

COMMENTS & RESPONSES TABLE

| NAME & DATE | COMMENT | RESPONSE |
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| COMMENTS RECEIVED ON NO | TIFICATION | |
| Gideon Duma Msunduzi Local Municipality 25 May 2016 | 1. Wetland Buffer Development Constraint Wetland areas are prized for the ecosystem goods and services that they provide in the form of water management and biodiversity conservation wetlands are deemed to be no-go areas in terms of development on site. Further specialist investigations including wetland delineation and functionality assessments should be undertaken to inform any proposed development application process on or within a reasonable distance of any wetland area. No land use that will result in the transformation of wetlands is recommended. Wetlands should be retained for the ecosystem goods and services they supply, therefore only rehabilitation and conservation activities are proposed within this zone. There should be no nett loss of wetland area of functionality as a result of any mitigated on-site, consideration must be given to establishing off-site wetland offsets that would result in positive impacts for wetland management in the region. Should it be impossible to avoid the transformation of wetland habitat a suitable off-set should be identified and conditions pertaining to the rehabilitation of the off-set induded as a condition of any development authorization. | Noted. Thank you. The Bombay Road Extension route is located within 32m of two wetlands. The wetlands have been described as Hillslope Seepage Wetlands. The wetland systems are in a seriously modified (Category E) state as determined by the wetland specialist. The proposed extension will result in the loss of one of the wetland areas HGM1. The loss of this wetland cannot be mitigated. As there will be loss of wetland (HGM1) an offset has been proposed and has been indicated on Figure 5. The Offset requirement for hectare equivalent indicated that the impacted wetland was 0.16 ha in size and the functional rating was that of 30 % (E – Seriously Modified). Therefore, based on the on-site information the hectare equivalent was calculated to be 0.07 ha. Working through the Msunduzi Local Municipalities Environmental Management Unit a wetland was located downstream from the site as a potential offset wetland i.e. the Sobantu wetland. The Sobantu wetland is approximately 14 ha with a functional value of 36% (E- Seriously Modified). Based on the calculation of the specialist it is envisioned that the overall functionality of the Sobantu wetland could be improved to a Largely Modified state (D) (47%). This equates to an 11% increase in functionality of the existing Sobantu wetland. With all other factors considered the final hectare equivalent will be 1.02 ha. This is a 1:14 improvement in functionality of the wetland (HGM1). The contributions to ecosystem targets over the 14 ha Sobantu area has been calculated to be 4.90 ha, the hectare equivalent requirement was 0.07 ha. This is a significant gain in wetland ecosystem status. The Sobantu wetland rehabilitation will require 4 main aspects to improve the functional and ecological state of the wetland. The aspects are landscaping, removal of domestic and solid waste from the wetlands, alien vegetation control, and reconnection of floodplain to main channel. |



2. High Biodiversity Constraints Identified

Areas of High biodiversity are important for their intrinsic value and the ecosystem goods and services that they provide. These areas were identified by the Msunduzi C-Plan as being necessary to ensuring the persistence of biodiversity in Msunduzi. These areas have very high development constraint and care should be taken to ensure that large scale transformation does not occur and that ecological functioning of these sites is not lost. Any development proposed within this zone should be subject to a pre-feasibility assessment which must include all necessary specialist biodiversity investigations and the consideration of alternatives. If the site is confirmed to be highly sensitive and the proposed activity is expected to result in potential nett loss of critical biodiversity elements. then the Land use that would result in transformation or the nett loss of critical biodiversity elements should not be undertaken in this zone. Land use that is compatible with biodiversity management objectives and that would result in a nett increase in biodiversity should be supported. This may be achieved through mitigation measures such as consideration of alternatives; the reduction of land use density; the commitment to rehabilitation of any degraded areas; and local indigenous landscaping.in cases where biodiversity impacts cannot altogether be avoided or acceptably mitigated on site. Consideration must be given to establishing suitable off-site biodiversity offsets that would result in positive impacts for biodiversity in the region.

3. High Flood Potential

Any development occurring within a possible flood zone is in danger of being affected by a river in flood and may place people and infrastructure in danger on site, upstream or downstream of the site. Development within flood prone areas may also negatively impact the riverine ecology and

Noted. Thank you. All though the area historically would have represented the Ngongoni Veld vegetation type, the current vegetation along the proposed route is in a transformed state due to previous urban activities. Activities include, clearing of vegetation, compaction of soils, dumping/storage of waste, removal of vegetation, landscaping and levelling of areas.

Large numbers of alien vegetation species were noted on site, especially along the banks of the watercourses most notable was Bugweed (*Solanum mauritianum*).

There will be the need to clear vegetation along the length of the proposed road. The vegetation to be cleared will be restricted to the construction footprint of the road. A minimal number of trees will be cleared however none of these trees are protected species. Numerous alien invasive plant species will be removed during the construction of the road such that the clearing will have a positive impact on the area. Therefore, due to the severely disturbed and transformed state of the current vegetation on site, impacts associated with the loss of vegetation are deemed low.

Noted. Thank you. The proposed road and associated infrastructure to be constructed will be designed to cope with any expected flood events. The road and associated infrastructure will also not result in a significant alteration in the flow regime of the watercourse.



hydrology. If development is proposed within the flood zone a detailed flood line assessment should be conducted in order to ascertain the location of the 1:10; 1:50 and 1:100 flood lines for the site prior development of any infrastructure.

Should development at be proposed within an established flood line, precautions must be made to ensure the protector of the infrastructure as well as any people associated with that development and, the protector infrastructure and people both up- and downstream of the site. Flood zone areas can contain ecological features that help mitigation flooding potential and if a development is proposed and is proposed within a predicted flood zone, care must be taken to ensure that the functioning of the zone area is not compromised. A hydrological and ecological assessment of the potential impact of large scale infrastructure proposed within the flood zone area should be undertaken.

