

ROBBEN ISLAND MUSEUM

**PROPOSED WASTEWATER
TREATMENT WORKS ON ROBBEN
ISLAND, TABLE BAY, WESTERN CAPE
(REF: 14/12/16/3/3/3/404)
STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT REPORT**

14 OCTOBER 2022





PROPOSED
WASTEWATER
TREATMENT WORKS
ON ROBBEN ISLAND,
TABLE BAY, WESTERN
CAPE (REF:
14/12/16/3/3/3/404)
STAKEHOLDER
ENGAGEMENT REPORT
ROBBEN ISLAND MUSEUM

TYPE OF DOCUMENT (VERSION)

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1 INTRODUCTION

Changes made from the Draft SER have been underlined in this Final SER for easier reference to the updates made in the reporting.

1.1 PROJECT BACKGROUND

This is a repeat application for an Environmental Authorisation that has expired (Ref: 14/12/16/3/3/83).

There is currently no formal Wastewater Treatment Works (WWTW) on Robben Island. All sewage is pumped by six pump stations to a collection sump near Robert Sobukwe's former residence, where it is macerated and pumped along the outfall sewer pipeline to discharge through a diffuser 465 m offshore.

The proponent, Robben Island Museum (RIM), therefore proposes to construct a WWTW with a daily throughput capacity of 300m³ per day on the eastern side of Robben Island in Table Bay. Treated effluent will gravitate to the existing sewage collector sump at the proposed WWTW site from where it will be pumped along the existing outfall sewer pipeline to discharge through a diffuser 465 m offshore. The project site is bounded to the northeast by Murray's Bay beach (50 m), to the north by the Dog Unit (Robert Sobukwe Complex) (30 m), to the west by Murray's Road (80 m) and to the south by the Robben Island village (500 m) (**Figure 1-1**).

A Basic Assessment (BA) was previously undertaken by WSP in 2014/15. An Environmental Authorisation (EA) was secured for the proposed WWTW on 27 March 2015 and an extension was granted on 27 March 2018 (Ref: 14/12/16/3/3/83). The WWTW authorised in the EA was for a treatment capacity of 108,000 m³ per annum with all the effluent generated on the Island discharged via a marine outfall into the coastal environment after treatment. The design allowed for a maximum discharge volume of 300m³ per day. The EA states "*this activity must commence within a period of five (5) years from the date of EA issued on 27 March 2015 (i.e. the EA lapses on 27 March 2020). If the commencement of the activities does not occur within that period, the authorisation lapses and a new application for environmental authorisation must be made in order for the activity to be undertaken.*" Due to unforeseen circumstances, the project did not commence by the expiry date of 27 March 2020 and the EA subsequently lapsed. RIM is therefore required to apply for a new EA.

The proposed WWTW requires an Integrated Environmental Authorisation (IEA) and Waste Management Licence (WML) in terms of the National Environmental Management Act (Act 107 of 1998), as amended (NEMA) and the associated Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Regulations, 2014, as amended as well as the National Environmental Management Waste Act (Act 59 of 2008) (NEMWA). WSP Group Africa (Pty) Ltd (WSP) has been appointed by RIM as the independent Environmental Assessment Practitioner (EAP) to facilitate the BA process in accordance with the EIA Regulations, 2014, as amended.

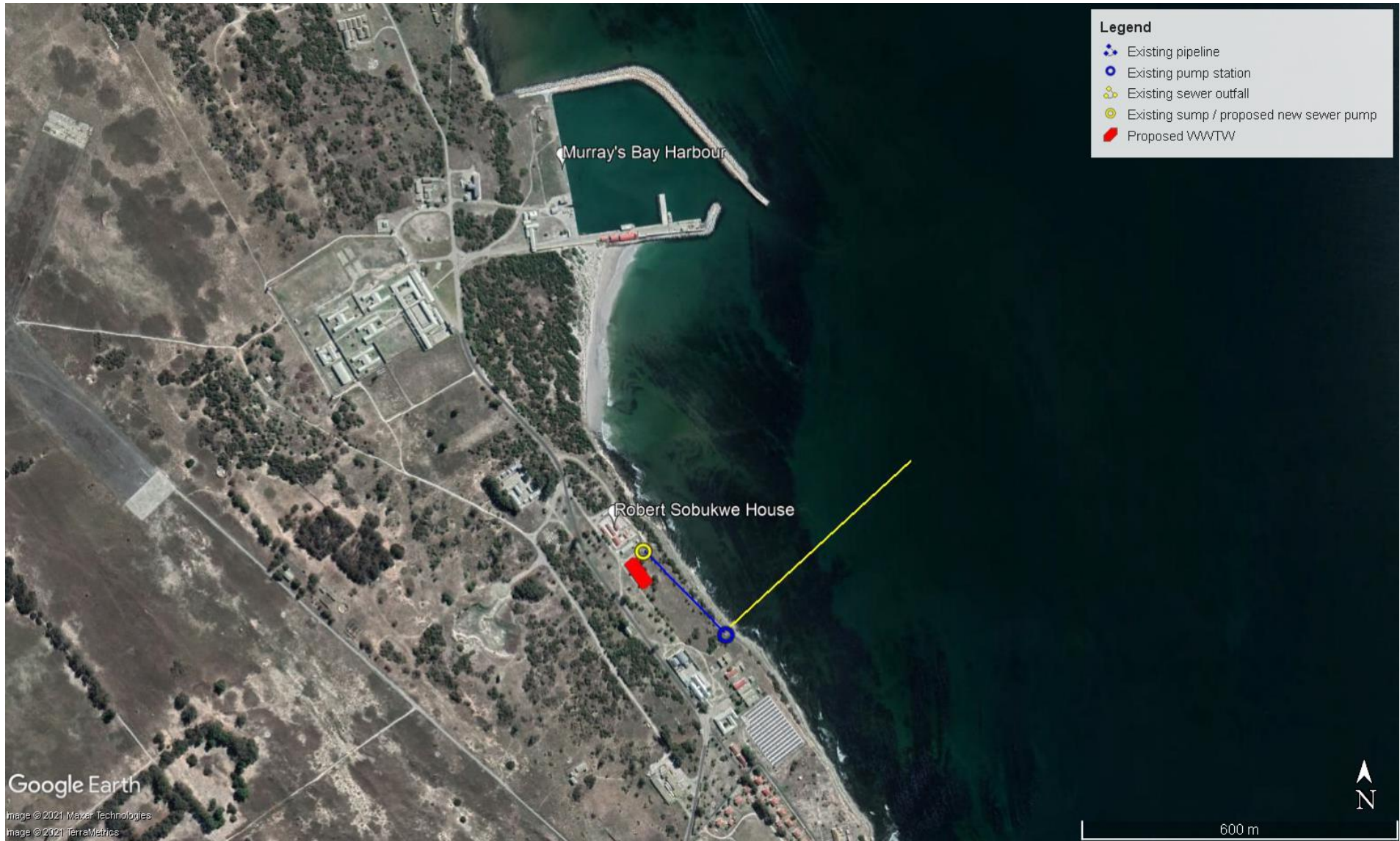


Figure 1-1: Location of the existing and proposed WWTW infrastructure on Robben Island

1.2 TERMS OF REFERENCE AND DETAILS OF THE EAP

WSP was appointed in the role of Independent EAP to undertake the BA processes for the proposed Project. This Stakeholder Engagement Report was compiled as part of the BA process and must be read in conjunction with the Basic Assessment Report (BAR) in support of the EA application. The CV of the EAP is available in **Appendix A** of the BAR. The EAP declaration of interest and undertaking is included in **Appendix B** of the BAR. **Table 1-1** details the relevant contact details of the EAP.

Table 1-1: Details of the EAP

EAP	WSP GROUP AFRICA (PTY) LTD
Company Registration:	1999/008928/07
Contact Person:	Jacqui Fincham
Physical Address:	1 st Floor, The Pavilion, Corner of Portswood and Beach Road, V&A Waterfront, Cape Town
Postal Address:	PO Box 2613, Cape Town, 8000
Telephone:	+27 21 481 8795
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Email:	Jacqui.Fincham@wsp.com

To adequately identify and assess potential environmental impacts, the EAP was supported by a number of specialists, whose details are provided in the BAR.

STATEMENT OF INDEPENDENCE

Neither WSP nor any of the authors of this Report have any material present or contingent interest in the outcome of this Report, nor do they have any business, financial, personal or other interest that could be reasonably regarded as being capable of affecting their independence. WSP has no beneficial interest in the outcome of the assessment.

1.3 PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

Public participation is understood to be a series of inclusive and culturally appropriate interactions aimed at providing stakeholders with opportunities to express their views, so that these can be considered and incorporated into the decision-making process. Effective public participation requires the prior disclosure of relevant and adequate project information to enable stakeholders to understand the risks, impacts, and opportunities of the proposed Project.

Basic reasons why the public are involved in the BA Process:

- The environment is held in public trust, therefore use of environmental resources is everyone's concern.
- To ensure that projects meet the citizens' needs and are suitable to the affected public.
- The project carries more legitimacy, and less hostility, if interested and affected parties (I&APs) are able to influence the decision-making process.
- The final decision is deemed informed when local knowledge and values are included and when expert knowledge is publicly examined.

1.3.1 OBJECTIVES

The objectives of the public participation process (PPP) can be summarised as follows:

- Identify relevant individuals, organisations and communities who may be interested in or affected by the proposed Project;
- Clearly outline the scope of the proposed Project, including the scale and nature of the existing and proposed activities;
- Identify viable proposed Project alternatives that will assist the relevant authorities in making an informed decision;
- Identify shortcomings and gaps in existing information;
- Identify key concerns, raised by I&APs that should be addressed in the subsequent specialist studies;
- Highlight the potential for environmental impacts, whether positive or negative; and
- To inform and provide the public with information and an understanding of the proposed Project, issues and solutions.

1.3.2 WHAT IS AN INTERESTED AN AFFECTED PARTY?

An I&AP is defined as any person, group of persons or organisations interested in or affected by an activity, and any organ of state that may have jurisdiction over any aspect of the activity.

The difference between an I&AP and a registered I&AP:

- An I&AP can be directly or indirectly impacted on by a proposed activity.
- A registered I&AP is a person whose name has been placed on the register of registered I&APs. According to the PPP Guidance document, 2017, only registered I&APs will be notified:
 - Of the availability of reports and other written submissions made to the competent authority (CA) by the Applicant, and be entitled to comment on these reports and submissions; and
 - Of the outcome of the application, the reasons for the decision, and that an appeal may be lodged against a decision.

For the purpose of this report, registered I&APs will be referred to as Stakeholders.

RIGHTS, ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE STAKEHOLDER

Registered stakeholders have the right to bring to the attention of the Competent Authority (CA) any issues that they believe may be of significance to the consideration of the application. The rights of stakeholder are qualified by certain obligations, namely:

- Stakeholders must ensure that their comments are submitted within the timeframes that have been approved by the Department of Forestry, Fisheries and the Environment (DFFE) or within any extension of a timeframe agreed by the Proponent, EAP or competent authorities;
- Serve a copy of the comments submitted directly to the competent authorities, the Proponent or the EAP; and
- Disclose to the EAP any direct business, financial, personal or other interest that they might have in the approval or refusal of the application.

The roles of stakeholders in a public participation process usually include one or more of the following:

- Assisting in the identification and prioritisation of issues that need to be investigated;
- Making suggestions on alternatives and means of preventing, minimising and managing negative impacts and enhancing proposed Project benefits;
- Assisting in or commenting on the development of mutually acceptable criteria for the evaluation of decision options;
- Contributing information on public needs, values and expectations;
- Contributing local and traditional knowledge; and
- Verifying that their issues have been considered.

In order to participate effectively, stakeholders should:

- Become involved in the process as early as possible;

- Register as a stakeholder;
- Advise the EAP of other stakeholders who should be consulted;
- Contribute towards the design of the public participation process (including timeframes) to ensure that it is acceptable to all stakeholders;
- Follow the process once it has been accepted;
- Read the material provided and actively seek to understand the issues involved;
- Give timeous responses to correspondence;
- Be respectful and courteous towards other stakeholders;
- Refrain from making subjective, unfounded or ill-informed statements; and
- Recognise that the process is confined to issues that are directly relevant to the application.

1.4 APPROACH TO STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT

Our approach to stakeholder engagement is based on the following principles:

- Undertake meaningful and timely participation with stakeholders;
- Focus on important issues during the process;
- Undertake due consideration of alternatives;
- Take accountability for information used;
- Encourage co-regulation, shared responsibility and a sense of ownership over the proposed Project lifecycle;
- Apply “due process” particularly with regard to public participation as provided for in the EIA Regulations; and
- Consider the needs, interests and values of stakeholders.

The Public Participation guideline in terms of the NEMA EIA Regulations, drafted by the Department of Environmental Affairs (now DFFE) in 2017, tabulates the level of Public Participation required for various levels of anticipated project impacts. This table has been used to identify additional Public Participation methods which are required for the Project. Highlighted cells indicate the applicable response to the anticipated impacts. Results of the process are shown in **Table 1-2** below.

Table 1-2: Level of Public Participation as per Public Participation Guideline (DEA, 2017)

SCALE OF ANTICIPATED IMPACTS:	RECOMMENDED RESPONSE	
	IF “YES”	IF “NO”
Are the impacts of the project likely to extend beyond the boundaries of the local municipality?	Formal Consultation with other affected municipalities should be carried out during the PPP.	No need to have a formal consultation with other municipalities during PPP. Minimum requirements for public participation in accordance to EIA must be met.
Are the impacts of the project likely to extend beyond the boundaries of the province?	Formal Consultation with other affected provinces should be carried out during the PPP.	No need to have a formal consultation with other provinces during PPP. Minimum requirements for public participation in accordance to EIA must be met.
Is the project a greenfields development (a new development in a previously undisturbed area)?	Extensive consultation with Registered Interested and Affected Parties (RI&APs) might be required before a decision is taken on the project to in order to gather more information, and to ensure that there is minimal impact on the environment.	Minimum requirements for public participation in accordance to EIA Regulations must be met.

SCALE OF ANTICIPATED IMPACTS:	RECOMMENDED RESPONSE	
	IF “YES”	IF “NO”
Does the area already suffer from socio-economic problems (e.g. job losses) or environmental problems (e.g. pollution), and is the project likely to exacerbate these?	Extensive consultation with RI&APs within the area should be undertaken, to gather more information on both the socio-economic and environmental problems.	Minimum requirements for public participation in accordance to EIA Regulations must be met.
Is the project expected to have a wide variety of impacts (e.g. socio-economic and ecological)?	Thorough consultation needs to be conducted with RI&APs, in order to address variety of impacts.	Minimum requirements for public participation in accordance to EIA Regulations must be met.
Public and environmental sensitivity of the project:		
Are there widespread public concerns about the potential negative impacts of the project?	Broader consultation with all RI&APs will need to be undertaken.	Minimum requirements for public participation in accordance to EIA Regulations must be met.
Is there a high degree of conflict among RI&APs?	There might need to be more consultation to ensure that there is consensus reached among RI&APs.	Minimum requirements for public participation in accordance to EIA Regulations must be met.
Will the project impact on private land other than that of the applicant?	Consultation with the private land owner must be done, and all their concerns need to be addressed.	Minimum requirements for public participation in accordance to EIA Regulations must be met.
Does the project have the potential to create unrealistic expectations (e.g. that a new factory would create a large number of jobs)?	Thorough consultation that addresses the perceptions of unrealistic expectations needs to be carried out.	Minimum requirements for public participation in accordance to EIA Regulations must be met.
Potentially affected parties:		
Has very little previous public participation taken place in the area?	More thorough public participation should take place within the area, to ensure that all potential and RI&APs participate.	Minimum requirements for public participation in accordance to EIA Regulations must be met.
Did previous public participation processes in the area result in conflict?	Additional consultation might be needed to ensure that issues of conflict are addressed effectively.	Minimum requirements for public participation in accordance to EIA Regulations must be met.
Are there existing organisational structures (e.g. local forums) that can represent I&APs?	Organizational structures might minimise conflict whilst maximising the participation.	Minimum requirements for public participation in accordance to EIA Regulations must be met.
Is the area characterised by high social diversity (i.t.o. socio-economic status, language or culture)?	Proper consultations that address language and cultural diversity should be promoted.	Minimum requirements for public participation in accordance to EIA Regulations must be met.
Were people in the area victims of unfair expropriations or relocation in the past?	PPP should be extensive and address any unfair practices that occurred in the past.	Minimum requirements for public participation in accordance to EIA Regulations must be met.
Is there a high level of unemployment in the area?	The PPP should ensure that there are no unrealistic expectations created due to the project. The consultation should ensure that any unrealistic expectations are adequately addressed before the project starts.	Minimum requirements for public participation in accordance to EIA Regulations must be met.

SCALE OF ANTICIPATED IMPACTS:	RECOMMENDED RESPONSE	
	IF “YES”	IF “NO”
Do the RI&APs have special needs (e.g. a lack of skills to read or write, disability, etc)?	Consultation should include mechanisms that will ensure full participation by people with special needs.	Minimum requirements for public participation in accordance to EIA Regulations must be met. Minimum requirements for PP in accordance to the Act must be met as well as best practices relating to PP.

1.5 PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PLAN

Table 1-3 below outlines the Public Participation Plan for the proposed WWTW on Robben Island.

Table 1-3: Public Participation Plan

SUMMARY OF PPP REQUIREMENT AS DEFINED BY THE EIA REGULATIONS (GNR 326) PROPOSED PLAN/ACTIVITIES

<p>41(2) The person conducting a PPP must give notice to all potential I&APs by-</p> <p>(a) fixing a notice board at a place conspicuous to and accessible by the public at the boundary, on the fence or along the corridor of—</p> <p>(i) the site where the activity to which the application or proposed application relates is or is to be undertaken; and</p> <p>(ii) any alternative site;</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Placement of one (1) site notice (in English and Afrikaans) at an appropriate location on site; — Placement of one (1) site notice (in English and Afrikaans) on the ferry; — Placement of one (1) site notice (in English and Afrikaans) at Murray’s Harbour, on Robben Island; and — Placement of one (1) site notice at a public place within a 5km radius of the project area, such as the Robben Island Museum.
<p>(b) giving written notice, in any of the manners provided for in section 47D of the Act, to—</p> <p>(i) the occupiers of the site and, if the proponent or applicant is not the owner or person in control of the site on which the activity is to be undertaken, the owner or person in control of the site where the activity is or is to be undertaken and to any alternative site where the activity is to be undertaken;</p> <p>(ii) owners, persons in control of, and occupiers of land adjacent to the site where the activity is or is to be undertaken and to any alternative site where the activity is to be undertaken;</p> <p>(iii) the municipal councillor of the ward in which the site and alternative site is situated and any organisation of ratepayers that represent the community in the area;</p> <p>(iv) the municipality which has jurisdiction in the area;</p> <p>(v) any organ of state having jurisdiction in respect of any aspect of the activity; and</p> <p>(vi) any other party as required by the competent authority;</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Written notification will be sent to owners and occupiers on or adjacent to the proposed project site, municipality ward councillor, local municipality and relevant state departments. — The Robben Island Ex-Political Prisoners (EPPs) are a key stakeholder group that will be consulted (via e-mail) as part of public participation. — A notification via SMS broadcast will be released to all existing I&APs known to and registered with RIM where mobile numbers are available. — All issued written notices to stakeholders will be accompanied by an email and phone call to the recipient in order to ascertain whether they are able to represent themselves and/or their constituencies, and to agree on any additional measures that may be required for this representation to be effective. — If required, additional measures will be taken, within reason, to ensure effectiveness of the engagement. This may include additional timeframes for commenting, identification of proxy-representatives, etc. — General communication (written notification) with stakeholders (public and government departments/authorities) throughout the Basic Assessment (BA) process. — Stakeholders will be added to the database on request as the project progresses.

