

APPENDIX K1:

FINAL SCOPING REPORT & EIA PHASE

Ms Hermien Pieterse
Executive: Water Resources and Planning
AECOM
Centurion
25/3/2015

COMMENTS: UMKHOMASI WATER PROJECT: KWAZULU - NATAL

1. Thank you for the presentation to the Msunduzi Municipality Portfolio Committee on the proposed Umkhomazi River Water Transfer Scheme.

Thanks.

2. It is pleasing to note that the use of the Mkomaas River to augment the supply of water is receiving attention. The use of the Mkomaas River as a means of water supply and storage would appear to be long overdue.

3. The proposal appears to be massive and very challenging.

4. The following comments are made:

a. "Millions m³/a".

Does "a" refer to "annual"? **correct, water resources planning use the unit million m³/a, while municipalities and Umgeni Water use MI/day**

b. "Including growth in the Darville Return flows".

What is the significance of the Darville Waste/Disposal Works regarding the project?

Darvil waste works treat most of the effluent from Msunduzi. This is then returned to the Mgeni River, therefore the yield of the Mgeni WSS includes the return flow that is growing over time. – please refer to the documents on the KZN coastal metropolitan reconciliation strategy for more detail.

c. Deviation of Provincial Route 617 (Main Road 316).

Has this deviation been discussed with the KZN Department of Transport with

particular reference to the alignment, gradient, private accesses and possible bridges?

This was mentioned to the KZN DoT at the EIA Authorities meetings, and should be taken further in the next phases.

d. Comparison between Smithfield Dam and Midmar Dam.

It is noted that the height of the proposed Smithfield Dam will be approximately 3.3 times higher than the existing Midmar Dam. Midmar Dam wall has been raised from its original height. Does this indicate that the proposed dam could be more expensive than a similar Midmar Dam with the same water capacity? **The storage capacities of Midmar and Smithfield dams are in the same order, and unfortunately we don't have the capital cost of the initial Midmar and the subsequent raising to compare with the propose cost for Smithfield Dam. However, it must be noted that Smithfield Dam will have a 1:100 year yield of 220 million m³/a, about 3.3 times the 1:100 year yield of 66.3 million m³/a of Midmar Dam (refer to the Umgeni Water Master plan, p 134), before augmentation from the Mooi River.**

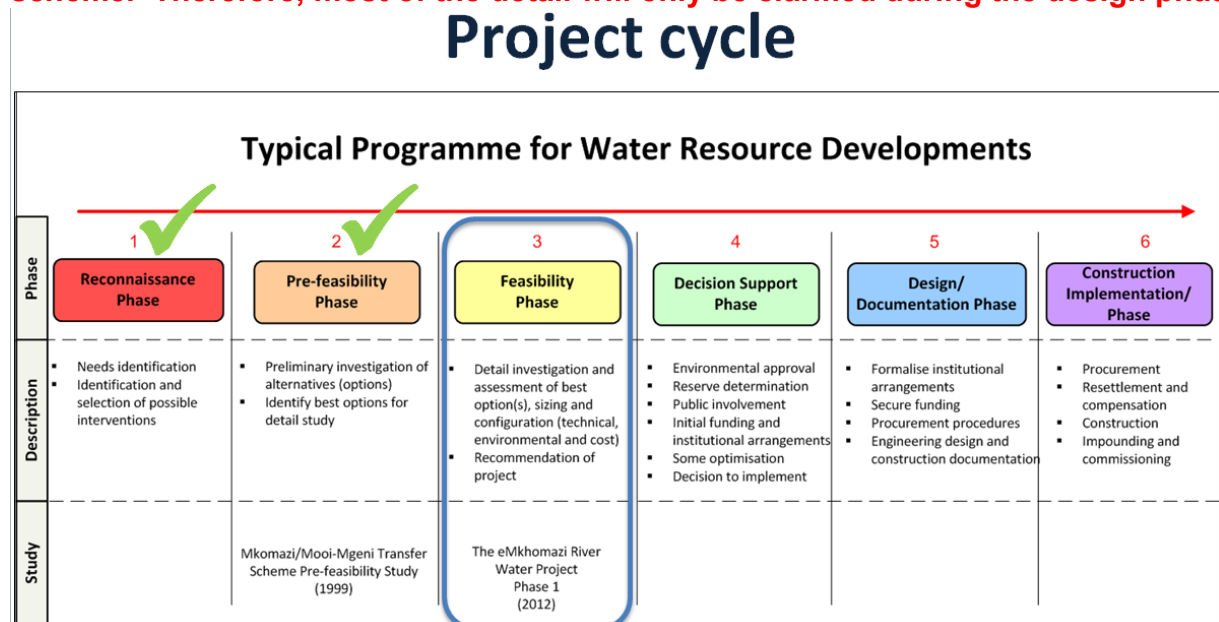
e. The tunnel is stated as 32 Km long.

It is noted that the proposed tunnel will be 3.5 metres in diameter. Has consideration been given to the security of the tunnel? **Normal DWS security measures at the dam, tunnel inlet and outlet will be applicable for the scheme, and a servitude will be register for the length of the tunnel.**

f. Reference is made to a 1 x 2.7 metre diameter pipe or 2 x 2.2 metre diameter pipes. Would it not be more economical to lay one pipe instead of two pipes? Some background information would be appreciated. **An economical comparison was made of the potable water pipeline's two scenarios, and it was confirmed that one pipeline is the preferred. This report has not been finalized, but will soon be published.**

g. Reference is made to "P and Gs" at 25%.

This appears high. Would you please indicate what is included in this item. **The Preliminary and General items were not itemized, but normally include the Contractor's items. At feasibility stage (also refer to diagram below for explanation of the different planning stages) the objective is to optimize and size the preferred layout of the scheme. Therefore, most of the detail will only be clarified during the design phase.**



h. Reference is made to Contingencies at 25%.

This would appear high. Is there any particular aspect that requires a Contingency figure of 25%. **At a Project Management Committee meeting it was advised by DWS to use 25% to adequately provide for the project budget, since projects that were recently implemented shown that the cost increased substantially from feasibility to final implementation.**

i. The total capital cost is indicated as R16156 million excluding Vat. i.e. R18828 million including Vat. Say R 19 000 million.

Should R19 000 million not be the figure that is brought to the notice of the decision makers? **During the optimization of the scheme VAT is not shown, although VAT will be included in future documents.**

5. I am not aware of the construction period for the project. It is doubtful whether Government/Treasury will provide sufficient funds over a short period of time to enable construction to be completed in the shortest possible time. **The construction period is approximately 5 years.**

Does this mean that some parts of the project, although completed, may not be commissioned on completion? **The complete uMWP-1 (raw and potable water) will be implemented during the 5 years, since the Mgeni WSS will already experience a shortfall for several years at that point in time. Current recommendations for funding are that the project be funded off-budget using private sector debt funding, with the possibility of a small portion funded by National Treasury to accommodate households earning less than R3200/month.**

6. It would be appreciated if you would please indicate the location of the proposed Smithfield Dam in relation to the nearest town or land mark. **Smithfield Dam is situated about 18 km east of Bulwer and about 6 km south-east where the R617 Road crosses the uMkhomazi River See Figure 1 below.**

7. It is noted that Environmental Impact Assessment Public Meetings will be held in the near future. Are you able to please indicate whether a Public Meeting will be held in Pietermaritzburg? **Meeting venues will be published by the EIA team, but meetings will be held in the study area at places such near the Smithfield Dam, at Bayensfield Estate, at Umlaas Road, etc. Your name has been added to the Stakeholders List and you will be notified.**

8. Are you able to please indicate where a hard copy of the documents can be accessed? **You can access the documents on the DWS website: <https://www.dwa.gov.za/Projects/uMkhomazi/default.aspx>. During the public meetings hard copies of the EIA will be placed at selected venues as advertised.**

9. To assist me it would be appreciated if you would please indicate how the website should be accessed to obtain more detailed information such as the glossary of terms, details on the relocation of Provincial Route 617 and other engineering aspects. **Go to DWS website: <https://www.dwa.gov.za/Projects/uMkhomazi/default.aspx> – select the Documents and Reports tab.**

10. From a recent report in a Durban newspaper, it would appear that:

i. 15% of water remaining in a dam is not usable because it is sludge **This probably refers to Hazelmere Dam. The percentage of storage lost due to sludge is a unique characteristic of the dam basin and sedimentation in the catchment. In the design and subsequent analysis of a dam, provision is made loss of storage due to sedimentation in a dam for a 50 year period.**

ii. At present water loss in eThekweni stands at 39% and the major causes of the loss are leaks in the infrastructure and illegal connections **Water Conservation Demand Management (WCDM) is and remains a high priority for DWS and municipalities and are addressed.**

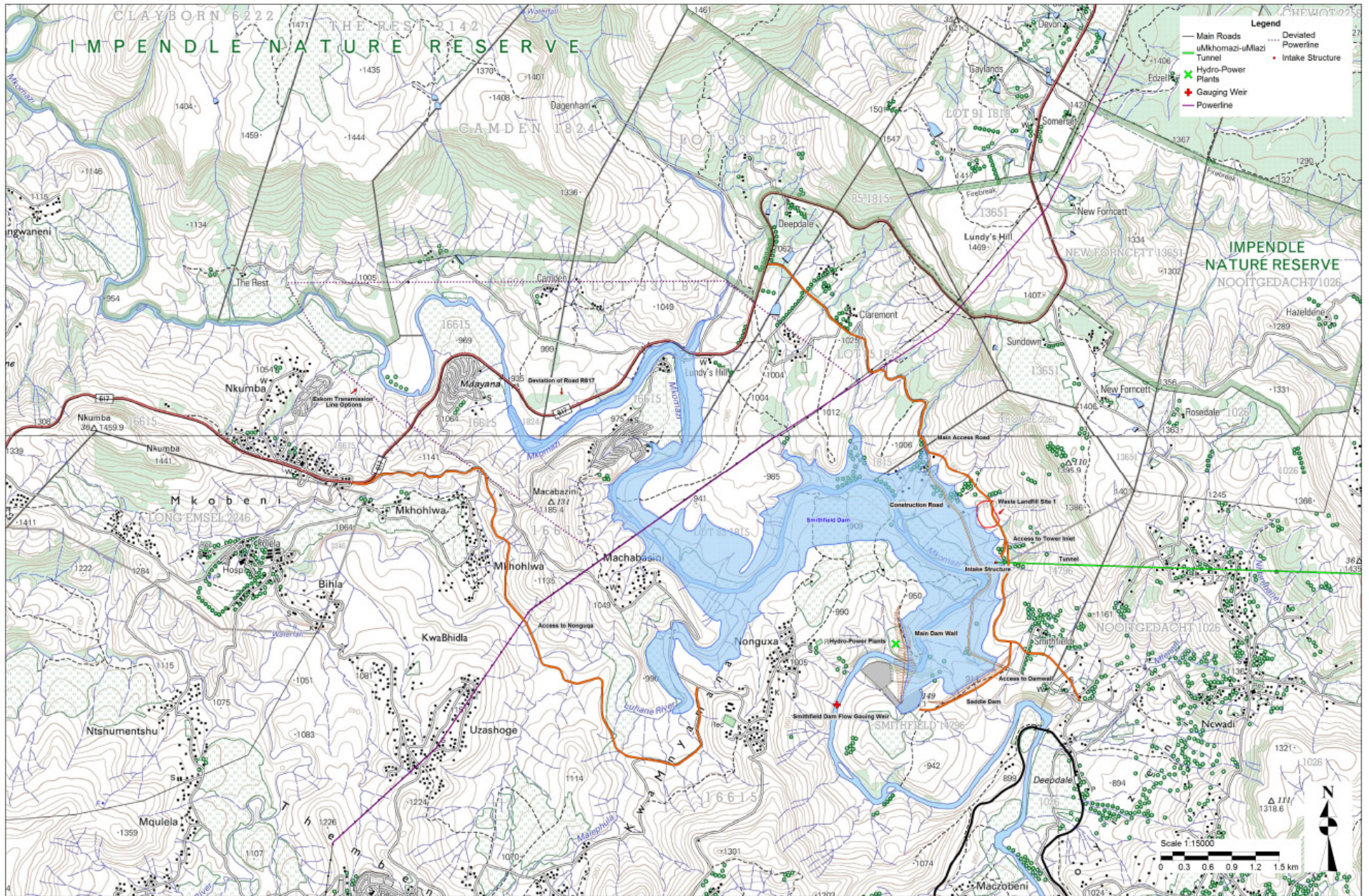
iii. R300 million per annum is required by eThekweni to deal with the water leaks and ageing infrastructure in eThekweni. **No comment.**

11. It is not clear why municipalities are not attending to the lack of maintenance as this impacts on their income. This would appear to be a prime reason to alert municipalities on their lack of performance. **As mentioned, municipalities are required as per the National Water Act to address WCDM, and DWS requires regular feedback on this.**

I trust you will find these comments constructive.

Kind regards

Brian Millard
Phone 033 3472041



16 November 2014

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PROPOSED UMKHOMAZI WATER PROJECT (UMWP-1)

1. Raw Water Component
 - Smithfield Dam - 14/12/16/3/3/3/94
 - Water conveyance infrastructure - 14/12/16/3/3/3/94/1
 - Balancing Dam - 14/12/16/3/3/3/94/2

2. Potable Water Component -14/12/16/3/3/3/95

COMMENT ON THE FINAL SCOPING REPORTS

Further to comment dated 4 September 2014 Coastwatch is compelled to restate its concerns relating to the raw water component of the UMWP-1, the following issues not receiving due regard in the EIA process.

