 <b>EIMS</b> ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT MANAGEMENT SERVICES		<b>NOTULE VAN VERGADERING/ MINUTES OF MEETING</b>	
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## VERADERING BESONDERHEDE/ MEETING DETAILS

Vergadering/ Meeting		1570 Scoping Report Review Public Meeting	
Vergadering Plek/ Meeting Venue	Drop Inn Centre	Date	2023/07/31
		Time	09:00-11:00


Teks in *italics* is uit die Afrikaanse teks vertaal. *Text in italics has been translated from the Afrikaans text.*

'n Openbare vergadering is geskeduleer met die Belanghebbende en Geaffekteerde Partye (I&APs). Die doel van die vergadering was om die terugvoering te gee oor die bevindinge van die Basiese Assesserings Verslag aan lede van die publiek en belangrike I&APs vas te lê. Tydens die openbare vergadering wat tussen 09h00 en 11h00 plaasgevind het, is 'n aanbieding van die projekbeskrywing, voorlopige impakassessering, projekspan en projektydraamwerke aan alle deelnemers van die vergadering deur Environmental Impact Management Services (EIMS) Pty (Ltd) gelewer. 'n Aanbieding is deur mnr GP Kriel van EIMS in Afrikaans gelewer. Nadat die aanbieding afgelewer is, is 'n vraag- en antwoord sessie geopen waar deelnemers vrae gevra het of hul kommentaar oor die projek uitgespreek het. Die bywoningsregister is aangeheg as 'n aanhangsel tot hierdie dokument.

*A Public Meeting was scheduled with the Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs). The aim of the meeting was to feedback regarding the findings of the Basic Assessment Report the members of the public and key I&APs. During the public meeting which took place between 09h00 and 11h00, a presentation of the project description, preliminary impact assessment, project team and project timeframes was delivered to all attendees of the meeting by Environmental Impact Management Services (EIMS) Pty (Ltd). A presentation was delivered by Mr GP Kriel from EIMS in Afrikaans. After the presentation was delivered, a question and answer session was opened where attendees asked questions or expressed their comments regarding the project. The attendance register has been attached as an appendix to this document.*

## AGENDA

Item
<b>1. EIMS Aanbieding/ EIMS Presentation</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Bekendstelling van die projekspan/ <i>Introducing the project team</i></li> <li>b. Projekbeskrywing/ <i>Project Description</i></li> <li>c. Regsaansoekproses/ <i>Legal Application Process</i></li> <li>d. Publieke Deelname/ <i>Public Participation</i></li> <li>e. Omgewing/Receiving Environment</li> <li>f. Impakbepaling/ <i>Impact Assessment</i></li> <li>g. <i>Studieplan vir OIS/Plan of Study for EIA</i></li> <li>h. <i>Specialis span/Specialist Team</i></li> </ul>
<b>2. Vraag en Antwoord/ Questions and Answers</b>

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## NOTULE/ MINUTES

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1.	<p>Alle deelnemers is versoek om die bywoningsregister te onderteken soos hulle ingeskryf het. Aanbieding van EIMS was gelewer volgens die agenda hierbo aan die vergaderingangers. Daar is aangedui dat die vergadering opgeneem sou word vir die doeleindes van akkurate notule neem. Agtergrondinligtingsdokumente (in Engels, Afrikaans en IsiXhosa), kommentaarvoms, registrasie, inligtingsuitdeelstukke en bywoningsregisters is by die vergadering beskikbaar gestel.</p> <p>Die deelnemers is aangemoedig om hul kommentaar en bekommernisse in te dien deur die kommentaarvoms in te vul wat verskaf word of deur kommentaar in te dien by die projek-e-posadres wat verskaf is. Daar is opgemerk dat alle deelnemers wat hul kontakbesonderhede verskaf het, by verstek geregistreer sal word op die I&amp;AP-databasis wat deur EIMS gehandhaaf word. Na aanleiding van die aanbiedings is die vloer oopgemaak vir 'n bespreking en die deelnemers is aangemoedig om enige vrae of bekommernisse wat hulle oor die projek gehad het, op te stel.</p> <p><i>All attendees were requested to sign the attendance register as they entered. Presentation from EIMS was delivered as per the agenda above to the meeting attendees. It was indicated that the meeting would be recorded for the purposes of accurate minute taking. Background Information Documents (in English, Afrikaans and IsiXhosa), comments forms, registration, information handouts and attendance registers, were made available at the meeting.</i></p> <p><i>The attendees were encouraged to submit their comments and concerns through filling in the comment forms provided or by submitting comments to the project email address provided. It was noted that all attendees who have provided their contact details would be registered by default on the I&amp;AP database maintained by EIMS. Following the presentations, the floor was opened for a discussion and the attendees were encouraged to bring up any questions or concerns they had about the project.</i></p>
2.	<b>Vraag en Antwoord/ Questions and Answers</b>
a.	<p><b>Mr Walter Steenkamp</b></p> <p><i>Ek will maar net 'n verklaring maak, en sê baie dankie vir die huiswerk. Maar vir ons as vissers is dit nie 'n grap nie. Ons kyk na ons toekoms en ons kinders, so dis 'n baie ernstige saak, as enige iets plaasgevind het dan het ons weer 'n situasie op ons hande.</i></p> <p>I just want to make it clear, thank you for presenting the homework you've done. But for us fishers, this is not a joke. We are considering our future and our children, so this is a very serious case. If anything has to happen, we would have a situation on our hands.</p> <p><b>Nico Bezuidenhout</b></p> <p>Comment noted</p>
b.	<p><b>Trevor (no surname provided)</b></p> <p>With this global warming effects and the UN secretary asking for you guys not to expand further oil and gas exploration anymore, what are you doing in this situation now?</p> <p><b>Alice Carrol</b></p>

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	<p>I think there is a transition that needs to happen from hydro carbon to renewable energy. Right now, there is not sufficient capacity for renewables to provide the energy that you need. So, in short term, it is required that we need to still find and utilise hydro carbons. Right now, South Africa is importing a lot of its energy, or burning coal, which is one of the highest emitting. We believe we play a part in this transition which is to get using hydro carbons such as oil and gas to get towards cleaner energies. It is very difficult to go through this to this with missing this step where you build the infrastructure and develop the country around it.</p> <p><b>Nico Bezuidenhout</b></p> <p><i>Wat is die impak in terme van klimaatsveranderinge, en so aan?</i></p> <p>What is the impact in terms of Climate Change, and so on?</p> <p><b>GP Kriel</b></p> <p><i>Ja. Ons gaan definitief kyk na dit. Van die vorige projekte, van die navorsing wat ons van weet van ander soortgelyke situasies, daar is 'n kans dat daar 'n klein verandering kan wees as gevolg van hierdie projek. Maar, dit behoort nie vreeslik groot te wees nie, as 'n mens gaan kyk. Maar, ons wil dit nogsteeds nie nou kom sê dat dit glad nie 'n effek gaan wees nie. Ons wil dat die spesialiste gaan kyk na daardie goeters, en dat hulle gaan kwantifiseer, dat ons 'n nommer kan bysit en sê dit is min of meer die impak wat daar gaan wees. So, ons wil dit nie heeltemal uit die weg uit ruim nie. Dit is belangrik om te gaan kyk, want soos u sê, ons is nie net deel van Suid Afrika en die gas wat hier uitgaan, gaan nie net in Suid Afrika bly nie. Dit gaan deel van die wêreld raak. Dit word oor die wêreld versprei, so mens moet al daardie goeters gaan kyk na. Dit is baie belangrik.</i></p> <p>Yes, we are definitely having a look at this. With regards to this project, following the research we have done, from what we know of other similar situations, there is a chance that there may be a small change as a result of this project. But, it shouldn't be too big. However, we are not saying there will not be an impact. We would like our specialists to look at those things, and for them to quantify these impacts, so that numbers can be put to their observations. As rightly pointed out, this does not only affect South Africa, but has global implications. Therefore, being a global consideration, one needs to be mindful of these things.</p>
c.	<p><b>Andre Lerm</b></p> <p><i>Wat is datum wanneer julle wil die eksplorاسie doen?</i></p> <p>When is the date of the exploration?</p> <p><b>Alice Carrol</b></p> <p>Once we have got through all the different phases and the EIA process, we are looking at a window of between Q1 and Q3 2024, so next year.</p> <p><b>GP Kriel</b></p>

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	<p><i>Hulle gaan dit na dit kan doen. En dan kan daar nie. As hulle goedkeuring kry, is daar 'n klomp goeters wat hulle ook eers moet doen. Hulle moet seker maak van plekke. Daar is verskillende versekerings en hulle logistieke, en hulle moet die drill ships en goeters organise, en al daardie goeters. En dan is daar gaan sekere goeters wees wat deur die EIA kom, wat hulle ook moet doen voordat hulle drill. Dit is nou as hulle goedkeuring kry, as daar nie fatal flaws is nie. Daar is nog baie waters wat onder die brug moet loop voordat ons by daardie stadium kom. Maar, as alles goed kom volgens hulle proposal, dan lyk dit teen einde volgende jaar die laatste.</i></p> <p>There is a lot of things that need to be done after getting approval. The applicant needs to be sure about a number of factors. There are also different assurances that need to be considered in terms of the applicant's logistics, for example, organising the drill rig. There are also additional things to be done once the approval is acquired, that is, if there are no fatal flaws. A lot of aspects need to be traversed before we get to that stage. But if everything goes well, we are looking at the end of next year, the latest.</p>
d.	<p><b>Trevor</b></p> <p>So, studies have been done according to the marine ecology there. But as far as we know, the species are moving deeper now. Species are moving into that place. And I know your field is a technical one, but my question is what will you do when there is an oil spill.</p> <p>Another question, despite the just transition, you are still exploring a fossil fuel, coal, gas, methane, and it's all dangerous to us.</p> <p><b>GP Kriel</b></p> <p><i>Daardie is 'n baie geldige punt, met die verandering van waar die vis spesies voorkom en waar hulle heen beweeg en hoe hulle beweeg, en al daardie goeters. En aardsverwarming weet ons speel 'n rol in baie goeters. So, dit is belangrik om daarna te gaan kyk. Dit is juis hoekom ons daardie studie laat doen. Al daardie spesialiste werk nie in hulle eie silos nie, so ons het spesifiek vir hulle gevra om deel te neem in wat ons noem 'n integrasie werkwinkel. En dan gaan ons dat almal met mekaar gesels. Kyk, die oil spill ou moet met die marine ekoloog praat en met die vissery spesialis praat en met die ekonoom praat en die sosiale spesialis. So, as al daardie mense bymekaar kan uitkry sodat hulle met mekaar kan praat en sê oukei, maar ek gaan nie net in isolasie kyk na die verskillende impakte nie. Ons wil gaan kyk, veral na daardie goeters en dan gaan kyk, gebasseer op die bestaande inligting, gebasseer op wat ons weet van hoe die aardsverwarming en dié spesies gaan affekteer. En dan gaan ons spesifiek kyk of ons kan agterkom of dit 'n verskil gaan maak aan daardie goeters. Ons is baie dankbaar dat jy dit vir ons uitgelig het. In terme van die addisionele brandstowwe en goeters wat gebrand moet gaan word, ja, just transition is definitief nodig, ons moet seker te maak dat die vulnerable gemeenskappe, die mense wat regtig swaar kry onder die huidige sisteme en die huidige regimes en goeters, as 'n mens dit so kan sê, dat hulle verder geaffekteer gaan word nie. Dit is vir ons belangrik. Dit is hoekom ons die kulturele erfenis en sosiale erfenis ook in plek moet stel. Van die vorige studies wat ons ook gedoen het het ons redelike streng maatreëls in plek gestel, wat die aansoekers glad nie daarvan gehou het. Dit sit die onus terug op hulle om dan terug te kom na die gemeenskappe, en daar deel te word en uit te maak van wat daar aangaan. So, ons is regtig ernstig besig om daarna te kyk ook. Baie dankie vir dit.</i></p> <p>That is a very important point, regarding the migrations of fish species, what their migratory patterns are, how these will change and how the species change. In relation to Global Warming, we know we play</p>



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	<p>a role in many things. So it is important to consider this. This is precisely why we've done this study. All these specialists don't work in their own silos, and this is why we asked for them specifically, and this is what we call and integrated workshop. And by this we make sure that everyone agrees on the same things. So, the oil spill person has to talk to the ecologist, and with the fishing specialist, and with the economist, and with the social specialist. So, if all these specialists looking at these different aspects, we can say that the different impacts have not been considered in isolation. And then, based on the available information, we will particularly focus on these different aspects in relation to global warming and how fish species will be affected. We are grateful that you've highlighted this for us. In terms of the exploration of additional fossil fuels, yes, the just transition is definitely necessary, however, focus needs to be placed on the wellbeing of vulnerable communities and people who are suffering under current systems and current regimes, and how they can be affected. This is what's important to us, and this is why focus has been placed on cultural heritage and social aspects. We've learnt a lot from past projects where specific limitations were in place. And this put the onus on the applicants to come back to the community to figure out what is happening out there. So, we are seriously looking into this. Thank you very much for this.</p>
e.	<p><b>Karliem Lerm</b></p> <p><i>Net op 'n meer positiewe vlak. Ek weet dit is 'n voorbeeld van 'n gemeenskap (Port Nolloth) as gevolg van werkloosheid. Wat is die moontlikheid van... Hoe gaan dit die lokale inwoners ... impak hê op werksgeleenthede, skills development, en ander aspekte? En dan ook in dié tydperk? Is daar 'n tydperk verbonde aan hierdie projek, sê maar gaan dit dan net vyftien jaar, of is dit aanhoudend? Dit gaan obviously afhang van die impak wat die hele projek en die feasibility daarvan gaan hê. Ek bedoel dit is van selfsprekend. Just to clarify for you, the local community is very concerned about employment aspects for them. Will there be looked at local registered companies and local employment, and also development skills to take part in this? I think that is quite a laden question.</i></p> <p><b>GP Kriel</b></p> <p>Okay. Ek kan nie oor die werkskepping ... daardie is 'n taai ene. Maar ek wil sommer net reg van die begin af vir jou sê, vir hierdie eksplorasië gedeelte van die projek, van hierdie eksplorasië gaan doen en aansoek doen vir hierdie ding, gaan daar regtig nie vreeslik baie plaaslike werkskepping kan wees nie. Wat ons gesien het in die vorige prosesse is dat, basies, die meeste van die ouens wat op die drilling rigs werk en goeters, is redelik gespesialiseer. En eintlik wil 'n mens daardie ouens wat gespesialiseer is op dit hê, dat die regte protocols en die regte equipment en al daardie tipe goeters moet werk. Hulle moet regtig 'n groot hoeveelheid tyd en effort en kennis hê om dit reg te kan doen, sodat daar nie issues is nie. So, jy wil regtig net die beste internasionale span hê wat jy kan hê. In Suid Afrika is daar nie vreeslik baie van daardie skills nie. Dit is definitief ... As dit 'n ekonomiese ding is, en as dit 'n ding raak in Suid Afrika, gaan daar definitief moet terug gegee word aan Suid Afrika vir dit. En daardie skills gaan gaan hier develop moet word, maar dit is buite hierdie proses. Ons kan nie op dit kommentaar gee op hierdie stadium nie.</p> <p>Ek sal baie graag wil sê miljoene werkskeppings en al daardie goeters, maar dit gaan nie gebeur nie. Ons kan nie dit sê op dié stadium nie, want dit alles hang af van die bron, as daar 'n bron is. Soos byvoorbeeld, verlede jaar het hulle gedril en daar was niks gewees nie. So, dan gaan daar niks verder uit daardie particular ding uit kom nie. As hulle dan 'n bron kry, en sou hulle dan weer goedkeuring kry en gaan deur nog 'n proses, en Suid Afrika besluit op daardie stadium dit is wat ons wil doen met olie en gas, dan is dit 'n vraag wat 'n mens dan vra. Dan begin jy 'n social labour plan ontwikkel waar jy dan moet vasskryf presies wat se werke jy gaan skep, hoeveel werke jy gaan skep, wat se populasie dynamics jy gaan hê, en</p>