SUMMARY OF PPP REQUIREMENT AS DEFINED BY THE EIA REGULATIONS (GNR 326) PROPOSED PLAN/ACTIVITIES

<p>(c) placing an advertisement in—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) one local newspaper; or (ii) any official Gazette that is published specifically for the purpose of providing public notice of applications or other submissions made in terms of these Regulations; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> — An advert will be published in a national and local newspaper (one in English and one in Afrikaans), formally announcing the commencement of the Integrated Environmental Authorisation (IEA) application process, requesting stakeholders to register their interest in the project, and informing them of the release of the Draft BAR for public review and comment.
<p>(d) placing an advertisement in at least one provincial newspaper or national newspaper, if the activity has or may have an impact that extends beyond the boundaries of the metropolitan or district municipality in which it is or will be undertaken</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> — It is noted that advertising in provincial and national newspapers is not required as the impact of the activities does not extend beyond the boundaries of the municipality in which the Project will be undertaken. However, given the World Heritage status of the site an advert will be placed in one national newspaper and one local newspaper.
<p>(e) using reasonable alternative methods, as agreed to by the competent authority, in those instances where a person is desirous of but unable to participate in the process due to—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) illiteracy; (ii) disability; or (iii) any other disadvantage. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> — The existing 2014 database for the Robben Island WWTW and the recent Alpha 1 Lounge project will be verified and updated for the purposes of this BA process. — As part of the verification process, existing I&APs will be contacted telephonically and asked to confirm their preferred method of communication. — The relevant ward councillor will be contacted to ensure that traditional leaders and community-based organisations are aware of the Project and can assist in distributing and communicating relevant Project information to community members. — No public meetings or focus group discussions have been provided for. Those I&APs that wish to remain registered will be given an opportunity to register to attend a virtual online meeting to introduce the project should they require this.
<p>(42) A proponent or applicant must ensure the opening and maintenance of a register of interested and affected parties and submit such a register to the competent authority,</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Stakeholders with a potential interest in the Project will be identified at the outset of the Project. As noted above, the existing 2014 database for the Robben Island WWTW will be verified and updated for the purposes of this BA process. — All stakeholders identified will be registered on the project stakeholder database, and the database will be maintained throughout the BA process, via email and SMS broadcast.
<p>(43) & (44) Registered Interested and affected parties (I&APs) must be given 30 days to comment on the draft Report</p>	<p>The Draft BAR will be made available to all stakeholders for a 30-day comment period. Strict adherence to all COVID-19 protocols and regulations as well as best practice measures will be ensured throughout PPP. As a result, the Draft BAR will be made available to stakeholders as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — From WSP on request — Online on the WSP website — Online on the RIM website <p>A Comment and Response Report (CRR) will be generated for inclusion in Final BAR for consideration by the competent authority. The public participation report contained in the EIA Report will include an additional section detailing the additional measures described above, together with an independent opinion on whether these measures enabled free and fair public participation.</p>

2 PUBLIC PARTICIPATION TO DATE

2.1 PRE-APPLICATION CONSULTATION

A pre-application meeting request was sent to DFFE on 17 August 2021. On 24 August 2021, the DFFE case officer, Ms Constance Musemburi, responded in writing to confirm that a pre-application meeting would not be required for the Project. Refer to **Appendix C1** for e-mail correspondence in this regard.

2.2 IDENTIFICATION OF KEY STAKEHOLDERS

Section 41 of the EIA Regulations (2014, as amended) states that written notices must be given to identified stakeholders as outlined in **Table 2-1**.

Relevant authorities (Organs of State) have been automatically registered as stakeholders. In accordance with the EIA Regulations, 2014 (as amended), all other persons must request in writing to be placed on the register, submit written comments, or attend meetings to be registered as stakeholders, and included in future communication regarding the Project.

Table 2-1: Interested and Affected Parties Table

NEMA REQUIREMENT	DISCUSSION
<i>(i) the owner or person in control of that land if the applicant is not the owner or person in control of the land</i>	The project activity is located on Robben Island, which is a National Monument and World Heritage Site. The South African Heritage Resources Agency (SAHRA) has therefore been included as a registered I&AP.
<i>(ii) the occupiers of the site where the activity is or is to be undertaken or to any alternative site where the activity is to be undertaken</i>	The Robben Island EPPs are a key stakeholder group that will be consulted (via e-mail) as part of public participation.
<i>(iii) owners and occupiers of land adjacent to the site where the activity is or is to be undertaken or to any alternative site where the activity is to be undertaken</i>	
<i>(iv) the municipal councillor of the ward in which the site or alternative site is situated and any organisation of ratepayers that represent the community in the area</i>	Ward Councillors of Ward 54 (City of Cape Town) have been included on the stakeholder database. Additionally, the EPPs have been included on the stakeholder database.
<i>(v) the municipality which has jurisdiction in the area</i>	The City of Cape Town Metropolitan Municipality has been included on the stakeholder database.
<i>(vi) any organ of state having jurisdiction in respect of any aspect of the activity</i>	DFFE: Oceans and Coast, Department of Tourism, SAN Parks, SAHRA and the Western Cape Department Environmental Affairs and Development Planning (DEA&DP) are included on the stakeholder database.
<i>(vii) any other party as required by the competent authority.</i>	All tiers of government, namely, national, provincial, local government and parastatals have been included on the stakeholder database.

Appendix A provides a list of stakeholders registered on the Project database. The stakeholder database has been updated throughout the BA process.

2.2.1 NOTIFICATION PROCEDURES

DIRECT NOTIFICATION

Notification of the proposed project was issued to potential Stakeholders, via direct correspondence (i.e. e-mail) on 28 July 2022. The notification letter that was circulated is included in **Appendix B-1** of this report and the background information document (BID) is included in **Appendix B-2**. Proof of notification is included in Appendix B-5.

ADVERTISEMENT

Notification of the proposed Project was issued to the general public via an advertisement on 28 July 2022. The purpose of the advertisement was to notify the general public of the proposed application and provide an opportunity to register on the Project database and provide input into the process. A copy of the advertisements and proof of their publication is included as **Appendix B-3**. The advertisement publication details are provided in **Table 2-2**.

Table 2-2: Dates on which the advert was published


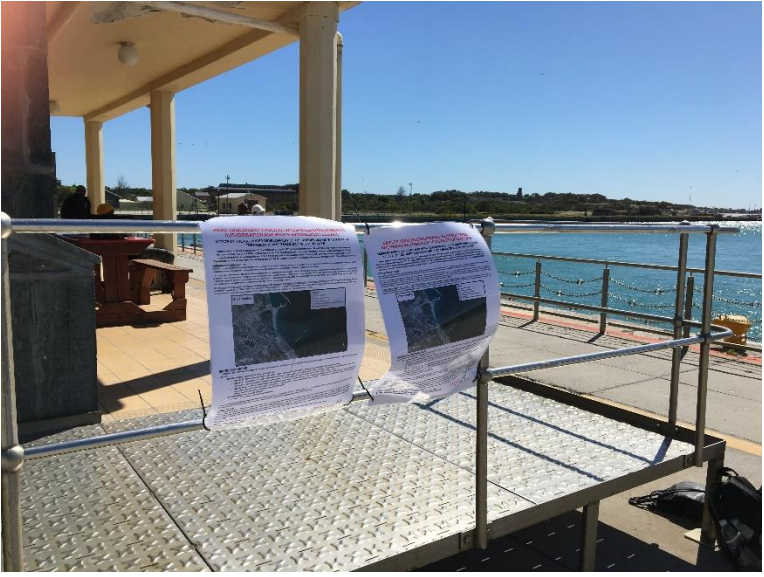
NEWSPAPER	PUBLICATION DATE
Die Burger	28 July 2022
The Cape Towner	28 July 2022

SITE NOTICES


In accordance with GNR 326 Section 41(2)(a-b) site notices were developed (see **Appendix B-4**) and placed at two (2) strategic points on Robben Island, namely Murray's Bay Harbour and Robert Sobukwe House where they are visible and accessible to residents and the public, as well as on *Krotoa*, the catamaran passenger ferry that transports tourists, residents and RIM employees to and from Robben Island. Site notices were also placed in two (2) public places on the mainland, including Nelson Mandela Gateway and the V&A Waterfront. Site notices were placed on site on 17 September 2021. The purpose of the notification was to offer potential I&APs and Stakeholders the opportunity to register on the Project database and provide input into the process at a very early stage of the process (i.e. prior to the submission of the application forms) to ensure the major concerns had been considered adequately, reducing the potential for amendments to the report following formal commencement of the process.

Table 2-3 below shows details and proof of display. **Figure 2-1** shows the mapped locations of the site notice placements on Robben Island.


Table 2-3: Site Notice Locations

LOCATION	CO-ORDINATES	PHOTOGRAPHS
Robben Island		
Robert Sobukwe House	33°48'12,98"S 18°22'34.43"E	
Murray's Bay Harbour	33°47'55.85"S 18°22'35.90"E	

LOCATION CO-ORDINATES PHOTOGRAPHS

<p>Krotoa Ferry</p>	<p>N/A</p>	
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Public Places on the Mainland

<p>Nelson Mandela Gateway</p>	<p>33°54'22.93"S 18°25'21.45"E</p>	
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LOCATION CO-ORDINATES PHOTOGRAPHS

V&A Waterfront	33°54'20.70"S 18°25'10.75"E	
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Figure 2-1: Location of Site Notices on Robben Island

AVAILABILITY OF THE DRAFT BASIC ASSESSMENT REPORT

The Draft BA Report was placed on public review for a period of 30 days from 28 July 2022 to 29 August 2022, at as follows:

- Electronic version: RIM website – to be accessed by the public via the following link: <https://www.robben-island.org.za/news#press>
- Electronic Version: WSP’s website - to be accessed by the public via the following link: <https://www.wsp.com/en-ZA/services/public-documents>

COMMENTING AUTHORITY SITE VISIT

WSP facilitated a visit to the site of the proposed WWTW on Robben Island on 23 August 2022. The purpose of the site visit was for relevant commenting authorities that requested a site visit to be provided the opportunity to conduct a site appraisal and walkover. In addition, a meeting was scheduled ahead of the site visit to provide the delegates with an opportunity to raise any specific comments or queries with the EAP and RIM.

The following commenting authorities attended the site visit:

- City of Cape Town: Environment and Heritage Management
- DFFE Forestry Western Cape
- DFFE: Oceans and Coasts

In addition, the project engineer, EAP and Robben Island Museum representatives were in attendance. The meeting attendance register, memo and minutes from the site visit are included as **Appendix C2**.

COMPETENT AUTHORITY SITE VISIT

Following a request, made on the 9 September 2002 by the Case Officer, Constance Musemburi, from Department of Forestry, Fisheries and the Environment (DFFE), Directorate: Priority Infrastructure Projects for a site visit, this was conducted on the 29 September 2022. There were two delegates from DFFE present at the site visit, namely; Ms Constance Musemburi and Mr Mahlatse Shubane. The representatives were shown the location of the proposed WWTW, the location of the existing collection sump and pump station and the approximate location of the below ground pipeline connecting to the existing outfall pipeline. In addition, the World War II bunker location was inspected.

2.2.2 STAKEHOLDER REGISTRATION

All stakeholders that either call in or send written correspondence, such as emails, fax, or post, to the EAP have been added to the database and their comments and/or queries have been responded to.

2.3 COMMENTS RECEIVED

Comments received from registered stakeholders to date have been captured and responded to within the comments and response tables included in **Table 2-4** below. The original comments and responses are included in **Appendix D**.

Table 2-4: Comments received to date

<u>STAKEHOLDER DETAILS</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>	<u>RESPONSE</u>	<u>REPORT REFERENCE</u>
<u>Natasha Higgitt: South African Heritage Resources Agency</u>			
<p><u>Natasha Higgitt</u> <u>SAHRA</u> <u>E-mail</u> <u>04 August 2022</u></p>		<p><u>The following e-mail was sent to Ben Mwasinga and Natasha Higgitt on 04 August 2022:</u></p> <p><u>Afternoon Ben and Natasha,</u></p> <p><u>I hope this email finds you well?</u></p> <p><u>Regarding the notification released on Friday last week regarding the proposed construction of a Wastewater Treatment facility at Robben Island, we have had a request from the City of Cape Town, Environmental & Heritage Management Department for a site visit next week.</u></p> <p><u>Since this is being arranged, we thought we would extend the invitation to SAHRA if you would like to send a representative to site to have an opportunity to see the proposed location of the WWTW. RIM will provide tickets for the ferry to get to the island, you will need to get yourself to the ferry departure point. RIM are proposing a day next week. I will not be able to attend but a representative from RIM can take you to the site and show you the proposed footprint.</u></p> <p><u>Visitors boat times are as follows :</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <u>1. Departure NMG : 9H00, 11H00 and 13H00</u> <u>2. Departure Island : 12H00, 14H00 and 16H00</u> <p><u>Please note the 9H00 boat is fully dependant on the demand for it to go over.</u></p> <p><u>We will have to book tickets for you 48hrs before the date of departure.</u></p> <p><u>Please let us know if a representative from SAHRA would like to go to site.</u></p>	<p><u>Appendix A</u></p>

<u>STAKEHOLDER DETAILS</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>	<u>RESPONSE</u>	<u>REPORT REFERENCE</u>
		<u>Thank you</u>	
<u>E-mail</u> <u>10 August 2022</u>	<p><u>Good morning.</u></p> <p><u>My apologies for not responded sooner.</u></p> <p><u>SAHRA conducted a site visit of the proposed location of the WWTW last year October and therefore we do not feel that it is necessary to revisit the site.</u></p> <p><u>Additionally, please create a SAHRIS application for the proposed NEMA EA application and upload all EIA documents to the case so that an informed comment may be issued.</u></p> <p><u>Kind regards</u></p>	<p><u>A SAHRIS application was created on 11 August 2022 and a case number of 19283 was assigned.</u></p>	
<u>E-mail</u> <u>29 July 2022</u>	<p><u>Good morning,</u></p> <p><u>Thank you for the notification. Please confirm if the EA process being undertaken is the same development as described in SAHRIS Case ID 17013 (https://sahris.sahra.org.za/cases/construction-waste-water-treatment-plant).</u></p> <p><u>Kind regards,</u></p>	<p><u>The following e-mail was sent to Natasha Higgitt on 16 August 2022:</u></p> <p><u>Morning Natasha,</u></p> <p><u>I can confirm that Case ID 17013 refers to the same site, yes. The AIA included in this case is the same that was included in the original application for and Environmental Authorisation which was successful in 2015. The EA lapsed and a new application is now being made. There have been some design changes, however the proposed site location has not changed.</u></p> <p><u>I can confirm that the new BAR and supporting appendices were loaded onto SAHRIS as per your request last week.</u></p> <p><u>Kindest Regards</u></p>	<u>Appendix F1 of the Final BAR</u>
<u>E-mail</u> <u>16 August 2022</u>	<p><u>Good morning.</u></p> <p><u>Thank you for the response. Please can you provide the link or SAHRIS Case ID number for the application created on SAHRIS last week.</u></p> <p><u>Kind regards,</u></p>	<p><u>The following e-mail was sent to Natasha Higgitt on 16 August 2022:</u></p> <p><u>Hi Natasha,</u></p> <p><u>No problem, the new case number is 19283 and the link below is where the documents are located, please note we got a letter</u></p>	<u>Appendix F1 of the Final BAR</u>

<u>STAKEHOLDER DETAILS</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>	<u>RESPONSE</u>	<u>REPORT REFERENCE</u>
		<p><u>this year from Ute Seemann confirming that her AIA remains valid. This is attached to the AIA at this link.</u></p> <p>https://sahris.sahra.org.za/cases/robben-island-wwtw</p> <p>Kind Regards</p>	
<u>16 August 2022</u>	<p><u>Good afternoon,</u></p> <p><u>Thank you for the update. I have updated the case to reflect SAHRA as the relevant Heritage Authority, not HWC. We will inform you once a comment is issued.</u></p> <p><u>Kind regards</u></p>	<p><u>The following e-mail was sent to Natasha Higgitt on 29 August 2022:</u></p> <p><u>Good Afternoon Natasha,</u></p> <p><u>I hope that you are well. I just wanted to check in on the status of your assessment of this project.</u></p> <p><u>Kindest Regards</u></p>	
<u>E-mail</u> <u>30 August 2022</u>	<p><u>Good morning,</u></p> <p><u>The draft comment is currently being reviewed by my colleagues. Once they are satisfied with the comment, it will be issued. I note that the case was created on the 11 August and according to the NEMA timeframes, SAHRA has until the 9th September to provide a comment. I will inform you once the comment has been issued.</u></p> <p><u>Kind regards</u></p>		
<u>Letter</u> <u>06 September 2022</u>	<p><u>Final Comment In terms of Section 38(4), 38(8) of the National Heritage Resources Act (Act 25 of 1999)</u></p> <p><u>Attention: Robben Island Museum</u></p> <p><u>This is a repeat application for an Environmental Authorisation that has expired (Ref: 14/12/16/3/3/3/83). There is currently no formal Wastewater Treatment Works (WWTW) on Robben Island. All sewage is pumped by six pump stations to a collection sump near Robert Sobukwe's former residence, where it is macerated and pumped along the outfall sewer pipeline to discharge through a diffuser 465 m offshore. The proponent, Robben Island Museum (RIM), therefore proposes to construct a WWTW</u></p>		

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	<p><u>with a daily throughput capacity of 300m³ per day on the eastern side of Robben Island in Table Bay. Treated effluent will gravitate to the existing sewage collector sump at the proposed WWTW site from where it will be pumped along the existing outfall sewer pipeline to discharge through a diffuser 465 m offshore. The project site is bounded to the northeast by Murray’s Bay beach (80 m), to the north by the Dog Unit (Robert Sobukwe Complex) (30 m), to the west by Murray’s Road (50 m) and to the south by the Robben Island village (400 m) (Figure 1-1). A Basic Assessment (BA) was previously undertaken by WSP in 2014/15. An Environmental Authorisation (EA) was secured for the proposed WWTW on 27 March 2015 and an extension was granted on 27 March 2018 (Ref: 14/12/16/3/3/3/83). The WWTW authorised in the EA was for a treatment capacity of 108.000 m³ per annum with all the effluent generated on the Island discharged via a marine outfall into the coastal environment after treatment. The design allowed for a maximum discharge volume of 300m³ per day. The EA states “<i>this activity must commence within a period of five (5) years from the date of EA issued on 27 March 2015 (i.e. the EA lapses on 27 March 2020). If the commencement of the activities does not occur within that period, the authorisation lapses and a new application for environmental authorisation must be made in order for the activity to be undertaken.</i>” Due to unforeseen circumstances, the project did not commence by the expiry date of 27 March 2020 and the EA subsequently lapsed. RIM is therefore required to apply for a new EA.</u></p> <p><u>WSP Group Africa Proprietary Limited has been appointed by Robben Island Museum to conduct an Environmental Authorisation (EA) Application for the proposed Waste Water Treatment Works on the eastern site of Robben Island National and World Heritage Site, Table Bay, Western Cape.</u></p> <p><u>A draft Basic Assessment Report (DBAR) has been submitted in terms of the National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (NEMA) and the EIA Regulations. A previous EA application was undertaken in 2014/2015 and the EA was granted on the 27 March 2015 (Ref: 14/12/16/3/3/3/83), and an extension granted on 27 March 2018, however the EA has now lapsed.</u></p> <p><u>The proposed activities include the construction of several tanks with excavations to depths of between 3 and 5 m, the excavated material will be</u></p>		
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	<p><u>used to create a berm along the western perimeter of the development envelope to resemble a natural dune, trenches for pipes, a laydown area, temporary site camp, temporary fencing and permanent penguin proof fences within a buildable area of 1 070m².</u></p> <p><u>As part of the original EA application, a Palaeontological and Archaeological Assessment were undertaken. The specialists have provided letters with regards to the validity of these previous assessments.</u></p> <p><u>Almond, J. E. 2014 and 2021. Palaeontological Specialist Study: Desktop Basic Assessment. Proposed Sewage Package Plant on Robben Island, Cape Town, Western Cape.</u></p> <p><u>The proposed development area is underlain by the Tygerberg Formation and the Witsand Formation. There are unconfirmed reports of simple invertebrate burrows within the Tygerberg Formation sandstones that are potentially of great scientific interest, though would only occur in the intertidal zone and are unlikely to be impacted by the development. A range of invertebrate, vertebrate and plant subfossils, and microfossils have been identified within the Witsand Formation dune sands, however these are widely distributed. Given the shallow excavations and small footprint of the proposed development, significant impacts on buried or subsurface fossils are not anticipated. A Chance Fossil Finds Procedure is recommended.</u></p> <p><u>The specialist has confirmed that the results and recommendations of the 2014 report remain valid.</u></p> <p><u>Du Plessis, L. 2022. Desktop Visual Impact Assessment Screening for the Proposed Treatment Works, Robben Island, Western Cape Waste Water, South Africa.</u></p> <p><u>The potential for visual disturbance is relatively low, given the size of the development and vertical height of the WWTW, however, as Robben Island is an open air museum, any further development will affect the historical integrity of the island. The extent of the visual exposure on the sensitive receptors i.e. Robert Sobukwe House and main tourist road will be high.</u></p> <p><u>Mitigation measures recommended include:</u></p>		
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• <u>Retain / re-establish and maintain large indigenous trees, natural features and noteworthy natural vegetation in all areas outside of the activity footprint;</u>• <u>Retain / re-establish and maintain natural vegetation in all areas outside of the development footprint;</u>• <u>Plan ancillary infrastructure in such a way and in such a location that clearing of vegetation is minimised. Consolidate existing infrastructure as much as possible, and make use of already disturbed areas rather than pristine sites wherever possible;</u>• <u>Keeping infrastructure at design heights;</u>• <u>Introducing landscaped screening measures such as vegetated earth mounds;</u>• <u>Wherever possible, use materials, coatings, or paints that have little or no reflectivity and blends with the natural environment;</u>• <u>Commercial messages, symbols and/logos are not permitted on structures (with the exception of 'no-entry' signage on perimeter fencing).</u> <p><u>The SAHRA Built Environment Unit (BEU) and Archaeology, Palaeontology and Meteorites (APM) Unit conducted a site visit of the proposed development area in October 2021. It was noted that the development area was previously impacted and that the adjacent buildings would not be directly impacted.</u></p> <p><u>It must be noted that a bunker (possible WW2) was identified by SAHRA staff under a tree between the proposed development area and the Leper Church, approximately 38 m from the road adjacent the development footprint. The bunker was constructed with a mix of red brick and stone, and sand bags with corrugated iron roof sheeting with two rooms. The bunker was filled with rubble and soil. It was noted that the bunker would not be directly impacted by the proposed development.</u></p>	<p><u>The AIA (Appendix F1) confirms that no heritage resources (including the bunker identified by SAHRA) will be impacted by the proposed WWTW.</u></p>	<p><u>Appendix F1 of the Final BAR</u></p>
	<p><u>Final Comment</u></p>		