- The Mkhomazi is the last un-dammed river in the province. This is a significant consideration for the “no go” option;
- South Africa’s position as a signatory to the World Convention on Dams;
- The identification of the Mkhomazi estuary as one worthy of conservation due to significant biodiversity;
- The finalisation of the northwards extension of the Aliwal Marine Protected Area which will include the estuary;
- Catchment management which is required to enable the ecosystems to provide continuous flows of clean water to downstream users, let alone the impoundment;
- The studies done for the EIA for the dam overlook significant impacts from sandmining and development leading to sedimentation, eutrophication and pollution.

The launch of Operation Phakisa is fast-tracking the sustainable use of the oceans making it essential to consider river systems from source to sea in an integrated manner.

Environmental Impact Assessment Process

1. It remains a concern that the proposed project continues without a shift in focus from mitigation and compensation to avoidance and minimisation of social and environmental impacts, these being fundamental criteria which should guide any options assessment.

The outcome of a pre-feasibility report considers that “...*the transfer scheme is deemed to be the most viable option to provide a large volume of water to fulfil the long-term water requirements of the Mgeni system, including the Reserve...*”. This is based on outdated information (with the report having been completed in 1999) however the EIA process has allowed the concerns raised by Coastwatch and other parties in this regard to be overlooked and, in fact, dismissed on the basis that screening studies have shown that the proposed uMWP-1 project is the most feasible. Coastwatch must question whether studies undertaken at the time – over two decades ago - have relevance to the current state of the environment and how information currently available influences the scenario?

The project – raw water component – has not taken into account updated technical and scientific information and present knowledge on the environmental consequences of river impoundment. Criteria used over two decades ago to determine a ‘feasible’ option for water security would not have placed a value on the environment, a value which is increasingly recognised.

2. Project Alternatives
Coastwatch restates its request for all the alternatives to instream impoundment to be fully investigated as stand alone measures or a suite of interventions, including, but not limited to:
 - a) Off-stream storage;
 - b) Catchment rehabilitation in the KwaZulu-Natal catchments;
 - c) Wetland rehabilitation in the KwaZulu-Natal catchments; and

- d) Aggressive water loss 'detect and repair' in existing treatment and reticulation systems.

We are of the opinion that the water management and utilisation crisis that is looming is dire. It is therefore foolish to compromise the long-term future functioning of the Mkhomazi system which is a source of Environmental Goods and Services, including fresh water reserves, for the sake of short-term gains in immediately available water.

Ecosystem Infrastructure

Negative impacts from river impoundment are unavoidable and river health is a vital driver of the standard of Ecosystem Goods and Services (EGS) that a system delivers. It is clear that the better the health of the system the higher the delivery of EGS. While we appreciate that there is an ever increasing demand for water the availability of supply cannot be looked at without considering, and addressing, the reasons for the decline in water quality - ecosystem degradation and destruction. The proposed project continues in isolation of this vital aspect and completely overlooks sustainability objectives. It is a concern that the process focuses on the impoundment for consumption while seemingly downgrading the implications on the river environment.

We again refer to the approach followed for the Ntabelange Dam on the Tsitsa River, Umzimvubu (praised by President Zuma at the launch of this project). No reason is given why this approach is not being followed with respect to the Smithfield Dam (and Impendle Dam) and it is a concern that the specifications for the dam have not been revisited after this recognition of the value of ecological infrastructure.

Impacts on the Mkhomazi Estuary

As a requirement for determining the reserve sampling of the Mkhomazi estuary has been ongoing since 1998 with Marine and Estuarine Research (MER) undertaking the studies. The results of the last 10 years of monitoring were presented to the Sappi Licence Advisory Forum (of which Coastwatch has been a member since inception) at the meeting held on 6 November 2014, with the following outcomes which need to inform further studies:

1. Offshore services

The Mkhomazi estuary is placed in the top 20 of South Africa's catchments contributing to the coastal and marine environment in terms of sediments, nutrients and organics.

The value of the Mkhomazi within the proposed expanded Aliwal Shoal Marine Protected Area needs to be taken into consideration.

2. Biodiversity Conservation Targets

The Mkhomazi estuary is a National Core Priority set for biodiversity conservation. This is significant and should these biodiversity services be lost or reduced there is quite simply no other un-impacted system in the province available to compensate for this loss. Reducing the conservation status of the Mkhomazi would require several other systems to be conserved to meet the targets, an objective overlooked in the EIA process. Thus the consequence of damming the Mkhomazi river could result in failure to meet biodiversity conservation targets.

Coastwatch will appreciate continuing to receive information.

Yours faithfully

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'B. Schwegman', written in a cursive style.

For Coastwatch KZN

Donavan Henning

From: Tylcoat Cameron (DBN) <TylcoatC@dwa.gov.za>
Sent: 20 October 2014 04:08 PM
To: Donovan Henning
Subject: RE: uMkhomazi Water Project Phase 1: Notification of Review of Final Scoping Reports

Hi Donovan

A number of variations on river names are used and I do not have time to check on my knowledge of all scheme components.

There is an official body responsible for the names of things in the country and the Surveyor General I understand uses the names approved by that body, so if it uses Mlazi (where in the area most people I have heard use the name Umlaas River) so I am not sure if Umlaza is the same and if I am making a seeming storm in a tea cup please ignore, I was just curious.

I will give you another example:

The minister Ronnie Kasrils attended the renaming of the Goedertrouw Dam to Lake Phobane. Even the sign board and numerous DWS officials use that new name. However, at that meeting he admitted to all present that this had not been properly done and that the name was therefore not official, yet we use it.

Regards
Cameron

From: Donovan Henning [<mailto:DonavanH@nemai.co.za>]
Sent: 20 October 2014 01:45 PM
Subject: uMkhomazi Water Project Phase 1: Notification of Review of Final Scoping Reports

Dear Sir / Madam

This serves as notification of the review of the Final Scoping Reports for proposed **uMkhomazi Water Project Phase 1** (uMWP-1) Raw Water and Potable Water components. Please refer to the attached Notification Letter in this regard.

The uMWP-1, which entails the transfer of water from the undeveloped uMkhomazi River to the existing Mgeni system, is currently being investigated through a feasibility study. This transfer scheme is deemed to be the most viable option to provide a large volume of water to fulfil the long-term water requirements of the Mgeni system. Nemai Consulting was appointed as the independent Environmental Assessment Practitioner to complete the requisite Environmental Impact Assessment processes, in terms of the EIA Regulations (2010), for the Raw Water and Potable Water components of the project.

The Final Scoping Reports for the uMWP-1 Raw Water and Potable Water components will be lodged for public review at various venues (refer to attached letter) from **21 October – 11 November 2014**. These reports can also be downloaded from the project website - <http://www.dwaf.gov.za/Projects/uMkhomazi/documents.aspx> during the aforementioned period.

You are welcome to contact me for any related queries. Kindly forward this correspondence to any parties who you may deem relevant to this process.

Regards
Donavan Henning

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agriculture, forestry & fisheries

Department:
Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

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ORGANISATION:	NEMAI Consulting	FROM	Nandipha Sontangane
DIVISION:	Environmental	TEL NO :	033 392 7738
ATTENTION:	Donavan Henning	Fax	033 342 8783
TEL NO:	011 781 1730		
FAX:	011 7811 731	FILE.NO.	
ROOM NO:		DATE	11 December 2014

SUBJECT:	COMMENTS FOR THE FINAL SCOPING FOR THE PROPOSED UMKHOMAZI WATER PROJECT PHASE 1-POTABLE WATER COMPONENT
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Good Afternoon Donavan Henning

Please find the attached comments.

Kind regards
N Sontanagne

KZN-FORESTRY



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Ms N. Sontangane

11 December 2014

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Attention: Donovan Henning

COMMENTS FOR THE FINAL SCOPING REPORT FOR THE PROPOSED UMKHOMAZI WATER PROJECT PHASE 1- POTABLE WATER COMPONENT.

DEA REF NO: 14/12/16/3/3/3/94

DEA REF NO: 14/12/16/3/3/3/94/1

DEA REF NO: 14/12/16/3/3/3/94/2

The Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (DAFF) appreciates the opportunity given to review and comment on the Final Scoping Report (FSR) received on the 20/10/2014 for the above mentioned development.

The department acknowledges that the comments previously issued on the 09th of September 2014 are incorporated in the FSR, and will be addressed during the EIA phase. Further comments will be issued following the receipt and review of the EIA report together with the associated specialist studies.

Should any further information be required, please do not hesitate to contact this office.

Yours faithfully

N.Sontangane

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Forestry Regulations & Support - KZN

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agriculture, forestry & fisheries

Department:
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ORGANISATION:	NEMAI Consulting	FROM	Nandipha Sontangane
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ROOM NO:		DATE	11 December 2014

SUBJECT:	COMMENTS FOR THE FINAL SCOPING FOR THE PROPOSED UMKHOMAZI WATER PROJECT PHASE 1-POTABLE WATER COMPONENT
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Good Afternoon Donavan Henning

Please find the attached comments.

Kind regards
N Sontanagne

KZN-FORESTRY



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11 December 2014

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Attention: Donovan Henning

**COMMENTS FOR THE PROPOSED UMKHOMAZI WATER PROJECT PHASE 1-
POTABLE WATER COMPONENT. DEA REF NO: 14/12/16/3/3/95**

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The department acknowledges that the comments previously issued on the 11th of September 2014 are incorporated in the FSR, and will be addressed during the EIA phase. Further comments will be issued following the receipt and review of the EIA report together with the associated specialist studies.

Should any further information be required, please do not hesitate to contact this office.

Yours faithfully

N.Sontangane

Forestry Regulations & Support - KZN



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Association incorporated under Section 21
Registration number: 2006/006370/08
NPO registration number: 052428
PBO exemption number: 930027679

Dedicated to environmental health of the uMsunduzi and uMngeni Rivers

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22 October 2014

Attention: Mr Donovan Henning

Proposed Umkomaas Raw Water Project: Final Scoping Report

Dear Mr Henning

Unfortunately due to various unforeseen circumstances, I have been unable to complete my submission of comment on the scoping report.

For your information, below is what I am able to comment on thus far. Please keep these comments in mind where relevant when you do farther studies on the project.

DUCT Concerns

DUCT concerns regard the potential impacts on river health and river water quality during not only construction but also post construction of

- the dam site
- the river downstream of the dam site
- the receiving river
- at the receiving point
- downstream of the receiving point
- other water courses that will be effected and impacted by the scheme (eg those crossed by new roads and pipelines)

Scoping Report

- The Scoping Report seems to be scoping the project more from a water supply point of view than from the point of the environmental impacts and impacts to river health.
- Water Quality seems to be more of a concern that River Health – the former has more to do with consumption acceptability and the latter with environmental conditions of rivers themselves.
- Table 33 – there is nothing to indicate support for natural areas along river

Ecological Reserve

The Smithfield Dam MUST comply with the requirements of the Ecological Reserve for both the affected rivers and the uMkhomazi Estuary

- DUCT submitted comment to the effect that the 2012 WMA study for the Comprehensive Reserve (referred to on page 160 of the Scoping Report) had such a paucity of EWR sites that, unless redressed, the health of the rivers of this WMA would be negatively impacted. As yet we await a response.
 - We thus feel that it is premature to base the Scoping Report findings on an incomplete WMA study.
- Notwithstanding this, the study indicates that The Mkomazi River is dominated by non-flow related impacts (mainly forestry and rural settlements with informal agriculture) and we feel that the construction of the Smithfield Dam will exacerbate these impacts

Ecological Goods & Services

Due to the fact that River health is a vital driver of the standard of Ecosystem Goods and Services (EGS) that a river delivers (the better the rivers health, the higher is the delivery of EGS), the Eco-system Goods and Services that the Umkomaas River delivers should be researched and taken into account for

- Catchment and river management and
- a benchmark prior to the start of construction.

This subject has been mentioned by President Zuma and is thus a precedent (an E.Cape Dam mentioned in the State of the Nation address in which the budget for the dam included catchment rehab and management)

Addressing negative Impacts

We are concerned as to how the negative impacts below will be addressed as they are unavoidable wrt large impoundments as they are an integral part of the dam management, they are also an integral part of the disruption to river health downstream of large impoundments

- Scouring (*Page 164: A dam scour is recommended to be constructed to be able to release dam bottom water during high summer inflows. Sleeve valves with dispersers are recommended to oxygenate the water used for environmental releases*). The issue of solid matter needs also to be dealt with
- Turnover
- Temperature differences impacts on area below dam wall
- Release flows (incorrect or non-existent)
- Water quality discussions on pages 163 only focus on
 - the water quality in the dam and not of the water quality of the receiving rivers.
 - How this will impact the river health of the receiving rivers
 - The focus should be on the quality implications on the river for environmental reasons, not focusing on the impoundment for consumption reasons.

Page 125 lists potential impacts / implications, however there is no mention of environmental impacts.

- What is the total area to be disturbed for the entire scheme – iow all dams, tunnels, pipelines, gauging weirs, outfalls etc etc etc
- There is no mention of the slalom canoeing course being considered downstream of the dam which will entail concreting & or diverting a section of the river.

Supporting Studies & Ecological Infrastructure

Smithfield Dam was planned as a reconciliation strategy +-30 years ago. Studies were done 15 years ago. Much has changed in the interim and the following thus needs to be included with priority:

- The introduction of the concept of ecological infrastructure. It is essential that water resource planners go back to the drawing board and that the desirability and design of the dam takes the concept of Ecological Infrastructure principles into account. This could potentially result in the reduction of the dam footprint
- As part of the uMWP-1 Feasibility Study *the catchment sediment yield was estimated and the consequent reductions in future storage capacity were determined.*
 - How many years ago was this study
 - what has changed in the interim.
 - Properly researched & planned catchment management will minimise / reduce this problem
- Scouring dumps silt & rotting vegetation into the river, negatively impacting the river. A different way of dealing with the muck that collects in the dam would be the better management of the dam catchment thus minimising the silt entering the dam
- There are numerous water conservation and demand management strategies that need to be taken into account and implemented before this development is allowed to go any further. Without up-to-date proper investigations of other options we fail to understand how construction of Smithfield is the *most viable* option
- Measures to maintain the longevity of the dam in terms of siltation and eutrophication (pages 163 & 163 of Scoping Report)
- SA Commission on dams recommendations need to be adhered to, which would eliminate doubts that the report is nothing but a white elephant and a waste of the staffs time and taxpayers money.

