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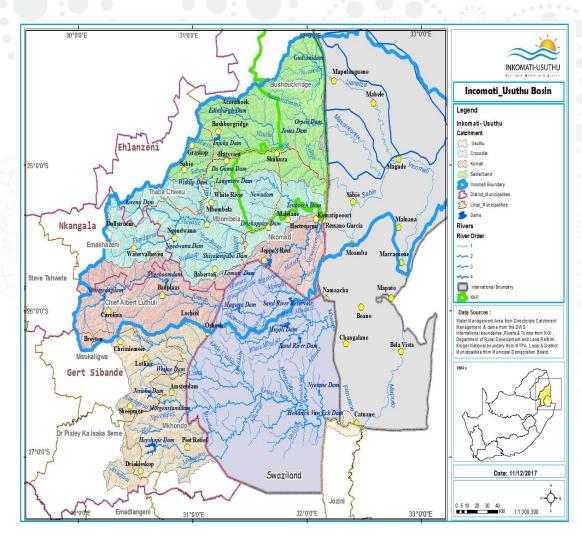
Water Quality and Quantity Status Within Inkomati Usuthu WMA

Presentation by: Dr T Sawunyama (Acting Executive: Water Resources Management)

INKOMATI-USUTHU WATER MANAGEMET AREA

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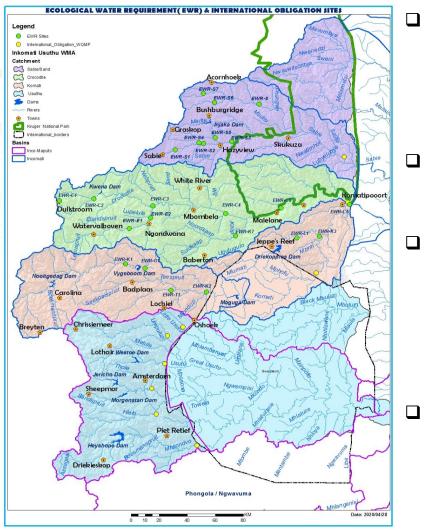
The WMA has four (4) main rivers which form the sub-division into 4-main catchments namely Crocodile, Sabie/Sand, Usuthu and Komati;

 The IUCMA is geographically wholly located within Mpumalanga Province: 3
 Districts and 8 Local Municipalities;

The IUCMA is transboundary nature and forms part of the Incomati International River Basin shared between the Republic of Mozambique, the Kingdom of Swaziland and the Republic of South Africa.



INKOMATI- USUTHU WATER MANAGEMENT AREA



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- The IUCMA currently monitors 269 water quality sites,
 31 river flow sites, 25 rainfall sites and 12 groundwater sites within Inkomati-Usuthu Water Management Area (these excludes 45 DWS managed sites).
- Water Quantity monitoring is done through real time monitoring probes and rainfall gauges.
 - Water Quality status is reported (April 2021-March 2022) on **32** Strategic monitoring sites :
 - -Twenty-three (**23**) Ecological Water Requirement (EWR) sites
 - -Ten (10) International Obligation (IO)
- Eutrophication monitoring is done through near-real time monitoring on the Cynlolakes digital application and the National Eutrophication Monitoring Programme (NEMP) on 10 Major Dams within the WMA.

Water Quality Status



EWR SITE(S) COMPLIANCE STATUS: SABIE SAND CATCHMENT

EWR Site	рН		EC (mS/m)		PO ₄ (mg/l)		<i>E coli</i> (cfu/100ml)	
	EcoSpec	Results	RQOs	Results	RQOs	Results	RQOs	Results
EWR S-1	6.5 - 8.0	7.3-7.9	30	12.78	0.015	0.015	130	1615
EWR S-2	6.5 - 8.0	7.0-8.0	30	59.78	0.015	<0.010	130	750
EWR S-3	6.5 - 8.8	7.3-8.1	30	11.11	0.015	<0.010	130	1258
EWR S-4	6.5 - 8.0	7.3-8.0	30	16.01	0.015	<0.010	130	197
EWR S-5	6.5 - 8.0	7.4-8.4	30	10.51	0.015	<0.010	130	666
EWR S-6	6.5 – 8.8	6.8-8.4	55	124.99	0.125	0.012	130	1167
EWR S-7	6.5 – 8.8	6.9-7.7	42	9.53	0.125	<0.010	130	682
EWR S-8	6.5 – 8.8	7.3-8.3	42	45.6	0.125	0.015	130	1047

Both EWR S2 and S6 showed elevated salts concentration in July and August due to irrigation return flows but complied throughout the reporting period. The high peaks for July and August resulted in the 95 %tile also being higher than the set RQOs. E. coli is an indication of feacal contamination of the water resources from municipal WWTWs.