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	<p>The following comments are made as a requirement in terms of section 3(4) of the NEMA Regulations and section 38(8) of the NHRA in the format provided in section 38(4) of the NHRA and must be included in the Final BAR and EMPr:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• <u>38(4)a – The SAHRA Archaeology, Palaeontology and Meteorites (APM) Unit and Built Environment Unit (BEU) has no objections to the proposed development;</u>• <u>38(4)b – The recommendations of the Palaeontological, Archaeological and Visual specialists are supported and must be adhered to. Further additional specific conditions are provided for the development as follows:</u><ul style="list-style-type: none">○ <u>A buffer zone of 5 m must be maintained around the Robert Sobukwe House and 30 m around the possible WW2 bunker. No parking of vehicles, placing of construction material or other activity may occur within these buffer zones in order to ensure no direct impacts. These buffer zones must be clearly marked using danger tape. No workers may be allowed to enter the bunker;</u>○ <u>Due to the proximity of the bunker, an archaeologist must monitor the ground clearance and excavation phase. The monitoring must include inspections of the bunker after any intense drilling to ensure the structure is still intact. A monitoring report must be submitted to SAHRA upon completion of the construction phase;</u>○ <u>A permit in terms of section 27(18) of the NHRA must be applied for from SAHRA for the entire development. The permit application must be submitted prior to the construction phase;</u>○ <u>38(4)c(i) – If any evidence of archaeological sites or remains (e.g. remnants of stone-made structures, indigenous ceramics, bones, stone artefacts, ostrich eggshell fragments, charcoal and ash concentrations), fossils or other categories of heritage resources are found during the proposed development, SAHRA APM Unit (Natasha Higgitt/Phillip Hine 021 462</u>	<p>Comments received from SAHRA have been addressed in Table 2-4 of this Stakeholder Engagement Report and, where necessary, the Final BAR and EMPr have been amended in response to these comments and/or issues.</p> <p>The EAP notes that the SAHRA APM Unit does not object to the proposed development.</p> <p>It is noted that SAHRA supports the recommendations made by the specialists (Appendix F). These recommendations have been included in the EMPr (Appendix G) and will therefore be enforced for the duration of Project construction activities and monitored by the ECO.</p> <p>The requirement for a buffer zone to be maintained around the Robert Sobukwe House and the WW2 bunker has been included in the EMPr (Appendix G). Buffer zones are indicated in Figure 9-2 in the Final BAR.</p> <p>The requirement for an archaeologist to monitor the ground clearance and excavation phase and for a monitoring report to be submitted to SAHRA has been included in the EMPr (Appendix G).</p> <p>The requirement to apply for a permit in terms of Section 27(18) of the NHRA has been included in the EMPr (Appendix G).</p> <p>Section 7.2.2 of the EMPr (Appendix G) includes a Chance Find Procedure, which specifically references Section 38(4)c(i) of the NHRA and the requirement to contact the SAHRA APM Unit should any archaeological evidence or remains be uncovered.</p>	<p><u>Appendix F of the Final BAR</u></p> <p><u>Appendix G of the Final BAR</u></p> <p><u>Appendix G of the Final BAR and Figure 9.2</u></p> <p><u>Appendix G of the Final BAR</u></p> <p><u>Appendix G of the Final BAR</u></p> <p><u>Appendix G of the Final BAR</u></p> <p><u>Appendix G of the Final BAR</u></p>
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	<p><u>5402) must be alerted as per section 35(3) of the NHRA. Non-compliance with section of the NHRA is an offense in terms of section 51(1)e of the NHRA and item 5 of the Schedule;</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">○ <u>38(4)c(ii) – If unmarked human burials are uncovered, the SAHRA Burial Grounds and Graves (BGG) Unit (Thingahangwi Tshivhase/Nggabutho Madida 012 320 8490), must be alerted immediately as per section 36(6) of the NHRA. Non-compliance with section of the NHRA is an offense in terms of section 51(1)e of the NHRA and item 5 of the Schedule;</u>• <u>38(4)d – See section 51 of the NHRA regarding offences;</u>• <u>38(4)e – The following conditions apply with regards to the appointment of specialists;</u>○ <u>If heritage resources are uncovered during the course of the development, a professional archaeologist or palaeontologist, depending on the nature of the finds, must be contracted as soon as possible to inspect the heritage resource. If the newly discovered heritage resources prove to be of archaeological or palaeontological significance, a Phase 2 rescue operation may be required subject to permits issued by SAHRA;</u>• <u>The Final BAR and EMPr must be submitted to SAHRA for record purposes;</u>• <u>The decision regarding the EA Application must be communicated to SAHRA and uploaded to the SAHRIS Case application.</u> <p><u>Should you have any further queries, please contact the designated official using the case number quoted above in the case header.</u></p> <p><u>Yours faithfully</u></p>	<p><u>Section 7.2.2 of the EMPr (Appendix G) includes a Chance Find Procedure, which specifically references Section 38(4)c(ii) of the NHRA and the requirement to contact the SAHRA BGG Unit should any human burials or graves be uncovered.</u></p> <p><u>Section 7.2.2 of the EMPr (Appendix G) refers to offences outlined in Section 51 of the NHRA.</u></p> <p><u>Section 7.2.2 of the EMPr (Appendix G) includes a Chance Find Procedure, which requires that a qualified specialist must be deployed in the event that previously unknown heritage resources, including fossil finds, burial grounds or graves, are exposed or found during the life of the project. The Chance Find Procedure also notes that a Phase 2 rescue operation and/or HIA may be required subject to permits issued by SAHRA.</u></p> <p><u>The Final BAR and EMPr as well as the decision regarding the EA Application will be submitted to SAHRA.</u></p> <p><u>The designated official will be duly contacted using the relevant case number as required.</u></p>	<p><u>Appendix G of the Final BAR</u></p> <p><u>Appendix G of the Final BAR</u></p> <p><u>Appendix G of the Final BAR</u></p>
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<u>Ismat Adams: CapeNature</u>			
<p><u>Ismat Adams</u> <u>CapeNature</u> <u>Land-Use Scientist</u> <u>Landscape West</u> <u>E-mail</u> <u>01 August 2022</u></p>	<p><u>Good day</u></p> <p><u>Please send on Google Earth KML files or QGIS shapefiles of the development footprint.</u></p> <p><u>Kind regards</u></p>	<p><u>The following e-mail was sent to Ismat Adams on 16 August 2022:</u></p> <p><u>The following file was attached:</u></p> <p>— <u>Robben Island WWTW.kmz</u></p> <p><u>Good Morning,</u></p> <p><u>Please find attached the kmz. Please note the outfall is existing, only a connection pipeline will be required to the yellow circle.</u></p> <p><u>Kindest Regards</u></p>	<p><u>Appendix D</u></p>
<p><u>E-mail</u> <u>30 August 2022</u></p>	<p><u>Good day</u></p> <p><u>Herewith CapeNature's comment on this application.</u></p> <p><u>Our Ref: SSD14/2/6/1/4/C Robben Island WWTW</u></p> <p>1. <u>It is understood that an EA was granted for a WWTW on site but that the project did not commence. Based on the marine ecological study the treated effluent will be discharged through an existing ocean outfall, that was designed and currently discharges an effluent comprising macerated sewerage, as well as a brine effluent from a desalination plant. The effluent will be treated to General Limit Values (GN 665 of 2013) before being discharged to sea. The quality of effluent will thus be significantly improved relative to the current discharge.</u></p> <p>2. <u>It is noted that the impacts as assessed by the marine ecological study will reduce impacts to low negative after mitigation. The impact</u></p>	<p><u>Please note the responses to the comments received below (responses are numbered to correspond with the comments received from CapeNature):</u></p> <p>1. <u>An EA was secured for the proposed WWTW on 27 March 2015 and an extension was granted on 27 March 2018 (Ref: 14/12/16/3/3/83). Due to unforeseen circumstances, the project did not commence by the expiry date of 27 March 2020 and the EA subsequently lapsed. RIM is therefore required to apply for a new EA.</u></p> <p><u>The requirement for effluent to be treated to General Limit Values (GN 665 of 2013) before being discharged to sea is included in Table 3.3 and Section 7 of the EMPr (Appendix G).</u></p>	<p><u>Section 1 of the Final BAR</u></p> <p><u>Appendix G of the Final BAR</u></p>

<u>STAKEHOLDER DETAILS</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>	<u>RESPONSE</u>	<u>REPORT REFERENCE</u>
	<p><u>assessment as per the marine ecological study is supported, all mitigation measures and recommendations need to be implemented.</u></p> <p><u>CapeNature reserves the right to revise initial comments and request further information based on any additional information that may be received.</u></p> <p><u>Kind regards</u></p>	<p><u>2. It is noted that CapeNature supports the findings and recommendations made by the marine ecology specialist (Appendix F2). These recommendations have been included in the EMPr (Appendix G) and will therefore be enforced for the duration of Project construction activities and monitored by the ECO.</u></p> <p><u>The EAP welcomes any additional comments or revisions of original comments from CapeNature should any new information be circulated.</u></p>	<p><u>Appendix F2 of the Final BAR</u> <u>Appendix G of the Final BAR</u></p>
<u>Monica Stassen: Southern African Foundation for the Conservation of Coastal Birds (SANCCOB)</u>			
<p><u>Monica Stassen</u> <u>SANCCOB</u> <u>E-mail</u> <u>15 August 2022</u></p>	<p><u>Good day</u></p> <p><u>Please find attached SANCCOB’s registration as an interested and affected party. The attachment also contains some preliminary comments.</u></p> <p><u>Kind regards</u></p> <p><u>The following comment was attached to the e-mail dated 15 August 2022:</u></p> <p><u>After a short read through of the Marine Ecology Assessment focusing particularly on the seabird section our main concerns is that the data cited is extremely outdated. Some seabird species have shifted their breeding locations quite significantly. It is very possible that penguins might be breeding near or around the proposed sight. Recently swift terns and Hartlaub gulls have been breeding in and around the village. SANCCOB strongly recommends that these changes are investigated and that the Marine Ecology Assessment is updated as a priority</u></p>	<p><u>The following e-mail was sent to Monica Stassen on 17 August 2022:</u></p> <p><u>Dear Monica,</u></p> <p><u>Thank you for your returned comment sheet. This has been received. However, we note your comment with concern, specifically your reference to ‘the data cited being extremely outdated’ and your recommendation for ‘the Marine Ecology Assessment to be updated as a priority’, and therefore wish to highlight the following:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <u>The Marine Ecology Assessment, placed on public disclosure currently is dated September 2021. This is attached for your reference. Please confirm this is in fact the report you reviewed?</u> <u>Please note that Peter Braham, Dr Katta Ludynia and Andile Mdlili were consulted at the time of writing (August 2021) and that comments and updates from both SANCCOB and Earthwatch were considered in the update to the original 2014 study. Things may have changed since then but when the report was drafted, it was up to date according to the experts consulted.</u> 	<p><u>Appendix F2 of the Final BAR</u></p>

**STAKEHOLDER
DETAILS**

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		<ul style="list-style-type: none">• <u>Specific input provided by Peter related to the need for construction and operation mitigation. Specifically, there will be Penguin Proof fencing around the facility, and the sludge drying beds will be suitably covered with netting to prevent birds from getting into the sludge. This was a recommendation from Peter. I also draw your attention to Section 9.4 Recommendations of the Basic Assessment Report (also placed on public record until 29 August 2022) that proposes the following mitigation measures with respect to Seabirds:</u> <p>To keep construction disturbance of endangered seabirds occurring on the island to a minimum, the following mitigation measures should be implemented:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">– If feasible, schedule construction activities so as to avoid the main seabird breeding periods (March to October), and penguin moulting periods (summer months);– Prior to commencement of construction, ensure that there are no known nests in the development footprint;– Construction should be limited to hours when the penguins are not moving around (~90 minutes after sunrise to 90 minutes before sunset) to minimise the impact on birds using the path along the coast;– Ensure that a penguin-proof perimeter fence that (as far as possible) prevents penguins from burrowing under and gaining access to the site during operation is installed around the site boundary prior to commencement of construction activities to prevent penguins accidentally becoming trapped within the construction site;– Monitor establishment of potential Hartlaub's Gulls and Swift Terns breeding areas in the vicinity of the construction site during December/early January and if necessary deter them from starting to breed near the construction site by using the presence of people to scare them off at the start of the breeding season until they start to breed elsewhere on the island; and– Ensure that settling tanks are suitably covered with screens to prevent birds getting into the tanks. <p><u>While it is recognised that marine environments are extremely dynamic, a report that is less than 12 months old, still remains relevant. However, it is accepted that a condition of an approval, or a mitigation measure should be included to ensure the risk of changes can be managed. Hence the recommendation in the second last bullet above.</u></p> <p><u>I hope the above and attached will assist you in your review and comment on the proposed WWTW at Robben Island.</u></p>	<p><u>Section 9.4 of the Final BAR</u></p>
<p><u>E-mail</u> <u>17 August 2022</u></p>	<p><u>Dear Jacqui</u></p> <p><u>Many thanks for your feedback. After reading through the below information and also reviewing the comments I submitted I realize that my comments were too broad, a bit rushed and that I based my conclusion on</u></p>		

**STAKEHOLDER
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	<p><u>one section of the report. I apologies for not being more specific in my original submission. I did a very quick scan of the document and only focused on the seabird section. My focus was largely on Figure 17 and preceding paragraph which is based on data from 2013. I believed new information was available and that some shifts had occurred which might be worth exploring (For example, this year many swift terns and Hartlaub gulls started nesting in the village and unfortunately there was not enough capacity on Robben Island at the time to deter them). I do understand that the marine system is very dynamic and that things can change quite suddenly.</u></p> <p><u>I only joined SANCCOB in February and was not aware of the previous engagement in 2021. Unfortunately, Andile left SANCCOB in March and this was missed in the handover. This was an oversight on our part which I do apologize. From the input below all the necessary factors have been considered and the mitigation strategies make sense. I will let our new SANCCOB ranger know as well so that he is up to date on all the developments and can let me know of any unexpected changes or developments.</u></p> <p><u>Apologies again for any inconvenience caused.</u></p> <p><u>Kind regards</u></p>	<p><u>Thank you for the clarification. It is noted that SANCCOB is in support of the findings and recommendations contained in the BAR.</u></p>	
<u>DFFE Directorate: Biodiversity Conservation</u>			
<p><u>Tsholofelo Sekonko</u> <u>DFFE Directorate:</u> <u>Biodiversity Conservation</u> <u>E-mail</u> <u>16 August 2022</u></p>	<p><u>Dear Sir/Madam</u></p> <p><u>DFFE Directorate: Biodiversity Conservation hereby acknowledge receipt of the invitation to review and comment on the Draft Basic Assessment Report (DBAR) for the proposed Wastewater Treatment Works on Robben Island, Table Bay, Western Cape Province. Kindly note that the project has been allocated to Ms Rabothata and myself (Both copied on this email).</u></p> <p><u>Please note: All Public Participation Process documents related to Biodiversity EIA review and any other Biodiversity EIA queries will be submitted to the Directorate: Biodiversity Conservation at Email: BCAdmin@environment.gov.za for attention of Mr Seoka Lekota</u></p>	<p><u>The relevant case officers have been included on the I&AP database as well as the Directorate: Biodiversity Conservation and have been provided with all project-related correspondence and will be notified of additional opportunities to participate in the process.</u></p>	<p><u>Appendix A</u></p>

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	Regards,		
<u>Department of Forestry, Fisheries and the Environment (DFFE): Western Cape Forestry Management Branch</u>			
<p><u>Thando Ndudula</u> <u>DFFE: Western Cape Forestry Management Branch</u> <u>E-mail</u> <u>01 August 2022</u></p>	<p>Dear Jacqui,</p> <p>With reference to our telecom this afternoon regarding a site meeting arrangement for the proposed project in Robben Island, herewith are the names and ID numbers of the DFFE officials (Forestry branch) who will be attending:</p> <p><u>Miss Noluthando Ndudula, ID No: 750924 1028 08 6</u> <u>Miss Mosima Onicca Shongwe, ID No: 930319 0657 08 9</u></p> <p>Regards,</p>	<p>Refer to Appendix C2 for details on the site visit that was undertaken on 23 August 2022.</p>	<p><u>Appendix C2</u></p>
<p><u>Letter (as e-mail attachment)</u> <u>25 August 2022</u></p>	<p><u>NOTIFICATION OF THE BASIC ASSESSMENT PROCESS FOR THE PROPOSED WASTEWATER TREATMENT WORKS ON ROBBEN ISLAND, TABLE BAY, WESTERN CAPE PROVINCE</u></p> <p><u>WSP Reference: 41103532</u></p> <p><u>The Draft Basic Assessment Report (BAR) received by the Department on the 28 July 2022 refers:</u></p> <p><u>The mandate of the Forestry Management Branch in the DFFE, as an EIA commenting authority is to ensure control over development that affect Natural forests, Protected trees, State forests, Forests nature reserve etc</u></p> <p><u>Draft BAR scoping assessment report:</u></p> <p><u>The Department of Forestry, Fisheries and the Environment (DFFE) is responsible for all regulatory functions according to the National Forests Act (Act No. 84 of 1998) (NFA) as amended on State Land as well as Non-State Land. The NFA provides the strongest and most comprehensive legislation and mandate for the protection of all protected trees and natural forests in South Africa.</u></p> <p><u>According to a site meeting conducted on the 23 August 2022, no protected tree species and/ natural forests were identified on the development site.</u></p>	<p><u>Thank you for your comments on the Draft BAR.</u></p> <p>Refer to Appendix C2 for details on the site visit that was undertaken on 23 August 2022.</p>	<p><u>Appendix C2</u></p>

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	<p><u>The Department (Forestry Branch) therefore has no objection on the proposed project.</u></p> <p><u>The information contained in the provided documents also showed no indication of an impact to the Forestry mandate (NFA).</u></p> <p><u>DFFE: Forestry Management Branch therefore has no objection to the proposal. However, the Department reserves the right to review initial comment should there be any additional information that affects the NFA mandate.</u></p> <p><u>Yours sincerely</u></p>	<p><u>It is noted that no protected tree species / natural forests are located within the project site and that DFFE Forestry Western Cape has no objection to the proposed development.</u></p> <p><u>The EAP welcomes any additional comments from DFFE Forestry Western Cape.</u></p>	
<u>Thea Jordan: Western Cape Department of Environmental Affairs and Development Planning (DEA&DP)</u>			
<p><u>Vanessa Stoffels</u> <u>DEA&DP</u> <u>E-mail</u> <u>01 August 2022</u></p>	<p><u>Good day</u></p> <p><u>Received your application, our reference Job 29747.</u></p> <p><u>The matter is receiving attention and further communication will be addressed to you as soon as circumstances permit.</u></p> <p><u>Kind Regards</u></p>	<p><u>The following e-mail was sent to Vanessa Stoffels on 16 August 2022:</u></p> <p><u>Many thanks.</u></p> <p><u>Kind regards</u></p>	
<p><u>Catherine Warr</u> <u>E-mail</u> <u>16 August 2022</u></p>	<p><u>Dear Ms Fincham,</u></p> <p><u>I am currently reviewing the Draft BAR for the Robben Island WWTW. I would like to ask some questions around the technology alternatives. Are you available for a brief discussion over the telephone in the next day or two?</u></p> <p><u>Best regards.</u></p>	<p><u>The following e-mail was sent Catherine Warr on 17 August 2022:</u></p> <p><u>Hi Catherine,</u></p> <p><u>Thanks for the chat.</u></p> <p><u>In answer to your question:</u></p> <p><u>The Robben Island Museum is a popular tourist attraction and, while the island has a relatively small permanent population of only about 200 residents, it is visited by as many as 3 200 day visitors during the peak tourist season.</u></p>	