We look forward to an in depth discussion and research on all possible available up to date alternate options

Climate

The climate of Pietermaritzburg and the Smithfield dam site are vastly different and thus climate statistics from Pietermaritzburg cannot be used for the site as they will give inaccurate information

Climate change predictions need to be taken into account for not only the impoundment area but also downstream areas – the UDM have recently commissioned a study on climate change which should be referred to

Past lessons

Past lessons need to be referenced and avoided:

- Springrove Dam:
 - Plant rescue was last minute and rushed
 - Environmental offset implementation now doubtful due to lack of funds even though it is part of the condition of approval. In the case of Smithfield, offsets to be non-negotiable and budgeted for
 - People relocation was not to the satisfaction of the people relocated, nor was it done timeously
 - People compensation was not completed
- Inanda
 - People live besides the dam without access to water: some are forced to bathe and wash clothes in the dam

Gauging Weirs

All the gauging weirs are located in river FEPAs

Gauging weirs should be re-located so that they are outside of FEPA's

Scoping Conclusion

..the transfer scheme is deemed to be the most viable option to provide a large volume of water to fulfil the long-term water requirements of the Mgeni system, including the Reserve

- How can this conclusion be made when feasibility studies are outdated either 15 years old or still to be conducted as part of the EIA? (Page 264)

Coast Watch

DUCT fully supports the comment submitted by Coast Watch

Thank you for the opportunity to comment and we look forward to receiving further information. Please address any correspondence to the Howick address above

Yours sincerely



Mrs P S Rees

Nat Dip: Nat Con

Duzi Umgeni Conservation Trust (Howick Co-Ordinator)



water & sanitation

Department:
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Enq: Ms R J Madibe
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Attention: D. Henning

Dear Sir/Madam

RE: DRAFT AND FINAL SCOPING REPORT - PROPOSED UMKHOMAZI WATER PROJECT PHASE 1 – POTABLE WATER COMPONENT.

Reference is made to the Draft Scoping Report received by this Office on 04th September 2014 as well as the Final Scoping Report received on 06th November 2014.

This Department has the following comments with regard to the proposed development:

(1) Water Use Authorisations and Water Resources

- (1.1) It is noted that first phase of the Project would comprise of a new 58m-high Smithfield Dam on the Umkhomazi River near Richmond, a multi level intake tower and a pump station, a water transfer pipeline to the existing Baynesfield in the Umlaza River valley and a gravity pipeline to a distribution reservoir at Umlaas Road.
- (1.2) The Report mentions that wetlands will be crossed during the proposed project. Please note that any development (road, structure, pipe, etc.) within a 500m radius from the boundary of a wetland requires a water use licence in terms of Section 21 (c) and (i) of the National Water Act, 1998 (Act No. 36 of 1998) (NWA).
- (1.3) Page 21 of the Report indicates that watercourses will be crossed by a potable pipeline and access roads. Please note that this is a water use in terms of Section 21 (c) and (i) of the NWA and must be authorised by this Department. The river, stream, and associated must be treated as sensitive environment areas, caution must be exercised near the watercourses.
- (1.4) Should an activity be identified as a possible Section 21(i) water use, the Applicant must delineate the watercourse and riparian habitat using the Departmental guideline, "A practical field procedure for identification and delineation of wetlands and riparian areas". The Applicant will require an authorisation from the Department for any activity within the riparian habitat or 1:100 year floodline, whichever is the greatest distance. A Functional Assessment is required as well as a Wetland Rehabilitation and Management Plan.
- (1.5) Page 62 of the Report mentions that an earthen berm (coffer dam) and temporary bypass canal are constructed to divert the water around the construction site. Please note that this is a water use in terms of 21 (c) and (i) of the NWA and must be authorised by this Department.

- (1.6) The Report mentions that sludge will be generated at the Water Treatment Works (WTW). Please note that the manner which the sludge will be disposed of may trigger a water use authorisation in terms of Section 21 (e) and/or (g) of the NWA.
- (1.7) The Report further mentions that there may be instances where wastewater will be discharged during the operational phase of the WTW. This water use will require an authorisation in terms of Section 21 (f) of the NWA.
- (1.8) The storage of potable water is a water use and requires an authorisation in terms of Section 21 (b) of the NWA
- (1.9) Please note that the Report does not mention the source of water to be used during the construction phase of the project. Please note that should there be any abstraction of water from the water resource, an authorisation needs to be obtained from this Department.
- (1.10) It is the responsibility of the Applicant to identify all water uses applicable to the development in terms of Section 21 of the NWA and ensure that all applicable water uses are authorised as such. The Applicant must consult with this Department if clarity is required with regard to water uses and water use authorisations. These water uses are listed in Table 1:

Table 1: Water Uses as per Section 21 of the NWA

S21(a)	taking water from a water resource;
S21(b)	storing water;
S21(c)	impeding or diverting the flow of water in a watercourse;
S21(d)	engaging in a stream flow reduction activity (currently only commercial afforestation);
S21(e)	engaging in a controlled activity – activities which impact detrimentally on a water resource (activities identified in s37(1) or declared as such under s38(1)) namely: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ irrigation of any land with waste or water containing waste which is generated through an industrial activity or a waterwork; ➤ an activity aimed at the modification of atmospheric precipitation; ➤ a power generation activity which alters the flow regime of a water resource; or ➤ intentional recharge of an aquifer with any waste or water containing waste
S21(f)	discharging waste or water containing waste into a water resource through a pipe, canal, sewer, sea outfall or other conduit;
S21(g)	disposing of waste or water containing waste in a manner which may detrimentally impact on a water resource;
S21(h)	disposing in any manner of water which contains waste from, or has been heated in, any industrial or power generation process;
S21(i)	altering the bed, banks, course or characteristics of a watercourse;
S21(j)	removing, discharging or disposing of water found underground if it is necessary for the efficient continuation of an activity or for the safety of people; and
S21(k)	using water for recreational purposes

- (1.11) Please note that no person may use water otherwise as permitted under the NWA, 1998. Should you engage in any water use without the necessary water use authorisation it will be regarded as an unlawful water use and are guilty of an offence and liable for a fine or imprisonment as stipulated in Section 151 of the NWA, 1988 (Act 36 of 1998).
- (1.12) A pre-Water Use Licence Application meeting is required. Please contact Ms. Z Hadebe (Licensing Administrator) on 031 336 2767/2700 to arrange this meeting.

- (1.13) The following is applicable with regard to the construction of a new Water Treatment Works:
- (a) The construction of the proposed Water Treatment Works (WTW) must be done in consultation with this Department. Registration and classification of the WTW must be done as required by Regulation 2834 for the Erection, Enlargement, Operation and Registration of Water Care Works.
 - (b) The WTW operation and maintenance must comply with all other requirements of the Blue Drop Certification programme
- (1.14) The quality of the water supplied to the community must meet the drinking water quality standards.
- (1.15) Water Treatment Residue (WTR) must be classified in terms of the Waste Classification and Management Regulations (GNR 634 promulgated on 23 August 2013). The TCLP test as indicated in the Minimum Requirements for landfills can be utilized to also determine the leachable fraction.
- (1.16) If the WTR has high plant available concentrations potentially toxic elements it would indicate that it would be unsuitable for land application due to potential phytotoxicity or food-chain contamination. Manganese is generally the major constituent of concern in the WTR.
- (1.17) Impacts and mitigation factors of disposal of WTR on land must be assessment and can include:
- (a) application restrictions for land application;
 - (b) maximum load restrictions for Dedicated Land Disposal (DLD) (to protect groundwater);
 - (c) access restrictions for grazing animals on DLD sites where potentially toxic elements are known to be high;
 - (d) buffer zones between WTR and surface water and groundwater;
 - (e) Impact of WTR on soil properties to be understood; and
 - (f) Impact of WTR on surface and groundwater to be assessed.

(2) Solid Waste Management

- (2.1) All waste material generated must be disposed of at a permitted landfill site that is authorised to accept such waste. Safe disposal certificates must be kept on record.
- (2.2) Contaminated soil or other hazardous material must be disposed of at a permitted hazardous landfill site that is authorised to accept the said material.
- (2.3) Should private contractors be used, all solid waste must be disposed of at a permitted landfill site, and proof of this must be made available to this Department when required.
- (2.4) Such waste must be placed in skips stored in a designated storage/collection area prior to being safely disposed of and must not cause any surface and groundwater pollution or pose any health hazards.
- (2.5) The recycling of suitable material is encouraged by this Department, provided it is properly managed.
- (2.6) All contaminated material and hazardous waste material must be disposed of at a permitted landfill site. The only 2 low hazardous landfill sites in the KwaZulu Natal province are the Shongweni and KwaDukuza Landfill Site.

(3) Sewage and Wastewater Management

- (3.1) Washing, refuelling, maintaining of vehicles or the transfer of hazardous substances must be conducted within a bunded area. All drainage arising from the bunded area must be treated as a water containing waste and disposed of safely.
- (3.2) Page 63 of the Report indicates that chemical toilets will be installed along the project route. The use of temporary, chemical toilet facilities must not cause any pollution to water sources as well as pose a health hazard. In addition, these toilets must be situated out of the 1:100 year floodline of the river.
- (3.3) Page 63 of the Scoping Report indicates that temporary septic field/tank system will be provided at the residential labour camp and site offices. Please note that Septic tank and soakaway system (for treatment of domestic sewage and greywater) must comply with the following:
 - (a) The effluent treatment and disposal systems must be sited out of the 1:100 year flood line.
 - (b) French drains are used in conjunction with a Septic tank system.
 - (c) The system must be located on land that is not, or does not, overlie, a Major Aquifer (identification of a Major Aquifer will be provided by this Department's Geohydrology section, upon written request).
 - (d) The necessary percolation tests must be conducted in accordance with the SABS Code 0400-1990 by a suitably qualified engineer. The test results must demonstrate/confirm that the soils are suitable to support this system.
 - (e) The septic tank system must not impact on a water resource or any other person's water use, property or land; and measures must be in place to prevent contamination of local groundwater and surface water.
 - (f) There must be no health or nuisance impacts arising from the treatment and disposal system.
 - (g) Surface stormwater, subsoil seepage and local groundwater conditions must be taken into consideration when positioning, designing and constructing the soak-away and evapotranspiration area.
 - (h) No industrial effluent is permitted to be disposed off through this system.
 - (i) Removal of sludge and scum from the septic tank must occur on a regular basis and must be disposed of in a safe manner.
 - (j) Should the system result in the creation of any unacceptable health hazards or pose a problem to the environment (includes surface and groundwater), an alternative treatment and disposal system may be required to be installed.
 - (k) The location of the septic tank/soakaway system with a 500m radius from the boundary of a wetland will require the Applicant to apply for a Water Use License in terms of Section 21 (c) and (i) of the NWA.

(4) Stormwater Management

- (4.1) It is imperative that there is proper management of storm water on site. A detailed Stormwater Management Plan must therefore be drawn up and be submitted to this Department as part of the Water Use Authorisation Application.
- (4.2) The Engineer or Contractor must ensure that only clean stormwater runoff enters the environment.
- (4.3) Drainage must be controlled to ensure that runoff on site does not culminate in off-site pollution, flooding or result in any damage to properties downstream of any storm water discharge.

(5) Erosion Control

- (5.1) Erosion control measures must be put in place to minimise erosion along the proposed project areas. Extra precautions must be taken in areas where the soils are deemed highly erodible.
- (5.2) Soil erosion onsite must be prevented at all times i.e. pre-, during- and post-construction activities. Erosion control measures must be implemented in areas sensitive to erosion such as near water supply points, edges of slopes, etc. These measures could include the use of sand bags, retention or replacement of vegetation.

(6) Incident Management

- (6.1) It is important that any significant spillage of chemicals, fuels, etc. during the construction phase is reported to this Office and other relevant authorities. In the event of a spill, the following steps can be taken:
 - (a) Stop the source of the spill;
 - (b) Contain the spill;
 - (c) All significant spills must be reported to this Department and other relevant authorities;
 - (d) Remove the spilled product for treatment or authorised disposal;
 - (e) Determine if there is any soil, groundwater or other environmental impact;
 - (f) If necessary, remedial action must be taken in consultation with this Department and the Department of Environmental Affairs; and
 - (g) Incident must be documented.

(7) General

- (7.1) There must be no unacceptable impact on the quality of both surface and groundwater in the area. If pollution of any surface or groundwater occurs, it must be immediately reported to this Department and the appropriate mitigation measures must be employed. In addition, should the proposed project impact on any groundwater and/or surface water users, then water of equal quality and quantity must be provided to the affected users.
- (7.2) No form of secondary pollution should arise from the disposal of sewage and refuse. The Contractor must be clearly briefed on the method of disposal of such waste and compliance must be ensured/monitored. Any pollution problem arising from the above project must be addressed immediately by the Applicant.
- (7.3) Storage of material, chemicals, fuels, etc. must not pose a risk to the surrounding environment and this includes surface and groundwater. Such storage areas must be located outside the 1:100 year flood line of any watercourse and must be fenced to prevent unauthorised access into the area. Temporary bunds must also be constructed around chemical or fuel storage areas to contain possible spillages.
- (7.4) Notwithstanding the above, the responsibility rests with the Applicant to identify any source or potential sources of pollution from his undertaking and to take appropriate measures to prevent any pollution of the environment. Failure to comply with the requirements of the National Water Act, 1998 (Act 36 of 1998) could lead to legal action being instituted against the Applicant.

SNP

Please do not hesitate to contact this Office should you have any concerns, comments or queries.