EWR SITE(S) COMPLIANCE STATUS : CROCODILE CATCHMENT

EWR Site	рН		EC (mS/m)		PO ₄ (mg/l)		<i>E coli</i> (cfu/100ml)	
	Ecospec	Results	RQOs	Results	RQOs	Results	RQOs	Results
EWR C-1	6.5 - 8.0	7.1-7.8	30	9.7	0.015	<0.010	120	53
EWR C-2	6.5 - 8.0	7.1-7.9	30	13.1	0.025	<0.010	130	787
EWR C-3	6.5 - 8.0	7.4-8.1	30	12.4	0.015	<0.010	130	684
EWR E-1	6.5 - 8.0	7.4-8.1	30	20.5	0.025	0.011	130	775
EWR E-2	6.5 - 8.0	7.2-8.2	55	86.9	0.015	<0.010	130	318
EWR C-4	5.9 - 8.8	7.4-8.0	70	49.2	0.125	0.083	130	1989
EWR C-5	5.9 - 8.8	7.5-8.5	70	47.8	0.075	0.052	130	1027
EWR C-6	5.9 - 8.8	7.2-8.9	70	99.1	0.125	0.041	130	359
EWR C-7	6.5 - 8.8	7.6-8.3	200	69.3	0.125	0.034	130	329

EWR E2 shows elevated salts from the irrigation return flow downstream of Sappi Ngodwana and EWR C6 also shows irrigation return flows with elevated salts concentration from sugar cane farming. E. coli is an indication of feacal contamination of the water resources from municipal WWTWs.



EWR SITE(S) COMPLIANCE STATUS : KOMATI CATCHMENT

EWR	рН		EC (mS/m)		PO ₄ (mg/l)		<i>E coli</i> (cfu/100ml)	
Site	Ecospec	Results	RQOs	Results	RQOs	Results	RQOs	Results
EWR K-1	6.0 - 8.6	7.6-8.2	50	19.4	0.02	<0.010	130	271
EWR G-1	6.0 - 8.6	7.3-8.3	N/A	30.0	0.02	<0.010	130	288
EWR T-1	6.0 - 8.6	7.6-8.2	N/A	20.4	0.125	0.058	130	1421
EWR K-2	6.2 - 9.0	7.8-8.2	55	20.5	0.02	<0.010	130	386
EWR K-3	6.5 - 8.5	7.3-8.5	85	128.5	0.125	<0.010	130	544
EWR L1	5.7 - 8.3	7.3-8.2	40	24.4	0.075	<0.010	130	552

EWR K3 shows irrigation return flows with elevated salts concentration from sugar cane farming in the Lower Komati area of Tonga and surrounding areas. E. coli is an indication of feacal contamination o the water resources from municipal WWTWs.