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		<p>I hope this helps.</p> <p><u> kindest Regards</u></p>	
<p><u>Catherine Warr</u> <u>Telephone</u> <u>17 August 2022</u></p>	<p><u>WSP held a telephonic meeting with Catherine Warr of DEADP (a commenting authority), a query raised related to the risk of build-up of methane gases and how maintenance staff will be protected from this.</u></p>	<p><u>The following response has been provided by Element Consulting Engineers:</u></p> <p><i><u>In general, there are no technical/mechanical solutions for the handling of methane gasses on a works of this nature. Normally all the manholes for example at the septic tanks are opened before anyone accesses the tanks, making this an operational process/training aspect rather than mechanical. It will therefore be necessary for a Standard Operating Procedure and relevant training of key staff to be implemented in order to mitigate this risk.</u></i></p> <p><u>The requirement to prepare a Standard Operating Procedure on minimising the risk of asphyxiation from methane gas build-up and undertake training on the SOP has been included in the EMPr (Appendix G).</u></p> <p><u>The following response has been provided by Becon Watertech (the wastewater treatment plant supplier):</u></p> <p><u>The septic tank is vented through the pipework.</u></p>	<p><u>Appendix G of the Final BAR</u></p>
<p><u>Thea Jordan</u> <u>DEA&DP</u> <u>Letter (as e-mail attachment)</u> <u>29 August 2022</u></p>	<p><u>COMMENTS ON THE INTEGRATED DRAFT BASIC ASSESSMENT REPORT FOR ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT AND WASTE MANAGEMENT LISTED ACTIVITIES ASSOCIATED WITH THE PROPOSED ESTABLISHMENT OF A WASTEWATER TREATMENT WORKS ON THE EASTERN SIDE OF ROBBEN ISLAND, TABLE BAY</u></p> <p><u>1. The email of 28 July 2022 informing stakeholders of the availability of a Draft Basic Assessment Report (“BAR”) for comments, including the provision of an announcement letter and a background information document of the project, refers.</u></p> <p><u>2. Thank you for the opportunity to participate in the basic assessment process. Please find consolidated comments from various directorates within the Department on the Draft BAR dated July 2022 that was available</u></p>	<p><u>Please note the responses to the comments received below (responses are numbered to correspond with the comments received from DEA&DP):</u></p> <p>2. <u>Thank you for your comments on the Draft BAR.</u></p>	

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	for download from various online platforms provided by the public participation facilitator.		
D'mitri Matthews Directorate: Development Management (Region 1)	<p><u>3. Directorate: Development Management (Region 1) – Mr D'mitri Matthews (Email: Dmitri.Matthews@westerncape.gov.za; Tel.: (021) 483 8350):</u></p> <p><u>3.1. Pages 16 - 19 of the Draft BAR provide the reasons why certain specialist studies were undertaken whilst other were deemed not required for the application for environmental authorisation (“EA”). Please note that according to the “Procedures for the Assessment and Minimum Criteria for Reporting on identified Environmental Themes in terms of Section 24(5)(a) and (h) and 44 of the National Environmental Management Act, 1998, when applying for Environmental Authorisation (“the Protocols”) as published in Government Gazette, the outcome of the site sensitivity verification must be recorded in the format of a report and must be appended to the BAR. Please ensure that a Site Sensitivity Verification Report (“SSVR”) is appended to the Final BAR.</u></p> <p><u>3.2. The environmental assessment practitioner (“EAP”) is advised that where an organ of state that has jurisdiction in respect of any aspect of the relevant activity, has provided on comment whether a study should be undertaken or not, such motivation/comment should be appended to the SSVR.</u></p> <p><u>3.3. Please further note that should any organ of state that has jurisdiction in respect of any aspect of the relevant activity request that a specialist study be undertaken and where the request is supported by the competent authority, this must take precedence. Where a specialist assessment is required and a specific environmental theme Protocol has been prescribed, the requirements of Appendix 6 of the National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (Act No. 107 of 1998) (“NEMA”) Environmental Impact Assessment (“EIA”) Regulations, 2014 (as amended) are replaced by the Protocols. The relevant specialist assessments must therefore comply with the requirements of the Protocols.</u></p> <p><u>3.4. Comment from the South African Heritage Resources Agency (“SAHRA”) must be obtained and included in the Final BAR.</u></p>	<p><u>3.1 The outcome of the site sensitivity verification is recorded in Section 3.2 of the Final BAR and will therefore be submitted with the Final BAR. Additionally, a standalone Site Sensitivity Verification Report has been included as Appendix I of the Final BAR.</u></p> <p><u>3.2 All comments received to date are attached as Appendix D and have been responded to in this SER (Table 2-4). No commenting authorities have requested additional studies.</u></p> <p><u>3.3 No commenting authorities have requested additional studies to be undertaken as part of the BA process. The relevant specialist assessments comply with Appendix 6 of the EIA Regulations (2014, as amended) as no specific environmental theme protocols have been prescribed for the relevant specialist studies.</u></p> <p><u>SAHRA provided formal comment in letter format on 6 September 2022 as presented above an included in Appendix D of the BAR.</u></p>	<p><u>Section 3.2 of the Final BAR</u></p> <p><u>Appendix I of the Final BAR</u></p> <p><u>Appendix D</u></p> <p><u>Appendix D</u></p>

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	<p><u>3.5. Please be reminded that the social context of the proposed development must always be considered. This includes the impact that the development proposal may have on the prevalence of HIV/AIDS, sexually transmitted infections and tuberculosis, as well as equity and gender related concerns.</u></p> <p><u>3.6. The frequency of the submission of monitoring reports to the competent authority from both the environmental control officer (“ECO”) and the independent, external auditor must be included in the Environmental Management Programme (“EMPr”).</u></p>	<p><u>3.4 SAHRA provided a Final Comment on 06 September 2022. This has been included in this table (Table 2-4) and in Appendix D.</u></p> <p><u>3.5 The social and economic context of the proposed development is outlined in Section 6.2 of the Final BAR. Section 7.12 of the Final BAR assesses potential socio-economic impacts associated with the project, such as “<i>the presence of construction workers and potential impacts on family structures and social networks</i>”, including the potential increase in STDs (including HIV/AIDS). Various mitigation measures have been included in Section 7.12 of the Final BAR and the EMPr (Appendix G) in order to minimise these potential impacts. Furthermore, Section 7.1 of the EMPr includes the following measure: “<i>The recruitment selection process should seek to promote gender equality and the employment of women wherever possible</i>” as well as the following requirement: “<i>Where reasonable and practical, procurement of required goods and services will have preference towards local labour and suppliers (where feasible).</i>”</u></p> <p><u>3.6 Section 6.3 of the EMPr (Appendix G) requires that the monthly ECO reports, compiled by the independent ECO, be submitted to DFFE.</u></p>	<p><u>Section 6.2 of the Final BAR</u></p> <p><u>Section 7.12 of the Final BAR</u></p> <p><u>Appendix G of the Final BAR</u></p> <p><u>Section 6.3 of Appendix G of the Final BAR</u></p>
<p><u>Adri LaMeyer</u> <u>Directorate: Development Facilitation</u></p>	<p><u>4. Directorate: Development Facilitation – Ms Adri La Meyer (Email: Adri.Lameyer@westerncape.gov.za; Tel.: (021) 483 2887):</u></p> <p><u>4.1. Page 32 of the Draft BAR states that the manually operated screen will remove non-organic objects (i.e., “screenings”) from the inlet works. The screen must be cleaned daily with a rake and the screenings disposed of in a solid waste bin. The EMPr notes that “<i>Solid waste including grit and screenings shall be handled, stored, transported and disposed of in such a manner which does not cause flies or other nuisance any health hazard or secondary pollution.</i>” The EMPr indicates that the responsible person during the construction phase is Robben Island Museum (“RIM”) DEO (acronym not defined) and the contractor, whereas RIM will be responsible</u></p>	<p><u>4.1 Table 6-1 “Roles and Responsibilities” of the EMPr has been updated to clearly indicate the role and responsibility of the RIM Designated Environmental Officer (DEO).</u></p>	<p><u>Table 6-1 of Appendix G</u></p>

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	<p><u>for managing the operations of the wastewater treatment works (“WWTW”).</u></p> <p><u>4.1.1. Please indicate whether an employee with suitable training will be appointed for the operation of the manual screen during the lifetime of operation of the WWTW. (In this regard, please also refer to paragraph 7.2. below.)</u></p> <p><u>4.1.2. Please indicate in the EMPr the frequency of removal of the screenings to a hazardous waste disposal facility (assuming Vissershok waste disposal facility) by a registered contractor.</u></p> <p><u>4.1.3. The screenings bin(s) must be placed on an impermeable surface.</u></p> <p><u>4.1.4. Please amend the site layout plan to indicate the approximate position of the screening bin(s).</u></p> <p><u>4.2. The Draft BAR indicates that disinfection of treated effluent will be done via chlorination. Please indicate the following:</u></p> <p><u>4.2.1. Where chlorine tablets will be stored prior to disinfection.</u></p> <p><u>4.2.2. Whether a process controller will be appointed for the operation of the WWTW and for chlorination. The EMPr notes that the RIM DEO will be responsible for weekly monitoring of discharge water quality. Will the RIM DEO be responsible for disinfection of treated effluent?</u></p>	<p><u>4.1.1 The following response has been provided by Element Consulting Engineers:</u></p> <p><i>RIM will need to employ someone to rake the screen daily and operate the plant. The frequency will probably be monthly depending on the number of solids in wastewater.</i></p> <p><u>4.1.2 The following response has been provided by Element Consulting Engineers:</u></p> <p><i>Monthly removal and disposal will be required.</i></p> <p>The EMPr has been updated accordingly.</p> <p><u>4.1.3 Section 7.1 of the EMPr (Appendix G) requires that “hazardous waste must be kept in a separate and appropriate container (i.e. a covered skip). Screening bins must be covered and placed on an impermeable surface.”</u></p> <p><u>4.1.4 The site layout plan included in Section 4.4.1 of the Final BAR and Section 3.4.1 of the EMPr (Appendix G) has been updated to include the location of the construction camp, material laydown area and site access route.</u></p> <p><u>The following response has been provided by Element Consulting Engineers:</u></p> <p><i>The bins will be placed next to the hand screens at the inlet works. The intention is to screen, let screenings dry out on the platform provided and then to place it in the bins. We will ensure that the bins are on a hardened surface.</i></p> <p><u>4.2.1 Chlorine tablets will be stored in the existing store at the desalination plant site.</u></p> <p><u>4.2.2 The following response has been provided by Element Consulting Engineers:</u></p> <p><i>The plant will require an operator to hand rake the screens a few times a day but mainly during peak times in the morning and evening. They will be required to check sludge levels and de-sludge when required also to ensure all is functioning at the plant on a daily basis including the chlorination facility/infrastructure. Chlorination is “automatic” but</i></p>	<p><u>Section 7.1 of Appendix G</u></p> <p><u>Section 4.4.1 of the final BAR</u></p> <p><u>Section 3.4.1 of Appendix G</u></p>
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	<p><u>4.2.3. Whether the person responsible for chlorination will also be the person responsible for removal of screenings?</u></p> <p><u>4.3. Please amend section 9.1.1 of the Draft BAR which states that “<i>In the case of any substantial fossil finds during construction, these should be safeguarded, preferably in situ, and reported by the ECO as soon as possible to Heritage Western Cape, so that appropriate mitigation (i.e. recording, sampling or collection) by a palaeontological specialist can be considered and implemented.</i>” Note that SAHRA, and not Heritage Western Cape, is the relevant heritage resources agency pertaining to the project, as correctly indicated in the EMPr.</u></p> <p><u>4.4. This Directorate supports the preferred layout alternative Option 2 due to the smaller footprint, reduced cost and lower environmental impacts.</u></p> <p><u>4.5. Please correct references in the BAR and EMPr referring to “Error! Bookmark not defined.”</u></p>	<p><u>tablets need to be replaced. RIM will be responsible for appointing a relevant person or sub-contractor to complete these tasks. Element would advise that a maintenance contract be signed with the supplier of the plant for at least a year. It is important to note that the plant won’t meet the general limits prescribed by DWS immediately after the plant is commissioned. The rotating biofilter requires growth on the disk which could take a month or two and the dosing volumes need to be adjusted on a monthly basis hence the maintenance contract to ensure the plant reaches the limits required.</u></p> <p><u>4.2.3 RIM will be responsible for appointing a relevant person or sub-contractor to complete the tasks as described in 4.2.2 above. It is likely to be the same person.</u></p> <p><u>4.3 Thank you for identifying this inaccuracy, Section 9.1.1 of the Final BAR has been amended to refer to SAHRA and not HWC.</u></p> <p><u>4.4 It is noted that DEA&DP Directorate: Development Facilitation supports the preferred layout alternative as assessed as part of the Final BAR.</u></p> <p><u>4.5 Thank you for noticing this formatting errors. References in the BAR and EMPr referring to “Error! Bookmark not defined” have been corrected.</u></p>	<p><u>Section 9.1.1 of the Final BAR</u></p>
<p><u>Mercia Liddle</u> <u>Directorate: Biodiversity and Coastal Management</u></p>	<p><u>5. Directorate: Biodiversity and Coastal Management – Ms Mercia Liddle (Email: Mercia.Liddle@westerncape.gov.za; Tel.: (021) 483 4627):</u></p> <p><u>5.1. This Directorate notes the proposed site for the WWTW was chosen due to its proximity to the existing marine outfall; the fact that it is located adjacent to the existing collection sump and the marine pumping station;</u></p>	<p><u>5.1 Section 5.3 of the Final BAR provides an evaluation of project location alternatives and concludes that the preferred alternative is the only feasible option.</u></p>	<p><u>Section 5.3 of the Final BAR</u></p>