Yours faithfully

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be 'RJM'.

for REGIONAL HEAD: KWAZULU-NATAL

RJM/rjm/ 13622

Date: 29/01/2015



water & sanitation

Department:
Water and Sanitation
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

Enq: Ms R J Madibe
File: 16/2/7/U100/D1/X1
Tel: 031 336 2900
Fax: 031 305 9915
Email: mngoma-madibej@dwa.gov.za

P.O. Box 1018, Durban 4000
Southern Life Building, 88 Joe Slovo Street, Durban

Nemai Consulting
P O Box 1673
Sunninghill
2194

Attention: D. Henning

Dear Sir/Madam

RE: DRAFT AND FINAL SCOPING REPORT- PROPOSED UMKHOMAZI WATER PROJECT PHASE 1 – RAW WATER COMPONENT.

Reference is made to the Draft Scoping Report received by this Office on 04th September 2014 as well as the Final Scoping Report received on 06th November 2014.

This Department has the following comments with regard to the proposed development:

(1) Water Use Authorisations and Water Resources.

- (1.1) It is noted that first phase of the Project would comprise of a new 58m-high Smithfield Dam on the Umkhomazi River near Richmond, Water Conveyance Infrastructure (Including a 34km long tunnel and a raw water pipeline), a multi-level intake tower and a pump station, a water transfer pipeline to the existing Baynesfield in the Umlaza River valley, a wastewater treatment works and a gravity pipeline to a distribution reservoir at Umlaas Road.
- (1.2) The Report mentions that wetlands will be crossed during the proposed project. Please note that any development (road, structure, pipe, etc.) within a 500m radius from the boundary of a wetland requires a water use licence in terms of Section 21 (c) and (i) of the National Water Act, 1998 (Act No. 36 of 1998) (NWA).
- (1.3) Page 21 of the Draft Report indicates that watercourses will be crossed by a pipelines and access roads. Please note that this is a water use in terms of Section 21 (c) and (i) of the NWA and must be authorised by this Department. The river, stream, and associated must be treated as sensitive environment areas, caution must be exercised near the watercourses.
- (1.4) Should an activity be identified as a possible Section 21(i) water use, the Applicant must delineate the watercourse and riparian habitat using the Departmental guideline, "A practical field procedure for identification and delineation of wetlands and riparian areas". The Applicant will require an authorisation from the Department for any activity within the riparian habitat or 1:100 year floodline, whichever is the greatest distance. A Functional Assessment is required as well as a Wetland Rehabilitation and Management Plan.
- (1.5) Page 62 of the Report mentions that an earthen berm (coffer dam) and temporary bypass canal are constructed to divert the water around the construction site. Please note that this is a water use in terms of Section 21 (c) and (i) of the NWA and must be authorised by this Department.

- (1.6) Page 65 of the Draft Report mentions that wastewater discharges will comply with legal requirements associated with the NWA. This water use will require an authorisation in terms of Section 21 (f) of the NWA.
- (1.7) The storage of water is a water use and requires an authorisation in terms of Section 21 (b) of the NWA.
- (1.8) Page 26 of the Draft Report mentions that water will be abstracted from the Umkhomazi and Umlaza River. please note that this water use will require an authorisation in terms of Section 21 (a) of the NWA
- (1.9) It is the responsibility of the Applicant to identify all water uses applicable to the development in terms of Section 21 of the NWA and ensure that all applicable water uses are authorised as such. The Applicant must consult with this Department if clarity is required with regard to water uses and water use authorisations. These water uses are listed in Table 1:

Table 1: Water Uses as per Section 21 of the NWA

S21(a)	taking water from a water resource;
S21(b)	storing water;
S21(c)	impeding or diverting the flow of water in a watercourse;
S21(d)	engaging in a stream flow reduction activity (currently only commercial afforestation);
S21(e)	engaging in a controlled activity – activities which impact detrimentally on a water resource (activities identified in s37(1) or declared as such under s38(1)) namely: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ irrigation of any land with waste or water containing waste which is generated through an industrial activity or a waterwork; ➤ an activity aimed at the modification of atmospheric precipitation; ➤ a power generation activity which alters the flow regime of a water resource; or ➤ intentional recharge of an aquifer with any waste or water containing waste
S21(f)	discharging waste or water containing waste into a water resource through a pipe, canal, sewer, sea outfall or other conduit;
S21(g)	disposing of waste or water containing waste in a manner which may detrimentally impact on a water resource;
S21(h)	disposing in any manner of water which contains waste from, or has been heated in, any industrial or power generation process;
S21(i)	altering the bed, banks, course or characteristics of a watercourse;
S21(j)	removing, discharging or disposing of water found underground if it is necessary for the efficient continuation of an activity or for the safety of people; and
S21(k)	using water for recreational purposes

- (1.10) Please note that no person may use water otherwise as permitted under the NWA, 1998. Should you engage in any water use without the necessary water use authorisation it will be regarded as an unlawful water use and are guilty of an offence and liable for a fine or imprisonment as stipulated in Section 151 of the NWA, 1988 (Act 36 of 1998).
- (1.11) A pre-Water Use Licence Application meeting is required. Please contact Ms. Z Hadebe (Licensing Administrator) on 031 336 2767/2700 to arrange this meeting.
- (1.12) The following is applicable with regard to the construction of a new Water Treatment Works:
- (a) The construction of the proposed Water Treatment Works (WTW) must be done in consultation with this Department. Registration and classification of the WTW must be done as required by Regulation 2834 for the Erection, Enlargement, Operation and Registration of Water Care Works.

- (b) The WTW operation and maintenance must comply with all other requirements of the Blue Drop Certification programme
- (1.13) The quality of the water supplied to the community must meet the drinking water quality standards.
- (1.14) Water Treatment Residue (WTR) must be classified in terms of the Waste Classification and Management Regulations (GNR 634 promulgated on 23 August 2013). The TCLP test as indicated in the Minimum Requirements for landfills can be utilized to also determine the leachable fraction.
- (1.15) If the WTR has high plant available concentrations potentially toxic elements it would indicate that it would be unsuitable for land application due to potential phytotoxicity or food-chain contamination. Manganese is generally the major constituent of concern in the WTR.
- (1.16) Impacts and mitigation factors of disposal of WTR on land must be assessment and can include:
- (a) application restrictions for land application;
 - (b) maximum load restrictions for Dedicated Land Disposal (DLD) (to protect groundwater);
 - (c) access restrictions for grazing animals on DLD sites where potentially toxic elements are known to be high;
 - (d) buffer zones between WTR and surface water and groundwater;
 - (e) Impact of WTR on soil properties to be understood; and
 - (f) Impact of WTR on surface and groundwater to be assessed.

(2) Solid Waste Management

- (2.1) All waste material generated must be disposed of at a permitted landfill site that is authorised to accept such waste. Safe disposal certificates must be kept on record.
- (2.2) Contaminated soil or other hazardous material must be disposed of at a permitted hazardous landfill site that is authorised to accept the said material.
- (2.3) Should private contractors be used, all solid waste must be disposed of at a permitted landfill site, and proof of this must be made available to this Department when required.
- (2.4) Such waste must be placed in skips stored in a designated storage/collection area prior to being safely disposed of and must not cause any surface and groundwater pollution or pose any health hazards.
- (2.5) The recycling of suitable material is encouraged by this Department, provided it is properly managed.
- (2.6) All contaminated material and hazardous waste material must be disposed of at a permitted landfill site. The only 2 low hazardous landfill sites in the KwaZulu Natal province are the Shongweni and KwaDukuza Landfill Site.

(3) Sewage and Wastewater Management

- (3.1) Washing, refuelling, maintaining of vehicles or the transfer of hazardous substances must be conducted within a bunded area. All drainage arising from the bunded area must be treated as a water containing waste and disposed of safely.

- (3.2) Page 64 of the Draft Report indicates that chemical toilets will be installed along the project route. The use of temporary, chemical toilet facilities must not cause any pollution to water sources as well as pose a health hazard. In addition, these toilets must be situated out of the 1:100 year floodline of the river.
- (3.3) Page 64 of the Report further indicates that temporary septic field/tank system will be provided at the residential labour camp and site offices. Please note that Septic tank and soakaway system (for treatment of domestic sewage and greywater) must comply with the following:
- (a) The effluent treatment and disposal systems must be sited out of the 1:100 year flood line.
 - (b) French drains are used in conjunction with a Septic tank system.
 - (c) The system must be located on land that is not, or does not, overlie, a Major Aquifer (identification of a Major Aquifer will be provided by this Department's Geohydrology Section, upon written request).
 - (d) The necessary percolation tests must be conducted in accordance with the SABS Code 0400-1990 by a suitably qualified engineer. The test results must demonstrate/confirm that the soils are suitable to support this system.
 - (e) The septic tank system must not impact on a water resource or any other person's water use, property or land; and measures must be in place to prevent contamination of local groundwater and surface water.
 - (f) There must be no health or nuisance impacts arising from the treatment and disposal system.
 - (g) Surface stormwater, subsoil seepage and local groundwater conditions must be taken into consideration when positioning, designing and constructing the soak-away and evapotranspiration area.
 - (h) No industrial effluent is permitted to be disposed off through this system.
 - (i) Removal of sludge and scum from the septic tank must occur on a regular basis and must be disposed off in a safe manner.
 - (j) Should the system result in the creation of any unacceptable health hazards or pose a problem to the environment (includes surface and groundwater), an alternative treatment and disposal system may be required to be installed.
 - (k) The location of the septic tank/soakaway system with a 500m radius from the boundary of a wetland will require the Applicant to apply for a Water Use License in terms of Section 21 (c) and (i) of the NWA.

(4) Stormwater Management

- (4.1) It is imperative that there is proper management of storm water on site. A detailed Stormwater Management Plan must therefore be drawn up and be submitted to this Department as part of the Water Use Authorisation Application.
- (4.2) The Engineer or Contractor must ensure that only clean stormwater runoff enters the environment.
- (4.3) Drainage must be controlled to ensure that runoff on site does not culminate in off-site pollution, flooding or result in any damage to properties downstream of any storm water discharge.

(5) Erosion Control

- (5.1) Erosion control measures must be put in place to minimise erosion along the proposed project areas. Extra precautions must be taken in areas where the soils are deemed highly erodible.

- (5.2) Soil erosion onsite must be prevented at all times i.e. pre-, during- and post-construction activities. Erosion control measures must be implemented in areas sensitive to erosion such as near water supply points, edges of slopes, etc. These measures could include the use of sand bags, retention or replacement of vegetation.

(6) Incident Management

- (6.1) It is important that any significant spillage of chemicals, fuels, etc. during the construction phase is reported to this Office and other relevant authorities. In the event of a spill, the following steps can be taken:
- (a) Stop the source of the spill;
 - (b) Contain the spill;
 - (c) All significant spills must be reported to this Department and other relevant authorities;
 - (d) Remove the spilled product for treatment or authorised disposal;
 - (e) Determine if there is any soil, groundwater or other environmental impact;
 - (f) If necessary, remedial action must be taken in consultation with this Department and the Department of Environmental Affairs; and
 - (g) Incident must be documented.

(7) General

- (7.1) There must be no unacceptable impact on the quality of both surface and groundwater in the area. If pollution of any surface or groundwater occurs, it must be immediately reported to this Department and the appropriate mitigation measures must be employed. In addition, should the proposed project impact on any groundwater and/or surface water users, then water of equal quality and quantity must be provided to the affected users.
- (7.2) No form of secondary pollution should arise from the disposal of sewage and refuse. The Contractor must be clearly briefed on the method of disposal of such waste and compliance must be ensured/monitored. Any pollution problem arising from the above project must be addressed immediately by the Applicant.
- (7.3) Storage of material, chemicals, fuels, etc. must not pose a risk to the surrounding environment and this includes surface and groundwater. Such storage areas must be located outside the 1:100 year flood line of any watercourse and must be fenced to prevent unauthorised access into the area. Temporary bunds must also be constructed around chemical or fuel storage areas to contain possible spillages.
- (7.4) Notwithstanding the above, the responsibility rests with the Applicant to identify any source or potential sources of pollution from his undertaking and to take appropriate measures to prevent any pollution of the environment. Failure to comply with the requirements of the National Water Act, 1998 (Act 36 of 1998) could lead to legal action being instituted against the Applicant.

Please do not hesitate to contact this Office should you have any concerns, comments or queries.

Yours faithfully



for REGIONAL HEAD: KWAZULU-NATAL

RJM/rjm/

Date:

13621
29/01/2015

For addressees only

Masina Litsoane
Department of Environmental Affairs
E-mail: MLitsoane@environment.gov.za

Date: 10 November 2014
Your ref:
Our ref: LKELSO/MAT3272
Dial: 031 940 0501
Fax: 031 566 1502
Docex: 38, Durban
laurenkelso@eversheds.co.za

By E-mail

Dear Sirs

**RAINBOW FARMS | PROPOSED UMKHOMAZI WATER PROJECT PHASE 1 [RAW WATER –
DEA REF. NO.: SMITHFIELD DAM - 14/12/16/3/3/3/94; WATER CONVEYANCE
INFRASTRUCTURE - 14/12/16/3/3/3/94/1; BALANCING DAM -
14/12/16/3/3/3/94/2] [POTABLE WATER – DEA REF. NO.: 14/12/16/3/3/3/95] |
DRAFT SCOPING REPORT**

We act on behalf of Rainbow Farms, a landowner affected by the route of the pipeline. We refer to the draft scoping report made available to us.

Our client's operations are extremely sensitive to biosecurity risks, as well as other disturbances. After raising concerns on behalf of our client earlier this year, representatives of Knight Piesold met with our client to discuss the re-routing of the pipeline to avoid impacting on our client's farms. Our client's focus is to ensure that the proposed projects do not impact negatively on its operations, which will entail the implementation of the route deviations agreed, as well as certain controls being put in place. These are more fully discussed below.