Land use that will result in unacceptable flood risk; or that would negatively impact on the ecological and hydrological functioning of the flood plain are not supported in the flood zone. More appropriate land uses that require little infrastructure or that would not negatively affect the functioning of the flood plain system such as sports fields and parks. The ablution facilities associated with these types of land use should however be located outside the determined flood line to ensure that they do not result in the pollution of the river system.

4. Good Agricultural Potential

These areas may have agricultural value, this can only be determined through more detailed site-specific slope and soil analysis. These areas could possibly have high agricultural potential and further investigations of these sites is recommended. If the site is deemed to have high

Noted. Thank you. The proposed road will be located on a thin piece of land in a highly developed area of Pietermaritzburg. This open land is not conducive to any form of agricultural as per the site visit by the EAP. Please refer to photographs within the BAR for evidence.



agricultural potential then the management priorities and land use guidelines for the High agricultural potential constraints should be applied

5. Gentle Slopes (0-10 degrees)

Gentle slopes (0-10 degrees) do not constrain development, however geotechnical studies should be undertaken to ensure that the site can accommodate the proposed development. Land use in these areas is not constrained by slope.

6. High Water Quality Constraints

Water quality within this catchment area has been seriously modified. In order for these catchments to be rehabilitated as per municipal requirements, catchment management interventions are required prior to any further development of the catchment. Development (future and present) within water quality constrained catchments should demonstrate how they intend to improve water quality within the catchment. Mechanisms proposed may include improved drainage; tracking and monitoring of legal and illegal discharge; management of agricultural activities; wetland and riverine rehabilitation and management; the improvement of waste services; and the use of advanced effluent management and treatment systems in the catchment.

Land use in these catchments is severely constrained and only use that would result in positive impacts to water quality should be undertaken. Monitoring of industrial and sewerage discharges and illegal activities will be critical in this zone. Activities such as recreation which make use of these river systems is also constrained as use of these may result in impacts to human health.

Noted. Thank you. Noted, thanks you.

Noted. Thank you. The road will not contribute to any form of water permanent contamination. During construction the site will be audited monthly against the conditions of the EMPr this will ensure that the site is suitable managed as to prevent any form of water contamination.



7. High Quality Air Constraints

The area is located below the inversion layer in the Municipality and is therefore most sensitive to air pollution emissions. The area has the highest ambient pollutant concentrations. Prior to any development commencing in this zone that will result in air pollutant emissions it is recommend that a Tier 3 Air Quality Assessment be undertaken. It is recommended that existing emitting industry within this zone be encouraged to invest in cleaner production technology in order to reduce emissions. Development that will result in unacceptable air pollutant emissions is not recommended for this area. Development such as schools or social facilities, sensitive to poor air quality is also not recommended for this area, especially in close proximity to air pollution emissions sources, if possible.

8. Low Cultural Heritage Significance

No cultural heritage resources have been identified in these areas. It is however, acknowledged that the data set used to identify sites and zones of cultural significance is incomplete and focused mainly European cultural heritage sites. Cultural heritage assessments must be undertaken in accordance with the requirements of the KZN heritage Resources Act. Amafa aKwaZulu-Natali should be consulted prior to any transformation of buildings older than 60 years. If any potential heritage objects are identified during any earthmoving activities, all development activities should immediately cease, and may only proceed with the approval of Amafa aKwaZulu-Natali.

Land use should not negatively impact on the cultural or historic importance of any area or any specific cultural heritage resources identified.

Noted. Thank you. The proposed road will contribute to local air quality due to vehicle emissions however this will not be significant. The road won't increase the amount of road users in the area however it will rather reduce congestion.

Noted. Thank you. No significant archaeological or heritage aspects were noted near this site.



9. Very High Service Significance

This zone has all the services required for the sustainability of development. New developments may however exceed the current capacity of the zone and investigations into the capacity and possible upgrading of the services within this zone may be needed. Land use is therefore not limited by the existence of basic services but rather by their capacity, particularly of existing infrastructure, should be considered prior to the approved of any development that would result in increased population density. Opportunities for alternative services options such as biodigesters and renewable energy (solar, wind, cogeneration) should be considered in this zone.

Noted. Thank you. The road will aid in improving service provisions in the area



| NAME & DATE | COMMENT | RESPONSE |
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| COMMENTS RECEIVED ON THE | FIRST RELEASE OF THE DRAFT BASIC ASSESSMENT | REPORT |
| | Thank you for forwarding the abovementioned application to Ezemvelo KZN Wildlife (Ezemvelo) for review and comment. | |
| Mr A Blackmore EZKN Wildlife 28 November 2016 | Ezemvelo Will not be providing comment this application, but trust that all significant biodiversity related concerns have been clearly identified and made known in this assessment together with appropriate measures to safeguard the ecological integrity (viz. avoid, mitigate and thereafter ameliorate) of the developable area. | Noted. Thank you. |
| | Please be advised that the potential impacts upon biodiversity will be evaluated by the Competent Authority who may, upon receipt, refer the application this organization for the evaluation and advice prior to making a decision. In such a case the environmental principles prescribed in the National Environmental Management Act 107 of 1998, the objectives of the National Management Biodiversity Act 10 of 2004 and best practice will be applied. | |
| | Ezemvelo KZN Wildlife wishes you well with your assessment. | |
| | Please include the DC No. of the Draft BAR as provided by the Department of Economic Developments, Tourism and Environmental affairs (EDTEA) onto the document for reference. | Noted. Thank you. Please not on the release of the second draft BAR the full EIA reference number will be provided. |
| Esmeralda Ramburran Msunduzi Local Municipality 24 November 2016 | Since the project did not provide an alternative route for the development of the proposed road, a Traffic Impact Assessment should be undertaken to indicate whether the outcomes of the construction of the road outweighs the environmental damage. | Noted. Thank you. The preferred site alternative is to align the Bombay Road extension (1.15 km) along a thin strip of municipal owned land which has been specially chosen. In order to alleviate congestion and maintain road safety standards and thus fulfil the Municipality's desired outcome, no other linear alignments were available. This is due to the lack of space as the area has been completely developed. Therefore, no other feasible alternatives were available to be considered. |



