters and will be undertaken within 32 m of a drainage line which is regarded as a watercourse.
Activity 18	The widening of a road by more than 4 metres, or the lengthening of a road by more than 1 kilometre. a. Eastern Cape i. Outside urban areas: (aa) A protected area identified in terms of NEMPAA, excluding conservancies; (bb) National Protected Area Expansion Strategy Focus areas; (cc) Sensitive areas as identified in an environmental management framework as contemplated in chapter 5 of the Act and as adopted by the competent authority; (ee) Critical biodiversity areas as identified in systematic biodiversity plans adopted by the competent authority or in bioregional plans; (ii) Areas on the watercourse side of the development setback line or within 100 metres from the edge of a watercourse where no such setback line has been determined; or (kk) A watercourse	There are currently no formal access roads leading to the site where the dam is proposed. It is anticipated that current access roads may need to be upgraded to improve access to the proposed dam.
Activity 23	The expansion of dams or weirs where the dam or weir is expanded by 10 square metres or more; or (ii) infrastructure or structures where the physical footprint is expanded by 10 square metres or more; where such expansion occurs— (a) within a watercourse;	It is anticipated that existing canal and its associated infrastructure will be expanded by more than 10 square meters and will be undertaken within 32 m of a drainage line which is regarded as a watercourse.

Activity No	Activity in writing as per Listing Notices 1,2 & 3 (GN No 983, 984 & 985)	Applicability
	<p>(b) in front of a development setback adopted in the prescribed manner; or (c) if no development setback has been adopted, within 32 metres of a watercourse, measured from the edge of a watercourse; excluding the expansion of infrastructure or structures within existing ports or harbours that will not increase the development footprint of the port or harbour.</p> <p>a. Eastern Cape i. Outside urban areas: (cc) Sensitive areas as identified in an environmental management framework as contemplated in Chapter 5 of the Act and as adopted by the competent authority (ee) Critical biodiversity areas as identified in systematic biodiversity plans adopted by the competent authority or in bioregional plans.</p>	

6. Specialist Studies

The area in which the proposed Coerney Dam is to be built falls within an area with various environmental sensitivities, such as a critical biodiversity area (CBA) and the endangered Albany Alluvial Vegetation. Environmental specialist studies are therefore required to support the EIA process. A specialist, appointed in terms of Regulation 12(1) or 12(2) of the EIA Regulations, 2014 as amended must:

- (a) be independent;
- (b) have expertise in undertaking specialist work as required, including knowledge of the Act, the Regulations and any guidelines that have relevance to the proposed activity; and
- (c) perform the work relating to the application in an objective manner, even if this results in views and findings that are not favourable to the application.

The determination of required specialist studies is undertaken by generating a site screening report as per Regulation 16(1)(v) of the National Environmental Management Act (NEMA) EIA Regulations (2014) as amended. A Screening Report was generated and following a review of the screening report, specialist assessments were identified based on the environmental sensitivities of the proposed development footprint. GA Environment also undertook a site verification exercise from the 14th – 15th October 2021 to determine the need for each site assessment. The key environmental studies that will be undertaken for the project are as follows:

- Terrestrial faunal and floral impact assessment;
- Aquatic Ecological and Wetland Assessment; and
- Phase 1 Heritage and Palaeontology Impact Assessment.

The specialist studies will specifically take cognisance of the recently published Government Notice 320 (dated 20 March 2020) and Government Notice 1150 (dated 30 October 2020) in terms of NEMA: “Procedures for the Assessment and Minimum Criteria for Reporting on Identified Environmental Themes in terms of Sections 24(5)(a) and (h) and 44 of the National Environmental Management Act, 1998, when applying for Environmental Authorisation. DFFE may advise of additional specialist studies that may be required during the EIA process.

7. Water Use Authorisation Process

The proposed Lower Coerney Balancing Dam site will also require Licencing in terms of the National Water Act, 1998 (Act 36 of 1998) as per the following water uses:

- *Section 21 (b) storing of water;*
- *Section 21 (c) impeding or diverting the flow in a watercourse;*
- *Section 21 (d) engaging in a streamflow reduction activity; and*
- *Section 21 (i) altering the bed, banks, course or characteristics of a watercourse.*

The National Water Act, 1998 (Act No. 36 of 1998, NWA) aims to provide for management of the national water resources in order to achieve sustainable use of water for the benefit of all water users. This Act requires that the quality of water resources is protected as well as the integrated management of water resources with the delegation of powers to institutions at the regional or catchment level. The purpose of the Act is to ensure that the nation’s water resources are protected, used, developed, conserved and managed. Chapter 4 of the Act regulates water use, while Section 21 lists eleven water use types that are regulated [Section 21 (a) – (k)].

Watercourses and wetlands are protected in terms of this section, as both are regarded as water resources. Should Section 21 be triggered, a Water Use Authorisation (WUA) is required in terms of this Act.

Therefore, any activity that occurs within an identified regulated area requires an application for a WUA in the form of a Water Use License (WUL) or a General Authorisation with the Department of Water and Sanitation (DWS). An assessment of the site's hydrological conditions indicated that the Lower Coerney Balancing Dam site is located within 500 m of the regulated area of a wetland and the proposed development triggers Section 21 (b), (c), (d) and (i) of the National Water Act, 1998 (Act 36 of 1998). Site assessment confirmed that the site is located along a drainage line and within 500 m of the ScheepersVlakte Dam. Subsequently, **a WUL will be required for this development**. Consultation must be undertaken with the Regional DWS located in the Eastern Cape. The application must be submitted through the online Water Use Licence Application and Authorisation System (e-WULAAS).