Route:

Figure 46 and Figure 47 from the Scoping Report [Potable Water] record the deviation to the route which was agreed in respect of portions 6 & 43 of Farm No. 881, and portion 20 of Farm No. 1174. Portion 0 of Farm No 30 is not referred to in the report, annexed is the route which was provided, kindly confirm that this has been incorporated (when printing this pdf document which was provided to our client, we note that an additional yellow line appears, running across some of the chicken houses on the property, kindly confirm that this is an error).

Access:

It has been agreed that no construction may take place and no access will be granted within our client's biosecurity fenceline. Any access to the remainder of any site will be by prior arrangement with our client only. Names of the relevant personnel and equipment requiring

Johannesburg
Building 1, 19 Impala Rd
Chislehurst
Sandton

Tel +27 (0)10 500 1122
Int +27 (0)11 326 5552

Durban
3B & 5B The Ridge
8 Torsvale Crescent
La Lucia Ridge

+27 (0)31 940 0501

Mauritius
Suite 330, 3rd Floor Barkly Wharf,
Le Caudan Waterfront
Port Louis

+230 211 0550

Partners: Peter van Niekerk (Managing Partner), Andrew Turner (Senior Partner, Dbn), Donovan Avenant, Robyn de Kock, Miro Dvorak, Tyron Fourie, Michael Hough, Leigh Jepson, Lauren Kelso, Wynne Kossuth, Sandro Milo, Sara-Jane Pluke, Tanya Waksman, Grant Williams

Snr Associates: Seshni Moodley, Chris Richardson, Greg Shapiro, Lara Wills

Associates: Natalia Androliakos, Lilia Bordelieva, Daniela de Oliveira, Helen Geldard, Nikhil Lawton-Misra, Justine Musiker, Thalia Prozesky, Rowan Stafford, Nicole Stiglingh

Consultants: Aldine Armstrong, David Asherson, Barbara Johnston

access will need to be submitted in advance, and such access will be subject to our client's reasonable requirements, and will be monitored and controlled by our client's security. Further no poultry products, including eggs, chickens, turkeys, ducks, birds and the like, may be brought onto any of the farms.

Impacts

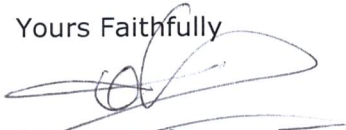
An increase in activity around our client's operations has the potential to have a severe negative impact on the production of those operations, both by way of increased bio-security risk, and as our client's chickens are sensitive to any kind of disturbance – which includes noise, vibrations/tremors, dust and interruptions. Examples of factors that need to be addressed when work is taking place in the vicinity of our client's operations are –

- noise and dust are kept to be kept to a minimum;
- no blasting to take place;
- no interruption to the water supply;
- vermin (birds/rats/insects) not to be encouraged.

The EMPr for each of the projects will need to contain specific provisions to incorporate the necessary controls, and to prevent any impacts on our client's operations, and provision will have to be made for the implementation of the EMPr to be tightly controlled and monitored. The authority for this pipeline should not be granted without the final EMPr being made available to our client to enable it to ensure that its interests are adequately protected.

Kindly ensure that we continue to receive all documents and correspondence relating to this matter.

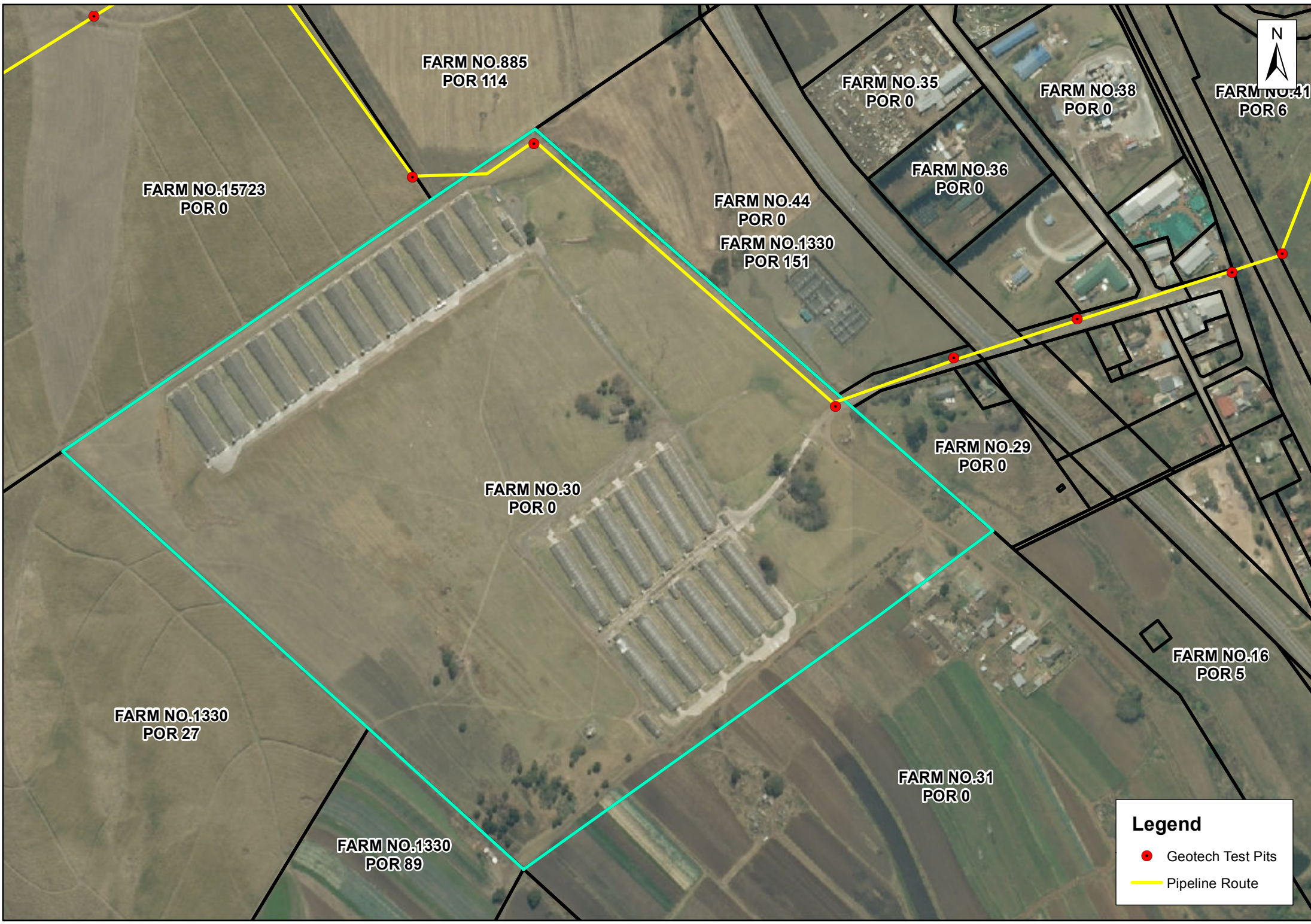
Yours Faithfully



Lauren Kelso
Director
Eversheds

Copy to:

Donavan Henning
Nemai Consulting
E-mail: DonavanH@nemai.co.za



FARM NO.885
POR 114

FARM NO.35
POR 0

FARM NO.38
POR 0

FARM NO.41
POR 6

FARM NO.15723
POR 0

FARM NO.44
POR 0

FARM NO.36
POR 0

FARM NO.1330
POR 151

FARM NO.30
POR 0

FARM NO.29
POR 0

FARM NO.16
POR 5

FARM NO.1330
POR 27

FARM NO.1330
POR 89

FARM NO.31
POR 0

Legend

- Geotech Test Pits
- Pipeline Route

For the attention of
 Mr D Henning
 Nema Consulting
donavanh@nemail.co.za

Date: 17 December 2015

Your ref: D HENNING

Our ref: A ARMSTRONG/MAT3272

Email: aldinearmstrong@eversheds.co.za

By e-mail

Dear Sir

Umkhomazi water project

Thank you for meeting myself and Mr Alan Reddy from RCL Consumer Foods (Pty) Ltd (previously known as Rainbow Farms (Pty) Ltd) ("RCL") on the 10 December 2015. The purpose of the meeting was to confirm the various alignments of the pipeline relating to the Umkhomazi Water project.

RCL confirms that it has no objections to the alignment of the dark blue line shown as Pipeline Option 1C on annexure A1. However RCL has very strict protocols when it comes to the protection of its biosecurity during the construction and maintenance phases of the pipeline. RCL Foods will provide details during the EIA phase. Umgeni water and its contractors would have to confirm that the necessary protection measures can be implemented. The construction may have to occur in a phased manner to limit disruption to its operations.

RCL would like to have access to water from that pipeline once it has been established. Kindly investigate whether this would be possible.

The green corridor reflected in Annexure A2 is not accepted as it dissects the Property Umlaas Road erf 41. This site has recently been rezoned and received an environmental authorisation for the development of a warehouse. We confirm that you are in agreement that this corridor must be removed from further assessment as it is not appropriate. Kindly provide us with an updated figure where the green corridor has been removed in order to satisfy RCL Foods and any potential developers of erf 41 that the pipeline will not be traversing that property.

We attach Annexure A3 which provides two alternate alignments - depicted in blue and black. It was agreed that Umgeni's planning and engineering department would consider these alignments as possible alternatives. It would be appreciated if after your discussions you could revert to us regarding these alignments.

We look forward to receiving your response.

Yours faithfully



Aldine Armstrong




Eversheds

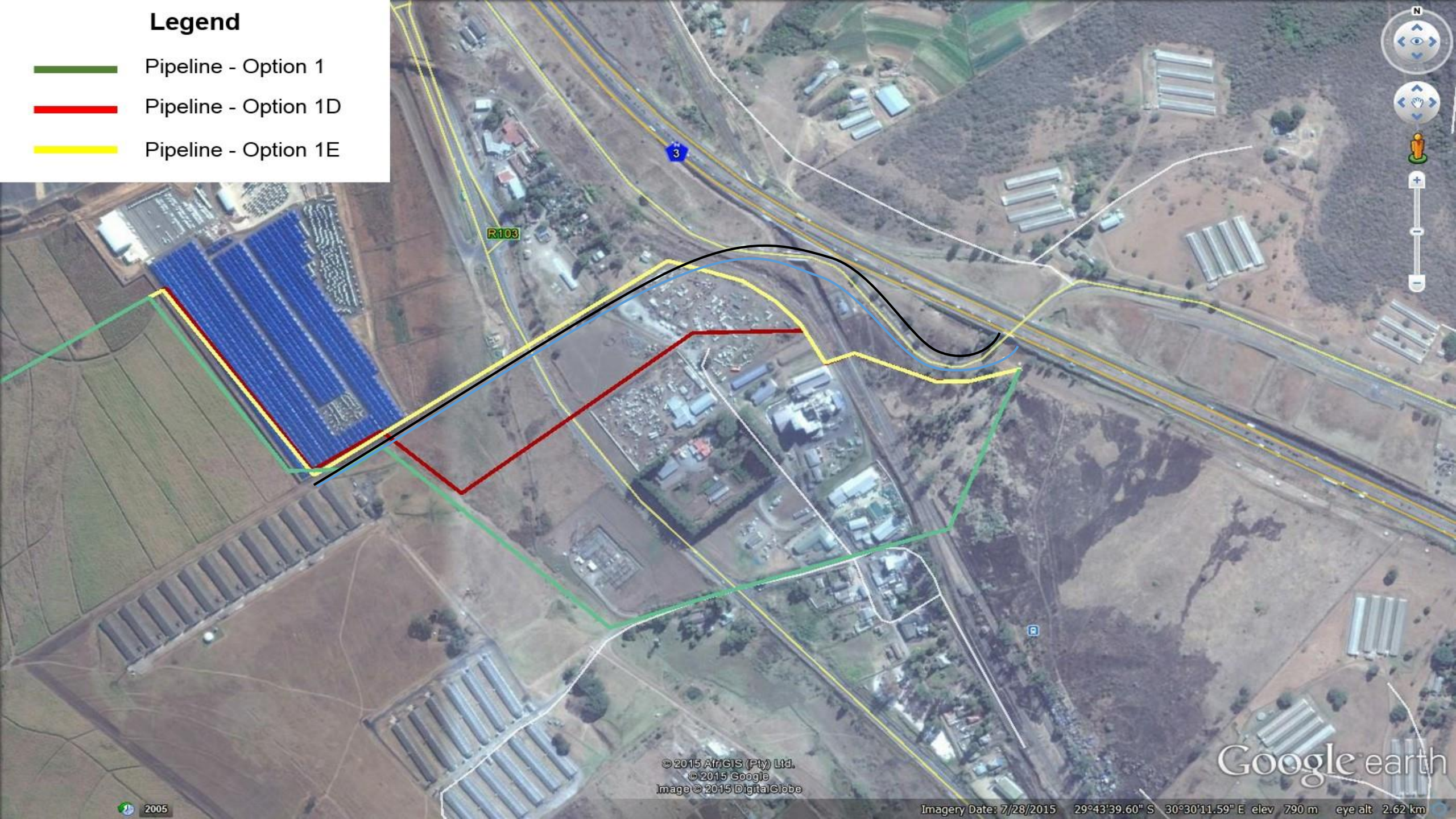
Partners: Peter van Niekerk (Managing Partner), Andrew Turner (Senior Partner, Dbn), Donovan Avenant, Robyn de Kock, Miro Dvorak, Tyrone Fourie, Michael Hough, Leigh Jepson, Lauren Kelso, Wynne Kossuth, Sandro Milo, Sara-Jane Pluke, Greg Shapiro, Tanya Waksman, Grant Williams
Snr Associates: Robyn Downs, Nicole Stiglingh, Lara Wills
Associates: Natalia Andrioliakos, Spencer Cason, Helen Geldard, Samantha Gramoney, Kelly Hutchesson, Heather Marsden, Justine Musiker, Thalia Prozesky, Laura Schlebusch
Consultants: Aldine Armstrong, David Asherson

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Legend

-  Pipeline - Option 1
-  Pipeline - Option 1D
-  Pipeline - Option 1E



© 2015 AirGIS (Pty) Ltd.
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Image © 2015 DigitalGlobe

Google earth

Imagery Date: 7/28/2015 29°43'39.60" S 30°30'11.59" E elev 790 m eye alt 2.62 km

2005

Donavan Henning

From: John <ckennedy@telkomsa.net>
Sent: 11 November 2014 12:28 PM
To: Donovan Henning
Subject: Umkomaas transfer

Hi Donovan,

10th November 2014.