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	<p>there are no significant heritage resources; and the proposed site is not directly accessed by visitors.</p> <p><u>5.2. According to the Western Cape Biodiversity Spatial Plan (2017), the proposed site on the island forms part of an Ecological Support Area and the coastal section adjacent to the proposed site forms part of the Robben Island Nature Reserve. The applicant has also noted that the island is surrounded by a Marine Protected Area.</u></p> <p><u>5.3. As the proposed site is near African Penguin breeding grounds, this Directorate notes that in terms of the Robben Island Museum Integrated Conservation Management Plan (2018 – 2023), as well as the Marine Ecological Assessment compiled by Pisces Environmental Services dated September 2021, the potential impacts of the proposed project in terms of the seabird population, are considered to be of low negative significance (post mitigation) and the conservation of seabirds will be addressed through the various mitigation measures in the EMPr. The applicant and EAP are advised to also consult the African Penguin Biodiversity Management Plan published in GN No. 824 of 31 October 2013 to carefully manage and avoid further harmful disturbance of the birds.</u></p> <p><u>5.4. According to the Environmental Screening Tool generated on 30 June 2022, the aquatic biodiversity theme is rated as having low sensitivity, and this is further supported by not undertaking an Aquatic Biodiversity Impact Assessment as part of the application for EA.</u></p> <p><u>5.5. The City of Cape Town undertook proactive measures with the intent to address a multitude of growing pressures along its coastline by delineating a</u></p>	<p><u>5.2 Section 2.1 of the Final BAR notes that Robben Island is surrounded by an MPA. SAN Parks is the management authority for the Robben Island MPA and has been consulted during the public participation process (Appendix B-5).</u></p> <p><u>5.3 Section 2.1 of the Final BAR as well as the EMPr have been updated to include reference to the African Penguin Biodiversity Management Plan (GN 824 of 31 October 2013) and the requirement for RIM to consult and comply with the management plan during construction and operation of the WWTW.</u></p> <p><u>5.4 Section 3.2.1 of the Final BAR provides a motivation for excluding an Aquatic Biodiversity Impact Assessment as follows:</u></p> <p><i><u>“The DFFE Screening Tool Report identified aquatic biodiversity as being of low sensitivity for the site. The site does not support any watercourses or wetlands and, as such, no aquatic biodiversity is expected to be impacted as part of the WWTW development. An overall improvement in the offshore marine environment can be expected as a result of this project. An Aquatic Biodiversity Impact Assessment is therefore not deemed necessary.”</u></i></p> <p><u>It is noted that this motivation is supported by DEA&DP Directorate: Biodiversity and Coastal Management. Furthermore Robben Island does not support any natural watercourses or wetlands.</u></p> <p><u>5.5 It is noted that Robben Island does not form part of the City of Cape Town’s coastal urban edge delineation.</u></p>	<p><u>Section 2.1 of the Final BAR</u> <u>Appendix B-5</u></p> <p><u>Section 2.1 of the Final BAR</u> <u>Appendix G of the Final BAR</u></p> <p><u>Section 3.2.1 of the Final BAR</u></p>
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	<p><u>coastal urban edge along the City’s coastline, taking into consideration the requirements of the National Integrated Coastal Management Act, 2008 (Act No. 24 of 2008) (“NEM: ICMA”). The MEC for Local Government, Environmental Affairs and Development Planning formally established the City of Cape Town’s Coastal Urban Edge as the City of Cape Town Coastal Management Line in terms of the NEM: ICMA on 19 March 2021. It should be noted due to the island’s protection and international heritage status, the island did not form part of the City of Cape Town’s Coastal urban edge process.</u></p> <p><u>5.6. The applicant has adequately applied for the relevant coastal waters discharge permit (“CWDP”) in terms of section 69 of the NEM: ICMA, 2008 and should the permit be granted, this Directorate advises the applicant to strictly adhere to its conditions.</u></p> <p><u>5.7. This Directorate has considered the need for and desirability of the proposed development and agrees that the proposed establishment and operation of a WWTW on the island, which is a tourism destination, requires the appropriate infrastructure to operate efficiently and this could further contribute to acceptable water quality impacts. This further aligns with Priority Area 1 of the Western Cape Provincial Coastal Management Programme (2022 - 2027) which focuses on Social and Economic Development.</u></p> <p><u>5.8. The Department, in pursuant of fulfilling its mandate, is implementing the Provincial Coastal Management Programme (“PCMP”), which is a five-year strategic document whose purpose is to provide all departments and organisations with an integrated, coordinated and uniform approach to coastal management in the Western Cape Province. The proposed development also aligns with Priority 5 of the PCMP (2022 – 2027) which aims to minimise the impacts of pollution on the coastal environment. As such, it recommended that appropriate pollution control, water quality monitoring, water quality improvement interventions, disaster/emergency response planning and coordination of activities, be implemented in accordance with the Western Cape Sustainable Water Management Plan (2018) and waste management measures.</u></p>	<p><u>5.6 The applicant is aware of their duties and responsibility to strictly comply with the requirements of the CWDP should it be granted.</u></p> <p><u>5.7 It is noted that the proposed WWTW is supported by DEA&DP Directorate: Biodiversity and Coastal Management.</u></p> <p><u>5.8 It is noted that the development aligns with Priority 5 of the Provincial Coastal Management Programme (2022 – 2027) which aims to minimise the impacts of pollution on the coastal environment.</u></p> <p><u>Section 7.1 of the EMPr (Appendix G) includes measures to monitor discharge water quality on a weekly basis as well as monitoring of the quality of the receiving water every two weeks. The requirement to implement appropriate pollution control, water quality monitoring, water quality improvement interventions, disaster/emergency response planning and coordination of activities in accordance with the Western Cape Sustainable Water Management Plan (2018) and waste management measures has been included in Section 7.1 of the EMPr (Appendix G).</u></p>	<p><u>Section 7.1 of Appendix G</u></p>
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<p><u>Etienne Roux</u> <u>Directorate: Waste Management</u></p>	<p><u>6. Directorate: Waste Management – Mr Etienne Roux (Email: Etienne.Roux@westerncape.gov.za; Tel.: (021) 483 8378):</u></p> <p><u>6.1. This Directorate notes that authorisation is also sought for a waste management activity identified as Category A, Activity 3(1) of GN No. 921 of 29 November 2013 (as amended). The activity relates to the storage of general waste in lagoons, with specific reference to the establishment of sludge drying beds. Please note that there is a possibility that the sludge may be categorised as hazardous waste, which could thus trigger the waste management activity in Category B, Activity 4(1) of GN No. 921 of 29 November 2013 (as amended). Should this activity be applicable, a waste management licence can only be obtained through the undertaking of a scoping and environmental impact reporting process. Testing of the sewage sludge after treatment is therefore important to determine the nature/categorisation of the sludge, the applicable listed activity and the correct approval process to be followed.</u></p> <p><u>6.2. It is noted that the screenings will be stored on-site and removed periodically to a registered hazardous waste disposal facility. The Draft</u></p>	<p><u>6.1 Section 4.4.2 of the Final BAR confirms that “An estimated 66m³ of sludge will be generated annually, approximately 70% of which will be water. The sludge will be inert as a result of the bacteriological breakdown that occurs during extended biological breakdown within the chambers. This means that the sludge will be a “spent” by-product with no metabolic activity. Sludge will be transferred to a drying bed located directly adjacent to the facility. According to the Sewage/Sludge Status Quo Report (2020/21) produced by DEA&DP, the waste from the drying bed will be able to be used as fertiliser. However, this will need to be confirmed through appropriate testing before the sludge can be used as fertiliser.</u></p> <p><u>According to section 4(2) of GN R.634 of 2013 (DEA(a), 2013), all waste generators must ensure that their waste is classified in accordance with SANS 10234 (based on the Global Harmonised System) within 180 days of generation, except if it is listed in Annexure 1 (Wastes that do not require Classification and Assessment) of GNR 634. Furthermore, waste must be re-classified every 5 years. Once the WWTW is operational, RIM will be responsible for ensuring that the sludge is tested (within 180 days).</u></p> <p><u>Should the results of the testing indicate that the sludge is not suitable to be used as fertiliser, then the sludge will be disposed of appropriately at a licensed landfill site or to a municipal WWTW off the island.”</u></p> <p><u>If the sludge is classified as hazardous waste, RIM will be responsible for ensuring that the necessary authorisations are obtained.</u></p> <p><u>6.2 The following response has been provided by Element Consulting Engineers:</u></p> <p><u>A general conservative value would be 10kg/megalitre or in this case 62kg per month. Two bins should be sufficient per</u></p>	<p><u>Section 4.4.2 of the Final BAR</u></p> <p><u>Appendix G of the Final BAR</u></p>
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	<p><u>BAR has not indicated the expected volumes of screening, nor has the EMPr indicated the frequency of removal of stored screenings for disposal.</u></p> <p><u>6.3. Please note that should the WWTW have the capacity to store more than 80m³ of hazardous waste and/or 100m³ of general waste at any one time and for longer than 90 days, the WWTW will need to register and adhere to the National Norms and Standards for the Storage of Waste published in GN No. 926 of 29 November 2013 and promulgated in terms of the National Environmental Management: Waste Act, 2008 (Act No. 59 of 2008). This applies to the on-site storage of the sludge as well.</u></p> <p><u>6.4. Furthermore, it is noted that the design capacity of the WWTW will be for a daily throughput of 200kl, but the application is for a daily throughput of 300kl, which will allow for future expansion. The Draft BAR further states on page 33 that “There will be six rotors, each capable of treating 30 kl of domestic sewage per day.” This will equate to only 180kl per day. Please provide clarity around whether the WWTW will be capable of treating 200kl/day or 300kl/day.</u></p> <p><u>6.5. This Directorate notes that the intention is to apply the sludge from the sewage treatment process to land as a fertilizer after it had been dried. This Directorate supports the testing of the sludge before it is applied to land, to ensure that it is suitable for this use.</u></p> <p><u>6.6. Please provide confirmation whether the sludge drying beds will be lined.</u></p>	<p><u>month, but additional bins could be added if required to ensure a frequency of monthly removal and disposal.</u></p> <p><u>6.3 It is anticipated that the WWTW will generate approximately 66 m³ of settled sludge annually (between 5 and 6 m³ per month). It is therefore unlikely that the WWTW will store more than 80m³ of hazardous waste and/or 100m³ of general waste at any one time and for longer than 90 days. However, the requirement to register and adhere to the National Norms and Standards for the Storage of Waste, should this be applicable, has been added to Section 7.1 of the EMPr (Appendix G).</u></p> <p><u>6.4 The following response has been provided by Element Consulting Engineers:</u></p> <p><u><i>The current design capacity is 200kl/day according to the approved Design report. Future expansion can be accommodated, if required.</i></u></p> <p><u>6.5 Section 4.4.2 of the Final BAR and Section 7.1 of the EMPr (Appendix G) confirms that once the WWTW is operational, RIM will be responsible for ensuring that the sludge is tested (within 180 days). If the results of the testing confirm that the sludge is suitable to be used as fertiliser as is anticipated, then a maximum of 10m³ of dried sludge per year will be spread out over an area adjacent to the WWTW, 15 or 20 mm thick, depending how wide it is spread or throughout the island as required.</u></p> <p><u>6.6 Element Consulting Engineers provided the following response:</u></p> <p><u><i>The sludge drying bed will be built with watertight concrete in order to prevent leakages.</i></u></p>	<p><u>Section 4.4.2 of the Final BAR</u></p> <p><u>Section 7.1 of Appendix G</u></p>
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<p><u>Catherine Warr</u> <u>Directorate: Pollution and Chemicals Management</u></p>	<p><u>7. Directorate: Pollution and Chemicals Management – Ms Catherine Warr (Email: Catherine.Bill@westerncape.gov.za; Tel.: (021) 483 2760):</u></p> <p><u>7.1. The need for the WWTW is strongly supported as per the motivation provided on page 45 of the Draft BAR, especially considering the Marine Protected Area and World Heritage Site status, and the improvement in effluent quality to be discharged from the current situation.</u></p> <p><u>7.2. What operational skills will be required to operate the WWTW? Will someone be required daily to hand rake the inlet screen and to monitor any aspects of the process?</u></p> <p><u>7.3. The preferred layout alternative Option 2 is supported for all the reasons given on page 43 of the Draft BAR. However, given that Robert Sobukwe House is the closest building, and that the odour modelling indicates greatest impact on this sensitive receptor, would it not be preferable to change the layout to locate the drying beds at the opposite end of the site for the greatest distance to this receptor?</u></p>	<p><u>7.1 It is noted that DEA&DP Directorate: Pollution and Chemicals Management strongly supports the proposed development of the WWTW on Robben Island.</u></p> <p><u>7.2 Element Consulting Engineers provided the following response:</u></p> <p><u>RIM will have to employ someone to rake the screen daily and operate the plant. We would advise that the supplier of the technology, be employed for an operational and maintenance period of 1 year. During this time, they can train RIM staff or appointed contractor.</u></p> <p><u>7.3 It is noted that DEA&DP Directorate: Pollution and Chemicals Management supports the preferred layout Option 2. As detailed in Section 5.4 of the Final BAR, the WWTW relies on gravitational flow and the preferred alternative provides a higher starting point thus allowing the WWTW to better utilise gravitational flow and tie into existing infrastructure. Please note the drying beds represent the final component of the treatment works and as such would be required at the lowest gradient point to enable gravitational movement. Moving the drying beds would therefore require mechanical or manual transfer of the sludge, which is a less efficient operational solution. According to the Odour Risk Assessment (Appendix F4), odour impacts from the proposed WWTW are assessed to be very low (or negligible for sensitive receptors). In addition, the odour isopleths indicate a slight overlap with the south western corner of the complex, slightly overlapping the fenced area and not the buildings. These impacts will be further reduced with the implementation of the appropriate odour management mitigation measures outlined in Section 7.1 of the EMPr (Appendix G). It is therefore not deemed necessary to change</u></p>	<p><u>Section 5.4 of the Final BAR Appendix F4</u></p> <p><u>Appendix G</u></p>
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	<p><u>7.4. The mitigation and management measures outlined in the Draft BAR and EMPr to prevent soil and groundwater contamination during construction and operation are supported.</u></p> <p><u>7.5. The monitoring requirements stated on page 86 and 87 of the Draft BAR are supported. Will these be incorporated into the CWDP?</u></p> <p><u>7.6. The EMPr states that monthly monitoring of the effluent quality will be undertaken whilst the Draft BAR (page 86 and 87) states that weekly monitoring should be undertaken. This conflict should be resolved.</u></p> <p><u>7.7. The EMPr is silent on the monitoring of the receiving environment whilst the Draft BAR indicates weekly monitoring. Ideally, weekly monitoring should be undertaken as outlined in the Draft BAR to determine whether the permitted levels are being met.</u></p>	<p>the layout to re-locate the drying beds as the odour impact on Robert Sobukwe House is negligible.</p> <p><u>7.4 It is noted that DEA&DP Directorate: Pollution and Chemicals Management supports the mitigation and management measures outlined in the Draft BAR and EMPr to prevent soil and groundwater contamination during construction and operation.</u></p> <p><u>7.5 It is noted that DEA&DP Directorate: Pollution and Chemicals Management supports the monitoring requirements stated on page 86 and 87 of the Draft BAR. These measures will be incorporated into the CWDP.</u></p> <p><u>7.6 Section 7.1 of the EMPr requires the following:</u> <i>“Monitor discharge water quality weekly until sufficient data have been collected to allow a statistically robust prediction that the levels will fall below the guideline levels 95% of the time. (The minimum measurement period would be 12 months, and the more the variations in the data collected over this period the longer the monitoring would need to continue). Thereafter, monitor at bi-weekly (2 week) intervals.”</i></p> <p><u>Section 6.3 of the EMPr states that monthly monitoring will be undertaken as a minimum.</u></p> <p><u>7.7 Please note, Section 7.1 of the EMPr requires the following under “Measurement of Receiving Water Body”:</u> <i>On commissioning of the Waste Water Treatment Works, monitor the quality of the receiving waters once every 2 weeks at distances of 10 m, 50 m and 100 m to the north, south, west and east of the diffuser to verify the predictions of the dilution model. Monitoring should continue until sufficient data have been collected to allow a statistically robust prediction that the levels will fall below the guideline levels 95% of the time. (The minimum measurement period would be 4 months, and the more the variations in the data collected over this period the longer the monitoring would need to continue).</i></p>	<p><u>Section 7.1 of Appendix G</u></p> <p><u>Section 6.3 of Appendix G</u></p> <p><u>Section 7.1 of Appendix G</u></p> <p><u>Section 7.1 of Appendix G</u></p> <p><u>Figure 4-2 in the Final BAR</u> <u>Figure 3-2 in Appendix G</u></p>
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	<p><u>7.8. The waste management mitigation and management measures outlined in the Draft BAR must be implemented and records of screenings and sludge disposal must be kept for inspection.</u></p> <p><u>7.9. The Draft BAR states that an estimated 66m³ of sludge is anticipated to be produced annually (70% water) and 10m³ is to be spread out annually at a thickness of 15-20mm thick (0.015 - 0.02m). This equates to an area of approximately 22 x 22 m or 25 x 25m. Has a suitable site been identified?</u></p> <p><u>7.10. All the recommendations on pages 113 and 114 of the Draft BAR are supported for implementation.</u></p>	<p><u>7.8 Waste management mitigation measures are included in the EMPr (Appendix G) and will therefore be enforced for the duration of Project construction activities and monitored by the ECO. Section 7.1 of the EMPr requires that waste management and disposal records are retained on file.</u></p> <p><u>7.9 Figure 4-2 in the Final BAR and Figure 3-2 in the EMPr (Appendix G) indicate the proposed location of the sludge drying beds as part of the layout of the WWTW infrastructure. The drying beds will be located within the Northern portion of the rectangular layout of 1070m². Should the dried sludge be deemed suitable quality to be used as fertiliser the location for use of the fertiliser will be determined on a case by case basis depending on the needs of the RIM facilities management team.</u></p> <p><u>7.10 It is noted that DEA&DP Directorate: Pollution and Chemicals Management supports the recommendations on pages 113 and 114, notably Section 9.4 of the Draft BAR.</u></p>	
<p><u>Nokulunga Gogo</u> <u>Directorate: Air Quality</u> <u>Management</u></p>	<p><u>8. Directorate: Air Quality Management – Ms Nokulunga Gogo (Email: Nokulunga.Gogo@westerncape.gov.za; Tel.: (021) 483 6510):</u></p> <p><u>8.1. The Draft BAR and EMPr indicate that dust may be created by earthmoving activities using construction equipment, and by vehicular emissions. Dust generated during construction activities must comply with the National Dust Control Regulations promulgated in GN Notice No. R. 827 of 1 November 2013 in terms of the National Environmental Management: Air Quality Act, 2004 (Act No. 39 of 2004) (“NEM: AQA”). These regulations prohibit a person from conducting any activity in such a way as to give rise to dust in such quantities and concentrations that the dust, or dust fallout, has a detrimental effect on the environment, including human health.</u></p> <p><u>8.2. Measures to monitor and prevent fugitive dust emissions must be implemented as per the EMPr.</u></p>	<p><u>8.1 Section 7.1 of the EMPr (Appendix G) stipulates air quality management measures, including those related to dust control. The requirement to comply with the National Dust Control Regulations has been added to the EMPr.</u></p> <p><u>8.2 Dust mitigation measures are included in the EMPr (Appendix G) and will therefore be enforced for the duration of Project construction activities and monitored by the ECO.</u></p>	<p><u>Section 7.1 of</u> <u>Appendix G</u></p> <p><u>Appendix G</u></p>

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	<p><u>8.3. Noise generated on site from all the proposed activities must comply with the Western Cape Noise Control Regulations published in Provincial Notice 200/2013.</u></p> <p><u>8.4. It is noted that excavation and large vehicles during the construction phase may cause significant noise on-site; these activities may become a noise nuisance and/or disturbance to visitors and residents of Robben Island, particularly the Robert Sobukwe House. Noise monitoring must be undertaken during the construction phase and measures put in place to minimise disturbing noise emissions.</u></p> <p><u>8.5. The applicant is reminded of Section 35 (2) of the NEM: AQA which states that “The occupier of the premises must take all reasonable steps to prevent the emission of any offensive odour caused by any activity on such premises.” All possible odours that may be emitted to the atmosphere from activities of the WWTW are to be monitored and mitigated strictly as per the recommendations made in the Odour Risk Assessment compiled by WSP Group Africa (Pty) Ltd dated July 2022 and the EMPr.</u></p> <p><u>8.6. Potential emissions will be in the form of dust pollution, exhaust fumes from vehicles and machinery, as well as potential noise pollution from the activities during the construction phase. All potential air pollutants on-site need to be monitored and if causing significant emissions, must be mitigated strictly as per the recommendations stipulated in the EMPr.</u></p> <p><u>8.7. Please note that the abovementioned comments and recommendations do not pre-empt the outcome of the application. No information provided, views expressed and/or comments made by this Directorate should in any way be regarded as an indication or confirmation that additional information or documents will not be requested; or of the outcome of any application submitted to the competent authority.</u></p>	<p><u>8.3 The requirement for noise generated on site to comply with the Western Cape Noise Control Regulations published in Provincial Notice 200/2013 has been included in Section 7.1 of the EMPr (Appendix G).</u></p> <p><u>8.4 Section 7.1 of the EMPr includes the following measure: <i>Construction activities may not exceed SANS 10103 noise levels. The SANS recommended residual sound levels for the type of receptor districts described for Suburban Residential Districts is 50 dB(A) LAeq during the day; and 40 dB(A) LAeq during the night.</i></u></p> <p><u>8.5 The mitigation measures recommended in the Odour Risk Assessment (Appendix F4) have been incorporated into the EMPr in order to reduce potential odour impacts.</u></p> <p><u>8.6 The EMPr has been updated to include the requirement to monitor air pollutants on site.</u></p> <p><u>8.7 The EAP welcomes any additional comments.</u></p>	
	<p><u>9. The applicant is reminded of its “duty of care” prescribed in section 28 of the NEMA, 1998 which states that “Every person who causes, has caused or may cause significant pollution or degradation of the environment must take reasonable measures to prevent such pollution or degradation from occurring, continuing or recurring, or, in so far as such harm to the</u></p>	<p><u>Section 6.4.2 of the EMPr expressly deals with “Duty of Care” in terms of Section 28 of NEMA. The applicant is aware of these requirements.</u></p>	<p><u>Section 6.4.2 of Appendix G</u></p>

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	<p>environment is authorised by law or cannot reasonably be avoided or stopped, to minimise and rectify such pollution or degradation of the environment”, read together with section 58 of NEM: ICMA, 2008 which refers to one’s duty to avoid causing adverse effects on the coastal environment.</p> <p>Please direct all enquiries to the commenting officials should you require any clarity on any of the comments provided.</p> <p>The Department reserves the right to revise initial comments and request further information based on any or new information received.</p> <p>Yours sincerely</p>	<p>The relevant commenting officials have been included on the I&AP database (Appendix A) and will be included in all project-related communication going forward.</p> <p>The EAP welcomes any additional comments from DEA&DP.</p>	<p>Appendix A</p>
<u>Milicent Solomons: Department of Forestry, Fisheries, and the Environment</u>			
<p>Milicent Solomons DFFE Integrated Environmental Authorisations Letter (as e-mail attachment) 26 August 2022</p>	<p><u>COMMENTS ON THE DRAFT BASIC ASSESSMENT REPORT FOR THE PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION OF THE WASTEWATER TREATMENT WORKS ON ROBBEN ISLAND, TABLE BAY, WESTERN CAPE PROVINCE.</u></p> <p>The draft Basic Assessment Report (BAR) dated and received by this Department on 28 July 2022, refers.</p> <p>This letter serves to inform you that the following information must be submitted:</p> <p><u>(a) Application form</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The application form indicates that the “treatment of sewage at the plant would be seen as the treatment of hazardous waste”. Please clarify whether the treatment of hazardous waste will not trigger Category B of the Schedule contained in Government Notice 921, published on 29 November 2013, in terms of section 19 of NEMWA. In the application form, you are required to not only quote the listed activities (and applicable subactivities), but to also include the explanation of what part of the proposed development triggers each 	<p>Please note the responses to the comments received below (responses are numbered to correspond with the comments received from DFFE):</p> <p>Thank you for your comments on the Draft BAR.</p> <p>(a) Activity 4 of Category B is for “the treatment of hazardous waste in excess of 1 ton per day calculated as a monthly average; using any form of treatment excluding the treatment of effluent, wastewater or sewage.” A maximum of 300m³ of sewage will be treated per day. Furthermore, Activity 4 excludes the treatment of sewage. Therefore, the treatment of hazardous waste as part of the WWTW does not trigger Category B of the Schedule contained in Government Notice 921, published on 29 November 2013, in terms of section 19 of NEMWA.</p> <p>The application form includes an explanation of which part of the development triggers each listed activity (including capacities / thresholds).</p>	<p>Application Form</p>

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	<p><u>listed activity; and how each listed activity is triggered (i.e. determination of activity thresholds/capacities).</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><u>Please ensure that a written consent of the landowner must be provided together with the final BAR.</u><u>Please ensure that the relevant listed activities are applied for, are specific and can be linked to the development activity or infrastructure as described in the project description. You are required to provide thresholds for each activity included.</u><u>If the activities applied for in the application form differ from those mentioned in the final BAR, an amended application form must be submitted. Please note that the Department’s application form template has been amended and can be downloaded from the following link https://www.dffe.gov.za/documents/forms.</u>	<p><u>Regulation 39(1) of the EIA Regulations (2014, as amended) state that “If the proponent is not the owner or person in control of the land on which the activity is to be undertaken, the proponent must, before applying for an environmental authorisation in respect of such activity, obtain the written consent of the landowner or person in control of the land to undertake such activity on that land.” The application form confirms that the property is owned by applicant (100% Share value). Robben Island is government owned property. The Department of Public Works and Infrastructure (DPWI) are the custodians of the land and Robben Island Museum (RIM) are the users of the land. RIM and the Department of Public Works and Infrastructure are Government entities, hence the land is 100% owned by Government. DPWI have provided a letter confirming that RIM implement the project on behalf of DPWI.</u></p> <p><u>All activities applied for are specific and can be linked to the development activity or infrastructure as described in the project description. The motivation on the applicability of each listed activity that triggers the proposed development and the applicability of each activity against the actual threshold is provided in Table 2-1 of the Final BAR.</u></p> <p><u>The activities applied for in the application form correspond with those in Table 2-1 of the Final BAR.</u></p>	<p><u>Application Form</u></p> <p><u>Appendix -2 of SER</u></p> <p><u>Table 2-1 of the Final BAR</u></p> <p><u>Table 2-1 of the Final BAR</u></p>
	<p><u>(b) Layout & Sensitivity Maps</u></p> <p><u>Please provide a layout map which indicates the following:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><u>All supporting onsite infrastructure that will support the proposed development, e.g., roads (existing and proposed), camp sites, etc.</u>	<p><u>(b)</u></p> <p><u>The site layout plan included in Section 4.4.1 of the Final BAR and Section 3.4.1 of the EMPr (Appendix G) has been</u></p>	<p><u>Section 4.4.1 of the Final BAR</u></p> <p><u>Section 3.4.1 of Appendix G</u></p>