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| | A site visit was conducted on the 20 th November 2016 which has identified the proposed site to be an environmentally significant area. | Noted. Thank you. |
| | The property has been assessed against the Municipal Environmental Management Framework (EMF), Msunduzi Conservation Plan, the Draft Ecosystem Services Plan (ESP) and the Spatial Development Framework (SDF). | Noted. Thank you. |
| | The Msunduzi Local Municipality, on the 10rth June 2010, approved its Strategic Planning and Environmental Management \guidelines in the form of an Environmental Management Framework (EMF) with associated support documentation including an Environmental Status Quo Report and Strategic Environmental Assessment. the Environmental Management Framework (EMF) has been adopted by the competent Authority on the 3rd September 2015 (Provincial Notice 125 of 2015) in terms of sub regulations 3(1) and 5(1) of the Environmental Management Framework Regulations 2010 (Government Notice No. R 547) | Noted. Thank you. |
| | While the DBAR has addressed certain aspects highlighted by the EMF, outstanding requirements have been raised below and will need to be addressed. The Polluters Pay Principle and Section 28 of the National Environmental Management Act, Act 107 of 1998 Duty of Care and remediation of the environmental damage needs to be added to section 3 headed Policy and Legislative Context on page 17. | Noted. Thank you. Section 3 Policy and Legislative Context on page 17 has been updated. |
| | The EMF has identified the site to have the following constraints (Refer to Figure 1 and Figure 2); | |
| | 1. High Wetland Development Constraints Based on the Msunduzi Strategic Environmental assessment (SEA) and Environmental Policy | The loss of this wetland cannot be mitigated. As there will be loss of wetland (HGM1) an offset has been proposed and has been indicated on Figure 5. The Offset requirement for hectare equivalent indicated that the impacted |



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| Msunduzi Municipality does in principle not support the cumulative loss of floodplain, wetland and riparian areas. The DBAR has defined an offset in the ratio of 1:3 in order to address how potential loss of floodplain and riparian areas will be managed in this case and we require that the development and all associated impacts are managed and mitigated through an Environmental Management Programme (EMPr). Please note that we require that the offset ratio be 1:5 not 1:3. thus if the size requirement cannot be met on the proposed site for the offset, the PES category will have to be improved by one category above the fulfilment of the 1:3 offset requirement currently being proposed. An offset report will be required to ensure that the wetland ties into existing larger riparian system and is functional wetland providing the following benefits; flood attenuation, nitrate and phosphate and toxicant assimilation, carbon storage, erosion control, sediment trapping and biodiversity promotion. | wetland was 0.16 ha in size and the functional rating was that of 30 % (E — Seriously Modified). Therefore, based on the on-site information the hectare equivalent was calculated to be 0.07 ha. Working through the Msunduzi Local Municipalities Environmental Management Unit a wetland was located downstream from the site as a potential offset wetland i.e. the Sobantu wetland. The Sobantu wetland is approximately 14 ha with a functional value of 36% (E- Seriously Modified). Based on the calculation of the specialist it is envisioned that the overall functionality of the Sobantu wetland could be improved to a Largely Modified state (D) (47%). This equates to an 11% increase in functionality of the existing Sobantu wetland. With all other factors considered the final hectare equivalent will be 1.02 ha. This is a 1:14 improvement in functionality of the wetland (HGM1). The contributions to ecosystem targets over the 14 ha Sobantu area has been calculated to be 4.90 ha, the hectare equivalent requirement was 0.07 ha. This is a significant gain in wetland ecosystem status. The Sobantu wetland rehabilitation will require 4 main aspects to improve the functional and ecological state of the wetland. The aspects are landscaping, removal of domestic and solid waste from the wetlands, alien vegetation control, and reconnection of floodplain to main channel. Please note the offset plan has been approved by the Environmental Management Unit of the Msunduzi Municipality. |
| 2. High Biodiversity Constraints Impacts will need to be mitigated through sufficient indigenous landscaping and a landscape Plan must be submitted to this Unit for comment and approval prior to site works commencing. Should species relocation be required, a Species Relocation Plan will be required to be submitted to this unit for comment and approval prior to site works commencing. | Noted. Thank you. All though the area historically would have represented the Ngongoni Veld vegetation type, the current vegetation along the proposed route is in a transformed state due to previous urban activities. Activities include, clearing of vegetation, compaction of soils, dumping/storage of waste, removal of vegetation, landscaping and levelling of areas. Large numbers of alien vegetation species were noted on site, especially along the banks of the watercourses most notable was Bugweed (<i>Solanum mauritianum</i>). There will be the need to clear vegetation along the length of the proposed road. The vegetation to be cleared will be restricted to the construction |
| | riparian areas. The DBAR has defined an offset in the ratio of 1:3 in order to address how potential loss of floodplain and riparian areas will be managed in this case and we require that the development and all associated impacts are managed and mitigated through an Environmental Management Programme (EMPr). Please note that we require that the offset ratio be 1:5 not 1:3. thus if the size requirement cannot be met on the proposed site for the offset, the PES category will have to be improved by one category above the fulfilment of the 1:3 offset requirement currently being proposed. An offset report will be required to ensure that the wetland ties into existing larger riparian system and is functional wetland providing the following benefits; flood attenuation, nitrate and phosphate and toxicant assimilation, carbon storage, erosion control, sediment trapping and biodiversity promotion. 2. High Biodiversity Constraints Impacts will need to be mitigated through sufficient indigenous landscaping and a landscape Plan must be submitted to this Unit for comment and approval prior to site works commencing. Should species relocation be required, a Species Relocation Plan will be required to be submitted to this unit for comment and approval prior to site |