Ref.14/ 12/ 16/ 3/ 3/ 3/ 94/ 2

We have been asked to comment through our involvement with the two working groups of the Endangered Wildlife Trust viz. the Blue Swallow Working Group and the Oribi Working Group.

The outlet of the tunnel feeds into the Zinti Valley which is both a gazetted 600 ha.

nature reserve viz. Zinti Nature Reserve and a Natural Heritage Site (

I am not sure if the legal status of these sites still exist because T.

Mbeki, in his wisdom was against such a classification)

This area was set aside because of the presence of some endangered* animals, birds and plant species, namely

a. duiker, reedbuck, bush buck, oribi *, african wild cat, serval, lynx, pangolin, porcupine and a leopard seen from time to time with a second leopard on one occasion.

b. blue swallows*

c. hilton daisies* and christmas bells* and numerous indigenous trees in the forests.

Some years back a proposed Eskom powerline was re-routed because of all the above.

I was present at the Baynesfield meeting where you were asked to look at an alternate to the tunnel coming out into the Zinti Valley, that is rather to

the Mntunzini Valley a short way up the Baynesfield Valley. Your comment to Myles referring to 'further out' the Baynesfield Valley makes me think that your technical department may not have looked at the correct spot, as the one we suggested is up the valley with not too much altitude gain. I mention this because of you stressing the importance of 'harmony' between the various dams, whatever that means.

From the information available on the website I cannot pinpoint exactly where the tunnel starts on

the Byrne Valley side of the mountain but if you look at my suggestion I am convinced that the tunnel would be significantly shorter into the Mntunzini Valley than into the Zinti Valley therefore the possibility of not only saving money but causing much less of a disturbance.

There is approx. 150

ha. of open grassland in the Mntunzini Valley, more than enough to have a tunnel exit, a balancing dam and even possibly the water treatment plant with minimal disturbance particularly as there is very little wild life and plant life in that area. The residents who live below the area in question would not be inconvenienced by your works.

I would really appreciate it if the technical chaps could prove me wrong by supplying aerial photos showing a comparison of the lengths of the two tunnel options.

Please could you pass on this e-

mail to the correct authorities so that it can be recorded with all the other comments.

Regards,
John Kennedy.

Donavan Henning

From: Nkosana, Mbeko <Mbeko.Nkosana@sappi.com>
Sent: 26 October 2014 02:33 PM
To: Donovan Henning
Subject: Re: uMkhomazi Water Project Phase 1: Notification of Review of Final Scoping Reports
Attachments: uMWP-1 EIA - Notification of Review of Final Scoping Report Oct14.pdf


Dear Donovan

This is a follow up to our telephonic conversation on the 23rd Oct 2014 at 09h:14 in relation to the uMkhomazi Water Project. As indicated to you earlier on Sappi has a large landholding in the KZN South Area that spreads from Underberg, through the towns of iXopo; Richmond and Highflats to the Natal South Coast area. We also have a big production plant in the South Coast area "Saiccor Mill". We are concerned about the impact of this intended project to the sustainability of our business in these areas as well as our mill production.

Can you please enlighten us on the following: How is this water project going to affect our forest plantations? Are we going to lose productive land to make way for this project if so how much and what areas would be affected? How is the water level in the Ngudwini dam outside the Bulwer town on our land holding going to be affected? We need to understand the impact on these aspects of our business now before the project begins. As this could have dire consequences to our business's sustainability and affect our stakeholders in the long run. Could you please furnish us with some insight on this project and the raised concerns?

Yours faithfully

Mbeko Nkosana

	<p>Mbeko Nkosana Area Manager - KZN South Sappi Forests 78 3276 Ixopo South Africa Tel +27 82 610 5538 Fax +27 33 347 6795 Mobile +27 82 610 5538 Mbeko.Nkosana@sappi.com</p> <p><i>Please recycle all printed documents. www.sappi.com</i></p>
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From: Donovan Henning [<mailto:DonavanH@nemai.co.za>]
Sent: 20 October 2014 01:46 PM
Subject: uMkhomazi Water Project Phase 1: Notification of Review of Final Scoping Reports

Dear Sir / Madam

This serves as notification of the review of the Final Scoping Reports for proposed **uMkhomazi Water Project Phase 1** (uMWP-1) Raw Water and Potable Water components. Please refer to the attached Notification Letter in this regard.

The uMWP-1, which entails the transfer of water from the undeveloped uMkhomazi River to the existing Mgeni system, is currently being investigated through a feasibility study. This transfer scheme is deemed to be the most viable option to provide a large volume of water to fulfil the long-term water requirements of the Mgeni system. Nemai Consulting was appointed as the independent Environmental Assessment Practitioner to complete the requisite Environmental Impact Assessment processes, in terms of the EIA Regulations (2010), for the Raw Water and Potable Water components of the project.

The Final Scoping Reports for the uMWP-1 Raw Water and Potable Water components will be lodged for public review at various venues (refer to attached letter) from **21 October – 11 November 2014**. These reports can also be downloaded from the project website - <http://www.dwaf.gov.za/Projects/uMkhomazi/documents.aspx> during the aforementioned period.

You are welcome to contact me for any related queries. Kindly forward this correspondence to any parties who you may deem relevant to this process.

Regards
Donavan Henning

Nemai Consulting

Tel : (011) 781 1730

Fax : (011) 781 1731

Mobile : 082 891 0604

Email : donavanh@nemai.co.za

Address : 147 Bram Fischer Drive Ferndale, 2194

Postal Address : PO Box 1673, Sunninghill, 2157



Donavan Henning

From: Myles van Deventer <md@baynesfield.co.za>
Sent: 03 November 2014 06:13 PM
To: Donovan Henning
Cc: John Kennedy
Subject: Fwd: umkomaas transfer

Hi Donovan

You will recall that when you met with our board, John Kennedy asked that you investigate if the balancing dam and tunnel outlet could be built further up the Baynesfield valley. Do you have any feedback re this request?

Regards

Myles van Deventer
Managing Director
Joseph Baynes Estate (Pty) Ltd
Mobile: +27 (0) 828491568
Fax: +27 (0) 33 2510045

Begin forwarded message:

From: "John" <cjkennedy@telkomsa.net>
Date: 03 November 2014 at 3:49:15 PM SAST
To: "Myles van Deventer" <md@baynesfield.co.za>
Subject: umkomaas transfer

Hi Myles,

3rd November 2014.

I hope this e-mail finds you well and also far into the planting.

I have received a document from the EWT asking for comments on the Umkomaas transfer and it is not clear if they looked at my suggestion of going higher up the valley (Mtunzini) Did they in fact have a look and what were their comments?

Obviously we will discuss in more detail at our November meeting.

Regards,
John.

Donavan Henning

From: Ackerman Pieter <AckermanP@dwa.gov.za>
Sent: 21 October 2014 11:35 AM
To: Donovan Henning
Cc: Moonsamy Colleen (DBN); Aboobaker Hassina (DBN); Meulenbeld Paul; Kuse Lumka; Mulaudzi Nkhumbudzeni
Subject: RE: uMkhomazi Water Project Phase 1: Notification of Review of Final Scoping Reports

Hi Donovan.

Thank you for good work.

With regards to the EIA and WULA alternatives:

1. I would like to see other opinions from other specialist river ecologists on the pro's and cons of constructing large dams on large rivers first before utilizing/ developing smaller rivers and tributaries first.
2. Also with regards to the pipeline storage dam in the mountain wetland catchment we need to have clear indication why the existing farm dam can not be raised or why the dam can not be constructed downstream of the wetland.
3. Plant Species Plans to be addressed.
4. Plant search and rescue to be implemented.
5. Fish requirements to be addressed.
6. Reserve releases to be addressed.
7. RMP to be addressed
8. Catchment pollution impacts on water quality to be predicted and mitigation proposed.
9. Environmental Bill of Quantity to be compiled to tender upon
10. Monitoring and auditing to be detailed.
11. Rehabilitation Plan to be detailed.

Regards

Pieter Ackerman (PrLArch)
Chief Landscape Architect
Department of Water and Sanitation (DWS), South Africa
Sub Directorate Instream Water Use
Tel: 012 336 8217
Cell: 082 807 3512
Fax: 012 336 6608

From: Donovan Henning [<mailto:DonavanH@nemai.co.za>]
Sent: 20 October 2014 01:46 PM
Subject: uMkhomazi Water Project Phase 1: Notification of Review of Final Scoping Reports

Dear Sir / Madam

This serves as notification of the review of the Final Scoping Reports for proposed **uMkhomazi Water Project Phase 1** (uMWP-1) Raw Water and Potable Water components. Please refer to the attached Notification Letter in this regard.

The uMWP-1, which entails the transfer of water from the undeveloped uMkhomazi River to the existing Mgeni system, is currently being investigated through a feasibility study. This transfer scheme is deemed to be the most viable option to provide a large volume of water to fulfil the long-term water requirements of the Mgeni system. Nemai Consulting was appointed as the independent Environmental Assessment Practitioner to complete the requisite Environmental Impact Assessment processes, in terms of the EIA Regulations (2010), for the Raw Water and Potable Water components of the project.

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You are welcome to contact me for any related queries. Kindly forward this correspondence to any parties who you may deem relevant to this process.

Regards
Donavan Henning

Nemai Consulting

Tel : (011) 781 1730

Fax : (011) 781 1731

Mobile : 082 891 0604

Email : donavanh@nemai.co.za

Address : 147 Bram Fischer Drive Ferndale, 2194

Postal Address : PO Box 1673, Sunninghill, 2157



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Alternate Proposal Report



UMKHOMAZI WATER PROJECT PHASE 1

Attention: Donovan Henning

Nemai Consulting
147 Bram Fischer Drive
Ferndale
2194
P.O. Box 1673
Sunninghill
2157

Tel: 011 781 1730
Fax: 011 781 1731
Email: donovan@nemai.co.za



Prepared By: Rishaad Cassimjee and Solomon Joshua on behalf of:

Date: 6 October 2014



Umlaas Road - KwaZulu-Natal

Overview

The primary goal of this document is to illustrate the effects of Option 1D of the Umkhomazi Water Project - Phase 1. (Refer to Annexure One).

The following affected properties are owned by Abdul Kader Cassimjee (Director of Econo Truck Spares):

- ERF - 34 Umlaas Road,
- ERF - 35 Umlaas Road, and
- ERF - 2-38 Umlaas Road.

Planned Use of Properties:

As per discussion with Abdul Kader Cassimjee (Hereinafter referred to as Econo Truck Spares), the following planned uses were identified for the properties in the near future:

1) ERF 34 (Umlaas Road):

Development of property to earn rental income through construction of warehouses and/or mini factories.

2) ERF 35 (Umlaas Road):

Site currently being used to carry out the operations of Econo Truck Spares, there are no plans to change this in the foreseeable future.

3) ERF 2-38 (Umlaas Road):

Site to be subdivided with a portion being used by Econo Truck Spares for storage of vehicles and a portion to be developed to earn rental income through construction of warehouses and/or mini factories.



Effects of Option 1D:

Based on the proposal (Option 1D) in Annexure One and discussions with Econo Truck Spares it would not be in the company's best interest to carry out such a proposal.

It would be disastrous to the company to allow such an implementation, considering the town-planning and viable implications it would subsequently confer on both the sites (i.e. ERF 34 and ERF 2-38).

The implementation of proposal (Option 1D) would render both sites (i.e. ERF 34 and ERF 2-38) unsuitable for the development of mini-factories and/or warehouses.

A note should also be taken of ERF 2-38 being subdivided to impractical levels, causing it to be reduced not only in financial value, but rendering it quite useless for future designated use for which it is set aside for.

A diagram (Annexure Three) has been drawn up to include and illustrate the magnitude of your proposed servitude and the damage it causes to ERF34 and ERF 2-38 if implemented.

Alternate Proposals:

The following alternate proposals are suggested by Econo Truck Spares:

- 1) Alternate route for Option 1D, or
- 2) Conveyance into existing Umlaas Road reservoir.

1) Alternate route for Option1D:

An alternate route is suggested and advised graphically (refer to: Annexure Two - “APR - Pipeline” i.e. yellow line in diagram and Annexure Three).

The suggested route involves running the pipeline along the border of ERF 34 and ERF 2-38 and the following properties:

- ERF 114/885,
- ERF 4,
- ERF 40,
- ERF 8,
- ERF 5 and
- ERF 6

The suggested alternate route would run along the boundary of the above properties as depicted in Annexure Two and Three thereby ensuring that the effects of a servitude are shared by each of the property owners affected.

2) Conveyance into existing Umlaas Road reservoir:

Econo Truck Spares suggests that the proposed main pipe conveys raw water or treated water into the existing reservoir in Umlaas Road and then conveyed to the surrounding areas and eventually into Durban. This should result in a substantial saving in costs as the existing pipeline that service Durban, could be used instead of erecting a new pipeline.

Conclusion

Econo Truck Spares requests that Nema consulting together with the consulting engineers, evaluate the viability of the above alternatives to Option 1D.