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	<p>hoe die mense dan werk gaan kry, wat se hoeveelheid van jou geld gaan jy terug gee aan die gemeenskap, wat se gemeenskapsontwikkeling programme gaan jy doen. Maar, totdat daar nie 'n bron geïdentifiseer word nie gaan jy nie daardie calculation kan doen nie. So, op hierdie stadium is dit onverantwoordelik vir ons om werk te belowe as daar dalk nie eens werkskepping gaan wees nie. Dit is dit. In terme van die tydperk. Timeframe, how long will it take to do the drilling? Is dit wat jy wil weet, hoe lank dit gaan vat?</p> <p><b>Karliem Lerm</b></p> <p>Just to clarify, should drilling then be approved, at the end of the day, and the project now kicks off, will that be a continuous project or is there a time aspect concerning this?</p> <p><b>Alice Carrol</b></p> <p>The time aspect, they are run as individual projects. So, you go in and drill. The drilling is one project. And takes sort of from thirty to ninety days. the chosen target is, is the depth of the rock that you are drilling into. That, basically, defines how long it is going to take. But it is an in and out process. The drill ship comes onto location, just the drilling and everything is stored. If it is a drill ship that uses the drill ship will have a supply vessel to come in to support. Or the rig, for example, that operated are blocked, to supply vessels bringing supplies and logistics to the rig, for example the rig that you use. They are fully ... They are self ... They are very automated systems, so they have an amount of people on these rigs, and then it is an automated process. So, the rigs will come in, they will drill, and then once they discover oil it needs further testing and they will extend the process ever so slightly. But largely, they are on a timeline. And then the close and safety team back away. And then, should we find something there then the decision is made whether or not to return, or to extend and stay on site. But it is a finite time process.</p>
f.	<p><b>Anthony...</b></p> <p>This community, they are a vissers community; they are dependent on the sea for their employment. And they would like to know of any sort of development, but what I see and what people want, the exploration process. I see it is not a small thing. It is a huge rig and a lot of stuff that is going to happen. So, I do believe when you come for your next presentation, that you need to provide then the answers on the exploration process. Let us say, for instance, you find that it is not feasible to continue with the oil exploration, and such, are you guaranteeing that the impact of the exploration process is not going to leave any lasting negative impact that is going to impact their income? That is one. Two, should you decide okay, it is feasible to go, the reality for us is, what we see on television, on the internet, in the newsprint, is that there is other companies, like your major...BPs, your Engens, they also run oil rigs. And I do believe they are going through similar processes and engaging communities and they make promises. The guarantee that this community need to have, should anything go wrong, then you will have that provision, one, to limit the impact on the environment, two, that they will in some way financially proceed the people that is going to generate an income and going to make the profits, they will sit here; they live in their houses overseas blah, blah, eteetera. So they are not directly impacted by the dynamic that should anything go wrong. I think that is important development but they need to have the guarantee that should anything go wrong, that provision will be made to protect them, to protect the future of their children and to protect their income. That is most important.</p>

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	<p><b>GP Kriel</b></p> <p>Ja ek stem 100% met jou saam, daar is baie geld en dit is heeltemal reg. So, dit is presies hoekom ons die vissery spesialiste gerkry het om seker te maak dat ons kyk wat is die impak op daai, dat ons kyk hoe die ekonomiese situasie is, dat 'n ekonoom aangestel het. Ons het regtig probeer om al die bases te probeer cover waar ons moet seker maak van alles. Hierdie is net eksplorاسie so dit is nog nie produksie nie. So op hierdie stadium kos dit hulle geld, hulle maak nie profit uit die ding nie. So hierdie kos hulle maar sou daar iets van dit afkom dan kan hulle natuurlik baie geld maak as mens nou praat van die toekomstige produksie en sulke tipe goeters. En dan teregteelik moet daar dan seker gemaak word dat die gemeenskap beskerm is. Daar moet seker gemaak word dat die gemeenskap dan ook voordeel trek daaruit, dit is waar die social en labour plans, die volgende EIA gedoen word waar hulle dan moet julle weer kom, julle moet weer kom praat as dit dan gebeur. So ja dis baie belangrik.</p>
g.	<p><b>Anonymous Participant</b></p> <p>Ek wil net nou hoor; bedoel u het hulle soos versekering. So u bedoel, het hulle versekering, so sê nou maar hulle eksplorieer byvoorbeeld gas en iets gaan sê nou maar verkeerd. Het hulle dan versekering om seker te maak hulle kan die impak bewys? Is dit u vraag?</p> <p><b>Anthony</b></p> <p>And not impacting the income but let us say it impacts the income. Is there something that will cover this already?</p> <p><b>GP Kriel</b></p> <p>Ja, ons stem saam, dit is mos waarna ons kyk; dat hulle genoegsaam verseker sal wees vir as daar worst case scenario is. Soos ek gesê het hulle moet onder normale omstandighede is daar klomp versekering en goed wat hulle moet uitneem teen sulke goeters en hulle moet ook soos oil spill response plans doen en al dai goeters of hulle moet hulle maatskapye aanstaan en reg wees om as die paw-paw die fan strike, dat hulle reg is om te kan skoon maak vir die emergency, but dan ook moet hulle dan kan gaan reel die teer en reg maak om die gemeenskap te beskerm. So dis deel van die EIA waarna ons gaan kyk, so dis baie belangrik. Hulle is... wanted to say something about the...</p> <p><b>Alice Carrol</b></p> <p>I will just add to that as well something you were just talking about also a response, obviously this is where you would be committed to drilling. Very specific also to your response the reality is that there is lenders of, which have huge liability obviously, and that it is also insured and it says, this insurance is to stay in place after the drilling, I think our insurance is pronly just now released from our well that we drilled in October which is mandated by the government. So there are plenty of legally binded insurance procedures put in place to protect. Just going back to your point about the impact of the actual exploration drilling, I think you had referred to the impact of the ground drilling. What is quite useful about this video, if you watch it you can see. I know the rig looks enormous but the actual hole that it has made in to the surface of the rock, is about that big. And this is the drill bit going down in through the ocean and it hits the rock. When the drilling is completed and it comes back up, from the rocks surface is capped and filled with cement, which was actually considered to be more stable than the rock</p>

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	that this had before. So in terms of the impact it was very minimal to the surface beneath the sea core, if that helps.
<b>h.</b>	<p><b>Karlien Lerm</b></p> <p>I think everybody's concern at the end of the day is, in terms of the environment, and I gather that that had been done from what you explained is, the actual rehabilitation of the areas surrounding where it is in that stains and in environmental stains...</p> <p><b>GP Kriel</b></p> <p>Yes, okay. Soos wat sy nou gesê het die eintlike boorgat okay dis nou nie jou gewone water gat wat jy op land boor nie. So dis redelik meoilik om dai dieptes te boor en dis waar jy die equipment gebruik maar, hierdie impak is redelik klein, dis 'n gat, paar meter op sy diepste. So hulle begin redelik, hulle begin breër maar dan taper hulle af, so ver soos hulle afgaan en hulle sit sement en goeters in plek gewoonlik as hulle dril, so die tipiese proses daar, en dan case hulle dit soos hulle aangaan, dan dril hulle verder, dieper en dan case hulle dit weer, dan dril hulle verder, dieper. Hulle sit gewoonlik 'n preventer bo oor maar dis nie altyd volgens ons moet gaan kyk na 'n paar goeters. Waneer hulle rehabiliteer, kom hulle terug en vul daai hele gat weer op met sement. En soos sy nou gesê het onder tipiese omstandighede is daai concrete en goeters waarmee hulle dit opvul, behoort dit redelik sterk te wees want partykeer is dit sterker as die rots waarin hulle geboor het. En dan as hulle klaar is dan sien jy basies net op die bokant is daar sand brug, dis hoe dit gelyk het voor die tyd. So hulle sny dit dan gewoonlik onder die oopervlak af, die casing is sement dan stoot hulle dit verder terug, toe. So die see en die goeters, daar is natuurlik 'n klein bietjie stof en goeters wat gemaak word en daar is klein bietjie sement goeters wat opgeskop word deur die hele proses maar dis deel van ons assessment om te sien hoe ver dit gegaan het. Die see staan nie stil nie, die see beweeg, so die stroom in die see ons kyk of dai dril cuttings se goeters ook uitbeweeg van daar af en of dit enige effek gaan hê. Die lekker ding van hierdie omgewing gewoonlik gelukkig is dat dit redelik diep is, so die diversiteit neem so bietjie af; daar's nie niks lewe daar onder nie maar die diversiteit neem af so, teoreties behoort jou kans om iets te afekteer is bietjie kleiner gewees as wat dit is in die vlakke waters, maar dis nogsteeds 'n impak waarna ons moet gaan kyk. Ons moet kyk watse omgewings is daar waar hulle moet dril. Sodat 'n mens kan seker maak dat jy nie daai omgewings befoeter nie.</p>
<b>i.</b>	<p><b>Anonymous Participant</b></p> <p>In die tweede plek hoe akkuraat is die gat en die method wat julle gebruik vir die olie boorgate en gas boorgate, soos ons alreeds gesien het, die damage want daar is geen gas gebruik nie, die gemeenskap. Hoe akkuraat is die boorgat as hulle dit regkry? So dit sal vir my nou blyk of die skade maar net maar die presiesheid van waar die olie en gas is, is 'n onsekerheid met die mense wat die werk doen. Which means, die vraag vir my is, gaan daar gedoen word, voor die nuwe boorgate opgerig gaan word, as die ou want ons wil nie hê dat dit vir ons in die aangesig gaan pla nie met olieboorgate en gasboorgate maar daar is ne eens olie en gas gekry nie. Sonder werkskepping vir die gemeenskap en die impak, die negatiewe impak wat daar nogsteeds gaan wees hierdie olie en gas dit is wat ons kinders gaan op die einde van die dag want ons sal self sien, die nagevolge vir ons was 'n dolfyn en ons as vissers, is maklik vir 'n kleiner spesie wat kleiner as 'n dolfyn is. So baie dinge wat onakuraat vir hoe akkuraat is die goed wat jull nou wil.</p>

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j.	<p><b>Anonymous Participant</b></p> <p>En die walvis wat uitgespoel het, 'n walvis het uitgespoel, hier anderkant alreeds is dit daar, en ons en ons as vissers het ook ambisie vir die see want vroeër jare so ons het ook 'n visie wat nie toegelaat word deur ons regering nie. Ons word weggehou; ons word op kleinskaal gehou. Ons het nie 'n kleinskaalse. Ons het 'n gemeenskap reg hierdie natuur van ons wat en wat onself die beste gehad het en die stokvis, is in ons waters in ons mandjie het, maar ons kan nie ontgin nie, want dit word van ons af weggenem, en word papier offers gemaak, hoekom? Ons kan nie gebruik.</p> <p><b>GP Kriel</b></p> <p>Ek sal baie graag met meneer wil gesels oor die walvis wat uitgespoel het. As meneer dalk net vir ons 'n bietjie inligting kan gee daaroor. Ek sal met u daaroor wil gesels en die impak van die dril en goeters, dit sal vir my belangrik wees om te verstaan sodat ons spesialis kan gesels daaroor so ja, ek sal graag met meneer wil gesels daaroor. So as ons, as meneer dalk vir ons, ons het so 'n kommentaar vorm na die tyd as ons dalk net kan gesels waar meneer vir ons die details kan gee dan kan ons verder gaan deur daardie kommunikasie daai sal vir ons belangrik wees om te gaan kyk, dankie vir dit.</p> <p>Dit is belangrik, navorsing moet definitief gedoen word en navorsing is 'n lewende ding. Dis nie 'n ding wat een keer gedoen word en klaar gedoen word. So ek stem 100% saam dat daar navorsing gedoen moet word. Op hierdie stadium van die geveg kyk ons na soveel inligting as wat ons kan, hulle kyk na al die surveys wat gedoen word deur die verskillende maatskappye wie surveys doen en al die onames doen en al daai goeters. Daar is 'n klom van daai maatskappye, Chris kan ook vir julle vertel en die departemente waarin hy is, Chris ook. So ons probeer letterlik die nuutste inligting te kry tot binne in die laaste jaar, soos beslis soos ons kan. As hulle kyk na daai boorgat, askuus daai boorgat wat verlede jaar gedril is, is nou nie daarop nie, maar daai is die nuutste inligting wat ons het van daai goeters af, en dis inligting wat van die staat afkom oor waar hulle die goeters goedgekeur het en gedril het, hoe ver. Dis die meeste akkuraatste en vertroubaarste inligting wat ons kon kry, ons moet maar net. So as daar enige ander inligting is wat julle weet of as jou kaart nie akkuraat genoeg is nie julle weet van ander gate wat gedril is, weereens ons wil dit by julle hoor, ons wil nie, nie daarna luister nie, ons wil definitief hoor as julle weet van goeters. So as daar enige snaakse event is wat julle gesien het of wat julle van fotos het of wat ookal, of julle, as julle iets gesien het terwyl julle op die see was asseblief, ons wil daai goeters sien sodat ... ons wil nie hê goeters moet weggesteek word nie, asseblief. So ja, die navorsing is so akkuraat soos wat ons dit kan maak weereens ons is oop om verkeerd bewys te word, as julle vir ons kan ekstra inligting gee of gee vir ons ekstra insae het, is ons regtig bereid om te luister daarna, dan kan ons met ons spesialiste gaan gesels en dan kan ons 'n punt maak om terug te kom wanneer ons volgende keer kom gesels en dan vir julle te kom terugvoering gee oor wat ons gekry het en wat ons bespreek het met hulle nadat hulle ook bietjie ge-caucus het daaroor, ons moet dit regtig doen asseblief.</p>
k.	<p><b>Anthony</b></p> <p>Many of the impacts may not be allegedly related to oil exploration or any other activity, but it is important to the community that you need to take note because the more exploration gets done and where it impacts the environment whether it is related to your evidence or not what is important for them for you to understand, that there is already negative impact in terms of their fishing and it directly then impacts their income. For instance, ek weet nie wat jy snoek in Engels noem nie, maar snoek byvoorbeeld, it is a seasonal thing, I think it is March, April, in that area. So normally I am part of this community now for fifteen years and I know that every March, April during Easter weekend, the snoek fall there by them, and this year suddenly, is daar nie snoek nie ek weet nie of daar ooit begin vang het</p>