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>The location of sensitive environmental features on site e.g., Critical Biodiversity Areas (CBAs), heritage sites, wetlands, drainage lines, anticipated erosion, farming activities, etc. that will be affected.</u> • • <u>Buffer areas; and all “no-go” areas.</u> • <u>The above map must be overlain with a sensitivity map and a cumulative map which shows neighbouring developments and all existing infrastructure that will be affected by the proposed project.</u> • <u>When providing coordinates as part of the information submitted regarding the location of an activity as part of an application for environmental authorisation, such coordinates must be provided in degrees, minutes and seconds using the Hartebeesthoek94 WGS84 coordinate system as per regulation 5(6) of the NEMA EIA Regulations, 2014, as amended.</u> 	<p><u>updated to include the anticipated location of the construction camp, material laydown area and site access route.</u></p> <p><u>Figure 9-2 in the Final BAR provides the location of sensitive features and includes a buffer zone in relation to identified sensitive receptors, in relation to the Project and existing infrastructure.</u></p> <p><u>Co-ordinates provided in the Final BAR are provided in degrees, minutes and seconds using the Hartebeesthoek94 WGS84 coordinate system as per regulation 5(6) of the NEMA EIA Regulations, 2014, as amended.</u></p>	<p><u>Figure 9-2 in the Final BAR</u></p>
	<p><u>(c) Specialist Declaration of Interest</u></p> <p><u>Specialist Declaration of Interest forms must be attached to the final BAR. Please ensure that originally signed Specialist Declaration of Interest forms for each specialist study conducted are submitted. The forms are available on Department’s website (please use the Department’s template).</u></p>	<p><u>Signed Specialist Declarations for each specialist assessment have been included in Appendix C of the Final BAR. The most recent form (dated 01 September 2018) downloaded from DFFE’s website has been used.</u></p>	<p><u>Appendix C of the Final BAR</u></p>
	<p><u>(d) Specialist Assessments</u></p> <p><u>i. Specialist studies to be conducted must provide a detailed description of their methodology, as well as all other associated infrastructures that they have assessed and are recommending for the authorisation.</u></p> <p><u>ii. The specialist studies must also provide a detailed description of all limitations to their studies. All specialist studies must be conducted in the right season and providing that as a limitation, will not be accepted.</u></p> <p><u>iii. Should the appointed specialists specify contradicting recommendations, the EAP must clearly indicate the most reasonable recommendation and</u></p>	<p><u>i. Specialist studies (Appendix F) include details of the methodology employed. Section 3.5 of the Final BAR provides a description of the impact assessment methodology that was utilised by the EAP and specialists.</u></p> <p><u>ii. Specialist studies include details of limitations. These have been included in Section 3.7 of the Final BAR. All specialist studies have been conducted in the correct season, where relevant, and have not included this as a limitation.</u></p> <p><u>iii. The specialists have not specified contradicting recommendations. All recommendations are aligned and are considered practical and able to be implemented.</u></p>	<p><u>Appendix F of the Final BAR</u></p> <p><u>Section 3.5 of the Final BAR</u></p> <p><u>Section 3.7 of the Final BAR</u></p>

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	<p><u>substantiate this with defensible reasons; and where necessary, include further expertise advice.</u></p> <p><u>iv. It is further brought to your attention that Procedures for the Assessment and Minimum Criteria for Reporting on identified Environmental Themes in terms of Sections 24(5)(a) and (h) and 44 of the National Environmental Management Act, 1998, when applying for Environmental Authorisation, which were promulgated in Government Notice No. 320 of 20 March 2020 (i.e. “the Protocols”), and in Government Notice No. 1150 of 30 October 2020 (i.e. protocols for terrestrial plant and animal species), have come into effect. Please note that specialist assessments must be conducted in accordance with these protocols.</u></p>	<p><u>iv. The relevant specialist assessments comply with Appendix 6 of the EIA Regulations (2014, as amended) as no specific environmental theme protocols have been prescribed for the relevant specialist studies.</u></p>	
	<p><u>(e) Alternatives</u></p> <p><u>Please ensure that you provide a full description of the process followed to reach the proposed preferred alternative within the site, in terms of Appendix 1(3)(1)(h) of the EIA Regulations 2014, as amended, including the following content:</u></p> <p><u>(a) details of all the alternatives considered;</u></p> <p><u>(b) details of the public participation process undertaken in terms of regulation 41 of the Regulations, including copies of the supporting documents and inputs;</u></p> <p><u>(c) a summary of the issues raised by interested and affected parties, and an indication of the way the issues were incorporated, or the reasons for not including them;</u></p> <p><u>(d) the environmental attributes associated with the alternatives focusing on the geographical, physical, biological, social, economic, heritage and cultural aspects;</u></p>	<p><u>(a) Section 5 of the Final BAR provides details on the project alternatives in accordance with Appendix 1(3)(1)(h) of the EIA Regulations 2014, as amended. This section provides a motivation for the preferred location, technology and layout alternatives.</u></p> <p><u>(b) Section 3.6 of the Final BAR includes a description of the public participation process. Furthermore, the Public Participation Process (PPP) undertaken for the Project is detailed in Section 1 and Section 2 of this Stakeholder Engagement Report. Table 1-3 in Section 1.6 provides a description of how Regulation 39, 40 41, 42, 43 & 44 of the EIA Regulations 2014, as amended have been complied with.</u></p> <p><u>(c) All issues raised and comments received from I&APs and organs of state, including DFFE, have been addressed in Table 2-4 of this Stakeholder Engagement Report and, where necessary, the Final BAR and EMPr have been amended in response to these comments and/or issues.</u></p> <p><u>(d) A baseline assessment is included in Section 6 of the Final BAR.</u></p>	<p><u>Section 5 of the Final BAR</u></p> <p><u>Section 3.6 of the Final BAR</u></p> <p><u>Table 2-4</u></p> <p><u>Section 6 of the Final BAR</u></p>

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	<p><u>(e) the impacts and risks identified for each alternative, including the nature, significance, consequence, extent, duration and probability of the impacts, including the degree to which these impacts—</u></p> <p><u>(aa) can be reversed;</u></p> <p><u>(bb) may cause irreplaceable loss of resources; and</u></p> <p><u>(cc) can be avoided, managed or mitigated;</u></p> <p><u>(f) the methodology used in determining and ranking the nature, significance, consequences, extent, duration and probability of potential environmental impacts and risks associated with the alternatives;</u></p> <p><u>(g) positive and negative impacts that the proposed activity and alternatives will have on the environment and on the community that may be affected focusing on the geographical, physical, biological, social, economic, heritage and cultural aspects;</u></p> <p><u>(h) the possible mitigation measures that could be applied and level of residual risk;</u></p> <p><u>(i) the outcome of the site selection matrix;</u></p> <p><u>(j) if no alternatives, including alternative locations for the activity were investigated, the motivation for not considering such; and</u></p> <p><u>(k) a concluding statement indicating the preferred alternatives, including preferred location of the activity.</u></p>	<p><u>(e) Section 7 of the Final BAR includes a detailed impact assessment.</u></p> <p><u>(f) Section 3.5 of the Final BAR provides a description of the impact assessment methodology that was utilised by the EAP</u></p> <p><u>(g) Section 7 of the Final BAR includes a detailed impact assessment.</u></p> <p><u>(h) Section 7 of the Final BAR includes a detailed impact assessment, inclusive of mitigation measures and residual impacts. The EMPr (Appendix G) includes all mitigation measures.</u></p> <p><u>(i) Section 5 of the Final Bar provides a motivation for the preferred alternative.</u></p> <p><u>(j) Section 5 of the Final BAR provides details on the project alternatives in accordance with Appendix 1(3)(1)(h) of the EIA Regulations 2014, as amended.</u></p> <p><u>(k) Section 5 of the Final Bar provides a motivation for the preferred location, technology and layout alternatives.</u></p>	<p><u>Section 7 of the Final BAR</u></p> <p><u>Section 3.5 of the Final BAR</u></p> <p><u>Section 7 of the Final BAR</u></p> <p><u>Section 7 of the Final BAR</u></p> <p><u>Section 5 of the Final BAR</u></p> <p><u>Section 5 of the Final BAR</u></p>
	<p><u>(f) Undertaking of an Oath</u></p> <p><u>Please ensure that an undertaking under oath or affirmation by the EAP (administered by a Commissioner of Oaths) is included in the final BAR as per Appendix 1(3)(r) of the NEMA EIA Regulations, 2014, as amended, which states that the BAR must include:</u></p> <p><u>“an undertaking under oath or affirmation by the EAP in relation to:</u></p> <p><u>a) the correctness of the information provided in the reports;</u></p>	<p><u>The Final BAR includes an undertaking under oath or affirmation by the EAP as Appendix B.</u></p>	<p><u>Appendix B of the Final BAR</u></p>

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	<p><i>b) the inclusion of comments and inputs from stakeholders and I&APs;</i> <i>c) the inclusion of inputs and recommendations from the specialist reports where relevant; and</i> <i>d) any information provided by the EAP to interested and affected parties and any responses by the EAP to comments or inputs made by interested and affected parties”.</i></p>		
	<p><u>(g) Details and Expertise of the EAP</u> <u>You are required to include the details and expertise of the EAP in the BAR, including a curriculum vitae, to comply with the requirements of Appendix 1(3)(1)(a) of the NEMA EIA Regulations, 2014, as amended.</u></p>	<p><u>Section 1.3 of the Final BAR includes the details and expertise of the EAP. The CV of the EAP is included in Appendix A of the Final BAR.</u></p>	<p><u>Section 1.3 of the Final BAR</u> <u>Appendix A of the Final BAR</u></p>
	<p><u>(h) Public Participation Process</u> <u>a) Please ensure that comments from all relevant stakeholders are submitted to the Department with the final BAR.</u> <u>b) A Comments and Response trail report (C&R) must be submitted with the final BAR. The C&R report must incorporate all comments for this application. Please refrain from summarising comments made by I&APs. All comments from I&APs must be copied verbatim and responded to clearly. Please note that a response such as “noted” is not regarded as an adequate response to I&AP’s comments.</u> <u>c) Please ensure that all issues raised and comments received during the circulation of the draft report from registered I&APs and organs of state which have jurisdiction in respect of the proposed activity are adequately addressed in the final report. Proof of correspondence with the various stakeholders must be included in the final report. Should you be unable to obtain comments, proof should be submitted to the Department of the attempts that were made to obtain comments. The Public Participation Process must be conducted in terms of Regulation 39, 40, 41, 42, 43 & 44 of the EIA Regulations 2014 as amended.</u></p>	<p><u>a) Copies of original comments received from I&APs and organs of state are included in this Stakeholder Engagement Report as Appendix D.</u> <u>b) All issues raised and comments received from I&APs and organs of state, including DFFE, have been addressed in Table 2-4 of this Stakeholder Engagement Report and, where necessary, the Final BAR and EMPr have been amended in response to these comments and/or issues.</u> <u>c) All issues raised and comments received from I&APs and organs of state, including DFFE, have been addressed in Table 2-4 of this Stakeholder Engagement Report and Appendix D and, where necessary, the Final BAR and EMPr have been amended in response to these comments and/or issues. These comments have been addressed and incorporated into the Final BAR and EMPr, where required. Proof of correspondence with various stakeholders via newspaper advertisements, site notices and e-mails are included in this Stakeholder Engagement Report as Appendix B. All I&APs and organs of state included on the I&AP database (Appendix A) were contacted for comment. The Public Participation Process (PPP) undertaken for the Project is detailed in Section</u></p>	

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	<p>d) <u>The final report must also indicate that this draft report has been subjected to a public participation process.</u></p> <p>e) <u>Please note that this Directorate has requested further comments from our internal Waste Licensing Directorate.</u></p>	<p>1 and Section 2 of this Stakeholder Engagement Report. Table 1-3 in Section 1.6 provides a description of how Regulation 39, 40 41, 42, 43 & 44 of the EIA Regulations 2014, as amended have been complied with.</p> <p>d) <u>Section 3.6 of the Final BAR includes details of public participation undertaken. Furthermore, the Public Participation Process (PPP) undertaken for the Project is detailed in Section 1 and Section 2 of this Stakeholder Engagement Report</u></p> <p>e) <u>The EAP notes that further comments were received from the Waste Licensing Directorate on 29 September 2022, after the comment period closed. These have been responded to below.</u></p>	
	<p><u>(i) Environmental Management Programme</u></p> <p>a) <u>You are required to comply with the content of the EMPr in terms of Appendix 4 of the Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations, 2014, as amended.</u></p> <p>b) <u>The EMPr must include mitigation and monitoring measures to all the environmental impacts identified and assessed for the above-mentioned proposed activity. Furthermore, the EMPr must include all recommendations and mitigation measures recorded in the final BAR.</u></p> <p>c) <u>The EMPr must also include the following:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• <u>All recommendations and mitigation measures recorded in the BAR and the specialist studies conducted.</u>• <u>An environmental sensitivity map indicating environmental sensitive areas and features identified during the assessment process.</u>• <u>Measures to protect hydrological features such as streams, rivers, pans, wetlands, dams and their catchments, and other environmental sensitive areas from construction impacts including the direct or indirect spillage of pollutants.</u>	<p>a) <u>Table 1 2 the EMPr (Appendix G) cross-references the sections within the Environmental Management Programme Report (EMPr) with the legislated requirements as per Appendix 4 of GNR 326.</u></p> <p>b) <u>The EMPr includes mitigation and monitoring measures relevant to all the environmental impacts identified and assessed in the Final BAR.</u></p> <p>c) <u>The EMPr includes all recommendations and mitigation measures recorded in the BAR and the specialist studies conducted as well as measures to protect any sensitive features.</u></p> <p><u>Figure 9-2 in the Final BAR provides the location of sensitive features and buffer zones in relation to the Project and existing infrastructure.</u></p>	<p><u>Table 1-2 in Appendix G</u></p> <p><u>Appendix G</u></p> <p><u>Figure 9-2 in the Final BAR</u></p>
	<p><u>(j) Environmental Impact Statement</u></p>		

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	<p><u>Please ensure that an environmental impact statement included in the final BAR, which contains –</u></p> <p><u>a) a summary of the key findings of the environmental impact assessment;</u></p> <p><u>b) a map at an appropriate scale which superimposes the proposed activity and its associated structures and infrastructure on the environmental sensitivities of the site indicating any areas that should be avoided, including buffers; and</u></p> <p><u>c) a summary of the positive and negative impacts and risks of the proposed activity and identified alternatives.</u></p>	<p><u>a) The Environmental Impact Statement (Section 9 of the Final BAR) provides the conclusions of the specialist assessments undertaken as part of the BA process (Section 9.1), a summary of the identified positive and negative impacts and corresponding significance ratings (Section 9.2), a summary of the alternatives assessment undertaken as part of the BA Process (Section 9.3), recommendations made in respect of the Project in light of the key findings of the environmental impact assessment (Section 9.4), and concluding remarks and an authorisation opinion from the suitable qualified EAP (Section 9.5).</u></p> <p><u>b) A map indicating the environmental sensitivities of the site and buffer areas has been included in Section 9 of the Final BAR (Figure 9-2).</u></p> <p><u>c) The Environmental impact Statement includes a summary of identified positive and negative impacts and significance ratings in Table 9-1 of Section 9.2 of the Final BAR. Section 9.3 provides a summary of the alternatives assessment.</u></p>	<p><u>Section 9 of the Final BAR</u></p>
	<p><u>General</u></p> <p><u>You are required three (3) hard copies of the final BAR as the hard copies are needed to submit for further engagement with the Department of Water and Sanitation.</u></p>	<p><u>At the site visit with DFFE, it was agreed that only electronic copies of the final reports would be required. Furthermore, formal comments received from DWS on 29 September 2022 have not requested hard copies of the report.</u></p> <p><u>DWS has been included in the list of I&APs (Appendix A) of this Stakeholder Engagement Report and were invited to comment on the Draft BAR as part of the Public Participation Process. WSP followed up with DWS on 31 August 2022. DWS responded on 31 August 2022. Formal comments were received from DWS on 29 September 2022, after the commenting period closed. Responses to these comments are presented below.</u></p> <p><u>Copies of original comments received from I&APs and organs of state are included in this Stakeholder Engagement Report as Appendix D.</u></p>	<p><u>Appendix A</u></p> <p><u>Appendix D</u></p> <p><u>Section 4.1 of the Final BAR</u></p> <p><u>Table 2-4</u></p>

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	<p><u>When providing coordinates as part of the information submitted regarding the location of an activity as part of an application for environmental authorisation, such coordinates must be provided in degrees, minutes and seconds using the Hartebeesthoek94 WGS84 coordinate system as per regulation 5(6) of the NEMA EIA Regulations, 2014, as amended.</u></p> <p><u>You are further reminded to comply with Regulation 19(1)(a) of the NEMA EIA Regulations, 2014, as amended, which states that: “Where basic assessment must be applied to an application, the applicant must, within 90 days of receipt of the application by the competent authority, submit to the competent authority - (a) a basic assessment report, inclusive of specialist reports, an EMPr, and where applicable a closure plan, which have been subjected to a public participation process of at least 30 days and which reflects the incorporation of comments received, including any comments of the competent authority.”</u></p> <p><u>Should there be significant changes or new information that has been added to the BAR or EMPr which changes or information was not contained in the reports or plans consulted on during the initial public participation process, you are required to comply with Regulation 19(b) of the NEMA EIA Regulations, 2014, as amended, which states: “the applicant must, within 90 days of receipt of the application by the competent authority, submit to the competent authority – (b) a notification in writing that the basic assessment report, inclusive of specialist reports an EMPr, and where applicable, a closure plan, will be submitted within 140 days of receipt of the application by the competent authority, as significant changes have been made or significant new information has been added to the basic assessment report or EMPr or, where applicable, a closure plan, which changes or information was not contained in the reports or plans consulted on during the initial public participation process contemplated in subregulation (1)(a) and that the revised reports or, EMPr or, where applicable, a closure plan will be subjected to another public participation process of at least 30 days”.</u></p> <p><u>Should you fail to meet any of the timeframes stipulated in Regulation 19 of the NEMA EIA Regulations, 2014, as amended, your application will lapse.</u></p> <p><u>You are hereby reminded of Section 24F of the National Environmental Management Act, Act No. 107 of 1998, as amended, that no activity may</u></p>	<p><u>Co-ordinates provided in Section 4.1 of the Final BAR are provided in degrees, minutes and seconds using the Hartebeesthoek94 WGS84 coordinate system as per regulation 5(6) of the NEMA EIA Regulations, 2014, as amended.</u></p> <p><u>DFFE acknowledged receipt of the application on 28 July 2022. The Final BAR must therefore be submitted to DFEE by 27 October 2022, which is 90 days from 28 July 2022. The Final BAR will be submitted to DFEE before 27 October 2022 as required. The Public Participation Period of 30 days commenced on 28 July 2022 and concluded on 29 August 2022. All issues raised and comments received from I&APs and organs of state have been addressed in Table 2-4 of this Stakeholder Engagement Report. Comments received late have also been included.</u></p> <p><u>No significant changes or new information that has altered the outcome of the impact assessment have been added to the Final BAR. An additional period of PPP is therefore not required. The Final BAR will be made available for review on the WSP website once it has been submitted to DFEE.</u></p> <p><u>The timeframes stipulated in Regulation 19 of the NEMA EIA Regulations (2014, as amended) have been adhered to throughout the BA Process.</u></p>	
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	<p>commence prior to an Environmental Authorisation being granted by the Department.</p> <p>Yours sincerely</p>	<p>The applicant is aware of the requirements of Section 24F of NEMA and will not commence with construction until such time as an EA is granted.</p>																				
<u>Maurietta Stewart: City of Cape Town</u>																						
<p>Maurietta Stewart CoCT Environmental and Heritage Management Branch Letter (as e-mail attachment) 29 August 2022</p>	<p><u>COMMENTS ON THE DRAFT BASIC ASSESSMENT REPORT (DBAR) FOR THE PROPOSED WASTE WATER TREATMENT WORKS (WWTW) ON ROBBEN ISLAND (DEADP REFERENCE: 14/12/16/3/3/3/404).</u></p> <p><u>1. Background and Introduction</u></p> <p>The Robben Island Museum (RIM) proposes to construct a WWTW with a daily throughput capacity of 300m³ per day on the eastern side of Robben Island in Table Bay. Treated effluent will gravitate to the existing sewage collector sump at the proposed WWTW site from where it will be pumped along the existing outfall sewer pipeline to discharge through a diffuser 465 m offshore.</p>	<p>Please note the responses to the comments received below (responses are numbered to correspond with the comments received from City of Cape Town):</p>																				
	<p><u>2. Circulation</u></p> <p>The DBAR was circulated internally on 1 August 2022. Comments were received from the following departments:</p> <table border="1"><thead><tr><th><u>City Department</u></th><th><u>Comment</u></th><th><u>Name of Official</u></th><th><u>Email Address</u></th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>Coastal Management</td><td>Annexure A</td><td>Darryl Colenbrander</td><td>Darryl.Colenbrander@capetown.gov.za</td></tr><tr><td>Heritage Management</td><td>Annexure B</td><td>Tamar Shemtov</td><td>Tamar.Shemtov@capetown.gov.za</td></tr><tr><td>Water and Sanitation</td><td>Annexure C</td><td>Chanee Johnstone</td><td>Chanee.Johnstone@capetown.gov.za</td></tr><tr><td>Electricity Generation and Distribution</td><td>Annexure D</td><td>Leona Liebenberg</td><td>Leona.Liebenberg@capetown.gov.za</td></tr></tbody></table>	<u>City Department</u>	<u>Comment</u>	<u>Name of Official</u>	<u>Email Address</u>	Coastal Management	Annexure A	Darryl Colenbrander	Darryl.Colenbrander@capetown.gov.za	Heritage Management	Annexure B	Tamar Shemtov	Tamar.Shemtov@capetown.gov.za	Water and Sanitation	Annexure C	Chanee Johnstone	Chanee.Johnstone@capetown.gov.za	Electricity Generation and Distribution	Annexure D	Leona Liebenberg	Leona.Liebenberg@capetown.gov.za	<p>2. Thank you for your comments on the Draft BAR.</p>
<u>City Department</u>	<u>Comment</u>	<u>Name of Official</u>	<u>Email Address</u>																			
Coastal Management	Annexure A	Darryl Colenbrander	Darryl.Colenbrander@capetown.gov.za																			
Heritage Management	Annexure B	Tamar Shemtov	Tamar.Shemtov@capetown.gov.za																			
Water and Sanitation	Annexure C	Chanee Johnstone	Chanee.Johnstone@capetown.gov.za																			
Electricity Generation and Distribution	Annexure D	Leona Liebenberg	Leona.Liebenberg@capetown.gov.za																			