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| | | of these trees are protected species. Numerous alien invasive plant species will be removed during the construction of the road such that the clearing will have a positive impact on the area. Therefore, due to the severely disturbed and transformed state of the current vegetation on site, impacts associated with the loss of vegetation are deemed low. |
| | | Cleared areas will be re-grassed on completion. Indigenous grasses will be used and the use of vetiver or kukuyu grass is not supported. Rather an indigenous grass seed mix will be used to rehabilitate the site. Species within this mix should include <i>Urochloa panicoides</i> (Garden Signal Grass), <i>Pogonarthria squarrosa</i> (Herringbone grass), <i>Eragrotis curvula</i> (Weeping Love Grass) and <i>Chloris gayana</i> (Rhodes Grass). |
| | 3. High Flood Potential An independent Engineer will be required to delineate a 1/50 year and 1:100-year flood line for the river (Baynespruit). | Noted. Thank you. Please note the 1:50 year floodline has been calculated and included in Appendix A. The road is within the 1:50-year floodline and therefore it was not necessary to calculate the 1:100-year floodline. |
| | 4. High Water Quality Constraints A Storm Water Management Plan (SWMP) which must be prepared to address the quality and quantities of the storm water discharged from the hardened surface and incorporate storm water attenuation measures on site to ensure the proposed development is flood neutral. The SWMP must promote wetland creation and sustenance whilst not interfering with fish populations by increasing the flows of the stream dramatically but rather slowly feeding the drained water through seep slowly. This must be submitted to this Unit as well as the Msunduzi Storm Water and Drainage Management Unit for comment and approval prior to any site works commencing. | Noted. Thank you. As the project is still in the planning phase a Storm Water Management Plan (SWMP) has not been developed. The appointed contractor will be required to compile the SWMP which will be approved prior to the submission of the document to the Msunduzi Municipality. |
| | The Msunduzi Conservation Plan (C-Plan) must take into account during the Environmental Impact Assessment Process for this development as the C-Plan indicates | Noted. Thank you. The Msunduzi Conservation Plan (C-Plan) has been taken into account during Environmental Impact Assessment. Please note although this impact cannot be avoided on site investigation by both the specialist and |



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| | environmental sensitivity on the proposed site with majority of the site having a value of 1; representing an area which is considered to be totally irreplaceable. | consultant has concluded that the alignment of the road is on mostly highly disturbed land due to the activities in the area. It must be noted there will be the complete loss of HGM1 however the offset strategy will have improvements in both functionality and ecosystem targets |
| | The Draft Ecosystem Services Plan (ESP) has indicated the proposed sites to be environmentally sensitive with key areas and Riparian corridors, Riparian Corridors and untransformed public open space covering the proposed site as indicated by the ESP (refer to Figure 4). | Noted. Thank you. Please note although this impact cannot be avoided on site investigation by both the specialist and consultant has concluded that the alignment of the road is on mostly highly disturbed land due to the activities in the area. |
| | Based on the Msunduzi Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) and Environmental Policy Msunduzi Local Municipality does in principle not support the cumulative loss of these areas is to be addressed in this case and we require that the development and all associated impacts are managed and mitigated through and Environmental Management Programme (EMPr). | Noted. Thank you. Please note the impact to the Msunduzi Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) and Environmental Policy of the Msunduzi Local Municipality has been assessed as part of the Environmental Impact Assessment. |
| | The Spatial Development Framework (SDF) indicates the presence of a watercourse within 500m of the proposed site (Refer to Figure 5) and therefore a Water Use License will be required. | Noted. Thank you. A WUA will be submitted to DWS. |
| | With regards to the delineation of flood lines please note that Msunduzi Municipality would require both 1:50 year and 1:100-year flood lines to be submitted in hard copies of reports as well as electronic copies saved as shapefiles. Please refer to the excerpt below adapted from the National Water Act; | Noted. Thank you. Please note the 1:50 year floodline has been calculated and included in Appendix A. The road is within the 1:50-year floodline and therefore it was not necessary to calculate the 1:100-year floodline. |
| | Excerpt from the National Water Act, (Act 26 of 1998) Chapter 14, Part 3, Section 144 | Noted. Thank you. |
| | Part 3: Information on flood lines, floods and droughts | |
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| | Part 3 requires certain information relating to floods, droughts and potential risks to be made available to the public. Township layout plans must indicate a specific flood line. Water Management institutions must use the most appropriate means to inform the public about anticipated floods, droughts or risks posed by water quality, the failure of any dam or any other waterworks or any other related matter. The Minister may establish early warning systems to anticipate such events. | Noted. Thank you. |
| | Flood lines on plans for Establishment of Townships | |
| | 144. for the purposes of ensuring that all persons who might be affected have access to information regarding potential flood hazards, no person may establish a township unless the layout plan shows, in a form acceptable to the local authority concerned. Lines indicating the maximum level likely to be reached by floodwaters on average once in every 100 years. | Noted. Thank you. Please note the 1:50 year floodline has been calculated and included in Appendix A. The road is within the 1:50-year floodline and therefore it was not necessary to calculate the 1:100-year floodline. |
| | The Department of Water and Sanitation is to be consulted with regards to a Water Use License (WUL) as this development occurs within 500m of a watercourse and wetland / riparian area which may trigger section 21 (c) and (i) of the National Water Act, (Act 26 of 1998). The Department of Water Sanitation (DWS) will determine if a Water Use license or General Authorisation is required and a letter from the Department stating the outcome of their decision must be provided in the Final BAR. | Noted. Thank you. A WUA will be submitted to DWS. DWS have also been consulted through this EIA as an I&AP. DWS have also provided comment see below. |
| | Please note the zoning for the proposed site is public open space with reference to Figure 6 below. Based on Msunduzi Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) and the Environmental Policy Msunduzi Municipality does in principle not support the cumulative loss of public open space and provision must therefore be made to incorporate | Noted. Thank you. Please note as per Figure 6 attached in the comments the entire rout of the road falls within the area zoned as "ROAD". Please note as the project is for the construction of a road incorporating open space into the design is not possible. However, land directly adjacent to the roads pavements will be rehabilitated (only land within the construction footprint) and therefore left as open space. |