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	<p>nie, but their catches is not as it were in the past and the way they used to, and it is these things that frustrate them. And that is why it is important for them that they are not begging you or acusing you guys or you beat them, but for you to understand that whatever activities happens in the sea, directly or indirectly, it does impact them as fishers community. So that is very important to them. Then in terms of, I know you already addressed the question of the lady in terms of job creation but one important thing that during the exploration process, you, the people that does the exploration on those rigs, they will need to eat, they will need to be supplied with stuff. So in terms of a procurement it is very important for us that, already during the exploration process that some of our local SMMEs might be able to benefit in terms of your procurement. I understand that most the stuff is steel related, so you will need to use people that is experts in it, but I do believe in your procurement process, there is opportunities where you can one, assist local SMMEs to become compliant in terms of the supply chain process but also to enable them to be able to benefit financially from the exploration process.</p>
I.	<p><b>Anonymous Participant</b></p> <p>I just want to add on that. I want to put all the time, the 2 times 4 but now with the signing activities at the court we are not just going to put us where God... What I do not understand why is that the tuna came here, so why did it happen? , and secondly I am... with losing a highly..., and secondly your technology that you are using we see it with a...</p> <p><b>GP Kriel</b></p> <p>Net gou vinnig, net om seker te maak, Chris het gepraat van die seismicseismic, maar dis belangrik om dit in konteks te sit want daar is nie seismic in die proses nie, seismicso ek wil dit net duidelik stel, so dis nie spesifiek iets wat julle gaan sien in ons verslag waarna ons gaan kyk nie, maar wanneer dit kom by kumulatiewe impakte, wat 'n baie belangrike ding is. Dit is wanneer ons kyk na watse ander goeters gebeur in hierdie see waters. So ons kan nie net na elke impak so op sy eie gaan kyk nie, closed, blind soos wat jy 'n perd net laat vorentoe hardloop nie. Ons moet gaan kyk in die groter omgewing, watse ander impak dit is so daar kan miskien dalk seismic wees wat goed gekeur word. Daar is 'n paar van dai prosesse wat julle sal weet van verlede jaar af gekom het. Dan moet ons gaan kyk na, as al dai goeters gebeur op dieselfde tyd, watse impak gaan dit dan hê. So dan is dit 'n geleentheid wanneer mens dan 'n impak gewoonlik laag is miskien dan kan bietjie hoër rate, dan kan mens sê okay, as mens nou al hierdie goed saam gaan kyk, dan lyk dit dalk nie die prentjie so rooskleurig nie. So daai spesifieke goed waarna gekyk word. Daars nie net olie en gas wat hier gebeur nie, daar is industriële vissers wat ook hier visvang en daar is ander see gebruikers en olie tankers en gewone skepe wat net deur water pass wat julle gesien het. En daar is ouens wat myn en die goeters stroop so ver as hulle gaan, so al daai goeters moet na gekyk word dan kan dit 'n klein impak baie groot maaik. So ons is baie attend daarop so ons wil rerig seker maak dat ons daai spesifike goed na gekyk het. Want Anthony net om seker te maak, askuus dis Anthony reg? Ek wil net seker maak ja so die bestaande impakte is ons rerig ook besig om na te kyk ook. Ons verstaan dat daar direkte impakte gaan wees ons sal soveel as moontlik conditions insit, in ons omgewingsbestuurplan soos wat ons nou ... soos wat 'n mens kan. 'n Mens moet ook net ook attend wees op hierdie eksplorasië fase per waar hulle van gaan operate so partykeer jy weet moet 'n klein projekkies as 'n mens dit so kan stel. So hulle gaan nou tipies van 'n groter sentra af operate. Hoofsaaklik van Kaapstad af, of partykeer vlieg hulle van Springbok af met 'n helikopter en sulke tipe goeters. So dan raak dit moonlik om die logistics om 'n kUSDorp te betrek maar ons sal nogsteeds die conditions daar sit om te sê, so ver as moontlik moet hulle dit gaan identifiseer en onthou dai identifikasie self is 'n ding wat geoudit moet word. So hulle moet gaan bewys hoe hulle dit geidentifiseer het en hoekom sekere dorpe uitgesluit is of wat hulle gedoen het en wat hulle rasioneel daarvoor was. En dan gaan dai ou dit verslag</p>

		<b>NOTULE VAN VERGADERING/ MINUTES OF MEETING</b>	
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	soos wat hulle met my deur gegaan het ook, gaan hulle dan moet terug kom en hulle gaan dit dan weer in die publiek moet beskikbaar maak. Meer 'n publieke proses is hierdie maar dit gaan ook weer beskikbaar gestel word aan almal wat in hierdie proses geregistreer het en sulke tipe goeters. So dit is nie net as hierdie EIA klaar, is dit klaar nie, hulle gaan verantwoordelik gehou word na dit aanhoudend en julle gaan ook kan insae gee in daai goeters ook. En julle gaan toegang tot dit hê ook. Maar dit is belangrik om te weet wat julle regte in terms van van deai tipe goeters. Alright, as daar niks verdere vrae is nie, Nico ek dink ...

## BYLAE/ APPENDICES

<b>1. Bywoning Register/ Attendance Register</b>
<b>2. Aanbieding/ Presentation</b>

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 <b>EIMS</b> ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT MANAGEMENT SERVICES		<b>NOTULE VAN VERGADERING/ MINUTES OF MEETING</b>	
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## VERADERING BESONDERHEDE/ MEETING DETAILS

Vergadering/ Meeting		1570 Scoping Report Review Focus Group Meeting	
Vergadering Plek/ Meeting Venue	Eric Baker Hall, Hondeklip Bay	Date	2023/07/31
		Time	15:00-16:00


Teks in *italics* is uit die Afrikaanse teks vertaal. *Text in italics has been translated from the Afrikaans text.*

'n Openbare vergadering is geskeduleer met die Belanghebbende en Geaffekteerde Partye (I&APs). Die doel van die vergadering was om die terugvoering te gee oor die bevindinge van die Basiese Assesserings Verslag aan lede van die publiek en belangrike I&APs vas te lê. Tydens die openbare vergadering wat tussen 11h00 en 12h00 plaasgevind het, is 'n aanbieding van die projekbeskrywing, voorlopige impakassessering, projekspan en projektydraamwerke aan alle deelnemers van die vergadering deur Environmental Impact Management Services (EIMS) Pty (Ltd) gelewer. 'n Aanbieding is deur mnr GP Kriel van EIMS in Afrikaans gelewer. Nadat die aanbieding afgelewer is, is 'n vraag- en antwoord sessie geopen waar deelnemers vrae gevra het of hul kommentaar oor die projek uitgespreek het. Die bywoningsregister is aangeheg as 'n aanhangsel tot hierdie dokument.

*A Public Meeting was scheduled with the Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs). The aim of the meeting was to feedback regarding the findings of the Basic Assessment Report the members of the public and key I&APs. During the public meeting which took place between 11h00 and 12h00, a presentation of the project description, preliminary impact assessment, project team and project timeframes was delivered to all attendees of the meeting by Environmental Impact Management Services (EIMS) Pty (Ltd). A presentation was delivered by Mr GP Kriel from EIMS in Afrikaans. After the presentation was delivered, a question and answer session was opened where attendees asked questions or expressed their comments regarding the project. The attendance register has been attached as an appendix to this document.*

## AGENDA

Item
<b>1. EIMS Aanbieding/ EIMS Presentation</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Bekendstelling van die projekspan/ <i>Introducing the project team</i></li> <li>b. Projekbeskrywing/ <i>Project Description</i></li> <li>c. Regsaansoekproses/ <i>Legal Application Process</i></li> <li>d. Publieke Deelname/ <i>Public Participation</i></li> <li>e. Omgewing/Receiving Environment</li> <li>f. Impakbepaling/ <i>Impact Assessment</i></li> <li>g. <i>Studieplan vir OIS/Plan of Study for EIA</i></li> <li>h. <i>Specialis span/Specialist Team</i></li> </ul>
<b>2. Vraag en Antwoord/ Questions and Answers</b>

 <b>EIMS</b> ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT MANAGEMENT SERVICES		<b>NOTULE VAN VERGADERING/ MINUTES OF MEETING</b>	
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## NOTULE/ MINUTES

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1.	<p>Alle deelnemers is versoek om die bywoningsregister te onderteken soos hulle ingeskryf het. Aanbieding van EIMS was gelewer volgens die agenda hierbo aan die vergaderingangers. Daar is aangedui dat die vergadering opgeneem sou word vir die doeleindes van akkurate notule neem. Agtergrondinligtingsdokumente (in Engels, Afrikaans en IsiXhosa), kommentaarvoms, registrasie, inligtingsuitdeelstukke en bywoningsregisters is by die vergadering beskikbaar gestel.</p> <p>Die deelnemers is aangemoedig om hul kommentaar en bekommernisse in te dien deur die kommentaarvoms in te vul wat verskaf word of deur kommentaar in te dien by die projek-e-posadres wat verskaf is. Daar is opgemerk dat alle deelnemers wat hul kontakbesonderhede verskaf het, by verstek geregistreer sal word op die I&amp;AP-databasis wat deur EIMS gehandhaaf word. Na aanleiding van die aanbiedings is die vloer oopgemaak vir 'n bespreking en die deelnemers is aangemoedig om enige vrae of bekommernisse wat hulle oor die projek gehad het, op te stel.</p> <p><i>All attendees were requested to sign the attendance register as they entered. Presentation from EIMS was delivered as per the agenda above to the meeting attendees. It was indicated that the meeting would be recorded for the purposes of accurate minute taking. Background Information Documents (in English, Afrikaans and IsiXhosa), comments forms, registration, information handouts and attendance registers, were made available at the meeting.</i></p> <p><i>The attendees were encouraged to submit their comments and concerns through filling in the comment forms provided or by submitting comments to the project email address provided. It was noted that all attendees who have provided their contact details would be registered by default on the I&amp;AP database maintained by EIMS. Following the presentations, the floor was opened for a discussion and the attendees were encouraged to bring up any questions or concerns they had about the project.</i></p>
2.	<b>Vraag en Antwoord/ Questions and Answers</b>
a.	<p>Boy Adams</p> <p>GP, sorry dat ek jou nou in die rede val is dat die vorige werkswinkel byeenkoms wat ons gehad het, was 85 kilometers in. Dis die julle nie. Wat ons daar gesê is hierdie een is honderd vyf en veertig. Ons gaan nie weer as gemeenskappe dieselfde foute maak nie. Die eerste slide wat jy ons gewys het, is die gebied waarvoor julle aanspraak maak nou, daai gebied moet ons eers as gemeenskappe met julle oor praat. Daarvoor is dat ons dit geleer by die hond by die 85 kilometers, ons was uit die proses uit gesluit. En ons het geen reg, want die staat gaan die dokument met hom klaar geteken. Nou vra, die staat weer hier. Daar is 145 dieper in die see in. Julle is 'n nuwe konsultant wat nou na vore kom? Alvorens ons met hierdie gesprek voortgaan moet ons nou seker maak, neem julle ons nou saam of moet ons maar net saam met julle die proses dryf? En dan daar gterna, net sê sorry daar is jou olie en gas.</p> <p>GP Kriel</p> <p>Ek dink ek gaan gaan rober net 'n bietjie konteks gee oor daar, so onthou hierdie is 'n omgewings impak studie proses. So wat hulle moet doen is hulle moet hulle voorstel kom gee. En, dit was dus die voorstel wat hulle wil doen. Daarna is dit dan vir ons as die omgewings praktisyn, is dit dan ons verantwoordelikheid om daar platform te stel en verslae bymekaar te stel en inligting bymekaar te stel en dit dan aan julle dan te kom voordra en vir julle te kom sê, Oukei, dit is wat ons gekry het. Dit is wat ons verstaan van die hele proses. Dis waarna ons gaan kyk en dan vra ons vir julle insae daar. Dan vra ons vir julle wat is die goeters wat ons nie van weet nie, waar die ander goeters waarna ons moet kyk en dan</p>

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	<p>vir julle om dan volgens julle verstaan van die projek dan 'n ingeligte kommentaar te kan gee oor daai inligting wat ons gegee het. Onthou hiedie is die coping gedeelte van die verslag of van die proses. Omdat dit eksplorasië fase is, is dit moeilik om te sê of hulle iets gaan kry of nie. Hulle gaan eksplorieer en hulle odds om iets te kry is iets soos 25% max, so dis moeilik om te sê of daar iets gaan wees of nie, maar ongeag van dit moet hulle nogsteeds deur die proses gaan en hulle moet nog steeds die hele storie volg om seker te maak dat al dril hulle iets die kanse vir goeters om om verkeerd te gaan is daar en 'n mens moet tog daarna kyk en 'n mens moes seker maak dat daar sekere maatreëls in plek is as dit nie te groot impak op die omgewing gaan hê nie dat 'n mens dan op die einde, moet sê dit moenie gebeur nie. So hierdie is 'n wetlike proses waardeur 'n mens moet gaan. Hulle kan nie beloftes maak op hierdie stadium oor of daar gaan olie wees ja of nee, want die hele idee van die proses is om te kyk of daar gaan olie of gas wees of nie. Dit is onmoontlik om daai volle prentjie te gee op hierdie stadium. Ek weet nie of ek jou vraag beantwoord op hierdie stadium of nie Nie heeltemaal nie.</p> <p>Boy Adams</p> <p>Die rede, hoekom ek nou spesifiek vra is dat sien as ons nou, sê op die 145 julle kan aangaan, dan is dit ons wat sy julle kan aangaan maar ons sê ons wil eers onderhandel wat kom na die gemeenskappe se kant toe? Die government het kla die goed geteken. En as die government nog nie getekn het nie, het die government gesê gaan vir gemeenskap konsultasies, en in die gemeenskap konsultasie vra ons, ek sê weer, ek verwys weer na die 85 kilometers toe daaraan as 'n gemeenskap kan ons niks doen, maar ons wil graag nog baie doen. Hierdie is 'n tweede fase. Dis 145 kilometer, dis nog verder van ons af weg ons wil nie weer met ons broek op die knieë gevang word deur te sê dat hier gaan niks gebeur in Hondeklipbaai nie, van die skip af Springbok toe op die N7. Van die boorgat af waar olie en gas gegun word, Saldanha toe. So ons is uitgesluit in die werk skeppingsplan het 85 kilometer vir ons as gemeenskap hier gesê is sorry mense julle is uit? Nou kom ons weer terug en ek vra net bloot laat ons die proses sal aangaan, maar dat ons as 'n gemeenskap hier sit en dat julle ons nie weer verdeel soos die 85 ons verdeeld het met as projek groentetuin projek by die skool nie, dat dit nie weer gebeur het nie.</p> <p>Colin Kinley</p> <p>This is our impact work that we are working with the communities on are for individual communities, but the stand alone effort we are dealing with, the entire range of communities the length on the coast. So it is not a decision that we are trying to have just one community make. We are trying to have share in that and even in the school project which is a good example. People say, but why was it not all done just locally? But we shared with other people in the community. We wanted to share with people in the community. We wanted to share locally. We have made a huge investment in the school. A huge investment, we had a fractional amount of people that we had to bring in to help us get it started. Now we have a big commitment and we as some of you know, we have continued that investment, and we are continuing the investment, like we did under 2B, and now we are doing the same under 3B, 4B. We are continuing to invest in that.</p> <p>I think the thing to look at is, we visited a number of communities and we chose to invest here in Hondeklip Bay. The next investment might be in a different community and if we go to a different community, we would want them to feel good about that investment also. But we might need the expertise and help of somebody here locally in the next community. And we look at the regionals as one large community, because the fact of these wells are not a straight line. We are trying to get them to manage our relationships with the entire community.</p>