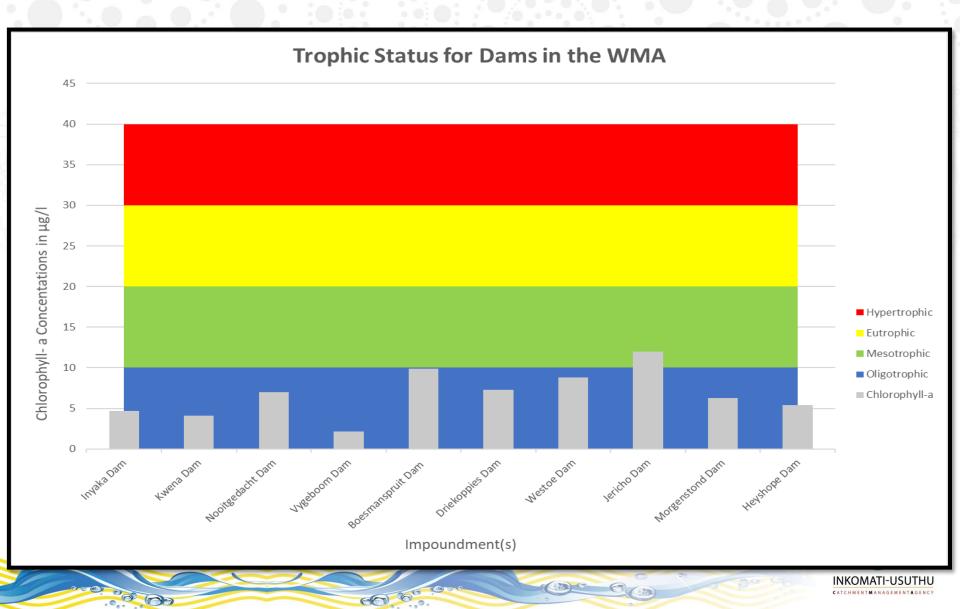


INTERNATIONAL OBLIGATION SITE(S) COMPLIANCE STATUS: INKOMATI USUTHU WMA

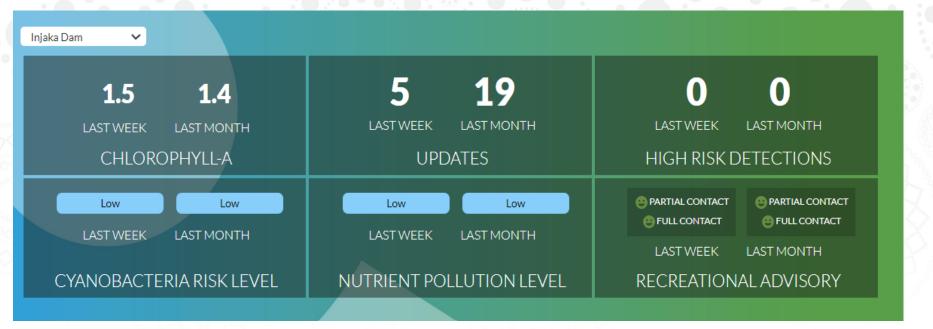
ID code	рН		EC (mS/m)		PO ₄ (mg/l)		Faecal Coliforms (cfu/100ml)	
	Limits	Results	Limits	Results	Limits	Results	Limits	Results
SS-51	6.5 – 8.5	7.7-8.3	150	16.5	2	<0.010	2000	828
CRL-39	6.5 – 8.5	7.8-8.2	150	20.5	2	<0.010	2000	277
K-13	6.5 – 8.5	7.3-8.4	150	34.2	2	0.012	2000	1080
K-2	6.5 – 8.5	7.2-8.4	150	93.1	2	0.013	2000	352
U-61	6.5 – 8.5	6.8-7.7	150	7.3	2	<0.010	2000	1155
U-57	6.5 – 8.5	6.9-7.6	150	8.8	2	0.91	2000	738
U-53	6.5 – 8.5	7.0-7.6	150	25.3	2	<0.010	2000	196
U-44	6.5 – 8.5	7.0-8.2	150	11.3	2	<0.010	2000	1417
U-43	6.5 – 8.5	7.1-7.9	150	14.2	2	<0.010	2000	83
U-26	6.5 – 8.5	7.1-8.4	150	20.1	2	0.020	2000	530

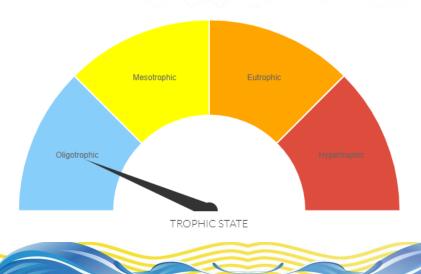
NKOMAII-USUTHU

NEMP: TROPHIC STATUS OF MAJOR DAMS



CYANOLAKES DIGITAL EUTROPHICATION MONITORING: INJAKA DAM





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Injaka Dams' trophic status on the 21st of July 2022 stands at **Oligotrophic**, meaning it is low in nutrients and not productive in terms of aquatic and animal plant life.

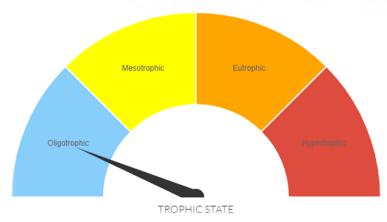
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CYANOLAKES DIGITAL EUTROPHICATION MONITORING: KWENA DAM



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Kwena Dams' trophic status on the 21st of July 2022 stands at **Oligotrophic**, meaning it is low in nutrients and not productive in terms of aquatic and animal plant life.