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	<p><u>3. POSSIBLE IMPACTS</u></p> <p><u>3.1. Alternative Technologies</u></p> <p><u>3.1.1 The City recommends that alternative wastewater treatment designs be considered due to the sensitivity of the area.</u></p> <p><u>3.1.2 The applicant should consider a waste water treatment system with a closed-loop design whereby the wastewater is treated and repurposed for drinking water.</u></p> <p><u>3.1.3 This system could help minimized water scarcity on the island and prevent pollutants from entering the body of water surrounding the island.</u></p>	<p><u>3.1.1 Section 5.2 of the Final BAR provides a description of the technology alternatives that were considered. Rotating biological contactor technology is considered the most appropriate technology for the following reasons:</u></p> <p><i><u>This process is relatively silent, has a low sludge production and requires a small area for development. It also has very low electricity consumption requirements. As this alternative is not fully submerged, deep excavations are avoided, which limits ponding and unwanted ingress of stormwater into the system as well as significantly reduces costs. Furthermore, this technology is more suitable for low volumes of wastewater, such as those expected for Robben Island.</u></i></p> <p><u>3.1.2 Element Consulting Engineers provided the following response:</u></p> <p><i><u>Drinking water is provided via a desalination plant. The social impact of using wastewater for drinking water has not really been pursued/implemented in SA, if there are alternative water sources yet.</u></i></p> <p><u>3.1.3 Element Consulting Engineers provided the following response:</u></p> <p><i><u>The water quality of effluent that will be pumped into the ocean will be much higher/better than the raw sewage being pumped into the ocean currently. The water quality produced will meet the required general water quality standards prescribed by DWS.</u></i></p>	<p><u>Section 5.2 of the Final BAR</u></p>
	<p><u>3.2. Bird and Wildlife</u></p> <p><u>3.2.1 The applicant has indicated that netting will be placed over the drying beds to prevent the ingress of birdlife.</u></p>	<p><u>3.2.1 Section 7.1 of the EMPr (Appendix G) includes the requirement for netting to be placed over the drying beds to prevent the ingress of birdlife.</u></p> <p><u>3.2.2 Section 6.1.10 of the Final BAR indicates that Robben Island is identified as an IBA.</u></p>	<p><u>Section 7.1 of Appendix G</u></p> <p><u>Section 6.10 of the Final BAR</u></p>

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	<p><u>3.2.2 Robben Island is identified as an Important Bird Area (IBA) under the Birdlife International programme, as a nationally and globally important location for the conservation of seabirds.</u></p> <p><u>3.2.3 As such the applicant must ensure that birds do not become entangled in the proposed netting. An avifaunal specialist should be consulted with regard to the type of netting utilised as well as the aperture size of the netting.</u></p> <p><u>3.2.4 No electrified fencing, barbed wire, razor wire or spikes should be used in the construction of the perimeter fencing.</u></p> <p><u>3.2.5 The Environmental Management Programme Report (EMPr) stipulates that smoking will only take place in designated areas. Cigarette butts pollute the environment (including the soil) and could be swallowed by the numerous birds in this area. As such, cigarette butt bins (wet sand filled) must be provided and must be emptied on a daily basis.</u></p> <p><u>3.2.6 The speed of construction vehicles should be limited to 30km/h in order to prevent animal/vehicle collisions.</u></p> <p><u>3.2.7 Penguins, chicks and any other form of wildlife must have the right of way.</u></p> <p><u>3.2.8 The applicant should consider appointing a flag person to indicate when the road is clear for vehicles to drive through, and to chase birds off the roads when necessary.</u></p> <p><u>3.3. Visual Impact</u></p> <p><u>3.3.1 It is recommended that in order to decrease visual impact of the fencing, the fencing should be visually permeable (preferably green in colour) so as not to detract from the surrounding landscape.</u></p>	<p><u>3.2.3 Section 7.1 of the EMPr has been updated to include the following:</u> <i>An avifaunal specialist should be consulted with regard to the type of netting utilised as well as the aperture size of the netting to ensure that birds do not become entangled in the proposed netting.</i></p> <p><u>3.2.4 Section 7.1 of the EMPr has been updated to include the requirement for no electrified fencing, barbed wire, razor wire or spikes to be used in the construction of the perimeter fencing.</u></p> <p><u>3.2.5 Cigarette butt bins filled with wet sand will be provided at the designated smoking areas and emptied into a covered receptacle daily as required. This commitment has been added to the EMPr.</u></p> <p><u>3.2.6 Section 7.1 of the EMPr includes the requirement for construction vehicles to adhere to a speed limit of 30 km/h.</u></p> <p><u>3.2.7 The requirement for penguins, chicks and any other form of wildlife to have the right of way has been included in Section 7.1 of the EMPr.</u></p> <p><u>3.2.8 The requirement for the applicant to consider appointing a flag person to indicate when the road is clear for vehicles to drive through, and to chase birds off the roads when necessary has been included in Section 7.1 of the EMPr.</u></p> <p><u>3.3.1 The recommendation for fencing to be visually permeable has been included in the EMPr (Appendix G).</u></p> <p><u>3.3.2 Section 7.1 of the EMPr includes the following requirements:</u></p>	<p><u>Section 7.1 of Appendix G</u></p> <p><u>Section 7.1 of Appendix G</u></p> <p><u>Section 7.1 of Appendix G</u></p> <p><u>Section 7.1 of Appendix G</u></p> <p><u>Section 7.1 of Appendix G</u></p> <p><u>Section 7.1 of Appendix G</u></p>
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	<p><u>3.3.2 It is also recommended that additional trees be planted along the perimeter of the treatment plant in order to further minimise the visual impact of the activity.</u></p>	<p><i>Retain / re-establish and maintain large indigenous shrubs, natural features and noteworthy natural vegetation in all areas outside of the activity footprint.</i></p> <p><i>Develop a vegetative environmental buffer (VEB) along the Western boundary of the proposed development site. A VEB will ameliorate odours by slowing wind and allowing dilution of odour, encouraging particulate and aerosol deposition, physical interception of dust and aerosols onto which odorous compounds can adhere, and offering a sink for the chemical constituents of odour. WSP recommends the use of indigenous leafy shrubs or trees that maintain their leaves throughout the year. Multiple rows of shrubs or trees (with taller and shorter but bushier species alternating) will increase effectiveness of the barrier. Additional value of the VEB is protection from bioaerosols, noise mitigation and improved visual aesthetics.</i></p>	
	<p><u>3.4 Design and Layout</u></p> <p><u>3.4.1 The construction of a vegetated berm (for odour control) is supported; however, the berm must be sufficiently vegetated with water-wise (preferably indigenous) vegetation.</u></p> <p><u>3.4.2 The applicant must ensure that the WWTW is set back 3m from the access road (on the north western side) to allow space for tree planting to occur.</u></p> <p><u>3.4.3 The WWTW area should be demarcated with suitable emergency and safety signage. Emergency numbers for the local police and fire department must be placed in a prominent, clearly visible area on site.</u></p>	<p><u>3.4.1 It is noted that CCT supports the construction of a vegetated berm / VEB. The recommendation for use of waterwise plants has been included in the EMPr.</u></p> <p><u>3.4.2 The requirement for the WWTW is set back 3m from the access road (on the north western side) to allow space for tree planting to occur has been included in the EMPr.</u></p> <p><u>3.4.3 The requirement for the WWTW area to be demarcated with suitable emergency and safety signage and for emergency numbers for the local police and fire department must be placed in a prominent, clearly visible area on site has been included in the EMPr.</u></p>	<p><u>Appendix G</u></p>
	<p><u>3.5 Comments from the Coastal Management Branch (refer to Annexure A)</u></p> <p><u>3.5.1 It is mentioned that after treatment the effluent will gravitate to a collection sump from where it will be pumped through the outfall to the diffuser. However, the process flow diagram does not indicate a discharge pump station. The applicant must clarify if the outfall is pumped or gravity</u></p>	<p><u>3.5.1 Element Consulting Engineers provided the following response:</u></p> <p><i>The existing pump station will be used. There is no diffuser and treated effluent will be pumped via the existing marine outfall pipeline into the ocean. The Island makes use of Solar</i></p>	

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	<p><u>driven. If pumped, what mitigation measures are in place to prevent spills under power outage conditions?</u></p> <p><u>3.5.2 The applicant should consider an over flow pipeline from the coarse screen to the final effluent outfall collection sump in case of blockage of coarse screen or downstream components if not maintained.</u></p> <p><u>3.5.3 The assumption is made that the existing outfall is fully operational and functional. Has the condition of the existing outfall been inspected and is it still suitable for operation for the expected design life of the plant or are repairs and maintenance planned?</u></p> <p><u>3.5.4 Was an effluent water quality and offshore water quality monitoring programme required as part of the original environmental approval and coastal waters discharge permit? If so, will it also be applicable and implemented for the proposed activity?</u></p> <p><u>3.5.5 Although not part of the application to construct the WWTW, it is mentioned in the BAR that an application was made for a coastal waters discharge permit. Has this permit been received or is a current coastal waters discharge permit in place for the operation of the outfall?</u></p>	<p><i>power throughout the day, with battery charged back up for the evenings. There are diesel generators available in the event of insufficient Solar radiation. Generators will be used in the unlikely event of a power outage.</i></p> <p><u>3.5.2 Element Consulting Engineers provided the following response:</u> <i>The coarse screen is designed to be lower than the inlet structures walls. So, if the screen is blocked water can still run over the top of the screen into the septic tank without overflowing. If a bypass is installed the operators won't rake the screen.</i></p> <p><u>3.5.3 Element Consulting Engineers provided the following response:</u> <i>This will form part of the contractor's appointment to camera the existing marine outfall pipeline, and implement any required repairs and maintenance.</i></p> <p><u>3.5.4 The CWDP application includes the effluent monitoring points and parameters for effluent monitoring. Section 7.1 of the EMPr includes effluent monitoring and offshore water quality monitoring requirements, which will need to be implemented as part of the current application.</u></p> <p><u>3.5.5 RIM applied for a CWDP. The Department has indicated that they will await the final environmental authorisation before issuing the final decision on the discharge permit., however the outfall limits will remain unchanged. RIM is awaiting issuance of the CWDP.</u></p>	<p><u>Section 7.1 of Appendix G of the Final BAR</u></p>
	<p><u>3.6 Comments from the Heritage Management Section (refer to Annexure B):</u></p> <p><u>3.6.1 Robben Island is a formally protected UNESCO World Heritage Site (WHS) and it is also a formally protected National Heritage Site (NHS) giving recognition to the island's high cultural heritage significance which</u></p>		<p><u>Section 7.11 of the Final BAR</u></p>

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	<p><u>must be carefully preserved into the future. It operates primarily as a tourist destination welcoming over 1000 tourists every day. Any development proposal on the island of any size must therefore give careful consideration to the potential cultural–historic, visual and socio-historic impacts that may result, in addition to environmental impact, in order to retain the cultural heritage significance and the authentic aesthetic integrity of the island.</u></p> <p><u>3.6.2 Although the proposed WWTW will be a relatively small and unobtrusive structure in size and position, it will still have a visual impact. The VIA states that the impact will only be on receptors that are in very close proximity to the WWTW i.e. within a 50m radius of the proposed project development site. Tourists do travel along Murray Bay Road, as well as visit the historic Church of the Good Shepherd and Robert Sobukwe House and they will then see the WWTW site, which is not ideal. The City’s Heritage branch accepts the need for the facility and the siting thereof but agrees with the VIA assessment that best environmental practice calls for the WWTW facility to be screened from direct view of tourists, and protect the authentic look and feel of the island as best as possible. It is therefore recommended that the VIA recommendation for visual mitigation by means of a planted earth mound (at planted height of approx. 1.5m) along the western, southern and northern perimeter be implemented; and that this be in addition to tree planting around the site for additional visual screening especially for screening of the eastern edge which is visible from the ocean side.</u></p> <p><u>3.6.3 The City’s Heritage branch is also in agreement with the VIA’s recommended that this is an opportunity to enhance the general site by clearing it of other disused and derelict structures, such as the obsolete telephone poles.</u></p> <p><u>3.6.4 Having regard to the 30 June 2022 Archaeological Impact Assessment by Ute Seeman, The City’s Heritage branch is satisfied that the site is not archeologically sensitive and will therefore not require further investigations or monitoring. However, if any archaeological fragments are uncovered the contractor/subcontractor must inform SAHRA’s archaeology unit immediately.</u></p> <p><u>3.6.5 Given that the site falls within the protected NHS and UNESCO World Heritage Site, it is a legislative requirement that SAHRA as the</u></p>	<p><u>3.6.1 Refer to Section 7.11 of the Final BAR for an assessment of proposed impacts in terms of heritage, archaeology and palaeontology.</u></p> <p><u>3.6.2 It is noted that CCT is in agreement with the recommendations included in the Visual Impact Assessment (Appendix F6)</u></p> <p><u>3.6.3 It is noted that CCT is in agreement with the recommendation included in the Visual Impact Assessment (Appendix F6) to enhance the general site by clearing it of other disused and derelict structures, such as the obsolete telephone poles, which has been included in the EMPr (Appendix G).</u></p> <p><u>3.6.4 Section 7.2.2 of the EMPr (Appendix G) includes a Chance Find Procedure, which specifically references Section 38(4)c(i) of the NHRA and the requirement to contact the SAHRA APM Unit should any archaeological evidence or remains be uncovered.</u></p>	<p><u>Appendix F6</u></p> <p><u>Appendix F6</u></p> <p><u>Appendix G of the Final BAR</u></p> <p><u>Section 7.2.2 of Appendix G</u></p>
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	<p><u>mandated authority issue the necessary NHS and WHS approvals for the proposed WWTW development in terms of the National Heritage Resources Act and the legislative framework governing WHSs within South Africa.</u></p>	<p><u>3.6.5 The requirement to apply to SAHRA for a permit in terms of Section 27(18) of the NHRA has been included in the EMPr (Appendix G).</u></p>	<p><u>Appendix G of the Final BAR</u></p>
	<p><u>3.7 Additional Information</u></p> <p><u>3.7.1 Detailed designs for the penguin proof perimeter fencing must be submitted with the final BAR.</u></p> <p><u>3.7.2 The applicant must provide detailed information regarding any secondary containment measures and/or leak detections systems employed in the design of the treatment plant.</u></p> <p><u>3.7.3 A Construction EMPr must be included in the final BAR.</u></p> <p><u>3.7.4 Information regarding the locations of the contractor’s camp, storage areas and access routes must be overlain on the site development plan and included in the CEMPr.</u></p>	<p><u>3.7.1 Element Consulting Engineers provided the following response:</u> <u><i>The 1.8m high fencing to be used will either be Clear View (https://www.clear-view-fence.co.za/) or Beta Fence (https://www.betafence.co.za/). Designs are not required as these are “off-the-shelf” products. An underdig fence (underground portion of fence) will be included. Section 4.4.1 Construction Phase of the Final BAR, has been updated to include more detail on the fence structure.</i></u></p> <p><u>3.7.2 Element Consulting Engineers provided the following response:</u> <u><i>There are no secondary containment measures. However, all structures will be constructed from watertight concrete that should prevent leaks.</i></u></p> <p><u>3.7.3 In accordance with the requirements of Appendix 4 of GNR 326, the EMPr (Appendix G) includes a description of the impact management objectives, including management statements, identifying the impacts and risks that need to be avoided, managed and mitigated as identified through the environmental impact assessment process for all phases of the development including construction. A separate CEMP is therefore not deemed necessary.</u></p> <p><u>3.7.4 The site layout plan included in Section 4.4.1 of the Final BAR and Section 3.4.1 of the EMPr (Appendix G) has been updated to include the location of the construction camp, material laydown area and site access route.</u></p>	<p><u>Section 4.4.1 Construction Phase of the Final BAR.</u></p> <p><u>Appendix G of the Final BAR</u></p> <p><u>Appendix G of the Final BAR</u></p> <p><u>Appendix F of the Final BAR</u></p>

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	<p><u>3.7.5 This information must be made available to the specialist consultants for their consideration and evaluation.</u></p> <p><u>3.7.6 A detailed Rehabilitation Plan must also be included in the CEMPr.</u></p>	<p><u>3.7.5 The entire site, including access roads and contractor camp were assessed by the specialist team (Appendix F).</u></p> <p><u>3.7.6 Section 7.1 of the EMPr (Appendix G) includes rehabilitation measures to be implemented post-construction. This is deemed sufficient for the assessed impact.</u></p>	<u>Appendix G of the Final BAR</u>
	<p><u>4. Summary of External Department Comments</u></p> <p><u>4.1. Water & Sanitation: has no objection as the department has no infrastructure on Robben Island, which has its own reticulation system (refer to Annexure C for comments).</u></p> <p><u>4.2. Electricity Generation and Distribution: has no objection as the department has no infrastructure on Robben Island, which has its own electricity generation plant (refer to Annexure D for comments).</u></p>	<p><u>4.1 It is noted that the Water & Sanitation Department does not object to the proposed development.</u></p> <p><u>4.2 It is noted that the Electricity Generation and Distribution Department does not object to the proposed development.</u></p>	<u>Appendix D</u>
	<p><u>5. Conclusion and Recommendations</u></p> <p><u>The City supports the application in principle, provided that the issues identified above are addressed to the satisfaction of all departments.</u></p>	<p><u>5. It is noted that City of Cape Town supports the proposed development provided that all identified issues are addressed. The EAP has endeavoured to address all issues raised and has updated reporting in the Final BAR and associated appendices accordingly.</u></p>	
<u>Marianne Claassen: Department of Water and Sanitation</u>			
<p><u>Marianne Claassen</u> <u>DWS</u> <u>E-mail</u> <u>31 August 2022</u></p>		<p><u>The following e-mail was sent to Marianne Claassen on 31 August 2022:</u></p> <p><u>Good day All</u></p> <p><u>Find herewith notification and background information letters for the proposed wastewater treatment works on Robben Island, Table Bay, Western Cape for you comment. We did not receive comments from DWS and would like to check if there is a comment from the Department.</u></p> <p><u>Regards</u></p>	
<p><u>E-mail</u></p>	<p><u>Dear Mr Magongoa</u></p>	<p><u>Comments were received from DWS on 29 September 2022 and have been responded to below.</u></p>	<u>Appendix D</u>

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31 August 2022	<p>I have forwarded your e-mail to Mr Mashudu Murovhi who will feedback to you on this matter.</p> <p>Kind Regards</p>		
<u>DFFE Oceans and Coasts</u>			
<p>Oceans & Coasts: Coastal Development & Protection</p> <p>E-mail</p> <p>01 September 2022</p>	<p>Good Day Jacqui</p> <p>Please find the attached comments on the Basic Assessment for the Proposed Wastewater Treatment Works at Robben Island, South Africa for your attention and review.</p> <p>Regards</p>	<p><u>Responses to comments received from DFFE Oceans and Coasts are recorded below.</u></p>	<u>Appendix D</u>
<p>Letter (as e-mail attachment)</p> <p>01 September 2022</p>	<p><u>SUBJECT: COMMENTS ON THE BASIC ASSESSMENT REPORT FOR THE BASIC ASSESSMENT PROCESS FOR THE PROPOSED WASTEWATER TREATMENT WORKS ON ROB BEN ISLAND, TABLE BAY, WESTERN CAPE PROVINCE</u></p> <p><u>The Branch Oceans & Coasts (O&C) of the Department of Forestry, Fisheries, and the Environment (DFFE) appreciates the opportunity granted to comment on the Basic Assessment for the Proposed Wastewater Treatment Works at Robben Island, South Africa. This Branch has provided recommendations in terms of the National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (Act No. 107 of 1998), (“NEMA”) and the National Environmental Management: Integrated Coastal Management Act, 2008 (Act No. 24 of 2008) (“ICM Act”).</u></p> <p><u>The Branch O&C has the mandate to ensure the holistic management of the coast and estuarine areas as an integrated system and promote coordinated coastal management. It ensures that the ecological integrity, natural character, and economic, social, and aesthetic value of the coastal zones are maintained and that people, properties, and economic activities are guarded against dynamic coastal processes. Guided by the principles of integrated coastal management, this Branch continues to strive for social equity and promote the sustainable use of coastal resources.</u></p>	<p><u>Please note the responses to the comments received below (responses are numbered to correspond with the comments received from DFFE Oceans and Coasts):</u></p> <p><u>Thank you for your comments on the Draft BAR.</u></p>	