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b.	<p>Boy Adams</p> <p>Ja, ek verstaan dit, maar jy sien wat die vorige keer plaasgevind het, is dat nadat jy daai slide deurgegaan het, het jy alles vergeet. En dit is dat vir my is dit. Ek kan makliker kommunikeer, want ek weet nou daardie gedeeltes is nou klaar gedoen wanneer dit kom by die uitwysing van hoe groot, dan kan ons daaroor praat? Vorige keer het ek ook so voorgestel want dit is 'n lywige dokument hierdie, maar wat ek gesê het, is dat ons wil nie hiertoe meer toelaat dat julle se presentation klaar hou en as jy vra sessie net so kort want jy het alles vergeet en gaan jy uit en laat ons klaar ons handtekening opgesit. Daar moet meer tyd wees vir sulke konsultasie, so ek verstaan dat u bewus is.</p>
c.	<p><i>Follow-up from presentation</i></p> <p>Colin Kinley</p> <p>Of course, as GP said, the choice first we are drilling and we are exploring to see what is here. By invitation, we are invited to come here to see what is here. Once we determine what is here, then it is the people in this room and the people in all the rest of the communities and the people that you have elected the government will make the decision if you want to leave it in the ground or not. But what is more important right now is the millions of barrels a day you are already consuming. You are already bringing in oil from Angola and from Nigeria and from the West Africa, and from East Africa. You are already bringing that oil into South Africa. Not one drop of oil is coming from South Africa. So your taxes today pay the bill because it is subsidized pay the bill for every drop of fuel that you have got in your vehicles coming from other countries. So we would like to be at least at a point so then you can make the decision. And if your decision is we're 100% solar, then you can be 100% solar. But you are going to make that decision. We are not, but we are here to see, first off, if the oil is there. And that is what this campaign is about, to see if that oil exists like it exists in only other certain places in the world. And so if that oil is here, then you will make the decision and you can make the decision then do you still want to bring another country's oil and do you want to add it to yours to help keep the lights on? Or do you simply want to replace the oil that other countries are already sending here? There are already shipping lanes here. You see millions of barrels, oil. You guys on the coast all see them coming by here. That oil is all being shipped into the country by other countries who have drilled and explored and found and exploited oil and are exporting it. So that is a choice that you will make at the time.</p>
d.	<p>Boy Adams</p> <p>Yes. You already mentioned that you are doing no drilling. But my question is, how is it going to influence our livelihood? You said you are not drilling for our livelihood. We have to be cautious for our species, but you said you are not drilling.</p> <p>GP Kriel</p> <p>The process that we are doing is definitely for drilling and there is a potential for it to have an effect. What we need to do as part of this process is to quantify that effect, whether it is big or small, and then to say whether we, in our opinion as the independent scientists, we feel that their proposal can go ahead yes or no. So that is what the process is for. They have got their proposal, they have got their ideas about what they want to do. We then have a look at what the environment is like, what species they are, what time of the year they come here, what the social environment is like, what the heritage is like. And then we can make a recommendation after that whether the project should proceed obviously with inputs</p>

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	from yourselves and from the communities, which is key. And that is why we are. English. Please let me know if you are struggling.
e.	<p>Alfrida van Wyk</p> <p>Is daar enige vaardigheids ontwikkeling wat jeugdiges by die eksplorasië proses.</p> <p>Colin Kinley</p> <p>Part of the exploration process, the most effect that we will have is going to be on the impact like we have here on local communities, services that are existing. These crews come in here like you saw last fall. We brought in a crew from Norway. They drilled the well. All of our contractors were specialty contractors, but we had two hundred people that were working out of South Africa and there is about hundred of those people that were local contractors and most of those were specialists. So to answer your question for development right now for youth, the development that we chose to do for youth was to work in this school, to give a basis for the school. I mean, that is close to our heart. And I know that there is a whole different level that is needed to send kids to university, to be able to train them, to send them to high school. But if we can make an impact on these kids now, at the early stages to get some ownership and ownership might be in a pail full of beets or in a pumpkin that they have grown, but when you talk to the people at the school and you talk to the kids at the school, you can see that impact and you can hear the impact and you can hear the kids responses about I can really do this. So on the exploration side of it, that is probably the limit of training is probably trying to be at that level. Once the oil is out here, and if South Africa decides to develop it, then there is a time period. And that time period typically is five to ten years, sometimes probably seven or eight years. So if there was a discovery, there is probably going to be about five to eight years of time before any production happens out there. And it is during that time period that more time is spent and more development is spent by the producing companies to try to get that skill set, because it is to our advantage. In an atmosphere like this, where we have trained people, we have fishermen, we have miners, we have farmers, there is lots of good knowledgeable people that can train in for the most part, those are not the guys. The guys in this room, for the most part, are not going to be the guys. It is going to be their teenagers. It is going to be their young kids. But that skill set from their parents is already built in. So their capacity to go to school and they might not have to go to university. The demand in here locally might be, look, there is going to be machine shops or there's going to be kids, going to be a welder, there could be the girl that goes off to be a helicopter pilot. Those are the impacts that we see. And there is a gap in there that typically is that time period. And that is where most of the focus on the youth and you sort of pick youth at the time you sort of look at the forecast. It is sort of the kids that are, like, sixteen years old, up to twenty five years old. That is the impact zone that all of us appreciate. In this room with kids, that is probably the time when you got to be training them, and that is the most likely time. So if we make a discovery over the next couple of years, those kids that are sixteen to seventeen, those will be the focus, because it is going to be, do I go to university? Do I do high school. Do I get technical training? And that is where the support comes in. So our view, wrong or right, was coming into this community, the best impact would be to make on the little wee ones and not whether they are oil and gas guys. There could be scientists come out of there. There could be people that become solar engineers. But just the opportunity to develop, which your primary and your secondary schools do, just develop sort of self worth. So our investments here in the community have not been in a garden. There is no books that we supplied. Everything that we have done has been to impact those kids, to try to let them develop as people. They stay in the community fantastic. If they become engineers or pilots, so be it. That next step. When they get to be sixteen and the production is out here ready and we know there's a discovery then that time period,</p>

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	<p>that's when you have a responsibility as a community and we have a responsibility as an industry to make sure that that youth group at that time is developed and so that they're ready to come to the market for us. There is no companies that around the world, everybody struggles with it coming in to start with, we are exactly the same because there is not the trained expertise that is here, but every country, whether it is solar or hydrocarbon or whether it is coal or mining, of course it is most cost efficiency to be able to use local people. We do not want to be flying guys back and forth. That bill shows up and that bill shows up in the cost of your fuel. So if we can make those costs be more localized and we can not be flying somebody from Houston over here to mix the mud on that drill and rig and I can take that guy's kid or that guy's kid on the rig and be one of the people are supplemented that is less cost makes the fuel less cost and makes it more efficient for everybody on it. So I don not know if that kind of answers your question, but that's our timing. That is why we focused on the little ones right now. And that is the gap we are sort of looking at is when the kids we make a discovery in the next couple of years. If you got a kid that's thirteen or fourteen years old now, they are likely to be the ones that are impacted because you are going to be making decisions or helping them make decisions to go to high school or go to technical training or to go get trained on something in the local industry. So I do not know if that answers the question.</p>
f.	<p>Boy Adams</p> <p>Om terug te kom na Collin se speech wat hy nou gemaak het, is presies die ding wat ek by die vorige keer gevra het. Wie het die mandaat gegee vir 'n tuin projek by die skool nadat ons as gemeenskap hier gesit het. Wat ons wel gevra is dat thy moet kyk vir die korttermyn en die lang termyn hulp, behoeftigde, vir die matrikulante wat nou wil klaar maak en bamboes gaan swys. Kinders wat tans studeer en watookal om daai ouers te kan help terwyl hulle in proses is. Nou praat ons oor 'n tuin bou projek? En daar is kinders wat baat vind uit die projek uit, maar daar is ook groot mense in die dorp wat behoeftig is met klein aanvrage soos.... Dit is wat ek daai tyd vir hom gevra het. Nou ons weet die is 'n lang proses maar vir die volgende 10 jaar se onderhandelings het hulle 'n bystand gedoen binne in die dorp en ander dorpe om kinders klaar laat studeer om met 'n A-simbool graad in die huis te lê vir die afgelope drie jaar.</p> <p>Colin Kinley</p> <p>We are aware of that and appreciate that. When we went to the school over here, there was two crates of computers sitting in the corner of that room. Alice and I went and did inventory and there was new computers sitting in the room. The tablets were not trained on them then, they did not know how to use them. We work in developing countries around the world and almost always there is always a demand for computers. We saw the need here a little differently. And as I said earlier, the decisions of what we was not all based on the inputs here. We looked for inputs through the entire range of communities and we saw multiple different projects. And yes, there are all some very good and needy projects. And we made the choices based on the entire range of communities, not just specific things here in the community itself here there's lots of opportunities for development and we understand that. We have invested so far about R1.4 million in this school. This has been a significant investment and we had a great budget last year. So we are at about \$80,000 and we are not done yet. We have more work to do this year. And our feeling is creating the foundation at the school itself is more important. You have a fantastic set of teachers here and the administration. The school is run efficiently. If you go over there right now, we were just there an hour ago, it is scrubbed clean. Efficiency is there. You can see just in the chalkboards and the writing and the fact that the windows are clean. This school has a lot of pride and we thought that it would be best to add to that. So we have made a significant investment. Now we are going to move on from there under this campaign and it is likely we will make another investment. And</p>



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	<p>to be honest, it's very likely going to be another school. We have looked at some other projects. There is always good projects to made. We have made a great investment in this community and we intend to maintain it and sustain it and make sure that from our perspective, the roots of the trees are in place and it is a foundation as opposed to adding to the computers, the books and chalkboards. All those things are great. They are not as basic to the foundation as it is to the things that we think that we are able to provide here. So that is our investment this year. Right now we have got budget going ahead. We're planning to continue our work there. We want to grow the school some more, make it a little more efficient, get them more independent, a little more fruit trees. We have a great products that came out of there. The vegetables were great, kids learned what they were doing. Some of the community got some of that produce back home. But the real effect was the changes we hope we made with those kids. So they're going to continue to do that this next year. We are going to support it for another year on the same basis, only we're going to expand on some of those things and we have not spent a ton of money on playgrounds and soccer balls and computers and I get that and it is a significant need. And I know we had a pitch to, for instance, they wanted to have rugby field put in and we could put a fantastic rugby field. So one of the projects was to put in a rugby field, bring us be able to get uniforms for all the kids and be able to provide that sports facility. We get over to the school and the kids are in the need for nutrients and things that we maybe add to that. So I think from our perspective, we have had a good investment here. We plan to continue to invest on the same basis. We are going to do what we can to the community. We have a long progression here to go through to get to production, and I think we want to be able to maintain our position here as part of the community. And just so you know, after we drilled the first well, it was a duster, okay, we learned a lot, but there was nothing in it. We did not have a proposal to come out here to 3B, 4B. We made the decision as a company to still maintain the school. It was not something we just came in just to do that drill that first well, we like what is happening here. We are proud of it. We are glad to be part of the community there. I know there is other projects we can look at and we just have to do that over time.</p>
g.	<p><b>Boy Adams</b></p> <p>Ek is 'n bietjie confuse wat julle sê julle is 'n kooperasie en julle hoofdoel natuurlik na alles as om 'n profyt te maak. Julle sal die huur kan goed in sit tensy julle nie weet dat daar voordele vir julle nie. My vraag is, miskien is dit 'n dom vraag. Weet julle of hier olie is of gaan julle regtig nog loop kyk of hier olie is? Dus die een vraag wat ek het dit pla my ek ek sou nie ek vertrou nie, maar ek wil hê jy moet die vraag vir my reguit antwoord. Die tweede een wat vir my so bietjie laat kou aan is die mense wie die impak wat op die omgewing gedoen het, is dit nou wat julle nou die mense plaaslik gaan vra om vir julle hulle se insig te gee? Want hulle is die mense hier plaaslik wat hier woon nie in sig is nie. Kan julle nie regtig voortgaan met die ding nie. So en so vir my voel dit so half julle klaar reggekry om dit doen. Ek mag verkeerd wees so help my daar reg laat ek moet met hierdie vrae sit nie in dit kan vertrou wat julle wil doen en dan wil ek sêek sal graag like dat julle moet hier in sit en dis jou geld, jy kan dit doen op die manier doen wat jy wil doen, maar laat almal die mense dan hier wat regtig moet gehelp word, laat hulle gehelp word. En dan voorspoed.</p> <p><b>Colin Kinley</b></p> <p>First off, if we knew the oil was here, we just put a hose in it because nobody knows if it is there. So the whole idea of this exploration is to be able to explore for it and see if the oil is there so there is no guarantees. And just so you have an idea, 80% of the wells in the world fail and there is nothing in them. The hit rate to actually drill a well and discover a well with all the science we have is about one out of five times you will hit something for oil. Just like when we drilled the well that we just drilled, our</p>



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	<p>scientists all said, we are very confident. We spent \$50 million to drill the well. There was nothing in it. We learned things. So, no, of course we do not know. This is an exploration process. And yes, as I said, our investments in the community was something that we do as a company. And companies do not exist without profit. And in our world and in most of the people's worlds that are here, profit is not a swear word. It is real. Its how the capitalism system works. We are not all in a socialist state. I got a family to feed. She has a family to feed. He has a family to feed. So of course, we try to make it so that it is a profitable venture just the same way as the fisherman does here. But it is not a secret, but we're regulated in terms of what we do and how much the share of the oil is here. You have to understand that the oil that comes out of the ground, the actual title to that oil, never changes hands. We as the explorer find the oil and we then as a producer, if it is us, we pump it out of the ground. We send the government and the country their share. They have a royalty and they have a participation in the wells. The rest of it goes to pay our bills. And most of that, the balance of that profit ends up on the stock exchange, and it's for the investors who spent the money. In this case, we are going to go out here, we are talking about hundreds of millions of dollars we are going to spend to explore of investors money. And if we can get those investors a profit on their money and get it back in the end, then so be it. And that is how we are able to go and do explore if there was no profit in it just to be real, it would never happen. It is the same as mining, it is the same as fishing. It just would not happen. But I will let you understand that you talk about the permit process.</p> <p>GP Kriel</p> <p>Die proses is nog nie afgehandel nie nie. Hierdie is nog 'n toestemming vra proses. Maar ek wil net vir julle sê die toestemming lê nie by my nie. En dit lê nie noodwendig by julle nie. Dit lê by die by die staat wat aangestel is om namens die mense van Suid Afrika die omgewing te bestuur en die hulpbronne daarin te bestuur en dit sluit die water, die minerale en die lug en alles bo dit in die see en alles onder dit in. So binne die Suid Afrikaanse omgewing is daar wetgewing wat gebaseer is op internasionale beginsels en alle tipe goeters in Suid Afrika gee ons uitvoerende aan dit deur die omgewing bestuurswet en die regulasies daaraan vir die omgewings prosesse. So hierdie is nie.. ons kom kom vra toestemming nie. Ons is op 'n fact finding mission op hierdie stadium om te kom uitvind wat is dit wat ons kon kry uit die literatuur studies uit, uit die vorige omgewings studies wat gedoen is deur verskeie organisasies deur die departemente deur privaat maatskappye. Ons gaan win alle inligting in soveel wat ons ano ns nou daar gedoen het en dan is deel van daai wil ons dan nou by julle opkom inligting inwin ons as die onafhanklike ouens wat niks, ons wil ons nie by hulle hoor nie. Ons sal by julle kom hoor oor watse inligting is daar sodat ons dan saam met julle dan kan sy oukei luister hierdie is wat ons gekry het, hierdie is wat julle sê.... Partykeer gaan ons nie saamstem daaroor nie. Partykeer gaan ons saamstem daaroor en dan op die einde van die dag vat ons al daai goeters of ons nou saamstem of nie en ons sit dit in in verslag en ons sê vir die department julle gaan maak nou die besluit . Julle gaan sê of hierdie...want julle wat die bestuurders en die verantwoordelikheid het om die die hulpbronne van die land te bestuur namens die mense wat julle demokraties ingestem het daarso om dan daai besluit te gaan maak. Gelukkig bly ons in 'n land waar dit 'n oop proses is nog steeds so daar is regte wat deur die konstitusie aan jou gegee word om te kan sê jy stem nie saam daarmee nie, en dan kan jy dit dan gaan appelleer as jy wil en dan kan jy aangaan en jy kan selfs hof toe gaan later en dit gebeur tans weet dit is 'n hele storie. Maar dit is die konteks waarin dit gebeur en dit ishoekom ons hier is om saam met julle te kom te kom uit vind. En julle stemme is belangrik. Julle moenie dink dat dit nie belangrik is nie. En dis belangrik vir julle om te weet wat aangaan, dit is belangrik vir die mense om te kan besluit maak oor jou toekoms, gebaseer op al die goeters wat nie langs hulle kus gebeur. Dit is nie noodwendig vir julle om toestemming te gee vir die goeters langs kus gebeur nie, maar julle kan dan ook weet wat aangaan en juisself dan laai</p>