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| | open space into the layout design of the proposed development. | |
| | The advertisement placed in the iLanga contains an error as it mentions the upgrade of the road and a bridge. However, the scope of this study does not include a bridge. | Noted. Thank You. New adverts have been published. |
| | Aquatic monitoring Survey Reports which is to be done after construction, bi-annually for a period not exceeding one year, must be sent to this Unit. | Noted. Thank You. |
| | Please note that alien plant clearing is on-going throughout the duration of the construction (lifespan of the development) and therefore an Alien Plan Control Plan must be attached to the EMPr; this plan must include the following up clearing for post construction and rehabilitation using indigenous grasses, plants, trees and shrubs. Please note that a list of suitable species can be made available to you form Msunduzi Municipality's Environmental Management Unit upon request. | Noted. Thank You. An Alien Plan Control Plan has been appended to the EMPr. |
| | The Municipal Climate Change Policy and Draft Mitigation and Adaption strategy must be considered and measures implanted to reduce the carbon footprint and encourage the use of renewable resources which must be considered and implemented. | Noted. Thank You. The applicant has been made aware of the item. |
| | Msunduzi Municipality's Environmental Management Unit must be informed of all Construction and Post Construction / Rehabilitation phases of this development and will therefore be required to attend a monthly Environmental Audit to ensure compliance with the EMPr. Therefore, please note that all ECO reports and audits must be sent to Msunduzi Municipality's Environmental Management Unit and the Department of Economic Development Tourism and Environmental Affairs. Rehabilitation must also be | Noted. Thank You. The Municipality will be notified on all phases of the project and all audit reports will be sent to the Msunduzi Municipality's Environmental Management Unit and the Department of Economic Development Tourism and Environmental Affairs. |



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| | considered as acceptable by the Msunduzi Municipality's Environmental Management Unit upon close out. | |
| | The Following comments are based on the EMPr; Page 23 makes reference to the management of top soil only. However, each horizon profile must be stockpiled separately. Topsoil (top 200mm) is not to be mixed with subsoil. Stockpiling of top and subsoils must be in the correct sequence. The soil profile must be restored to the natural structure with topsoil and subsoil being replaced in sequence. | Noted. Thank You. The EMPr has been amended. |
| | Soil is not to be stockpiled against tree trunks as this will encourage ant infestations. | Noted. Thank You. The EMPr has been amended. |
| | In instances where soil compaction has taken place, the compaction must be reversed. | Noted. Thank You. The EMPr has been amended. |
| | Excess material must first be used for; Creation of rock gabions where required for slope protection and erosion control; Rehabilitation of cuts Backfill for excavations. | Noted. Thank You. The EMPr has been amended. |
| | The contractor must enter into negotiation with the local community regarding the identification of areas where excess spoil can be used for | Noted. Thank You. The EMPr has been amended. |
| | rehabilitation purposes. Should the volume of spoil to be disposed of be too large to use in the manner described above, or if the density of spoil stockpiles becomes too high, the spoil will have to be removed from the working | Noted. Thank You. The EMPr has been amended. |
| | area to a permitted landfill site. Page 33 with reference to bullet point 2 states that damage to infrastructure must be repaired on a timely basis by the contractor and it is to be noted that any damage to water pipes or sewer infrastructure must be considered as emergency incidents whereby correction must be immediate | Noted. Thank You. The EMPr has been amended. |



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| | so as not to waste water resources and to not create environmental damage. Please ensure this unit is provided with and electronic and hardcopy of the Final Basic Assessment Report Environmental Management Programme. Please do not hesitate to contact this office should you have any further queries. | Noted. Thank You. A hard copy and CD will be sent to the Municipality. |
| Mr SG Vilakazi | The document is comprehensive and the information well presented. We have reviewed the document and offer herewith our comments on issues of concern to DUCT. We request that these comments be added as an appendix to the Final Basic Assessment Report to be handed in to DEDTEA, and request that you supply us with a copy of the Comment/Response report. Our interest lies in the fact that this proposed road extension is situated in part of the uMsunduzi River catchment, and cognizance of this fact should be taken at all times. Thus, in reviewing your document, the following concerns have influenced DUCT to comment: | Noted. Thank You. All comments will be included in all draft and final reports. The full comments and response report will be provided to DUCT. |
| DUCT 13 November 2016 | Effects / impacts on local Hydrology Impacts on water supply of the river / stream / watercourse (run off, absorption) Impacts on riparian zone Impacts on water quality Possible lowering of catchment absorption function Impact on aquifer Cumulative effect on the uMsunduzi of developments in the vicinity | Noted. Thank You. Noted. Thank You. |