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	<p><u>1. This Branch notes that the Robben Island Museum (RIM) is proposing the development of a Wastewater Treatment Plant on Robben Island, Table Bay, Cape Town. The Wastewater Treatment Works (WWTW) will have a treatment capacity of 108,000 m³ per annum with all the effluent generated on the island discharged via a marine outfall into the coastal environment after treatment. This Branch is satisfied that this proposal will result in a decrease in nutrient levels in the discharge from the proposed WWTW relative to those in the current raw sewage discharge. This is seen as a positive impact on the receiving environment as this could significantly decrease the likelihood of plankton blooms and seabed hypoxia, improve turbidity, and potentially reduce macroalgal which will result in the recovery of biodiversity and community structure of subtidal benthic macrofauna, and flora impacted by the current raw sewage discharge.</u></p> <p><u>2. Based on the site inspection that was conducted on 23 August 2022, and the assessment of associated impacts, this Branch concludes that it is in support of the proposal for the competent authority to grant environmental authorisation for the Proposed Wastewater Treatment Works at Robben Island, South Africa.</u></p> <p><u>3. Areas for Further Review and Further Input for the Attention of the Environmental Assessment Practitioner (EAP) and Competent Authority (CA):</u></p> <p><u>3.1 The report outlines that RIM is proposing the development of a Wastewater Treatment Plant on Robben Island, Table Bay, Cape Town. The Wastewater Treatment Works (WWTW) will have a treatment capacity of 108,000 m³ per annum with all the effluent generated on the island discharged via a marine outfall into the coastal environment after treatment. This Branch is satisfied that this proposal will result in a decrease in nutrient levels in the discharge from the proposed WWTW relative to those in the current raw sewage discharge. This is seen as a positive impact on the receiving environment as this could significantly decrease the likelihood of plankton blooms and seabed hypoxia, improve turbidity, and potentially reduce macroalgal which will result in the recovery of biodiversity and community structure of subtidal benthic macrofauna, and flora impacted by the current raw sewage discharge.</u></p>	<p><u>1. It is noted that DFFE Oceans and Coasts regards the proposed development of the WWTW as having a positive impact on the receiving environment.</u></p> <p><u>2. Refer to Appendix C2 for details on the site visit that was undertaken on 23 August 2022. It is noted that DFFE Oceans and Coasts is in support of the proposed WWTW on Robben Island.</u></p> <p><u>3.1 It is noted that DFFE Oceans and Coasts regards the proposed development of the WWTW as having a positive impact on the receiving environment.</u></p>	<p><u>Appendix C2</u></p>
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	<p><u>3.2 While this Branch is satisfied that the proposed site and immediate environment are heavily disturbed, with alien invasive plant species, and anthropogenic disturbance, including old water tanks, septic tank manholes, electrical boxes, disused telephone line poles, and informal 2-spoor tracks. The latter appear to be short-cut links that have developed over time, there is concern that the proposed inlet structure in which sewage will flow upstream of the primary settling tank with a hand rake screen which provides a facility to remove un-organic objects from the sewage is in proximity to a Robert Sobukwe House, and a residential dwelling located to the south of Sobukwe House.</u></p> <p><u>3.3 Further to this, the marine impact assessment findings confirm that significant populations of Cape Cormorants <i>Phalacrocorax capensis</i> (6,000 breeding pairs in 2020) also breed on the harbour wall as well as along the north-western side of the island, with small breeding clusters of Crowned Cormorant <i>Phalacrocorax coronatus</i> occurring in alien vegetation. African Black Oystercatcher <i>Haematopus moquini</i> (~250 breeding pairs in 2009) (Figure 16, right), Kelp Gull <i>Larus dominicanus</i> (>2,000 breeding pairs in 2020), Hartlaub's Gull <i>Larus hartlaubii</i> and Swift Tern <i>Sterna bergii</i>. Swift Terns and Hartlaub's Gulls have been recorded breeding on the Faure Jetty and about 600 m south of Sobukwe House. To ensure that the WWTW continues to result in an improvement in marine ecosystem health relative to the current status quo, it is recommended that routine monitoring of the constituent concentrations in the effluent be implemented before it is discharged through the marine outfall.</u></p> <p><u>3.4 Robben Island has been a host to most the Western Cape's breeding population of Swift Terns, with the bulk of the pairs nesting close to the western shoreline and seabirds which could be observed on site. The proposed construction of the sewage package plant may result in the disturbance of penguin, cormorant, and tern nesting sites in the immediate vicinity with implications for reproductive success. Caution needs to be taken throughout the proposed project phases to not negatively impact the biodiversity and ecological features of this site. This could be in the form of conducting regular water quality testing of the receiving waters following</u></p>	<p><u>3.2 According to the Odour Risk Assessment (Appendix F4), odour impacts from the proposed WWTW are assessed to be very low (or negligible for sensitive receptors). These impacts will be further reduced with the implementation of the appropriate odour management mitigation measures outlined in Section 7.1 of the EMPr (Appendix G). The odour impact on Robert Sobukwe House is negligible. Please note there is no residential dwelling located to the direct south of Robert Sobukwe House. The closest residential dwelling is approximately 250m southeast of the site and is not occupied. The four residential buildings are no longer in use as they are somewhat isolated from the small resident community located on the island. Furthermore, the existing jeep tracks will only be used by RIM staff for maintenance purposes. Refer to Section 5 of the Final BAR for the factors considered in selecting the preferred layout and location of the WWTW.</u></p> <p><u>3.3 The requirement for effluent to be treated to General Limit Values (GN 665 of 2013) before being discharged to sea is included in Section 7 of the EMPr (Appendix G).</u></p> <p><u>Furthermore, Section 7.1 of the EMPr requires the following:</u></p> <p><i><u>"Monitor discharge water quality weekly until sufficient data have been collected to allow a statistically robust prediction that the levels will fall below the guideline levels 95% of the time. (The minimum measurement period would be 12 months, and the more the variations in the data collected over this period the longer the monitoring would need to continue). Thereafter, monitor at bi-weekly (2 week) intervals."</u></i></p> <p><u>3.4 The requirement for effluent to be treated to General Limit Values (GN 665 of 2013) before being discharged to sea is included in Section 7 of the EMPr (Appendix G). Section 7.1 of the EMPr requires that discharge water quality is monitored on a weekly basis (see comment above).</u></p>	<p><u>Appendix F4</u></p> <p><u>Appendix G</u></p> <p><u>Appendix G</u></p> <p><u>Section 7.1 of Appendix G</u></p> <p><u>Appendix G</u></p>
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	<p><u>the commissioning of the WWTW, and at intervals thereafter, to ensure that model predictions are realized and that compliance with marine water quality guidelines is consistently achieved.</u></p> <p><u>3.5 A maximum wastewater effluent flow of 300 m³ /day will be discharged intermittently through the existing marine outfall pipeline at a constant design flow of 25 l/s. The pipeline was installed in 2001 as part of the construction of the current sewage collection and disposal facility. This Branch further notes the insertion by the EAP that, with this proposal, the effluent will now be treated to General Limit Values before being discharged to sea, and the quality of effluent after the upgrade will be significantly improved relative to the originally designed discharge. This Branch is satisfied with the extent to which key impacts have been assessed and the level of detail that has gone into clarifying the associated impacts for each specialist assessment.</u></p> <p><u>3.6 The report further outlines that the island's flat profile is the product of wave action during a higher sea level stand, with its highest point (Minto Hill) lying only 24 m above sea level. However, it was noted during the site inspection that the section of the island in which this WWTW is proposed is sheltered and does not experience rough wave action. However, an appropriate distance needs to be maintained between the coastal line and the WWT facility to mitigate current and future climate change risks.</u></p> <p><u>3.7 In terms of the National Biodiversity Assessment, the ecosystem types around Robben Island and within Table Bay. It should be further noted that the island itself and its surrounding shallow subtidal regions belong to the Cape Island and Cape Kelp Forest ecosystem types and fall within the Cape Bay ecosystem type. The associated substratum types are the Southern Benguela Islands, Southern Benguela Kelp Forest, and Southern Benguela Bays, respectively. The outfall pipeline extends across all three of these ecosystem types and substratum types and the ecological integrity of this area could be adversely affected if appropriate mitigation measures are not put in place to mitigate risks. This Branch recommends that construction</u></p>	<p><u>3.5 It is noted that DFFE Oceans and Coasts is satisfied with the extent to which key impacts have been assessed and the level of detail that has gone into clarifying the associated impacts for each specialist assessment.</u></p> <p><u>3.6 Section 5.3 of the Final BAR provides a motivation for the site selection. Consideration has been given to the location of existing infrastructure (such as the outfall pipe, collection sump and marine pump station) as well as other environmental and social factors. Section 5.4 of the Final BAR provides a motivation for the preferred layout (Option 2). Layout Option 2 is approximately 70m from the coastline at its closest point whereas Option 1 is 30m from the coastline at its closest point. A WWTW layout further inland (westwards) and with a smaller overall footprint has been selected (Option 2).</u></p> <p><u>3.7 Section 7.1 of the EMPr includes the following requirement:</u></p> <p><u><i>If feasible, schedule construction activities so as to avoid the main seabird breeding periods (March to October), and penguin moulting periods (typically November to January).</i></u></p> <p><u><i>And</i></u></p> <p><u><i>'Monitor establishment of potential Hartlaub's Gulls and Swift Terns breeding areas in the vicinity of the construction</i></u></p>	<p><u>Section 5.3 of the Final BAR</u></p> <p><u>Section 7.1 of Appendix G</u></p>
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	<p><u>activities be scheduled to avoid the main seabird breeding periods (March to October), and penguin molting periods (summer months).</u></p> <p><u>3.8 It is noted that construction activities will vary, with some materials anticipated to be brought on-site via a boat/ barge. Before commencement with construction, the applicant should take appropriate measures to ensure that there are no known nests in the development footprint. Construction should be limited to hours when the penguins are not moving around (~90 minutes after sunrise to 90 minutes before sunset) to minimise the impact on birds using the path along the coast.</u></p> <p><u>3.9 Appropriate measures should be taken to ensure that settling tanks are suitably covered with screens to prevent birds from getting into the tanks.</u></p> <p><u>3.10 The Department notes that an application for a Coastal Waters Discharge Permit Application form was submitted to the Department. The Department will only make a decision on the Coastal Waters Discharge Permit after environmental authorisation has been granted for the proposed upgrade. The applicant is encouraged to further engage with this Directorate Coastal Pollution Management via email at: CWDP@dffe.gov.za and copy Mr. Rueben Molale, e-mail: RMolale@dffe.gov.za to ensure that an updated application form has been submitted to process the Coastal Waters Discharge Permit application.</u></p> <p><u>Kindly note that the Department reserves the right to revise its comments and request further information based on any additional information received. All future correspondence and documentation (hard copy and an electronic copy) must be submitted to our office via OCEIA@dffe.gov.za / or Physical Address: Department of Forestry, Fisheries & the Environment</u></p>	<p><u>site during December/early January and if necessary deter them from starting to breed near the construction site by using the presence of people to scare them off at the start of the breeding season until they start to breed elsewhere on the island.'</u></p> <p><u>3.8 Section 7.1 of the EMPr includes the following requirements:</u></p> <p><u>Prior to commencement of construction, ensure that there are no known nests in the development footprint;</u></p> <p><u>Construction should be limited to hours when the penguins are not moving around (~90 minutes after sunrise to 90 minutes before sunset) to minimise the impact on birds using the path along the coast.</u></p> <p><u>3.9 Section 7.1 of the EMPr includes the following requirement:</u></p> <p><u>Ensure that settling tanks are suitably covered with screens to prevent birds getting into the tanks.</u></p> <p><u>3.10 The applicant will engage with DFFE Oceans and Coasts Coastal Pollution Management Directorate using the contact details provided to ensure that an updated application form for the CWDP has been submitted.</u></p> <p><u>The EAP welcomes any additional or revised comments from DFFE Oceans and Coasts. The Department has been included on the I&AP database (Appendix A) and will be included in any future communications regarding the proposed development.</u></p>	<p><u>Section 9.4 of the Final BAR</u></p> <p><u>Section 7.1 of Appendix G</u></p> <p><u>Section 7.1 of Appendix G</u></p> <p><u>Appendix A</u></p>
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	<u>(DFFE), Branch: Oceans and Coast, 2 East Pier Building, East Pier Road, Victoria and Alfred Waterfront, Cape Town, 8001.</u>		
Tyrell Mohun: Department of Water and Sanitation (DWS)			
<u>Tyrell Mohun</u> <u>Department of Water and Sanitation</u> <u>E-mail</u> <u>29 September 2022</u>	<u>Good Afternoon,</u> <u>Kindly find attached comments from the Department on the abovementioned proposed WWTW.</u> <u>Please do not hesitate to contact this office should you have any queries.</u> <u>Kind Regards,</u>	<u>The following e-mail was sent to Pertunia Ramaila on 02 October 2022:</u> <u>Dear Pertunia,</u> <u>We thank you for your comment, forwarded to WSP on 29 September 2022.</u> <u>WSP would like to seek some clarity on the comments received please. It is noted that the comment refers to the fact that an activity will be triggered in terms of the Waste Management Licence requirements. This is indeed correct. I can confirm that WSP have completed and submitted the Application Form for Integrated Environmental Authorisation and Waste Management Licence. Part D of this form sets provision for the application to include the relevant Listed Activities in terms of GN 921. As such, Category A Activity 1, 'The Storage of general waste in lagoons' has been applied through this process and separate WML application process is not being followed.</u> <u>It is then noted the comment makes reference to an attached form to be completed and submitted to DWS, for an ROD. This comment is confusing as DWS has no jurisdiction over the Waste Management Licence approval process referenced in the comment above. Furthermore, no such request was made by DWS in the formal comment received.</u> <u>Please provide clarity on what ROD would need to be applied for from DWS?</u> <u>In addition the referred to form was not appended to the comment.</u>	<u>Appendix D</u>

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REFERENCE**

		<p>Your urgent attention is required as the Final BAR is due to be submitted to DFFE and WSP wish to close this issue out.</p> <p><u> kindest Regards</u></p>	
<p><u>Pertunia Ramaila</u> <u>Letter (as e-mail</u> <u>attachment)</u> <u>29 September 2022</u></p>	<p><u>SUBJECT: NOTIFICATION OF THE BASIC ASSESSMENT PROCESS FOR THE PROPOSED WASTEWATER TREATMENT WORKS ON ROB BEN ISLAND, TABLE BAY, WESTERN CAPE PROVINCE.</u></p> <p><u>Reference is made to the abovementioned document dated 28 July 2022. This Department has perused the submitted report and has the following comments:</u></p> <p><u>1. As stated in the report, the proposed treated effluent from the WWTW “will gravitate to the existing sewage collector sump at the proposed WWTW site from where it will be pumped along the existing outfall sewer pipeline to discharge through a diffuser 465 m offshore”.</u></p> <p><u>Take note that this activity falls under the mandate of the Department of Forestry, Fisheries and the Environment, as well as the National Environmental Management: Integrated Coastal Management Act 24 of 2008. You are advised to follow their respective processes.</u></p> <p><u>2. Note that no abstraction of surface or groundwater may be done or storage of water be created without prior authorisation from this Department, unless it is Schedule 1 or Existing Lawful use as described in the National Water Act 1998 (Act No. 36 of 1998).</u></p> <p><u>No surface, ground or storm water may be polluted as a result of activities on the site. In the event that pollution does occur, this Department must be informed immediately.</u></p> <p><u>3. The person who owns, controls, occupies or uses the land in question is responsible for taking measures to prevent any occurrence of pollution to water resources.</u></p> <p><u>4. The comments issued shall not be construed as exempting the developer from compliance with the provisions of any other applicable Act, Ordinance, Regulation or By-law.</u></p>	<p><u>Please note the responses to the comments received below (responses are numbered to correspond with the comments received from DWS):</u></p> <p><u>Thank you for your comments on the Draft BAR.</u></p> <p><u>1. WSP hereby confirms consultation has been on-going with DFFE and DFFE: Oceans and Coasts, comments have been received, considered and acted upon from both Departments on the Draft BAR and are included herein.</u></p> <p><u>2. The project does not include abstraction of surface or groundwater. Measures have been included within the design to limit the risk of pollution of these resources, see Table 7.2 of Section 7 of the EMPr.</u></p> <p><u>The EMPr has been updated to include a requirement that the DWS be notified immediately if a pollution event occurs.</u></p> <p><u>3. This is noted, and RIM will be responsible for taking measures to prevent any occurrence of pollution to water resources.</u></p> <p><u>4. This comment is noted, RIM will continue to meet their obligations in terms of provision of other application legislation, where relevant.</u></p>	<p><u>Section 7 of Appendix G</u></p> <p><u>Section 7 of Appendix G</u></p>

<u>STAKEHOLDER DETAILS</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>	<u>RESPONSE</u>	<u>REPORT REFERENCE</u>
	<p>5. <u>All the requirements of the National Water Act, 1998 (Act 36 of 1998) regarding water use and pollution prevention must be adhered to at all times.</u></p> <p>6. <u>Please note that this Department reserves the right to amend and/or add to the comments made above in the light of subsequent information received.</u></p> <p><u>Please do not hesitate to contact the above office should there be any queries.</u></p>	<p>5. <u>This is noted, and RIM will be responsible for taking measures to prevent any occurrence of pollution to water resources.</u></p> <p>6. <u>The EAP would be pleased to receive further relevant comments from DWS.</u></p>	
<u>DFFE: Waste Directorate</u>			
<p><u>Constance Musemburi</u> <u>DFFE: Waste Directorate</u> <u>E-mail</u> <u>29 September 2022</u></p>	<p><u>Dear Jacqui</u></p> <p><u>Please find attached the comments received from Waste Licensing as discussed earlier on site. The comments are being forwarded to you as an Internal Memo (as it was from Licensing since the form is attached to the comments), however you are requested to consider and address the comments as forwarded. You may contact Mahlageng Pertunia Ramaila via email at Email: MPRamaila@dffe.gov.za, Hlamarisa Mavodze Email: HMAVODZE@dffe.gov.za or Lucas Mahlangu at Email: lmahlangu@dffe.gov.za or 012 399 9791 for any further clarity that you might need with regards to the comments.</u></p> <p><u>Regards</u></p>	<p><u>Responses to comments received from DFFE: Waste Directorate are recorded below.</u></p>	
<p><u>Pertunia Ramaila</u> <u>Letter (as e-mail attachment)</u> <u>29 September 2022</u></p>	<p><u>SUBJECT: CONDITIONS IN TERMS OF INTEGRATED PERMITTING SYSTEM APPLICATION: DRAFT BASIC ASSESSMENT REPORT FOR THE PROPOSED WASTEWATER TREATMENT WORKS ON ROBBEN ISLAND, TABLE BAY, WESTERN CAPE</u></p> <p><u>The above matter refers.</u></p> <p><u>Thank you for affording this Directorate an opportunity to provide conditions for the Integrated Permit relating to the abovementioned application.</u></p> <p><u>1. The Directorate has reviewed the request for conditions on the draft Basic Assessment Report (BAR) dated July 2022 for the abovementioned</u></p>	<p><u>Please note the responses to the comments received below (responses are numbered to correspond with the comments received from DFFE Waste Directorate):</u></p> <p><u>1. Thank you for your comments on the Draft BAR.</u></p>	

**STAKEHOLDER
DETAILS**

COMMENT

RESPONSE

**REPORT
REFERENCE**

	<p><u>application and would like to propose the following recommendations to be submitted with the final report.</u></p> <p><u>2. The applicant had applied for an activity in terms of the National Environmental Management: Waste Act, 2008 and the Environmental Impact Regulations, 2014 for Government Notice 921, Category A (1), which reads as follows:</u></p> <p><u>" The storage of general waste in lagoons."</u></p> <p><u>3. The applicant must fill the attached form and provide attachments which will be submitted to the Department of Water and Sanitation (DWS) for requesting a Record of Decision (ROD).</u></p> <p><u>We hope that the comments are useful.</u></p>	<p><u>2. WSP have completed and submitted an Application Form for Integrated Environmental Authorisation and Waste Management Licence. Part D of this form sets provision for the application to include the relevant Listed Activities in terms of GN 921. As such, Category A Activity 1, 'The Storage of general waste in lagoons' has been applied through this process.</u></p> <p><u>3. WSP have consulted with DWS and received comment from DWS confirming that this activity falls under the mandate of the DFFE as well as the National Environmental Management: Integrated Coastal Management Act 24 of 2008. DWS has not identified this project as a water use requiring a water use licence. However, WSP collated the documentation requested, where it is applicable, and have included as <u>Appendix J.</u></u></p> <p><u>Thank you for your comments.</u></p>	<p><u>Appendix J</u></p>
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