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	met daai tipe goeters ook. Dis ook belangrik is so sodat ons daai kan meet saam met julle. Dis hoekom ons hier is ja.
<b>h.</b>	<p>Boy Adams</p> <p>Ek wil net hoor soos nou nie sit waar pas rugbyvelde by olie in u so sportgronde. Ek wil net weet waar pas rugbyvelde by olie in. Hier is mos nie sportgronde nie, hier is mos nie hoërskole nie. Ons wil mos weet wat gaan die olie vir ons vir die toekoms na bring nie rugbyvelde nie.</p> <p>Ja GP die een vraag wat Collin nog my lekker deurkom en my gemoedsrus kan gee nie is die toekoms. Daar was net 'n vraag oor die jeug. Die toekoms rondom die jeug. Hier gaan dit oor naskoolse opleiding. Ek dink ons kinders stagneer met die A-simbools, spesifiek hier in Hondeklipbaai. So ek sal graag wil hy dat jy vir ons moet duidelike boodskap gee. En al moet dit gebeur dat daar 'n trust moet gestig word. En daai 1% wat hulle daar in sit terwyl hulle met onderhandelings is met die bore dat dit so lank dan die voed loop wees van ons se opkomende kinders wat wil graag wil verder studeer. Dis kommerwekkend dat jy moet hoor dat 'n kind op sy laaste jaar as gevolg van sy ouer wat hy dan verloor het sy hele loopbaan daardeur verlore het. So die ander een wat ek ook vroeër genoem het, is dat ons sou ouer groter mense wat en sieker mense in rystoele mense, hier is nie sukke fasiliteite nie dat hulle in in voetspore beginne kyk dat ontwikkeling moet plaasvind. As ek nou selfs kyk hier na die gemeenskapsaal. Hier kan nie 'n gestremde een hier inkom nie. En dat ons daarna kyk dat julle kyk wat geld het om hom begin. Ons weet dat daar nog nie olie en gas nie, maar ek dink die afgelope tyd het julle ons as die gemeenskap baie deurmekaar gemaak. En ek kan nou vir julle so identifiseer dat Collin se team is die 145 kilometers in die see in en die ander manne as die 85 kilometers. So ons wil nie die 85 met die vir onder 145 nou hier kom vir nou confused raak. Ek verstaan hom nou so, so dis hoekom ek Collin van die begin te vra kry vir ons 'n soort van 'n trust wat ons kinders wat nou hierdie jaar moet skool klaarmaak vooruitsigte het dat ons nou al weet het daar lê 'n paar rande. Dit kom nie na my toe dit kom elk geval nie na die ouer toe nie, dit kom na die College toe waar die kind wil klaarmaak en dis hoekom ek van dag een af vra op al die navorsing die wet gedoen het. Ons sal dit nie kan doen, maar wat ons vir julle vra terwyl ons in goedere gesprek is. Ek dink nie ons fight met mekaar. Ons is in goeie gesprek, maar al wat hy vra is, kan julle intussen vir ons kyk want ons kinders val ons ons moet nou na die drugs toe gaan, want die kinders is hoog geleerd, maar sy ouers het nie geld om hom qualified te maak nie. En dis waarna ons vra terwyl ons kan nou met julle praat. Dankie.</p> <p>Colin Kinley</p> <p>And so on yeah, I think we all take responsibility in looking after our youth and the old people, all of us in this room. So I would agree that there should be a wheelchair ramp at the front there, which could be done easily without any support. So I think first thing is that I agree 100% with you. In terms of the trust funds and the royalty funds, all responsible governments that end up doing exploration and that find oil and it is a responsibility and it's being done very well around the world. I go to Guyana. Guyana was much poorer than South Africa. They are the poorest country in the Americas. They have the lowest per capita income of any country in the Americas. They are the last country in the Commonwealth, 750,000 people. And they really are in a sustenance level. They made a major oil discovery. We made a major oil discovery there ourselves. Now the production that is gone on is changing that country. By 2026, they will be one of the richest countries in the world per capita. They rank amongst all the Middle Eastern countries. They are going to be next to Dubai in terms of development in that city. So that country has set up a trust fund just the same as the Norwegians have, just the same as the Canadians have, just the same as the American tax system, the same as the Mexican system, same as the Angolans, same as the Nigerians. These trust funds are very important, but they cannot be developed individually in a little community</p>


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	<p>like this. If the discoveries are there, then I agree 100%. And we as a company, we have to, for instance, in the areas of our licenses, we have to contribute money for that training and contribution. And we do that through the licensing. For instance, in Namibia, each license that we are on, we have four licenses there. We have to put \$100,000 US into trust each year. In that case, it goes out and it gets spent on development. We take university kids, we do development around the world. That was their choice, their government's choice of how to spend license money. So the decisions of where that license money gets spent, we love to participate in it and we encourage it, and it is a fantastic tool, but it has to be done as a group and with the government. So all I can say is I applaud the idea. We 100% support it. And having a trust fund is a smart thing that all other countries that have developed and found oil. And I think it is something that could be looked at here, but it is going to be something that all the communities in the region and of course, the government are going to have to support, because that is where the royalty money goes to.</p>

## BYLAE/ APPENDICES

<b>1. Bywoning Register/ Attendance Register</b>
<b>2. Aanbieding/ Presentation</b>

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 <b>EIMS</b> ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT MANAGEMENT SERVICES		<b>NOTULE VAN VERGADERING/ MINUTES OF MEETING</b>	
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## VERADERING BESONDERHEDE/ MEETING DETAILS

Vergadering/ Meeting		1570 Scoping Report Review Meeting	
Vergadering Plek/ Meeting Venue	Eric Baker Hall, Hondeklip Bay	Date	2023/07/31
		Time	16:30-18:30


Teks in *italics* is uit die Afrikaanse teks vertaal. *Text in italics has been translated from the Afrikaans text.*

'n Openbare vergadering is geskeduleer met die Belanghebbende en Geaffekteerde Partye (I&APs). Die doel van die vergadering was om die terugvoering te gee oor die bevindinge van die Basiese Assesserings Verslag aan lede van die publiek en belangrike I&APs vas te lê. Tydens die openbare vergadering wat tussen 16h30 en 18h30 plaasgevind het, is 'n aanbieding van die projekbeskrywing, voorlopige impakassessering, projekspan en projektydraamwerke aan alle deelnemers van die vergadering deur Environmental Impact Management Services (EIMS) Pty (Ltd) gelewer. 'n Aanbieding is deur mnr GP Kriel van EIMS in Afrikaans gelewer. Nadat die aanbieding afgelewer is, is 'n vraag- en antwoord sessie geopen waar deelnemers vrae gevra het of hul kommentaar oor die projek uitgespreek het. Die bywoningsregister is aangeheg as 'n aanhangsel tot hierdie dokument.

*A Public Meeting was scheduled with the Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs). The aim of the meeting was to feedback regarding the findings of the Basic Assessment Report the members of the public and key I&APs. During the public meeting which took place between 16h30 and 18h30, a presentation of the project description, preliminary impact assessment, project team and project timeframes was delivered to all attendees of the meeting by Environmental Impact Management Services (EIMS) Pty (Ltd). A presentation was delivered by Mr GP Kriel from EIMS in Afrikaans. After the presentation was delivered, a question and answer session was opened where attendees asked questions or expressed their comments regarding the project. The attendance register has been attached as an appendix to this document.*

## AGENDA

Item
<b>1. EIMS Aanbieding/ EIMS Presentation</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Bekendstelling van die projekspan/ <i>Introducing the project team</i></li> <li>b. Projekbeskrywing/ <i>Project Description</i></li> <li>c. Regsaansoekproses/ <i>Legal Application Process</i></li> <li>d. Publieke Deelname/ <i>Public Participation</i></li> <li>e. Omgewing/Receiving Environment</li> <li>f. Impakbepaling/ <i>Impact Assessment</i></li> <li>g. <i>Studieplan vir OIS/Plan of Study for EIA</i></li> <li>h. <i>Specialis span/Specialist Team</i></li> </ul>
<b>2. Vraag en Antwoord/ Questions and Answers</b>

 <b>EIMS</b> ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT MANAGEMENT SERVICES		<b>NOTULE VAN VERGADERING/ MINUTES OF MEETING</b>	
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## NOTULE/ MINUTES

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1.	<p>Alle deelnemers is versoek om die bywoningsregister te onderteken soos hulle ingeskryf het. Aanbieding van EIMS was gelewer volgens die agenda hierbo aan die vergadering-gangers. Daar is aangedui dat die vergadering opgeneem sou word vir die doeleindes van akkurate notule neem. Agtergrondinligtingsdokumente (in Engels, Afrikaans en IsiXhosa), kommentaarvoms, registrasie, inligtingsuitdeelstukke en bywoningsregisters is by die vergadering beskikbaar gestel.</p> <p>Die deelnemers is aangemoedig om hul kommentaar en bekommernisse in te dien deur die kommentaarvoms in te vul wat verskaf word of deur kommentaar in te dien by die projek-e-posadres wat verskaf is. Daar is opgemerk dat alle deelnemers wat hul kontakbesonderhede verskaf het, by verstek geregistreer sal word op die I&amp;AP-databasis wat deur EIMS gehandhaaf word. Na aanleiding van die aanbiedings is die vloer oopgemaak vir 'n bespreking en die deelnemers is aangemoedig om enige vrae of bekommernisse wat hulle oor die projek gehad het, op te stel.</p> <p><i>All attendees were requested to sign the attendance register as they entered. Presentation from EIMS was delivered as per the agenda above to the meeting attendees. It was indicated that the meeting would be recorded for the purposes of accurate minute taking. Background Information Documents (in English, Afrikaans and IsiXhosa), comments forms, registration, information handouts and attendance registers, were made available at the meeting.</i></p> <p><i>The attendees were encouraged to submit their comments and concerns through filling in the comment forms provided or by submitting comments to the project email address provided. It was noted that all attendees who have provided their contact details would be registered by default on the I&amp;AP database maintained by EIMS. Following the presentations, the floor was opened for a discussion and the attendees were encouraged to bring up any questions or concerns they had about the project.</i></p>
2.	<b>Vraag en Antwoord/ Questions and Answers</b>
a.	<p>Edward Arendse:</p> <p>Earlier on it was made clear that 1.4 was invested into the school. Has there been done audit thus far on the 1.4? You do not have ... If memory serves me, quote, on the 24th September 2022, Heritage day, the Minister Energy, Gwede Mantashe came here and he made it clear, and he made it very clear, and he says that he did not say Namaqualand but he did say, namely Hondeklipbaai would be the saviour of not Namaqualand but of this country, unquote. I had lengthy talks with the CEO, Batela, the doctor of Petroleum. It was very promising; a lot of things, I was enlightened with a lot of things and I have learned a lot of things, and I understand the initiative your guys took. It was clearly, a lady that sat next to me clearly made the point of, here's development. You have answered that. Was there an initiative taken within your 1.4 to do a skills development for the youth? Because in Boegoebaai, there is a lot of developments going on now. To my understanding, if I see it, is that pilot projects or projects by SETAs or the FETAs is that you as the company do the initiative, but government undertakes to do the training. If it is nine years back a researcher was here, could it be nine years back that youth could have been skilled, trained artisans, whatever it is, boilermaker, whatever it is. There is projects that is coming down in Boegoebaai, within the Namakwa, these youth could have been trained already as artisans mainly. So the question, Boyd will help me out because I have questioned this, because, when it comes to figures, when it comes to monies, Hondeklipbaai is a very divided community when it comes to money. I am a guy that I just say something, which is that I do not lip service or I do not put butter on your mouth or something like that. It is that it is divided mainly because projects, investments that comes mainly into</p>

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	<p>Hondeklipbaai is being kept under the mat and then suddenly you hear about something and then it is chaos because Colin has invested R1.4 million and no-one knows about it.</p> <p>Colin Kinley</p> <p>Okay, so let me respond. First off, the school did not get one penny of the cash. There is no audit. Not one dollar, not one rand went to the school. The investments we made were into the garden that is there, into the rebuilding of the school, into the refrigerators and the rebuilding of the kitchen area, the rebuilding of the bathrooms, the plumbing, the redoing the water system. All of that, I paid the bill or she paid the bill. Not one dollar went to the school. I completely understand your concern with it, and was there an audit, and did the money go down the drain hole; no, the money never went to the government, the money never went to the school. All of the money was invested in hard things, hard things – water tanks, the screen that is there, seeds, manure, trucking, local painting. All of the things that we did in the school, we invested directly. And so you understand that that is how we operate around the world. In Namibia, we talked earlier about investments in kids' education. Their community set up a programme with their government to invest and train their kids. So part of the licence fees for these blocks is taken from the government and they get allocated money, and when they get allocated cash and some kid wins a bursary or wins a scholarship, then we pay the bill directly for that education. So it does not go to the government and it does not go to a fund, it does not go to the community. If the community decided that this young lady wants to go to university and the community has made the decision, then we invest in that directly. And we have done that here to make sure that there was not this issue, the first challenge everybody has is, well, man you put all that money in it; I do not see it, you know, obviously somebody made off with it. That is not the case. It went out my American Express, it went out my Visa card, it went out of her cheque book, that is how we did it; that is how we work with all these communities to make sure that it is fair and even. The choices of what we did, we talked about earlier. We looked at a number of different proposals through an entire region, and it was not just Hondeklip Bay. We looked through the entire region, we looked at all different types of proposals. We decided it made the most sense to invest here in the school out of all the proposals. That was our choice here, that was how the investments were made, and that is how we tried to protect the community and tried to protect our investment to be able to do that.</p> <p>Edward Arendse</p> <p>It was just that, like I said is, the misinformation, misled, not by you yourself, it is because, is that the perception is that Colin has invested 1.4 to who. So noted.</p> <p>Colin Kinley</p> <p>I understand what you're saying, and you might say, well why did not we put a sign up. If you look on our websites, we have been very careful about it. There is other communities in the area and believe me, we go to some of these other towns that we are trying to talk to in this community, the discussion there is why did you invest in Hondeklip Bay? Why is that school getting that money? There must be going something on. Do you know, do you have a special association with somebody there? We do not; we know you guys, you're just community people; they are just like, our kids that are going to that school are the same as your kids going to that school. We made the decision with an honest heart that it made sense to do. We tried to look at the region and yes, like I said earlier in the day, we are going to invest in another school. It is probably not going to be here; it is probably going to be in some other community</p>