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| | Although, in light of the present condition of the area, the potential impacts on biodiversity are considered to be negligible there is still need for care to be taken during the construction and post construction phases. The following actions are recommended: | Noted. Thank You. |
| | The final BAR for this proposed road extension must be reviewed by DUCT before it is submitted to the KZN Department of Economic Development, Tourism & Environmental Affairs (DEDTEA) | Noted. Thank You. Please note due to restricted legal timeframes relating to the comment periods and the submission of the FBAR only a 30-day comment period on the draft report will be able to take place. However please note as this is the second draft DUCT will be able to review all changes and responses as per the original comments. |
| | Rights and duties of registered interested & affected parties should be made clear to them by the proponent/EAP. Meaning that they will be kept informed of the processes of the development going forward. | |
| | Approved plans & policies (such as the integrated Development Plan (IDP), Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA), & Ecosystem Services Plan (ESP) for the Municipality must be factored into the DBAR. | Noted. Thank You. All integrated Development Plan (IDP), Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA), & Ecosystem Services Plan (ESP) for the Municipality have been taken in to consideration. |
| | 4. DUCT urges that proper design & construction are carefully undertaken so that there be no long-term impacts on the surrounding environment most especially the nearby water resource & wetland. Thus, ensuring that the social benefits may be achieved without the need for further environmental impacts. | on the surrounding environment. Construction will take place as per the |
| | 5. The working area must be set out in such a way that the amount of activity near environmentally sensitive areas is reduced as far as possible. | Noted. Thank You. All areas outside the construction footprint will be demarcated as no-go areas to avoid any damage to environmentally sensitive areas. An independent ECO will monitor the site on regular basis to ensure compliance. |



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| | Any areas which are subject to excavation must have their topsoil stripped and stockpiled. | Noted. Thank You. Top soil conservation will take place as per the conditions of the EMPr. An independent ECO will monitor the site on regular basis to ensure compliance. |
| | 7. Concrete batching is to be done off-site. Where cement is mixed on site it must be done on an impervious surface and be done well away from | Noted. Thank You. Concrete mixing will take place as per the conditions of the EMPr i.e. on an impervious surface. An independent ECO will monitor the site on regular basis to ensure compliance. |
| | nearby water resources. 8. At the cessation of construction, the site must be cleaned and all foreign materials are to be removed. | Noted. Thank You. The contractor must leave the site in a satisfactual condition prior to leaving the site. An independent ECO will conduct a post-construction audit to ensure compliance. |
| | The stockpiled topsoil is to be used to rehabilitate any bare areas and original ground profiles must be maintained as far as is possible. | Noted. Thank You. Rehabilitation will take place as per the conditions of the EMPr i.e. on an impervious surface. An independent ECO will monitor the site on regular basis to ensure compliance. |
| | 10. Areas left bare are to be re-vegetated with indigenous grass and it is strongly recommended that the grass mix contain at least one species of creeping grass | Noted. Thank You. Cleared areas to be re-grassed on completion. Indigenous grasses to be used and the use of vetiver or kukuyu grass is not supported. Rather an indigenous grass seed mix must be used to rehabilitate the site. Species within this mix should include <i>Urochloa panicoides</i> (Garden Signal Grass), <i>Pogonarthria squarrosa</i> (Herringbone grass), <i>Eragrotis curvula</i> (Weeping Love Grass) and <i>Chloris gayana</i> (Rhodes Grass). |
| | DUCT is extremely concerned as to the cumulative effect of development on this river / water course (Baynespruit). The ecological functions of the water course have already been compromised by a number of developments up stream, and the proposed development will only exacerbate this impact. In order to mitigate these cumulative effects, the development should be flood negative. | Noted. Thank You. Although there will be increased hardened surfaces the project shouldn't have a significant impact on the ecological functions on the Bayne's Spruit as all stormwater will be controlled whereby there will be no uncontrolled stormwater run-off generated from the road. |
| | Impermeable paved surfaces can potentially increase runoff. DUCT requests that permeable / absorbent surfaces as opposed to hardened road surfaces be planned in order to minimise runoff and encourage absorption of rainwater infiltration into the ground. This will minimise peak flows of | Noted. Thank You. As the road will be an extremely busy road a blacktop-surface will be used. No other surfaces are available for a project of this nature. |



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| | storm water and also prevent runoff of pollutants from motor vehicle traffic such as car oils, petrol and heavy metals | |
| | If the applicant is granted a favourable ROD/Authorisation, issued with outstanding documents, DUCT requests to be supplied with copies of these documents when they become available in order that we may, if necessary, submit comment. | Noted. Thank You. All authorisation ill be provided to DUCT. |
| | Thank you for the opportunity to comment and we look forward to receiving further information. Please address any correspondence to the Campsdrift address above | Noted. Thank You. |
| Miss N. Mokoena DWS 5 April 2017 | (1) WATER USE AUTHORISATION/WETLANDS AND WATER COURSES | |
| | (1.1) Please note that the expansion of Bombay Road within the watercourse and within 500m radius of wetland is regarded as a water use in terms of Section 21(c) and (i) of the National Water Act, 1998 (Act No. 36 of 1998) (NWA) (i.e. 'impeding or diverting the flow of water in a watercourse' and 'altering the bed, banks, course or characteristics of a watercourse' respectively) and, therefore, requires the Applicant to apply for a Water Use Authorisation prior to construction. | Noted, thank you. A WUA will be submitted to DWS. |
| | (1.2) It is noted from the above-mentioned report that the expansion will results in the loss of wetland and an offset has been proposed, please note that wetland offset must be done according to this Department's guideline: "Wetlands Offsets: A Best-Practice Guideline for South Africa." | Noted, thank you. A offset strategy has been developed in conjunction with the Department's guideline: "Wetlands Offsets: A Best-Practice Guideline for South Africa.". |
| | (1.3) Should any activity be identified as a possible Section 21(c) and (i) water use, the Applicant must | Noted, thank you. A WUA will be submitted to DWS. |