Should the above alternatives not be viable, then an attempt to subdivide the portions required for the servitude of the properties required for Option 1D must be relooked at carefully together with Econo Truck Spares in order to determine an appropriate servitude.

Econo Truck Spares will be willing to sell the appropriate subdivided portions at full market value to the relevant parties to ensure that the Umkhomazi Water Project can proceed.

Looking forward to further interaction with you.

Thanking you.

Soloman Joshua & Rishaad Cassimjee

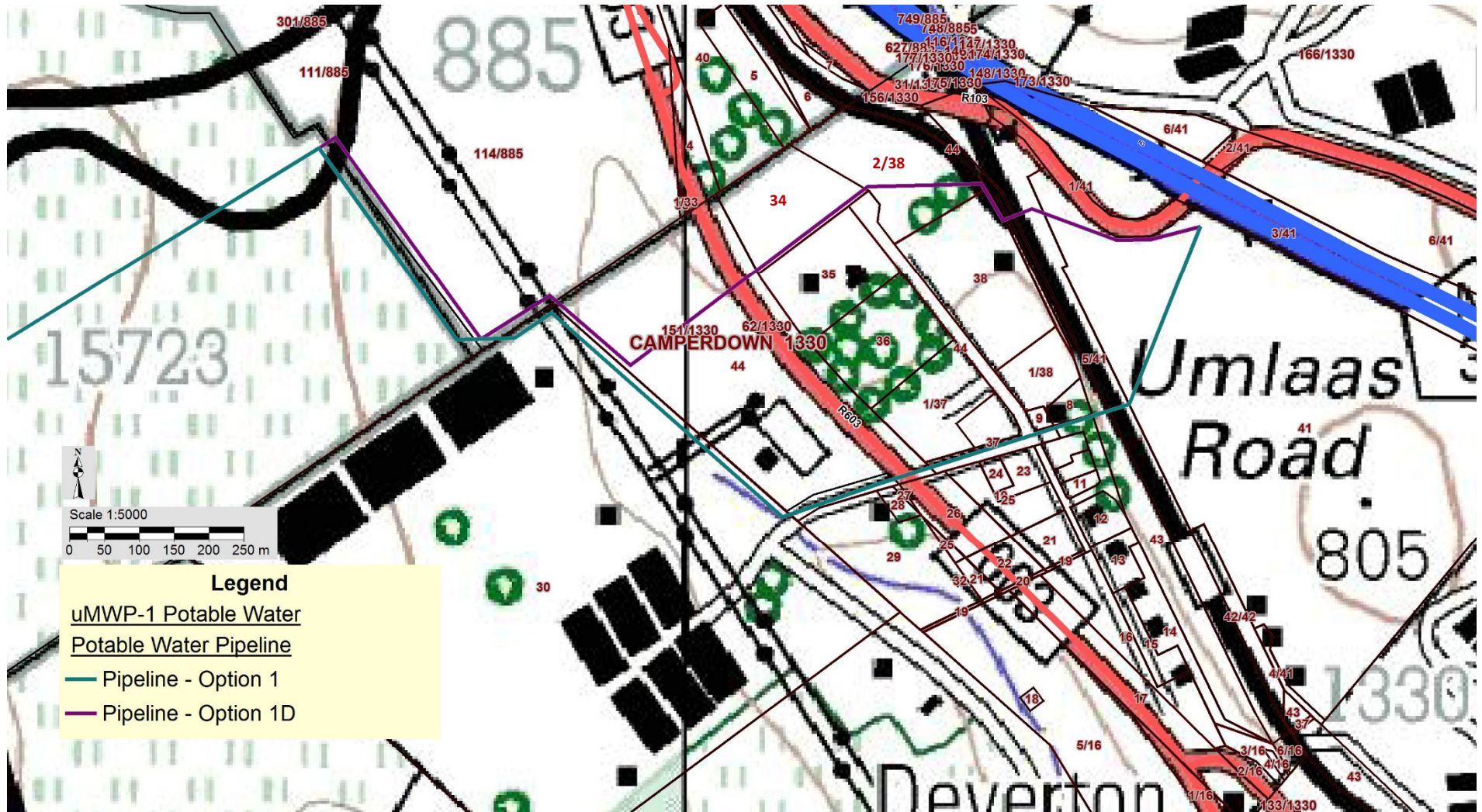
Contact Details:

Abdul Kader Cassimjee - Director
Cell: 082 270 1714.

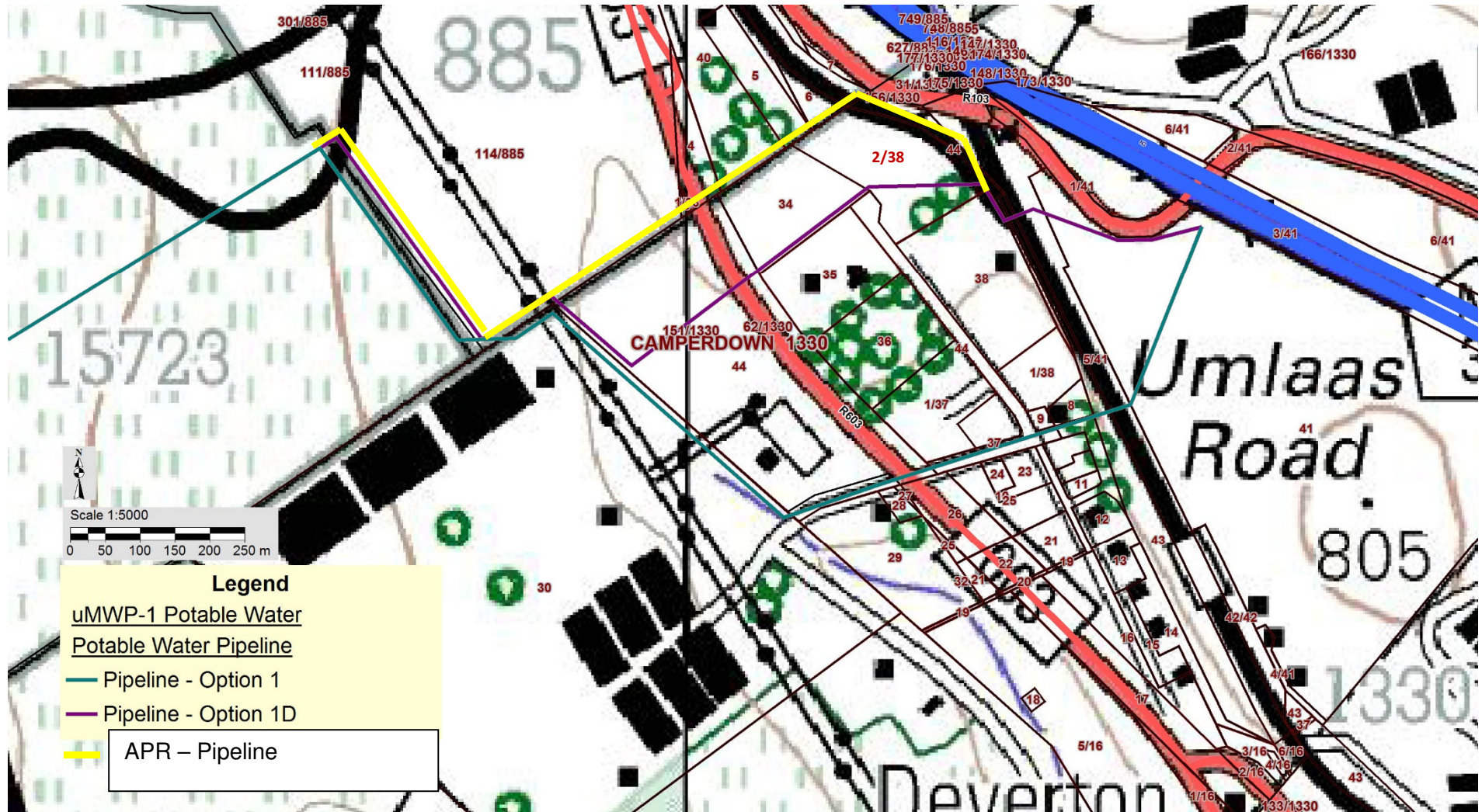
Rishaad Cassimjee CA(SA)
Cell: 082 481 6073

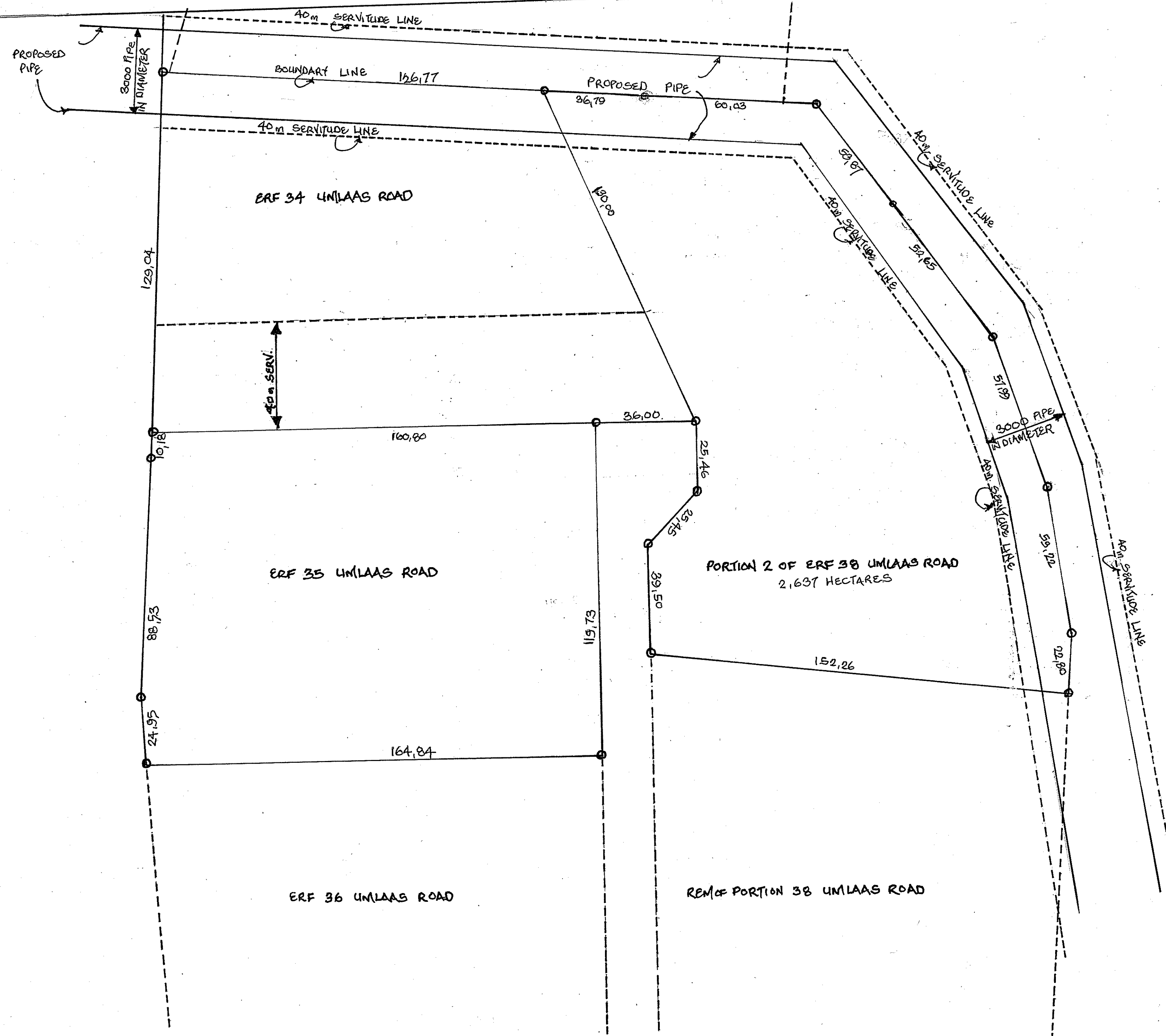
Solomon Joshua
Cell: 072 564 5004

ANNEXURE ONE: DIAGRAM REFLECTING OPTION 1 & OPTION 1 D OF THE UMKHOMAZI WATER PROJECT:



ANNEXURE TWO: DIAGRAM REFLECTING APR PIPELINE (IN YELLOW) FOR THE UMKHOMAZI WATER PROJECT:

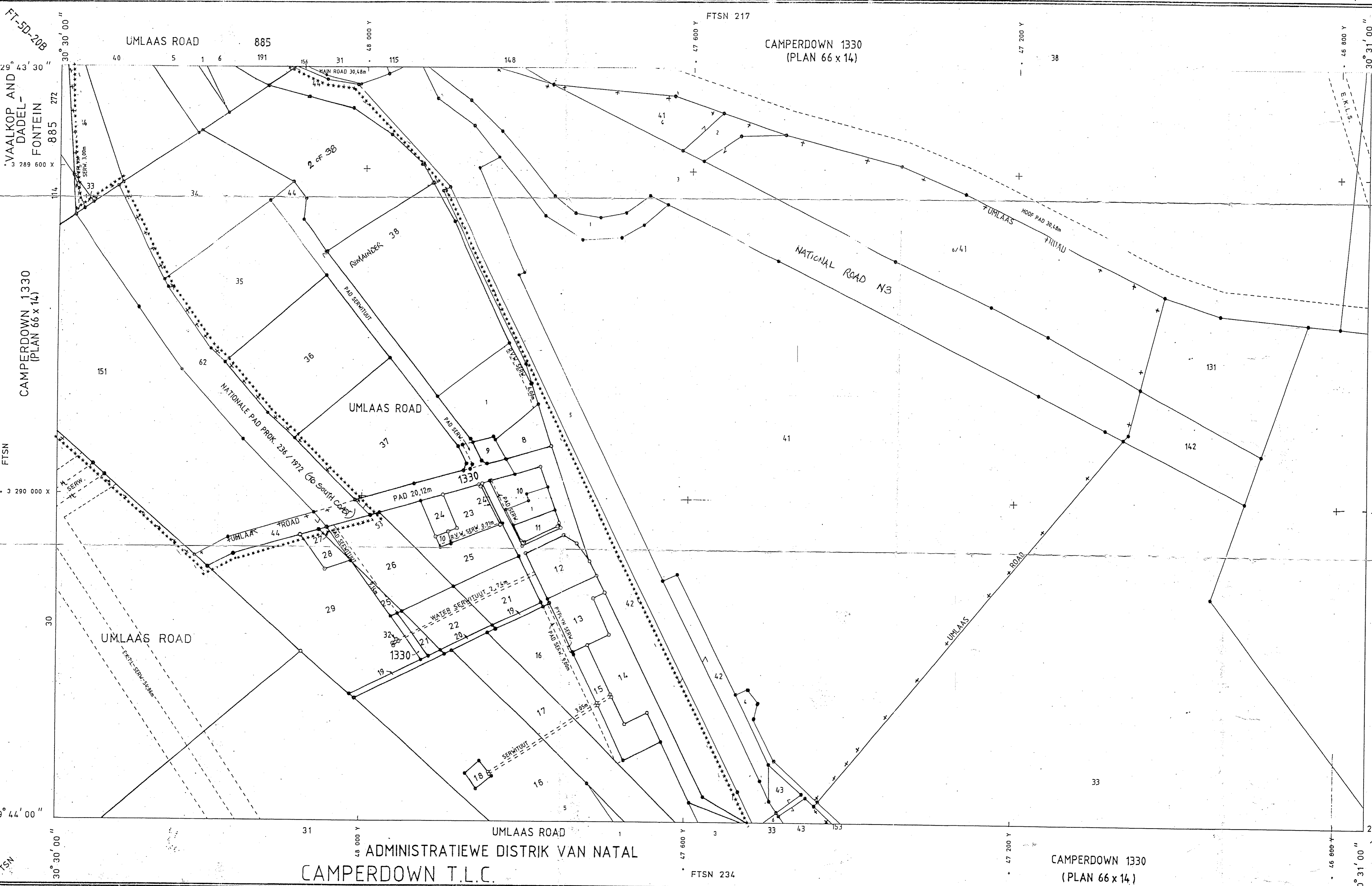




LAYOUT	
SHOWING SUGGESTED ROUTE OF PROPOSED WATER-MAINS PIPE CONDUCTING WATER-SUPPLY FROM UMKHOMAZI RIVER, THROUGH UMLAAS ROAD, INVOLVING ERFEN 34, PTN 2 OF ERF 38, PORTION 4, 40, 5, AND 6, TO CONTINUE ALONG PIPING TO JOIN MAIN LINE TO DURBAN	
PREPARED BY	
SOLOMON JOSHUA	
160 BAILEY ROAD	
REDHILL	
DURBAN	
4051	
TEL. 0815641541	CELL: 0725645004
SCALE: 1:1000	DATE: 01/10/2014

PROPERTY DESCRIPTION	NAME OF OWNER	POSTAL ADDRESS OF OWNER	NAME OF BUSINESS ON SITE	NATURE OF BUSINESS ON SITE
Portion 9 UMLAAS ROAD (OF 38)	POSTMASTER	20 WINDSOR AVENUE SCOTTSVILLE FMBURG 3201	POSTMASTER	POST OFFICE
Portion 10 UMLAAS ROAD (OF 38)	RAINBOW CHICKENS	P.O. BOX 26 HAMMARSDALE 3700	RAINBOW CHICKENS WORKSHOP	MOTOR-VEHICLE WORKSHOP
LOT 23 UMLAAS ROAD	G.M. DEVELOPMENT	P.O. BOX 233 UMLAAS ROAD 3730	UMLAAS ROAD CARRIAGE	SAND, STONE AND BLOCKS CARRIAGE
LOT 24 UMLAAS ROAD	H. MOHAMED	P.O. BOX 160 UMLAAS ROAD 3730	NONE - PRIVATE DWELLING	PRIVATE DWELLING
LOT 25 UMLAAS ROAD	R & K. SOOBRAMONEY	P.O. BOX 62 UMLAAS ROAD 3730	RS TRANSPORT	TRANSPORT & CARRIAGE OF SAND
LOT 34 UMLAAS ROAD	MAM'S FAMILY TRUST	P.O. BOX 100616 SCOTTSVILLE 3209	ECONO TRUCK AND SPARES (OLD TRAFFORD PROPERTIES)	STORAGE OF SECOND HAND TRUCKS & SPARES (EAGE)
LOT 35 UMLAAS ROAD	OLD TRAFFORD PROPERTIES (TA ECONO TRUCKS & SPARES)	PRIVATE BAG X6 CASCADES 3202	ECONO TRUCK AND SPARES (OLD TRAFFORD PROPERTIES)	REFURBISHING OF 2ND HAND TRUCKS & SPARES
LOT 36 UMLAAS ROAD	A BHARUTHI	P.O. BOX 226 UMLAAS ROAD 3730	TEGWAN NEST FARM	FARMING
LOT 37 UMLAAS ROAD	T.O. SECHABA HOLDINGS	P.O. BOX 1435 MULDERSDRIFT 1747	UMLAAS ROAD POULTRY	SALE OF POULTRY AND EGGS (EARMARKED FOR WORKSHOP COMPLEX)
PTIN 2 OF LOT 38 UMLAAS ROAD	C.E.B. PROPERTIES CC	PRIVATE BAG X6 CASCADES 3202	ECONO TRUCK AND SPARES	STORAGE OF 2ND HAND TRUCKS & SPARES
REMAINDER OF LOT 38 UMLAAS ROAD	NUTREX KZN (PTY) LTD	P.O. BOX 105 UMLAAS ROAD 3730	NUTREX KZN (PTY) LTD	MILL
PORTION B OF LOT 38 UMLAAS ROAD	POSTMASTER	20 WINDSOR AVENUE SCOTTSVILLE FMBURG 3201	MARCHEM CC	CHEMICAL MANUFACTURER & STORAGE
PORTION 1 OF LOT 38 UMLAAS ROAD	POSTMASTER	20 WINDSOR AVENUE SCOTTSVILLE FMBURG 3201	JO-JO'S TANKS	MANUFACTURING OF WATER TANKS
ERF 40	BEZANO PROPERTY TRUST	P.O. BOX 59 UMLAAS ROAD 3730	JANIS SERVICE STATION	SERVICE STATION
ERF 5	TRANSNET	TRANSNET FREIGHT-RAIL, PROPERTY MANAGEMENT COP 61886	DWELLINGS (PUBLIC SERVICE INFRASTRUCTURE)	DWELLINGS (P.S.I.)
ERF 1	TRANSNET	BESTOPPEL 4201	"	"
ERF 6	TRANSNET	"	"	"

1 : 2000



Donavan Henning

From: Rishaad Cassimjee <rishaad@trunova.co.za>
Sent: 06 October 2014 12:36 PM
To: donovanh@nemai.co.za
Cc: solomonjoshua24@gmail.com
Subject: Alternate Proposal Report
Attachments: Alternate Proposal Report.pdf; ANNEXURE ONE.pdf; ANNEXURE TWO.pdf; ANNEXURE THREE.pdf; ANNEXURE FOUR.pdf

Dear Donovan

I trust this email finds you well.

Please find attached the following:

- 1) Alternate Proposal Report (APR),
- 2) Annexure 1 – 4 (which must be read in conjunction with the APR)

****Please note that the as per inspection of the maps in the original Umkhomazi Water Project Report, there was a mistake relating to ERF 2/38, this property was named incorrectly in some of the maps as 2/33.***

Kindly peruse through the attached reports and annexures and provide us with your thoughts and feedback?

Thanking you.

Solomon Joshua, and

**Rishaad Cassimjee CA(SA)
Chief Financial Officer**



c: 082 481 6073 | e: rishaad@trunova.co.za | w: www.trunova.co.za

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Donavan Henning

From: Rob Lovemore <rob@lovemore.co.za>
Sent: 28 October 2014 12:23 PM
To: Donovan Henning
Subject: RE: uMkhomazi Water Project Phase 1: Notification of Review of Final Scoping Reports

Hi Donovan

I cannot see an issue with the pipeline routes on our property but to be double sure please call me when you can.

I am away until Monday so perhaps next week!

Best regards

Rob Lovemore

Hillcrest Development

PARTNERSHIP

rob@lovemore.co.za | 082 458 4475 | 031 705 1404 | 031 705 8333

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From: Donovan Henning [mailto:DonavanH@nemail.co.za]
Sent: 21 October 2014 01:16 PM
To: Rob Lovemore
Subject: RE: uMkhomazi Water Project Phase 1: Notification of Review of Final Scoping Reports

Dear Rob

Please see attached map, which zooms in on the eastern part of the project area and shows the alternative potable water pipeline route options as purple and green lines.

Please contact me once you have had an opportunity to peruse the map. I have also left a message for you at your office. Thank you.

Regards

Donavan Henning

Nemai Consulting

Tel : (011) 781 1730

Fax : (011) 781 1731

Mobile : 082 891 0604

Email : donavanh@nemai.co.za

Address : 147 Bram Fischer Drive Ferndale, 2194

Postal Address : PO Box 1673, Sunninghill, 2157



From: Rob Lovemore [<mailto:rob@lovemore.co.za>]

Sent: 21 October 2014 08:51 AM

To: Donovan Henning

Subject: RE: uMkhomazi Water Project Phase 1: Notification of Review of Final Scoping Reports

Hi Donovan

We are the owners of portion 6 of ERF 41 Umlaas Rd.

I cannot find a report or plan on your website that indicates whether proposed **uMkhomazi Water Project Phase 1 interferes or comes close to our land.**

Can you please confirm if this is the case.

Best regards

Rob Lovemore

Hillcrest Development

PARTNERSHIP

rob@lovemore.co.za | 082 458 4475 | 031 705 1404 | 031 705 8333

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From: Donovan Henning [<mailto:DonavanH@nemai.co.za>]

Sent: 20 October 2014 02:15 PM

To: undisclosed-recipients:

Subject: uMkhomazi Water Project Phase 1: Notification of Review of Final Scoping Reports

Dear Sir / Madam

This serves as notification of the review of the Final Scoping Reports for proposed **uMkhomazi Water Project Phase 1** (uMWP-1) Raw Water and Potable Water components. Please refer to the attached Notification Letter in this regard.

The uMWP-1, which entails the transfer of water from the undeveloped uMkhomazi River to the existing Mgeni system, is currently being investigated through a feasibility study. This transfer scheme is deemed to be the most viable option to provide a large volume of water to fulfil the long-term water requirements of the Mgeni system. Nemai Consulting was appointed as the independent Environmental Assessment Practitioner to complete the requisite Environmental Impact Assessment processes, in terms of the EIA Regulations (2010), for the Raw Water and Potable Water components of the project.

The Final Scoping Reports for the uMWP-1 Raw Water and Potable Water components will be lodged for public review at various venues (refer to attached letter) from **21 October – 11 November 2014**. These reports can also be downloaded from the project website - <http://www.dwaf.gov.za/Projects/uMkhomazi/documents.aspx> during the aforementioned period.

You are welcome to contact me for any related queries. Kindly forward this correspondence to any parties who you may deem relevant to this process.

Regards

Donavan Henning

Nemai Consulting

Tel : (011) 781 1730

Fax : (011) 781 1731

Mobile : 082 891 0604

Email : donavanh@nemai.co.za

Address : 147 Bram Fischer Drive Ferndale, 2194

Postal Address : PO Box 1673, Sunninghill, 2157



Donavan Henning

From: Sokhela, Siphesihle: Absa <Siphesihle.Sokhela@absa.co.za>
Sent: 17 August 2015 09:33 PM
To: Donovan Henning
Subject: Re - Umkhomazi Project

Good day

Please advise, as a SME in the area(C-Nolwazi Projects and Construction) what procedure to follow in order to play role in providing some of the services once the project kick in I would be glad to take in creation of this infrastructure.

Thanking you in advance.

Kind regards
Sihle

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Donavan Henning

From: Nomsa Khoza <fvungandze@gmail.com>
Sent: 10 August 2015 04:58 PM
To: Donovan Henning
Cc: Sameera Munshi; thembad@bidvestcarrental.co.za
Subject: Fwd: RE: Smithfield Dam project

Hi Donovan

Please see the email sent by Mr Themba Dlamini.

Kind Regards

Khosi Mngomezulu

Principal Archaeologist & Heritage Consultant
Vungandze Projects
083 256 1292

----- Forwarded message -----

From: "Themba Dlamini" <ThembaD@bidvestcarrental.co.za>
Date: 07 Aug 2015 11:45 AM
Subject: RE: Smithfield Dam project
To: "Nomsa Khoza" <fvungandze@gmail.com>
Cc:

*To all the multitaskers out there,
Happy Women's Month.*



HI NOMSA .thanks so much for the email address .1 question where are going to move the community to? 2 are you going to pay any compensation if yes how much .2 the size of the new land where the people are going to is how big . compare to the one we have ? the midle man or the team that will deal with consultation made by both chief members as well as your members.so that it will be very easy for both parties to communicate.

Thanks

Themba Dlamini

Themba Dlamini
Customer Service Representative
Bidvest Car Rental

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Fax: 033 3860 699
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Follow us on:



From: Nomsa Khoza [mailto:fvungandze@gmail.com]
Sent: 06 August 2015 05:40 PM
To: Themba Dlamini
Subject: Smithfield Dam project

Dear Mr Dlamini

Kindly forward to me the questions you may have regarding the dam as per our telephone conversation.

Kind Regards

Khosi Mngomezulu

Principal Archaeologist & Heritage Consultant
Vungandze Projects
083 256 1292