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	<p>where hopefully we can make a contribution there. I do not know if education is always the best place and the schools are the best, but I can tell you, in Guyana, the kids had no access to the internet, they had no access to books, they had no access to the computers even like your school has here. So what we did there is we built libraries that could be flown in by helicopter and we put them in the jungle for the kids and we set them up with the internet. Because that was our focus there; same age group. In Namibia, we are doing exactly the same thing. We have a project that is underway right now; the communities that we are working with in Namibia, a lot of the areas do not have a school. It is tree number 14, it is tree number 25, it is tree number 26. There are 20 communities that we are working with that they are outdoor schools, there are no buildings, and they are saying, look, can we work with something, and how can we do that. So that, hopefully that answers your question.</p>
b.	<p>John Adams</p> <p>Ek het net so vinnig gekyk na die drilling site wat nou hier voor gehou is, ek weet nou nie wie almal nou daar gekyk het nie. Wat ek daarso sien is dat daar is nie mense daarso nie. Op daai prinsiep wat daar aangaan, daar moet jy hooggeleerd wees om met daai apparate, joysticks te werk natuurlik. Want dit lyk dis mense wat daarna toe beweeg en daai ding loop afsit. As dit die standaard is waarna mee gewerk gaan word, dan moet dit nou 'n fraksie fout wees as daar iets gaan skeefloop. Dis wat ek nou opgesom het. So as daai ding apparaat reg gaan werk, dan moet daar seker baie olie die see uitkom. Dan is dit nog 'n vragie vir Colin. Aangesien die gemeenskaplike insette is wat tans gebeur, mag ons of mag ons nie weet wie ook al aansoek doen vir enige finansiële bydrae of skoolopleiding bydrae as 'n gemeenskap. Ek raak nou bekommerd dat ons in die dorp aansoek doen vir, by die projek en daar word so baie gesê maar daar word niks gedoen nie. Dat ons ten minste weet in die gemeenskap dat daar wel bydrae gemaak is tot enige vooruitgang van hierdie dorp. Sodat ons ook kan sê, ons sien watter goeie eienskappe julle het terwyl ons in gesprekke is. Tot dusver toe, ons sien net wat by die skool gebeur het en julle het ons nog ge-explain hoe die ontwikkeling by die skool plaasgevind het. En ek is bly daarvoor dat daar's ten minste vir die afgelope tyd het ons in die 154Km afstand gesien julle het in die gemeenskap belê. Op die 85Km, ek noem dit nou maar dit is nie vir julle nie, ons het niks gesien nie. So ons sal wat ons kan om julle te, om die proses te verspoedig, ons sal vir julle daar 'n regmaak merkie gee. Julle konsulteer, soos wat die government vra.</p> <p>Colin Kinley</p> <p>First off, we have to approach these projects like something will go wrong. That's reality. So we take the position that something will go wrong and something will happen that is catastrophic. That's the position we have to take on our safety programme. And then it is how to mitigate that, and we have a company called Oil Spill Response, which was put together by all the major oil companies around the world. It is like a fire hall; it is like a fire department. So South Africa is one of the fire halls, and so, if you need the station equipment, there is jets and there is fixed planes, there is helicopters, there is dispersants. The emergency supply equipment that we need, this is one of the big depots in Cape Town. And not only that, it gives you access to that warehouse, but if there is an event, then we have a team of about 80 people that move in here and we plan for that and we train for that. And we have training exercises for that, so, if there was a spill, how would we go about it; what would we have for staff; where would they be. And we pay a significant amount of money into sort of an insurance fund that lets us have response from the fire hall. So we can bring in experts from the North Sea or from the Gulf of Mexico or from Oman, or wherever we need to bring in, so we can respond. So we do a number of things. There is the science is so much different now in terms of, if there was a leak and where there was a leak and how to detach it and how to sweep it up. What we do on the drilling side is completely different. It used to be</p>



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	<p>that you put a casing in the ground and then you drill a hole in it. Now, as we just did on this project here, we put a casing in the ground and it is cemented. I'm not drilling speak; you guys all understand what I'm saying. We put a pipe in the ground and it is cemented in the ground, and it is solid. And then we drill another hole inside of that and we cement it in the ground. We drill another hole inside of that, all these layers of cement go down here, and then there is an open hole in the centre and in this case, out here, it is going to be very deep, then it has to be cemented in. Remember, and it applies to your fishing discussion, we are kilometres, this is relatively shallow out here. We are a half a kilometer deep. And over here we are going to be 3Km's deep, or possibly 3.5Km's deep in the water, so everything has to be balanced and automated; we have to be able to hold everything still. So, you know, this rig is a good rig to look at for a couple of reasons and why it is up there. Because you can see that there are a lot of control systems that are on there and you can actually just let it run.</p> <p>So, to answer your question, we are using state of the art technology and of course, every time there is a well drill, the technology gets a little better and there are mistakes always made. But we have insurances in place to try to look after mitigating if there is an issue. We have the emergency response in place; we have the science in place. And I think the issue comes down to that of risk, you know. We are talking about drilling a hole that is about this big around; we are not pumping any oil out of it. We are drilling the hole; we are going to see if there is oil in it. We are not pumping out and it is not being sprayed into the sea, and it is not being pumped out and tested. That's not part of this process. It is to drill the well to see if the hydrocarbons are there. Once we see if it is there, we will get into the different discussion. Years down the road, we go to put it into production. So in terms of actually controlling the drilling, we are at a complete different technology than we were before. So I think, I wanted to make sure you guys have had a look at this rig because it relates a little bit to people's comments about, well what about employment opportunities and sea things. You see these rigs now are operating now, there is nobody on the floor; everything is automated. So we know that the pipes are done up tight; we are not relying on a mistake that somebody makes. Each one of these things is measured and so we are able to mitigate all the controls that we can and to mitigate all the risk that we can.</p> <p>So as you can see, it looks pretty empty because it is a cartoon, but most all of the operations are run in a cab that is just like you're running a backhoe. Everything is removed and it is completely controlled from inside the drilling rig itself. We do not have people working out on the floor like there was for many years. And so the numbers of people that operate these rigs get smaller and smaller and smaller. We are going to move a rig in. It will not be that rig; it will be similar to that. We are going to be about sixty days, have an impact around about this big around on the bottom and about this big around at the floor. We will put the big cans like you can see in there, drop those in, isolate them, cement them into the ground, drill the well. Once we come back out, we cement that well all the way up. We cement a section, test it; cement a section, test it. So after it is completely sealed, we go back out to the site, we video the site, we make sure that there is no impact. People like EIMS have to come and audit us; they have to go back, they go through all the records, they go down in the submarine, we do an inspection, make sure it is clean. Then the government signs us off and they tell us, it is okay. Now on this well that we have just drilled here, on the 2B well, we just got a letter, like in the last couple of days, that it approved our application it took six months. His company did an audit, they came in independent of us, they checked everything. They looked at all the videos, they made sure all our records were right, they had observers on the well. The people from PASA were able to be on the well, to watch and do inspections. And then eventually they were able to give a certification that that well was done. But it takes about six months, and that is all the policing that happens around us to make sure that we are doing our job right. Which is part of the reason why we are here. Like, we are here to support EIMS, but EIMS, if they do not like what's in that book, I cannot change that. And if there is impacts that they are going to give, they have to tell you because we do not have anything to do with that. And we do not have to explain this, but the fact of the matter is, it is just the rig you can see is operating with no people on it, and in fact that is,</p>

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	<p>there is always service people, mechanics under the floors and stuff, but it looks like that when it is operating.</p> <p>Well, there is been zero investments of support for any of the rest of the community, outside of the money that we have put directly into the school. And we have not, I mean, we have had business here, we are staying in hotels and we support sometimes the local bartender a little bit, but we do not have any contributions to education, there is no individuals that are supported. Everything that we do is public because we are a public company. So we are monitored for that, and, you know, if there is anything that is like that, then we have to report it on all these projects. But to answer your question directly, the only investments that have happened in this community are ones that we made and we paid for ourselves in the school. And, like I said, we have a budget to continue to do that this year.</p>
c.	<p>Chirelda Lombard</p> <p>Ek wil net weet, so as die rig nou daar staan en julle is besig met die drilling en te kyk of daar olie is, het julle 'n perimeter waar die mense nie mag gaan nie, wat julle uitsit en met die diere dieselfde? Van begin tot, ek wil sê einde, tot die olie daar uitkom.</p> <p>Colin Kinley</p> <p>The safety perimeter depends on how the licence reads. We have, it is like a bullseye; we have to keep the fishing boats out. To be honest, one of the issues is, it is just like if you have a boat sink out here, okay? The fishermen all know that the fish hang out at that boat. And when we are out here and we have the drilling rig, quite often, the fish are interested and they... It is not like the stories you read where the fish are all chased away. They actually come there. So the items that we have to keep the perimeter of are usually the fishermen because they like to snuggle in a little closer because the fishing's better there. We do have a perimeter. We have two boats that run there, two service boats. So there will be a rig like that, sometimes a rig is a ship, sometimes it is a float like that. We will have a service boat that stays out there all the time. Helicopter on top of the rig, so that is out there, and we have another boat that is usually running fuel or supplies or whatever it is. That's kind of typical of the setup, so that we always have response there. There is spill response equipment on the rig, and there is spill response equipment on the service boat and smaller service boats. But we maintain, sometimes... 500 ... So there is, you know, a 500m like an actual exclusion zone, but we have traffic monitored all the way back and all of the fishing people know where we are at. They actually are asked to stay out of the region, but as an actual sort of no-fly zone as they say, we have to keep them back as, without interrupting anything. Now where we are, in this case, we are a long ways out of the fishing lanes anyways. But we have mammal watchers that are on board the rig and on board the service boats. So the mammal watchers are watching, and they are trying to keep the traffic out of the area more so than we are as the rig because the rig's sitting there; it is stationed and it is a monster, so people can see it. And of course, we are lit up for Sunday if it is dark out. And we have all kinds of beacons in place if we are fogged in or you cannot see us. So that kind of keeps the perimeter there. But it is like entering an airport. If you're coming anywhere close, they have to announce whether they are coming in for supplies or whether it is just a sightseeing tour and they want to come in. So we have to try to be as careful as we can, and yet still people want to be able to do their daily business, if that is fishing or if that is, you know, hauling fuel to South Africa or whatever their business is. So we do have a perimeter and you see that on the application of our licence, but it is like a bullseye; as we get further and further out, we have sort of less and less control. But we kind of try to keep control of that traffic.</p> <p>We engaged local experts to be able to mammal watch. And it kind of goes to our sort of completion of the water records. It is fantastic photos to be able to see. But we track those and we are keeping it so</p>

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	<p>we understand what's there. We are running submarine cameras and so, you know, some of the videos we are interested in because 500m out of here there is seals and squid and everything; it is very active. So we are able to keep an eye on that. And you would go down into the control pit, it looks like it is a computer room on Star Trek, and all the screens will be lit and you'll be watching there is a seal here, you'll be watching fish here. And we have watched mammals also, so we are watching mammals and we watching the film, and we actually record full time with videos so we can see. And then after we have done drilling, we have to go down to our recordings again and make sure that, are they still active and is that happening. So... These guys have to do that for their reports; we have to do it because it is part of our operations to be able to see that.</p> <p>You can see the screens that are around, it is... so it is a robot... that we are able to watch the fish. We can adjust any of our tools ... otherwise all the time in the control room we are able to see what's happening.</p>
d.	<p>John Adams</p> <p>Colin, ek wou graag gevra het. Jy kry nou die olie. Watter kant toe gaan daai olie wat jy nou uithaal? Ek sê nou, jy kry die olie. Watter kant toe gaan daai olie want op 85 was dieselfde vraag gevra, en ons het 'n antwoord gekry, dis 'n onderwater pypleyn sal daarna toe. Nou vra ek, waarnatoe gaan daai olie?</p> <p>Colin Kinley</p> <p>These type of, in this water depth, it will be platform. So there will be a platform that is set up and then we will pump X barrels a day. And it will look just like a drilling rig. When you look at it, you're going to look at, you know, it has all the functions a push can get, the controls, but it stays out there, and it runs on an umbilical cord, so it is connected to the oil. And in five years, if you guys decide that is what you want out there, then that platform is going to go. And it will pump, you know, it will have big storage tanks. It will pump maybe two or three hundred thousand barrels of oil a day, and there'll be a truck pull in, in this case a boat. The truck pulls in, fills up full of oil, takes off. Where you guys decide the oil goes, then it is the question, right? You have plants here, you have refineries, they need a lot of tender loving care, I can tell you that much. But if the oil is here, then that wealth is in the country. Then your oil plant that is in Cape Town or the oil plant that is in Saldanha Bay, the tanks that you cannot use there for storing fuel, those things all will come back. They'll all get recertified, be put back in use, and then South Africa will make the decision. If there is gas, that is oil. If there is gas, then we will just decide. Does it make more sense, if it is too far, then you just put a freezer out there and pump the gas into a tank and refreeze it. That's LNG, right? So now it is in a tank, it is frozen, and you're going to be like, man I can sell that to London, and I can get twice the money, so the government of South Africa might say, send it there and bring us back the royalty money. But if the government of South Africa says, I got plans from the east coast power plant and it does not have any gas feed, and you can take that boat around there, you can pump the gas out of it, you pump it to that part. If it is close, typically you run a pipe. When it is far out here, when it gets too far or too deep, you sort of have the question, put 120Km's of pipe on, with low pressure gas, would be an impossible story. And if that happened and the government decide to do that and use and we can certify that, it might be a power plant supplied here on the coast somewhere. There is enough population here that it could be fed into there. These are decisions to get made after, so oil for sure will not be a pipeline. Gas probably will be frozen. If you have a use for it to generate power, the decision is here to do that, then the gas can probably be frozen and you would generate power.</p>

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e.	<p>Edward Arendse</p> <p>I do not know if it is a comment or a vraag, but it is going to be for GP. Because you facilitate this and John, by Colin and his company and who is holding hands with government. I asked the question about the way forward. Do you guys have a way forward, namely do you, is there any skills development in the pipeline? I think that is basically all I'm asking.</p> <p>What I'm asking, Colin, is that... Look, you've got a 20% chance that you are going to, might get oil. So to my understanding it would take an exploration within one to, not one, five to eight years. Is there anything in between those years or between now and then for the youth to do, to acquire a skill.</p> <p>Colin Kinley</p> <p>Yes, that is what I said earlier. Yes, as I said, once the discovery is made, the next couple of years... Today, if you send your son to engineering, tell him to be a petroleum engineer, he's going to say you've got rocks in your head because South Africa does not have any oil. You do not, but if there is a discovery, and that kid is 16, 17, 18 years old, there is an oil discovery and you live out here at the coast, you're going to say, you know what, you need to get your butt to school. There is a great opportunity for you to be, you know, an engineer, and for your daughter to be a helicopter pilot, or whatever it is going to be. There are opportunities going to come out of that. But you make that decision once you know the oil is there. And in that gap of time, that is when the training should be done. That's when industry needs to support. We are out here and we make a discovery that there is oil here, then there is no question that we have to start to involve ourselves in the education and development of the youth at that point in time. But there is a schedule. Today we are going to see if it is here. We are not wasting our time, if it is not, if it is just dirt out there like the hole we just drilled. There is a good chance there is oil, and we agree. If you look at Namibia, like in today Namibia, like this morning, it looks like the oil column that was discovered there is bigger than they thought. It puts Namibia in a position where they have, the same as you guys, not one drop, okay, maybe a drop because we have a block up there, they found a drop close by. But literally, it is a five gallon payload for oil. Now it looks like somewhere between three and six billion barrels of oil from Namibia in a spot where nobody said they could be found. And it is in the Orange River, in the Orange River basin because remember, the basin continues out, so we are talking percentages, right? So you have to think of that yourself because only 20% of the Orange River Basin is in Namibia. All the rest of that Basin, where the oil was found, is in South Africa, so you have to look at your standpoint, what's the risk? I would say, if I was sitting in your chair, I would say, well look, if they got 20% up there, we have got 80% [audio-cut 1:06:35] start to circle around, that could be very good for us. And it is at that point, if the oil's discovered, then you can go and that would say... That's the timeline that I would be in as a parent, that is what I would do. And of course the industry has to be able to support that. So that critical time period is probably coast drilling over the next two to three years.</p> <p>As you guys know, the reason it is the Orange Basin is this is the Orange River, right. There is a number of different breaks with the continental shelf and there is all kinds of cool terms we can talk about, but the bottom line is, it is just, it is a river delta and all that sand is spewed out there. And under the sand is carbon. So we know there is carbon down here. And the carbon gets created all the time through essentially plants. People think it is dinosaurs, which I guess it could be, but it is essentially plant life. But that oil is down at the bottom of the ocean and it gets compressed. Up here, you can see what's happening, and that is the Orange River, that is the Orange River Basin. So what happens is, the sand gets fed there and it is fed from the entire continent. It is not the oil that is coming down the river because you guys all know that if you have dishwater, a dish sink full of oil, that it is on the top; if you</p>