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| | delineate the watercourse and riparian habitat using the Department guideline: "A practical field procedure for identification and delineation of wetlands and riparian area,." and indicate the proposed activity location in relation to the riparian area, the 1:50 and 1:100-year flood lines on a map of appropriate scale. The Applicant will require an authorisation from this Department for any activity within the riparian habitat or 1:100-year flood line, whichever is the greatest distance from the watercourse. | |
| | (1.4) If the proposed project engages or proposes to engage in one or more water uses that require a Water Use Licence in terms of the NWA then by default all other water use activities taking place on that property, irrespective if they would be regulated by a General Authorisation, would require a Water Use Licence. This is part of the integrated water use licencing process. | |
| | (1.5) It is imperative that all water uses in terms of Section 21 of the National Water Act, 1998 (Act No. 36 of 1998) associated with the proposed activity, as well as existing operations are identified so that the necessary and relevant Water Use Authorisation can be applied for. This Department advises that a Water Use Authorisation Pre-Application meeting be arranged with Ms Zamashenge Hadebe who can be contacted on 031 336 2767/00. | January 2018. |
| | (1.6) It is the responsibility of the Applicant to identify all water uses, arising from the proposed project and to submit a complete Water Use Licence application to this Department for water uses as | |



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| | per Section 21 of the NWA. These water uses are listed in Table 1 below. | |
| | Table 1: Water Uses requiring Authorisation | |
| | s21 a taking water from a water resource; | |
| | s21 b storing water; | |
| | s21 c impeding or diverting the flow of water in a watercourse; engaging in a stream flow reduction activity (currently only | |
| | commercial afforestation); | |
| | 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: 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 | |
| | 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; | |
| | 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; | |
| | removing, discharging or disposing of water found underground if it is necessary for the efficient continuation if an activity or for the safety of people; and | |
| | s21(k) using water for recreational purposes | |
| | (1.7) Adequate measures must be put in place to protect all water resources that flow through, as well as adjacent to, the proposed project area from being polluted and/or degraded. Visible markings showing/demarcating the buffers must be provided on site during the construction phase. If pollution of | Noted, thank you. The applicant has been made aware of this. |



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| | | any surface or groundwater occurs, it must be immediately reported to this Department and the appropriate mitigation measures must be employed. | |
| | (2) | SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT | |
| | (2.1) | Removal and disposal of solid waste to a licenced/permitted waste disposal site is required and this is the responsibility of the Applicant. | Noted, thank you. All waste will be handled on site as per the EMPr i.e. removal and disposal of solid waste. An independent ECO will audit the site throughout the lifespan of the project. |
| | (2.2) | Contaminated materials are to be disposed of at a licenced/permitted hazardous landfill site. | Noted, thank you. All waste will be handled on site as per the EMPr i.e. disposal of contaminated materials. An independent ECO will audit the site throughout the lifespan of the project. |
| | (2.3) | All waste generated from the proposed project must be disposed of in a suitable manner so as not to cause any water pollution or health hazard. | Noted, thank you. All waste will be handled on site as per the EMPr i.e. removal and disposal of solid waste. An independent ECO will audit the site throughout the lifespan of the project. |
| | (2.4) | The recycling of suitable material (i.e. glass, paper, plastic, etc.) is encouraged by this Department. | Noted, thank you. |
| | (3) | STORMWATER MANAGEMENT | |
| | (3.1) | It is imperative that stormwater is properly management along the proposed project route both during and after construction. | Noted, thank you. Stormwater will be managed on site as per the EMPr. An independent ECO will audit the site throughout the lifespan of the project. |
| | (3.2) | After construction, the area should be contoured to ensure free flow of runoff and to prevent ponding of water. | Noted, thank you. Full rehabilitation of the site will take place once the construction has been completed. This rehabilitation will ensure the free flow of runoff and will also aim at preventing any ponding of water. |
| | (3.3) | Drainage must be controlled to ensure that runoff from the project area will not culminate in off-site pollution or result in damage to properties downstream of any stormwater discharge. | Noted, thank you. Stormwater will be managed on site as per the EMPr. An independent ECO will audit the site throughout the lifespan of the project. |



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| | (4) | SEWAGE AND WASTEWATER MANAGEMENT | |
| | (4.1) | Chemical/temporal toilet facilities must be provided during the construction phase; and their use must not cause any pollution to any water resources as well as pose a health hazard. In addition, these toilets must be situated out of the 1: 100-year flood line of any watercourse. | Noted, thank you. Please note all chemical toilets will be located outside of the 1:100-year flood line of any watercourse. A suitably registered company will be contracted to service all chemical toilets on site. This will be monitored by an independent ECO. |
| | (4.2) | It is this Department's experience that projects of this nature may result in the generation of small volumes of water containing waste. In this instance, the following is applicable: • Water containing waste must not be discharged into the natural environment. | Noted, thank you. All waste will be handled on site as per the EMPr. An independent ECO will audit the site throughout the lifespan of the project. |
| | | Measures to contain the water containing waste and safe disposal of it must be implemented. | Noted, thank you. All wastewater will be handled on site as per the EMPr. An independent ECO will audit the site throughout the lifespan of the project. |
| | (5) | EROSION CONTROL | |
| | (5.1) | Soil erosion measures must be implemented to minimise soil erosion during the construction phase. | Noted, thank you. Soil erosion will be controlled on site as per the EMPr. An independent ECO will audit the site throughout the lifespan of the project. |
| | (5.2) | Erosion control measures to be implemented in areas prone to erosion such as near water supply points, edges of slopes, etc. These measures could include the use of sand bags, hessian sheets, retention or replacement of vegetation. | Noted, thank you. Soil erosion will be controlled on site as per the EMPr i.e. protection of sensitive areas. An independent ECO will audit the site throughout the lifespan of the project. |
| | (6) | GENERAL | |
| | (6.1) | The content and recommendations made in the Draft Wetland Assessment for the Proposed | Noted, thank you. |