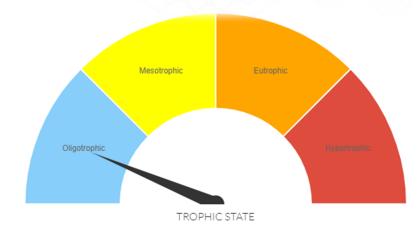
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CYANOLAKES DIGITAL EUTROPHICATION MONITORING: VYGEBOOM DAM



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Vygeboom Dams' trophic status on the 21st of July 2022 stands at **Oligotrophic**, meaning it is low in nutrients and not productive in terms of aquatic and animal plant life.

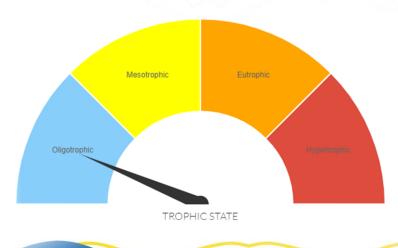
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CYANOLAKES DIGITAL EUTROPHICATION MONITORING: DRIEKOPPIES DAM



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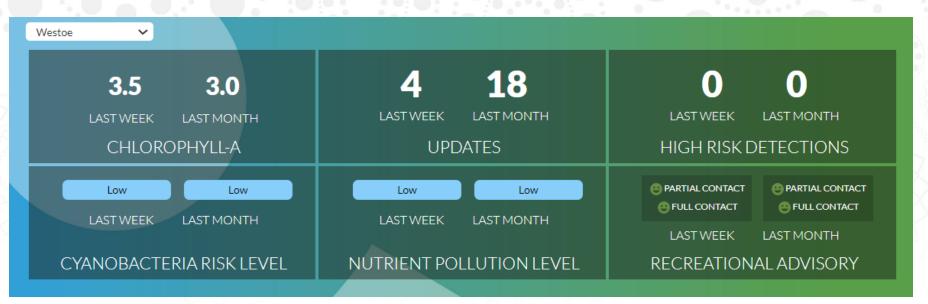
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Driekkopies Dams' trophic status on the 21st of July 2022 stands at **Oligotrophic**, meaning it is low in nutrients and not productive in terms of aquatic and animal plant life.

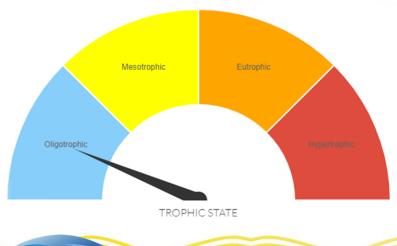
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CYANOLAKES DIGITAL EUTROPHICATION MONITORING: WESTOE DAM



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Westoe Dams' trophic status on the 21st of July 2022 stands at **Oligotrophic**, meaning it is low in nutrients and not productive in terms of aquatic and animal plant life.

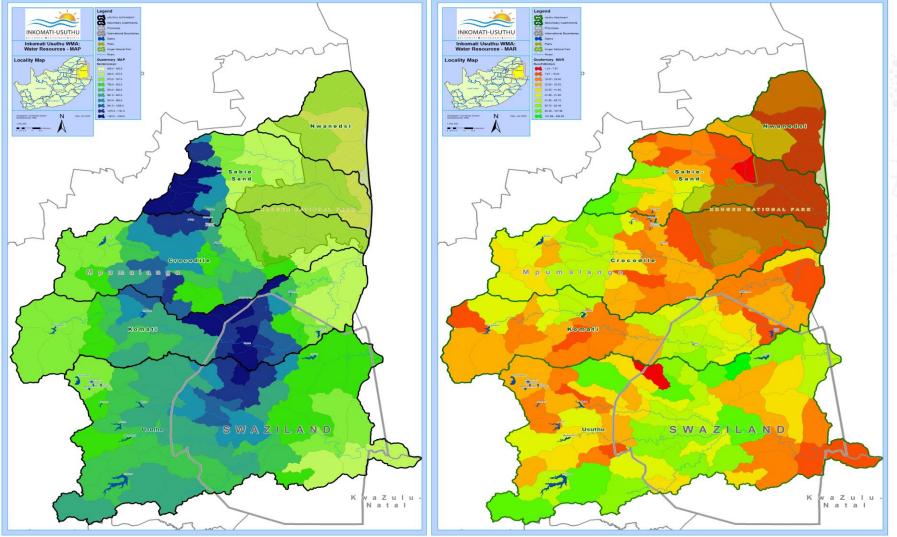
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Water Quantity Status