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	<p>wash a frying pan, it is on the top. Okay? And if you take a drop of soap on your finger, it goes like that. So oil always floats to the top. So this white, all that, the flow of the Orange River Basin is just clean sand, but it is just, okay there is a pile of sand. What's happening and why there is oil in it is that this oil here starts to seep upwards, and it comes up and it finds a spot, we call it a trap, but it is, you know a trap; it is just a spot. And the oil cannot go any further, so it seeps up and seeps up and seeps up and it is got a half-life here, so it stops. So what, we go out and we try to use the science to be able to find it, we try to understand, well where are those traps, where are the likely places where that pile of sand... So me being a dumb explorer, I go like around the world; I've worked in 70 different countries. They try to go where there is an old river; that is the first spot you go. And I'm not a geologist by training, so that is just my dumb idea of geology. But you go where there is nice clean sand, you go to the end of the Nile River, you go to the end of the Amazon River, you go to the end of the rivers in Guyana, you go to the end of the rivers in Ghana, Nigeria, Angola, all the oil is at the end of the river. And that is because that nice clean sand comes down, it is not mixed with clay, it is nice and sandy. That oil seeps up so we try to find it in those spots and that is where the accumulations are found.</p>
f.	<p>Chirelda Lombard</p> <p>Okay, I will ask in English. Like you explained, I just want to know if you see the oil with all your exploring and stuff, can you more or less say how much barrels you are going to get out that?</p> <p>Colin Kinley</p> <p>We can usually measure. What we do not know, we can see the spot, through science we can see the spot. And sometimes, like up this coast, we have got 30 years of satellite imagery. It would scare your pants off, I'm telling you, if you actually saw all the spots where the oil leaks out of the bottom of the ocean up. We see the same spot, there could be an oily spot here, okay like you get when you park your car, there is an oil spot here. A big storm comes in, the ocean's clean, satellite takes a picture, there is an oil spot there again. It is because it is leaking up, right. So sometimes that trap just leaks, just disappears. But there are other times when we do the science, we try to find the spots, we try to understand all of the, you know, the wiggly lines, the tectonics, and how the earth has shifted. Because I know it does not always look like that, but it is because of this right here. Every time the tectonic plates move a little bit, they move around, and it changes the shape of that spot. Sometimes it just leaks up; other times, it is there and we are able to find it. And as technology gets better, and that is why the number that you talk about, 20%, that is why the number, maybe we can get to 30 or 40; it is just because we are starting to understand better tectonics and how the earth is moving, a lot if it comes back to the Ice Ages and the pressure that is been on the earth. But for the most part, it all relates to that fact that oil goes uphill, goes downhill so it pushes up, pushes up; it finds a spot, the cleanest spot it can find to hide itself and then we try to find it. And we will only, so we are going to know in that spot, to answer your question, there is 300 million barrels, our best estimate. And we will get it out, but it does not go forever. What happens is that, say we get a discovery over here of one well and we get 300 million barrels and we take two or three more wells to make sure we get it all. But what happens is, the area gets explored more, we start to understand, we knew that that spot was there, so once you understand it then it is a little easier, your number goes from a 20% chance to maybe now it is 50% because you know that little honeycomb area and you know... These wells are all good, maybe if I just drill one over here, just a little further, so your chances are a lot better. So usually people say the best place to find oil is where you've already you find that initial well. The problem is, for us and for you guys, you've got to find it. Once we find it, we might only get, you know it could very well be, it happens all the time, we might drill in that little corner. On the block we just drilled on, 2B, we did that. There is oil on that block.</p>


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	<p>So what we did, we had that, we drilled a well almost 30 years ago, and this corner we showed there was oil. So we went up here, we tried to go to the top of it, but, sorry, when we got up here, we actually drilled that well, and it was a duster. There was nothing in it. It was our own fault, not fault, I do not know, if we were just off a little bit. So even on 2B somebody's going to come back there one day, and it might be us, we still have the block, we have applied to be able to continue to work on that and it is a separate project. But on this project, once we find it, we will do our best estimates that we are going to be... And my guess is we will be close. If we find it, we say it is going to be 200 million barrels, that is probably what it is going to be, somewhere in that region. And then what happens later, why the numbers grow, is just because you still have to get familiar with it. It is just like moving into a new town; you find your way around, and that is exactly what we are doing here. With the rocks, we start to get a feel for them, we know what's going on. We go a little further this way, that is how we do our estimates.</p>
g.	<p>Edward Arendse</p> <p>Miskien vir die toekoms is dat... Ek weet nou nie. Ek het nie vroeër gehoor dat julle nou gesê het dat die rolspelers in ons gebiede maak verskoning vir die afwesigheid. Maar dat ons nou van die gemeenskap se kant af hierdie proses gefasiliteer het en wanneer die leierskap kom en sê hulle net, uh-uh, ons teken. Ons wil graag hê dat hulle moet deel wees saam met ons vir die toekoms. Moet hulle deel wees met ons om hier te sit en na hierdie dinge te kyk en ingeligte besluite kan neem tot voordeel van Suid-Afrika.</p> <p>Ons praat van ons Kammiesberg Munisipaliteit sowel as die distrik munisipaliteit, dis Springbok, dit is ons onmiddellike rolspelers na wie ons gaan opkyk in die toekoms.</p> <p>GP Kriel</p> <p>Ja, miskien as ek dalk net kan terugvoering gee daaroor. Ons het, hierdie is eintlike twee vergaderings gewees, so dit was 'n drie-uur tot vieruur, dan 'n half-vyf tot half-sewe vergadering gewees. Die drie-uur tot vieruur vergadering was spesifiek vir daai ouens gewees en is hulle uitgenooi. Daar sit Lucien, ons het vir hulle herhalings boodskappe gestuur en gesê kom asseblief; Pedro het hulle die heeltid gebel en gesê kom asseblief, jy weet, so ongelukkig kan ons nie die mense forseer om hier te wees nie. Ons het regtig meer gedoen as wat ons in die verlede al gedoen het om mense hier te probeer kry. Ons kan hulle nie forseer om hier te wees nie, maar hulle is, die sleutel mense op ons databasisse, al die ward councillors, hulle is ingelig, ons kry, ons het klaar kommentaar van die plaaslike munisipaliteite afgekry op die projek. So dis nie dat hulle nie weet van dit nie. En hulle doen gee hulle kommentaar. Maar jy weet dit stop julle nie om hulle bietjie die vuur onder die boud te maak en hulle hier te kry nie, jy weet. Maar dit sal great wees as hulle hier is, ons sal dit waardeer, ja.</p>

## BYLAE/ APPENDICES

<b>1. Bywoning Register/ Attendance Register</b>
<b>2. Aanbieding/ Presentation</b>



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## VERADERING BESONDERHEDE/ MEETING DETAILS

Vergadering/ Meeting		1570 Scoping Report Review Public Meeting	
Vergadering Plek/ Meeting Venue	Mirian Owies Community Hall, Doringbaai	Date	2023/08/01
		Time	11:00-12:00

Teks in *italics* is uit die Afrikaanse teks vertaal. *Text in italics has been translated from the Afrikaans text.*


'n Openbare vergadering is geskeduleer met die Belanghebbende en Geaffekteerde Partye (I&APs). Die doel van die vergadering was om die terugvoering te gee oor die bevindinge van die Basiese Assesserings Verslag aan lede van die publiek en belangrike I&APs vas te lê. Tydens die openbare vergadering wat tussen 11h00 en 12h00 plaasgevind het, is 'n aanbieding van die projekbeskrywing, voorlopige impakassessering, projekspan en projektydraamwerke aan alle deelnemers van die vergadering deur Environmental Impact Management Services (EIMS) Pty (Ltd) gelewer. 'n Aanbieding is deur mnr GP Kriel van EIMS in Afrikaans gelewer. Nadat die aanbieding afgelewer is, is 'n vraag- en antwoord sessie geopen waar deelnemers vrae gevra het of hul kommentaar oor die projek uitgespreek het. Die bywoningsregister is aangeheg as 'n aanhangsel tot hierdie dokument.

*A Public Meeting was scheduled with the Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs). The aim of the meeting was to feedback regarding the findings of the Basic Assessment Report the members of the public and key I&APs. During the public meeting which took place between 11h00 and 12h00, a presentation of the project description, preliminary impact assessment, project team and project timeframes was delivered to all attendees of the meeting by Environmental Impact Management Services (EIMS) Pty (Ltd). A presentation was delivered by Mr GP Kriel from EIMS in Afrikaans. After the presentation was delivered, a question and answer session was opened where attendees asked questions or expressed their comments regarding the project. The attendance register has been attached as an appendix to this document.*

## AGENDA

Item
<b>1. EIMS Aanbieding/ EIMS Presentation</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Bekendstelling van die projekspan/ <i>Introducing the project team</i></li> <li>b. Projekbeskrywing/ <i>Project Description</i></li> <li>c. Regsaansoekproses/ <i>Legal Application Process</i></li> <li>d. Publieke Deelname/ <i>Public Participation</i></li> <li>e. Omgewing/Receiving Environment</li> <li>f. Impakbepaling/ <i>Impact Assessment</i></li> <li>g. <i>Studieplan vir OIS/Plan of Study for EIA</i></li> <li>h. <i>Specialis span/Specialist Team</i></li> </ul>
<b>2. Vraag en Antwoord/ Questions and Answers</b>



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## NOTULE/ MINUTES

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1.	<p>Alle deelnemers is versoek om die bywoningsregister te onderteken soos hulle ingeskryf het. Aanbieding van EIMS was gelewer volgens die agenda hierbo aan die vergaderingangers. Daar is aangedui dat die vergadering opgeneem sou word vir die doeleindes van akkurate notule neem. Agtergrondinligtingsdokumente (in Engels, Afrikaans en IsiXhosa), kommentaarvorms, registrasie, inligtingsuitdeelstukke en bywoningsregisters is by die vergadering beskikbaar gestel.</p> <p>Die deelnemers is aangemoedig om hul kommentaar en bekommernisse in te dien deur die kommentaarvorms in te vul wat verskaf word of deur kommentaar in te dien by die projek-e-posadres wat verskaf is. Daar is opgemerk dat alle deelnemers wat hul kontakbesonderhede verskaf het, by verstek geregistreer sal word op die I&amp;AP-databasis wat deur EIMS gehandhaaf word. Na aanleiding van die aanbiedings is die vloer oopgemaak vir 'n bespreking en die deelnemers is aangemoedig om enige vrae of bekommernisse wat hulle oor die projek gehad het, op te stel.</p> <p><i>All attendees were requested to sign the attendance register as they entered. Presentation from EIMS was delivered as per the agenda above to the meeting attendees. It was indicated that the meeting would be recorded for the purposes of accurate minute taking. Background Information Documents (in English, Afrikaans and IsiXhosa), comments forms, registration, information handouts and attendance registers, were made available at the meeting.</i></p> <p><i>The attendees were encouraged to submit their comments and concerns through filling in the comment forms provided or by submitting comments to the project email address provided. It was noted that all attendees who have provided their contact details would be registered by default on the I&amp;AP database maintained by EIMS. Following the presentations, the floor was opened for a discussion and the attendees were encouraged to bring up any questions or concerns they had about the project.</i></p>
2.	<b>Vraag en Antwoord/ Questions and Answers</b>
a.	<p><b>Peter Owiet</b></p> <p><i>Wat vir my bekommerd maak en is, is wanneer jy die voorleggings kom doen word en nooit hoor ek van vorige gevalle insidente van drilling en explorations internationally. Jy hoor nie daai goed, daai is my bekommernis en ek sal graag wil weet hoekom u vreeslik klem lê op die gevare van wat alreeds gebeur het in die verlede met oil cash drilling and expirations nie.</i></p> <p><b>GP Kriel</b></p> <p>Ja nee ons kyk definitief nie verby daai tipe goeters nie. So ons verstaan dat daar definitief die verlede was daar goed wat verkeerd gegaan het. Ons is heel bewus van daai goeters, soos deel van die mariene ekologie studie en is deel van daai modulerende studie en goeters is daai goeters wat na gekyk word. So van daai goeters van daai insidente wat gebeur het, is goed wat gebeur wat gebruik word om die morals te refine, as ek dit so kan stel, en te help met daai tipe goeters. So dit word definitief in ag geneem in daai aspek. Die rede hoekom ons in die eerste plek hierdie studie doen is omdat daar kan verkeerd gaan. En dit is hoekom dit 'n gelyste aktiwiteit is. Dit is iets wat definitief gevaarlik is. Dit is iets wat na gekyk moet word en dit is spesifiek hoekom ons daai ouens aangestel. Ons het uitgegaan en probeer die beste mens kry wat ons kan vir elkeen van daai spesiale studies. Ons het regtig nie probeer om dit te mis nie of om dit af te speel nie. Dit is definitief die seker die belangrikste ding as deel van hierdie projek so ons gaan</p>