8. Public Participation Process

In terms of the NEMA, 2014 Regulations, a Public Participation Process (PPP) forms an integral part of the Scoping and EIA Process. The public participation process provides Interested and Affected parties who may be affected by the proposed activity(ies) with an opportunity to provide comments and to raise issues of concern about the project or to make suggestions that will be beneficial to the project, and to register on the project database and/or obtain more information on the project.

The compilation of PPP documents, such as this Notification Letter, is one of the requirements of Chapter 6 of the NEMA Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Regulations, 2014, as amended. Other documents that were prepared as part of the project notification phase include Site Notices, which were placed in and around the vicinity of the site and the nearest town (Kirkwood). A newspaper advertisement, will also be placed in the local newspaper, *The Herald*. The process also requires the use of any other PPP methods such as Focus Group and/or Public Meetings where the need for these arises.

The PPP is therefore included as a minimum requirement of this Scoping and EIA process. All written submissions will be submitted to the DFFE by the Environmental Assessment Practitioner (GA Environment) for decision making purposes. On the 5th of June 2020, the Minister of the Department of Environment, Forestry & Fisheries (DFFE) issued Directions regarding the measures to address, prevent and combat the spread of the COVID-19 relating to the National Environmental Management Permits and Licenses. One of the requirements provided in the Directions is that a Public Participation Plan (PP Plan) shall be submitted to the competent authority for approval by the allocated Case Officer. This notification letter is in line with the approved PP Plan.

Upon DFFE's issuing of the decision to grant or refuse Environmental Authorisation (approval to commence with the development), all registered I&APs will be informed of the decision and provided with an opportunity to appeal the decision. The opportunity to register on the project as an I&AP will be kept open from the Initial Notification phase up to the issuing of the decision on the Environmental Authorisation. The project I&AP database has been opened and will be maintained by GA Environment.

9. Promotion of Access to Information Act (PAIA) and Protection of Personal Information Act (POPIA)

Section 32(1)(a) of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 1996 (Act No. 108 of 1996) determines that everyone has a right of access to any information held by the state. Section 32(2) of the Constitution provides for the enactment of national legislation to give effect to this fundamental right. The Promotion of Access to Information Act (PAIA), 2000 (Act No. 2 of 2000) is the national legislation contemplated in section 32(2) of the Constitution. Section 9 of PAIA recognises that the right of access to information is subject to certain justifiable limitations aimed at, amongst others:

- the reasonable protection of privacy;
- commercial confidentiality; and
- effective, efficient and good governance.

Section 14 of the Constitution provides for the right to privacy. Protection of Personal Information Act (POPIA), 2013 (Act No. 04 of 2013) gives effect to the constitutional right to privacy provided in section 14 of the Constitution:

- by safeguarding a person's personal information when processed by public and private bodies; in a manner which balances the right to privacy with any other rights, including the rights in the Bill of Rights in Chapter 2 of the Constitution, particularly the right to access to information; and
- subject to justifiable limitations, including, but not limited to effective, efficient and good governance and the free flow of personal information, particularly trans-border transfers.

Section 3(3)(b) of POPIA provides that the POPIA must be interpreted in a manner that does not prevent any public or private body from exercising or performing its powers, duties and functions in terms of the law as far as such powers, duties and functions relate to the processing of personal information and such processing is in accordance with the POPIA or any other legislation, as referred to in section 3(2), that regulates the processing of personal information. The EAP and applicant have a legal duty to perform a function in terms of the NEMA EIA Regulations, which requires the preparation of reports, that include comments made by registered I&APs.

All personal information collected will be processed lawfully and in a reasonable manner that does not infringe the privacy of the I&APs. Section 11(1)(c) provides that personal information may only be processed if processing complies with an obligation imposed by law on the responsible party (DWS and DFFE). The comments and names of commenting parties will be included in the Draft and Final Scoping Report and draft and Final EIR as per the requirements of the NEMA EIA Regulations, and submitted to DFFE to enable informed decision-making.

10. Opportunity to participate

Should you wish to make suggestions and/or comments on this proposed development, kindly provide these together with your name, contact details (preferred method of communication, e.g.; e-mail address or telephone number) and an indication of any interest which you (or the organization you represent) have in the application to:

Name: Johan Nortje	Tel: 011 312 2537	Fax: 011 805 1950
Cell: 083 284 1556	E-mail: environment@gaenvironment.com and johann@gaenvironment.com	Post: P. O. Box 6723 Halfway House 1685.

Please register your interest in the project by the 21st January 2022

We look forward to receiving your comments!

**NOTICE OF SCOPING AND ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT, AND WATER USE LICENCE AUTHORISATION
APPLICATIONS FOR THE PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT OF LOWER COERNEY BALANCING DAM,
SUNDAYS RIVER VALLEY LOCAL MUNICIPALITY, EASTERN CAPE**

REGISTRATION AND COMMENT SHEET

November 2021

Name:.....

.....

Surname:.....

.....

Organisation:.....

Postal or Residential Address:.....

.....

Post Code:

Tel number:.....

Fax number:.....

Cell phone number:.....

E-mail address:.....

OTHER INTERESTED AND AFFECTED PARTIES

Please add the following neighbours/interested or affected parties to your mailing list (please provide their names, surnames and telephone numbers):

1).....

.....

2).....

.....

NB: Section 11(1)(a) of POPIA, provides that personal information may only be processed if the data subject consents to the processing unless mandated by law in terms of Section 11(1)(c). Kindly provide consent to the processing of personal information expressly for the EIA Process for the construction of Lower Coerney dam.

Do you provide consent for the processing of your personal information?

Yes

☐

No

☐

Would like to be registered on the Project database? Yes / No

COMMENT/S

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