DISTRIBUTUION OF MEAN ANNUAL RAINFALL AND MEAN ANNUAL RUNOFF IN THE WMA

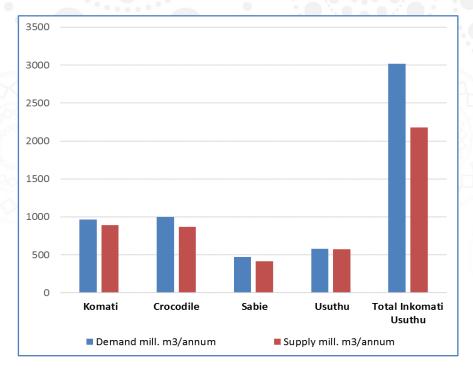


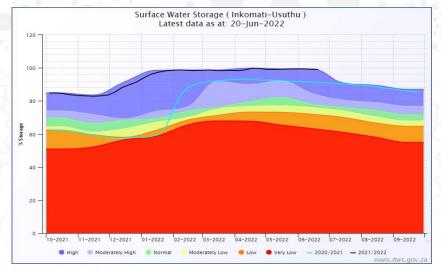
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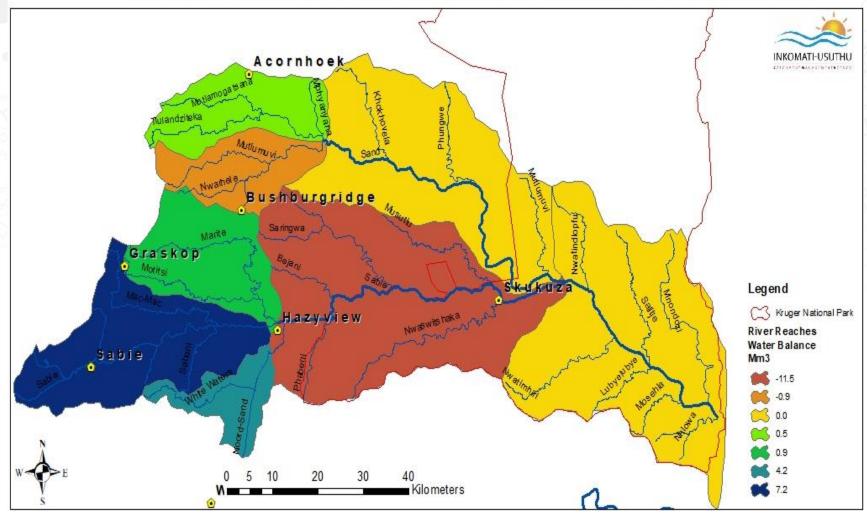




The WMA water resource status is high (rivers and dams levels) compared to the three previous hydrological years and no water use restrictions were implemented to all sectors in the previous financial year as most dams reached 100.0 % full



SABIE-SAND CATCHMENT WATER BALANCE



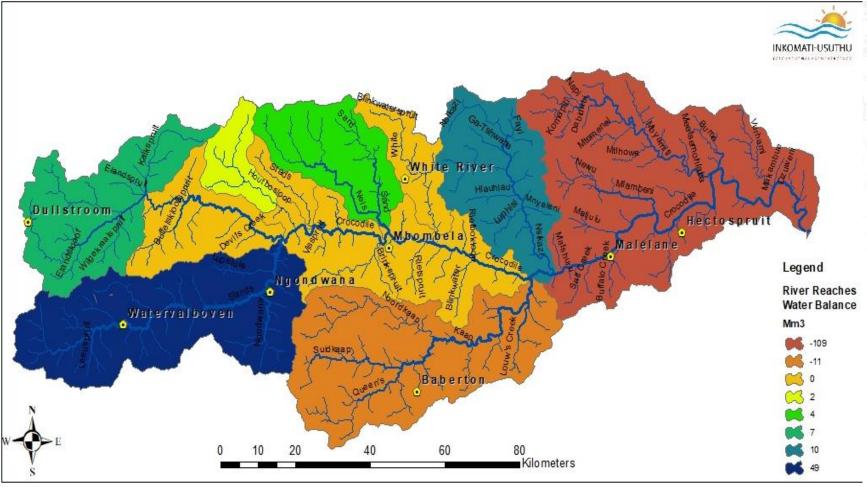
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CROCODILE CATCHMENT WATER BALANCE