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| | Bombay Road Extension, dated April 2016, prepared by the Biodiversity Company, are noted. | |
| | (6.2) This Department also notes the content and recommendations made in the Baseline Assessment of Aquatic Ecosystems Associated with Proposed Bombay Road Extension, dated April 2016, prepared by the Biodiversity Company. | |
| | (6.3) This Department also notes the content (i.e. responsibilities and conditions) as outlined in Environmental Management Programme (EMPr) for Proposed Extension of Bombay Road, Msunduzi Local Municipality, dated November 2016, prepared by EnviroPro. Compliance to the approved EMPr must be audited regularly by the designated Environmental Control Officer (ECO). | lifespan of the project. |
| | (6.4) No form of secondary pollution should arise from the disposal of sewage and refuse. Any pollution problems arising from the above-mentioned development is to be addressed immediately by the Applicant. | independent ECO will audit the site throughout the lifespan of the project. |
| | (6.5) 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. | be done in accordance with the conditions of the EMPr. An independent ECO will audit the site throughout the lifespan of the project. |
| | (6.6) Ecological sensitive areas and their appropriate buffers must be protected and should not be | |



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| | degraded by the activities arising from the proposed development. (6.7) A Spill Contingency or Emergency Response Plan must be drawn up and should include the following actions that need to be taken into account in the event of a spill: | Noted, thank you. A Spill Contingency and/or Emergency Response Plan will be compiled by the contractor and approved by the ECO. | | | |
| | Stop the source of the spill; Contain the spill; All significant spills must be reported to this Department and other relevant authorities; Remove the spilled product for treatment or authorised disposal; Determine if there is any soil, groundwater or other environmental impact; If necessary, remedial action must be taken in consultation with this Department; and Incident must be documented. | | | | |
| | 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 No. 36 of 1998) could lead to legal action being instituted against the Applicant. | Noted, thank you. The applicant has been made aware of this. | | | |
| COMMENTS RECEIVED ON THE FIRST RELEASE OF THE DRAFT BASIC ASSESSMENT REPORT | | | | | |
| Raymond Couch Telkom 23 April 2018 | Telkom SA / OPENSERVE have no immediate objections to this proposed activity. However, please be advised that our telecommunication infrastructure may very well be affected. The developer / consultant must therefore supply us with detailed plans when available. The cost for the relocation of our services will be for the account of Msunduzi municipality. | Noted, thank you. The applicant has been made aware of the requirement regarding the relocation of any infrastructure. | | | |



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| | Comments from this unit dated 24 November 2016 refers. | |
| | Please note that the point location co-ordinates that appear in both the English and Zulu advertisements differ. | Noted, thank you. The longitude coordinate for the end of the road in the isiZulu advert was omitted due to an error. Please note the start of the road and the offset coordinates were correct and therefore the reader still will be directed to the correct site location. |
| Esmeralda Ramburran Msunduzi Local Municipality 29 May 2018 | Materials utilised during the construction phase of the project - which cannot be re-used, recycled or donated as spoil material- must be disposed of appropriately to a registered landfill site to ensure that waste is not dumped into surrounding environmentally sensitive areas. If spoil material can be donated please ensure that this process is managed through the appointed ECO. | Noted, thank you. All waste material generated on the site will be disposed at a registered waste facility. Safe disposal certificates will be kept and reviewed by the ECO. The ECO will work in conjunction with the contactor regarding any donation of material to other parties to ensure that the right procedures are followed. |
| | Please ensure this unit is provided with an electronic and hard copy of the final Basic Assessment Report and Environmental Management Programme. | Noted, thank you. |
| | Please do not hesitate to contact this office should you have any further queries. | Noted, thank you. |
| Riaz Ballim 4 June 2018 SASOL Garage | To whom it may concern: Sasol Raisethorpe has been in existence and trading from its current position for the past 16 years. We have developed and grown the business over this period. In addition to the Petrol Station a fast food chicken outlet (Mochachos) has been added, as well as a community playground where access is free. This provides a clean, safe and positive social environment for all right at the entrance to the Northern suburbs. This establishment currently provides employment to more than 100 employees. | Noted, thank you. Following on from the concerns raised a meeting was arranged between the Msunduzi Municipality (Applicant), MSA (Engineers), EnviroPro (EAP) and SASOL (I&AP). Please see the minutes and register from the meeting in Appendix D. the conclusion from the meeting was that both the Engineers and SASOL indicated that in order to identify the best way forward, additional options will be considered and then brought to the table for discussion. Both parties were happy with this approach and were willing to come up with the best way forward in order to satisfy both requirements i.e. Msunduzi – road safety and SASOL – company operations. EnviroPro explained that as this portion of the road actually does not include any EIA triggers the Basic Assessment will continue. The road will continue to be assess using the preliminary layout as only minor change relating to slip roads etc. will be added. Both parties were happy with this approach and agreed to work together to identify the best way forward. |



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| | We welcome the Bombay Road extension; however, we Object to the Plan Proposal (Contract No.SCM 66(R) of 14/15) as there are issues that will lead to the "death" of this business i.e. vehicular access to the site. | |
| | We also like to place on record that this road extension impacts us the most as we are at the intersection and the viability of our business is dependent on ease of traffic flow in and out of the site. | |
| | When driving on Chota Motala Road from the suburbs to the city, vehicles are totally restricted from driving into the site. Vehicles driving on Chota Motala Road from the city to the suburbs will have no access to the site. No access from the major arterial Road i.e. Chota Motala Road. This has been our only entrance for the past 16 years and our target market comes from this direction. | |
| | We respectfully urge you to please consult with us on suggesting a way forward to alleviate the issue as we have positive insight that will make this proposal work. | |
| | The current proposal will lead to the death knell of the business and the loss of at least a 100 jobs. | |
| | Looking forward to your favourable response. | |