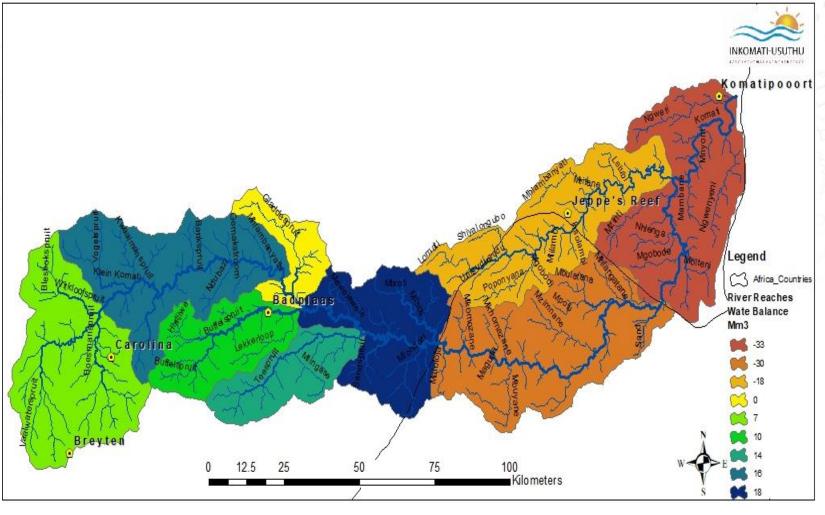
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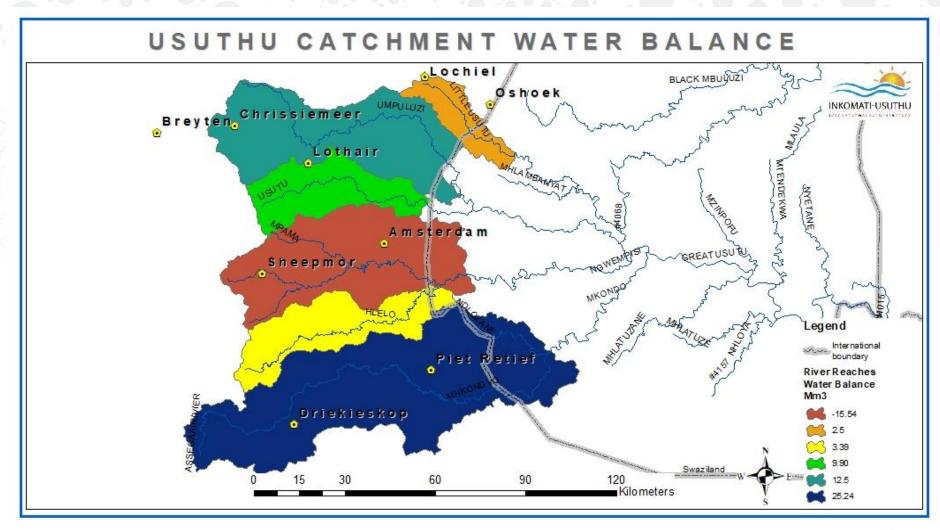
KOMATI CATCHMENT WATER BALANCE



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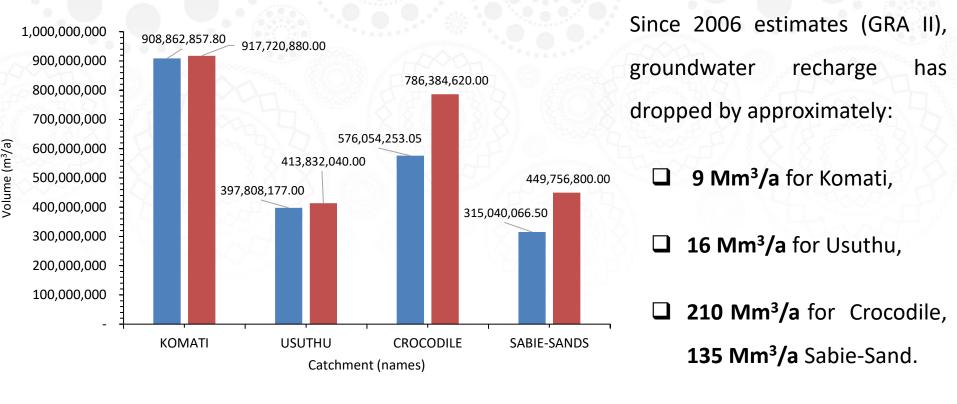
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GROUND WATER RESOURCES STATUS



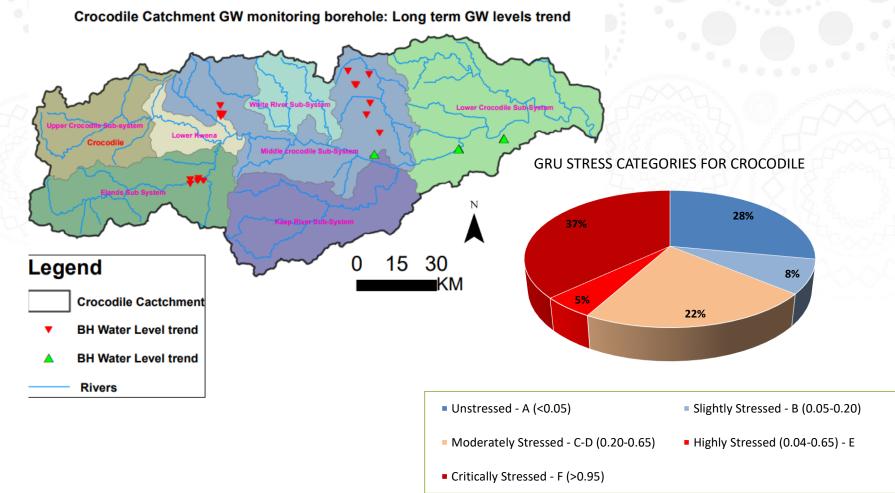
Groundwater Recharge Inkomati-Usuthu WMA

IUCMA Recharge (m3/a)

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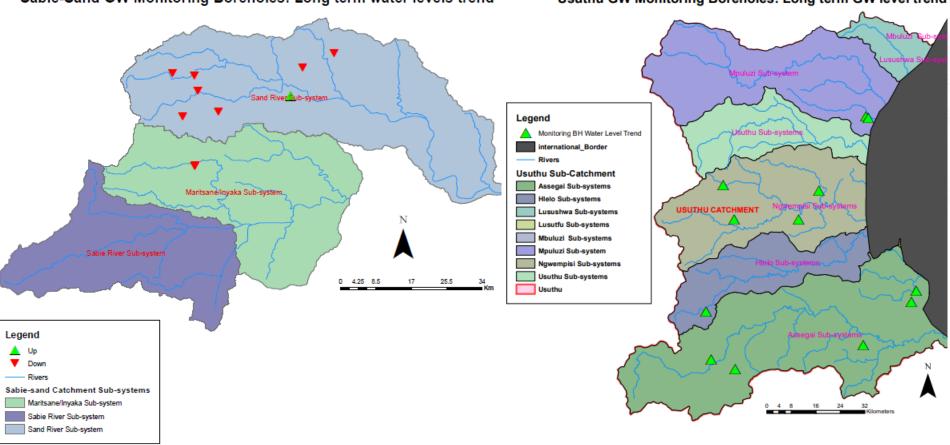
GRAII Recharge (m3/a)

GROUND WATER RESOURCES STATUS





GROUNDWATER RESOURCES STATUS



Sable-Sand GW Monitoring Boreholes: Long term water levels trend

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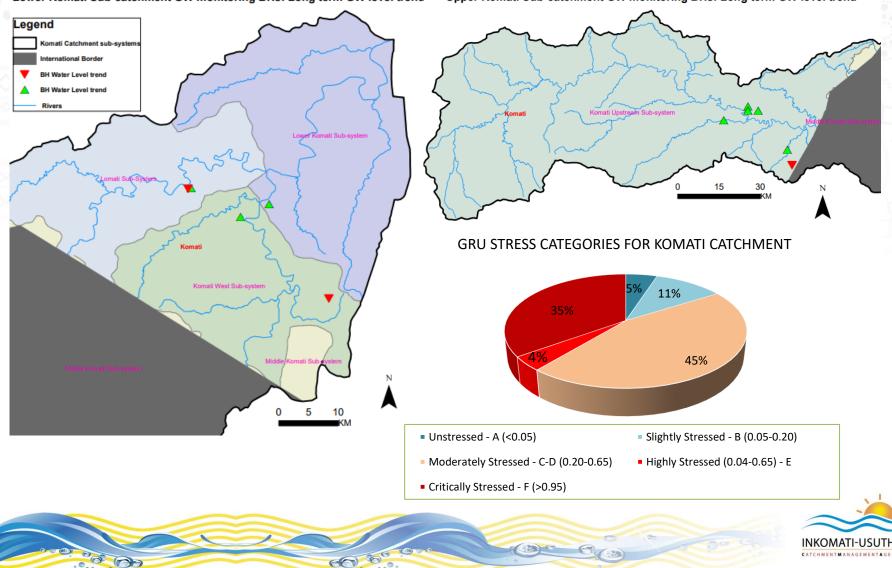
Usuthu GW Monitoring Boreholes: Long term GW level trend

July 2022

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GROUND WATER RESOURCES STATUS

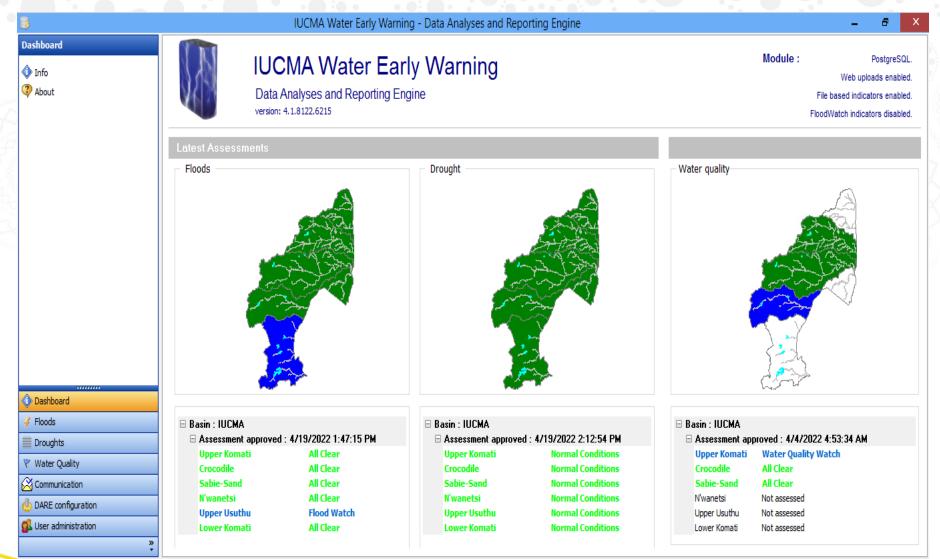


Lower Komati Sub-catchment GW monitoring BHs: Long term GW level trend

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Upper Komati Sub-catchment GW monitoring BHs: Long term GW level trend

DISASTER MANAGEMENT FOR FLOODS, DROUGHTS AND POLLUTION INCIDENTS



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CONCLUSIONS & RECOMMENDATIONS

Water Quality:

- □ Water Quality in the WMA is generally good but punctuated by microbial (*E. coli*) pollution and salts (electrical conductivity) indicated non-compliance at various sites.
- Eutrophication status for all the dams within the WMA is good
- It is recommended that the land use activities impacting on water resources quality be efficiently controlled through Source Directed Controls (SDC) as per the provision(s) of the National Water Act No 36 of 1998.

CONCLUSIONS & RECOMMENDATIONS

- Water Quality:
- □ It is also recommended that the water users:
 - ✓ Address poor operation and maintenance of WWTW's and its associated infrastructure i.e., Sewer pump stations, manhole.
 - Implement long term solution to resolve noncompliant i.e.,
 Infrastructure Investment in Wastewater treatment and disposal facilities by water users.
 - Provide sustainable and adequate waste management and sanitation services to urban and rural settlement by Municipalit

CONCLUSIONS & RECOMMENDATIONS

Surface water:

Crocodile system is over allocated, and experiences significant water shortages during dry years. The other systems Komati (surplus in the Upper Komati, but not Lower Komati), Sabie-Sand and Usuthu Systems are in balance, but future water needs cannot be met with current surface water sources of water.

Groundwater:

□ Groundwater development in the Sabie-Sand and Crocodile catchments should be controlled while it should be promoted in the Komati and Usuthu catchments, hence communication is key.

THANK YOU