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	<p>definitief na al daai goed kyk, veral die mariene ekologie en verskillende goeters gaan in groot diepte daarin gaan.</p> <p><b>Colin Kinley</b></p> <p>Well thanks for inviting us to start with. I am Colin Kinley as GP introduced me earlier. I am representing the operator here and we are a major partner in the project. I have been in the industry now for forty-two years and worked in some seventy countries around the world. There certainly are risks that we all have to chat about and talk about, and you know we look back at some of the major catastrophes that there has been in the world. There is lot of them that we have learned from and that goes not only to drilling but that goes to shipping and it goes to all of our use to the sea. And you have millions of barrels of oil that go by this port on a weekly basis and they transported somewhat safely. There is always a risk, there is always Mother Nature works against you also. So those are in that industry we talk about Deepwater Horizon where we turned a ship upside down, that was a marine issue, but it was not related to the drilling of the hole, was related to structure the ship and how they took on ballast, and how they understand marine engineering. And if you look at a lot of these faults and accidents that has happened over the years, a lot of them have been engineering related and it is not real sophisticated stuff. You know the video that is playing in the background, is playing in the background for a reason and it is giving you some ideas of how we run this now. We are running in approximately 3km deep and so we are running as you have seen there, we are running with robots that are sitting at the bottom of the ocean. The robots are watching what is going on. They have become our eyes and safety. We have a control room where we are watching everything that is going on the bottom of the ocean. That did not use to happen. Used to be some of those accidents that you sited that robot was not there. You are dropping a pipe down 2 or 3km and that time it was only 2km, because you could not safely do it. So now, the depth of these wells got deeper water that is why there have been discoveries in the Orange basin in Namibia. Nobody could ever drill there. Matter of fact we have blocks in Namibia, we have four blocks, I gave back one of the blocks, because the water was too deep. That was in 2015. And now in that same depth of water is where all the discoveries are, because the engineering and technology is greatly advanced. So people look at things, you know, we are looking at technology that was for certain at risk. But it is not different, the technology we are using is not different than your cell phones. A lot of you guys here receive a new cell phone every two or three years, because you have one. If you have the cell phone that you had five years ago, it is impossible to use now. Because it does not even work on the networks now. We see the same thing in engineering. We see the changes in engineering, we seen changes in safety. That drilling rate you see and looks like a cartoon, but it is in fact an animation is done, but you do not see any people, because there are no people. Okay so you guys are cool. Hang on a second. GP, translate if that has to happen. So, you know, it leads to other questions about how many people and how we do the operations, and I'm going to talk about that. But to address the safety issues, the risks that are there are real. And we work around that industry to try to improve those conditions and try to get them as safe so that it is safe as possible to be able to do that. So there are a number of ways that we have to do that. The well we are going to drill here or the wells that we are going to drill here, are going to cost \$100 million U.S. apiece. There is only about \$30 million worth of drilling. The rest of it is logistics, safety, measurements, accuracy, and back up. You know, we just drilled the 2B-well, which was drilled 25 km straight out from Hondeklip Bay. We drilled that last fall. It was drilled safely. It was the only oil well drilled in South Africa last year. We used that rig in the picture. And, you know, we were able to get out there, conduct it, and we ran it safely, and there was a number of issues that we went through. Of that drilling, it was a \$50 million well. I paid the driller \$10 million. I spent \$40 million on helicopter support, making sure that we had infrastructure along the coast here for emergency response, having ships on standby, having airplanes on standby, having back-up support for emergency response as far away as</p>

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	<p>Norway, and we have those teams that were ready to be able to do things. And I am not going to stand here and say there is zero risk because that would be foolish for me to say it, but I can tell you you are taking the same risk when you drove here, and the conditions of risk that you used when you were driving here have changed enormously over the years also. And we are trying to do this as safe as possible. A few things that you see in all those pipes going in, you know, we are bringing a drill ship in. In this case, you bring a drill ship in that is able to stay stable. It did not used to be you could do that. So you would have boats trying to pull on it. And on the south coast, that was some of the challenges they had drilling on the south coast because they had to use ships to stabilize the drilling rig. We do not have that issue with currents here. So we use a drill ship that automatically stays in place. The GPS system, the satellite system that you guys have in your phones and in the cars here, that satellite system keeps that rig in place. It keeps it stable, keeps it in one spot. So that is one of the risks we always have to look at is the pipe is in the hole. Is the rig going to move over there? Because in cases like you cited, like in the Gulf of Mexico, the rig moved over here and pulled the pipe out, and there is a problem, of course, then. So you look at, well, where do the automations if that happened. Like what happens now? First off, we do not let the ship move. But what if it did move anyways? So it moves anyways. You can pull the pipe out, and it automatically closes. It closes at the casing level, which is right at the bottom of the ocean, but it also closes at the drill bit. So we try to build those things in to be able to see the system shut. So to answer your question on safety. The mechanics and engineering is the first thing. And our response to the industry, we use, there is an industry insurance plan that has bases around the world, has bases in Brazil, the United States, and Europe, and here in South Africa. We are here in South Africa, we have one of the fire halls, and we have the firemen here. So if there is a response of an action that anywhere in West Africa, they will call that fire hall here, and they will say, look, we need people, we need response, we need supplies. So the good thing about us is we are close to the fire hall. We have the dispersants, we have the people that are trained, we have the logistics for people to be able to get there. And it is part of our cost of doing business, but it is also insisted on by you and your government that we have it in place. And we also have, on top of sort of the operating costs I just spoke about, we have the insurances in place that back that up. So the checks and balances that are there are completely different than they were in the decades past. We continue to learn from all of our mistakes collectively. We have systems here that are sophisticated enough and redundant enough that something fails or something else above it that can grab it. So we are pretty confident where we are in the industry. And the failure rates, if you look at some of the graphs on the failure rates and the accidents, we have come extremely down at an extremely high grade in order to get where we are at. So then when we go to that sort of our backup plan, so we have got the mechanics, the mechanics and engineering has changed, our backup plan has changed, but now the regulations have changed. And your own national drilling company had many accidents along the coast, and it was not their fault. It was because there just was not a regulatory body in place. Now there is a number, and GP has talked about a lot of them, there is a number of regulations and regulators that we have to work with. We are working with industry, we are listening to the issues that you guys have individually, and they do not go unheard. When you make comments about issues, it is not like we can ignore them and we are going to go and do the permit anyways. Those have to be in, everything we are saying here is recorded. We have to make that part of the permit. GP here is only here with a draft. He does not have a finished product. So we take this report, we take your input, we take the input from all the greater communities, and then we take the input from the regulator, which case is PASA and then of course the ministry to help guide them, and we try to put that into our plan. Once our plan is made, then we have to come up with what we call an oil-spill-response-plan. And that is probably the bigger part of your question. Well, what if something happens? That oil spill response plan is public. You guys get to see it. It goes through and you can see all of the backup agencies that we are using, you can see the equipment that we are using, you can see how we are responding, how fast we can respond, and the type of volumes. What if something happens? The likelihood of an event is more</p>

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	<p>likely on transportation than it is on the drilling rig. We still have to watch that. We have to watch the events of, and we just finished an audit on this 2B-well that was out here that we drilled. And it is very similar to the ones we are talking about in the future here. But after the well was completed, to make sure that we did it right and to learn from any mistakes, we went through the entire well, we re-drilled it on paper, we looked at every mistake that every regulator, every person on our crews made, we went through all our videos, because everything we do in the rig is videoed, we did an assessment. That assessment was given to us and responded here a few days ago, back from the regulator, that we have our check mark, the well was properly abandoned, was properly sealed off, and the conditions were there. Now, in that well, there was a number of things, because we had a person show up from a regulatory agent that said, look, PASA was supposed to talk to me, and they did not talk to me, so you guys did not talk to me. So those are the sort of communications we try to make sure that we record, so in the future. And it might have been, you know, we had a regulatory group that was watching the birds in the area, and they had done a number of different research projects. And they were not supposed to be consulted, because it was not on any list, but after we found out about them, we went back to PASA, and we said, look, we are reporting, we are giving you their report, we are picking that back to you, and it needs to be part of any new wells, because that was one of the things that we learned. It was that that group had been involved. That all becomes part of our oil spill response. And that response, we have to, after GP does his homework here, we come back here and we talk to you more about the drilling side of it, and then once the approvals are put into place for the actual permit, before we get approval to drill the well, we still have to come back with our oil spill response. That is all publicly filed, people get to see it and understand it, and then that has to be all in place before we start to drill. I know it is a long answer, but I hope it kind of gives you an idea of where we at and I am perfectly willing if anybody's got a question on it to chat with that.</p>
b.	<p><b>Preston Golliath</b></p> <p><i>My vraag is net, hoe gaan die sound, wat daardie drilling sound. Hoe gaan dit die vis veral die lopende vis soos snoek. Hoe gaan dit die snoek beïnvloed? Die vis run? Kyk die snoek loop die heel jaar, maar hy het 'n sekere tyd van die jaar wat hy loop. Nou my vraag is net, hoe gaan daardie sound, die drilling sound, die vis run beïnvloed. Dankie</i></p> <p><b>Chris Heineken</b></p> <p>Ja dis 'n redelike groot bekommernis. Ek dink vir al die mense op die Weskus. Ek verstaan dit goed. Ja meen ons is ons is baie afhanklik op die snoek elke jaar en gewoonlik begin die snoek hier in die noorde, Port Nolloth en hy beweeg af kus af tot by Lambertsbaai, St Helenabaai en da om Kaappunt se kant toe. So ons is wel bewus van die beweging van die snoek, en natuurlik ek dink die blye, aanhoudende bekommernis met enigiets wat daai loop van die snoek gaan belemmer. So ek ek wil net miskien net baie vinnig sê ons moet kyk vir die snoek in die algemeen en ek wil 'n bietjie kyk terug geskiedenis wyse, en ek wil ook net vinnig noem op die studie van die snoek. Snoek is een van die visse wat so belangrik is vir die plaaslike vissermanne wat eintlik tot die minste bestudeer is in vergelyking met stokvis en kingklip en al die ander vissoorte. So baie van die studies is redelik oud. Ek praat nou van dertig, veertig jaar gelede het hulle tagging gedoen van snoek in Namibië wat hulle opgetel het in die Kaap en hoe kan ek dit sê die teorie op daai stadium was dat die snoek het begin in Namibië en afgekom, kus af in die Kaap in. Ek kan sê ek het self snoek gevang ver noord van Walvisbaai, maar dis nie eintlik vasgestel. Die feit bly daar is 'n kans dat daar is snoek wat van Namibië afkom Kaap se kant toe, maar dis meer bewys nou dat die snoek in die Kaap is 'n Kaapse snoek. Hy bly van Aghulas af beweeg die Weskus op dan kom hy weer wal sy kant toe hier in die wintertyd. Hulle sê hulle skiet, kyk van die van die wal af, maar dis ook moontlik hul kyk</p>

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	<p>skiet jy kus af, want jy weet mos die winters snoeke is vol kyk en alles. En dan die ander ding wat ons ook weet is die sleep trollers vang snoek, omtrent regdeur die jaar. Groot snoek baie gevalle vol kyk so, daai snoek is is altyd daar, so dis nie noodwendig net in noord, suid beweging, maar ook 'n diepsee wal se kant toe. So daar is baie wat ons nie weet nie, maar kom ons kyk wat ons weet. Jy het gesien al die boor gate wat in die verlede geboor is, maar dis oor die laaste dertig jaar plus. As ons in die geskiedenis van die snoek kyk ons gaan 'n bietjie terug. Die laaste vyf, ses jaar is die snoek sleg. Ons het nie lekker snoek vangste gehad. Hy was laat, hy was daar vir 'n week, 'n maand, hy is weg. Ons gaan 10 jaar terug, het ons van die beste snoek vangste gehad, en 'n paar jaar voor dit ook waar die snoek hier dik was hier tot binne in Saldanhaabaai gevang en af Kaap se kant toe en buitekant Kaappunt. Dis op terselfdertyd dat daar ander boorgate geboor is. So ons kan nie net sê dat daai belemmer die snoek nie, en wat ek wil sê is miskien moet daar bietjie meer studie gedoen word of waar met die boor van gate en die snoek loop. Watter siklus, wat ons wil weet is die pelagiese vis en die snoek is baie nou aan mekaar en die pelagiese bronne die laaste paar jaar is ook baie op en af en laat ons het wanneer laas het ons daai sterk suidoos gehad. Augustus, September maand wat vir weke lank waai. Daai is die masjien wat die pelagiese vis dryf wat wat die eiers Weskus optrek met die [acquiring? 00:25:43] en daai hele Benguela sisteem daai bron sterk maak. En wat ons sien, is dat vir die laaste paar jaar het ons suidoos baie laat gekom en ook nie lank gewaai en ons pelagiese bedryf is ook af, so die kans is ook baie goed dat die snoek in die pelagiese vis loop saam. So as as ons 'n goeie pelagiese jaar het, 'n goeie anchovy, sardyn, rooioog, dan gaan ons miskien goeie snoek kry. Ons moet ook kyk nie net na die snoek nie en ek kyk wat vir ons hier op die kus. Ons kyk na die geelstert daar behoort redelik geelstert hier verby te swem. Dis 'n goeie vis. dis 'n vis wat goeie geld inbring moes kyk na die misbanke. Ons kyk na die tuna vangs daai vir die ouens wat bietjie meer wal se kant sodat baie ingewikkeld, maar ek weet daar is daar aanhoudende bekommernisse op die snoek. Maar die kanse dat 'n enkele boorgat, kan die snoek belemmer, is 'n baie slim kans, en jy weet ek het ook gehoor die bekommernisse oor die geraas. Ek dink aan 'n sleep troll, as daai deure die grond raak en hy begin sleep wat hy die geraas en die en wat hy doen in die eerste 10 minute is tien keer wat 'n boorgat gaan doen in die hele tyd wat jy boor. Die bekommernis bly daar en ek dink dis belangrik dat die vraag moet aanmekeer gevra word, want die owerhede moet belangstel in wat gebeur met die snoek, waar kom die snoek vandaan en is daar enige kans dat die snoek bron kan belemmer jammer dis ook nou weer 'n lang antwoord.</p>
c.	<p><b>Petro Domberg</b></p> <p>My naam is Petro. Ek wil net een vraag vra, is daar 'n ook uitgewerk of in klem gelê vir disaster van die of bestuur vir vissers sien dat al daai blaas en daai olie skiet op die stroom gaan hom op die plato vat wat of die stroom gaan hom uit vat. So in daai geval, het julle al aan daai denkwysse waarnatoe die stroom weg vir daardie disaster wat plek vind of gaan julle eers wag byvoorbeeld, oukei die olie bars nou of hy gaan na uit so ons moet se mense hulp aanbied. So is daar enige hulp aanbied planne vir daai disaster? Vir op die kus vir die mense wat teen die kus bly en ek wil kortliks iets opsom. Sien die geval van [inaudible 00:28:49] met daai klomp ryk mense, wat in 'n sub afgegaan het om vir Titanic te soek. Nou dis dieselfde diskresie saam want niemand het ver wag die sub sal nog voor hul vir Tiatnaic loop soek sal die sub kraak nie. Niemand het dit ver wag nie. Nou my vraag is klimaatsverandering is 'n groot impak tot die sub en tot die olie ryk. So die klimaatsverandering sien dat ons sal weet die ysberge aan Afrika is nie meer aan Afrika nie. Daai water kom af die see vlakke gaan hoër, see strome is sterker. Dis as gevolg van klimaatsverandering. Die lugdruk is klaar is al seker al die hoeveel van warmte. En die aarde kan nie die warmte meer hou nie, want die atmosfeer is besig om uit te brand, of lieg ek? So dis pure kwessie van aardverwarming. Nou my vraag is, hoe voorberei is julle tot enige van daai disasters of tot befondsing vir enigets, al is dit die diere, pikkewyne. Kyk wat het hulle gemaak hier wat daai olieryk ook hier van Kaappunt in die Skiereiland uitloop, daai pikkewyne wat gered moes gewees het en dood gewees het. Nou daai geslag praat die volgens. So ons moet nie om beweeg van die nadele nie. Die voordele is daar</p>



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	<p>kan olie getrek word en vir die land gesupply raak, maar die nadeel. Die nadele is ons as vissers. Ons het nie meer werk nie. Ons moet nou plaas toe of ons moet nou verder weg van die see af. Maar die see het nie meer nie. As gevolg van goed word nou, omdat daar nou nie meer goed in die land is nie, en jy kan my getuie, daar is nie meer olie in die land nie, daar is nie meer diamante of petrol of water, nou waar soek hulle nou? In die see. En, soos u weet hoe jou reg is jou die vol geskenke so goed wat daar is, is 200 of 300m diep in die see in. Nou mense dis distraction vir jy wat hom loop uithaal. Dis amper so, jy gun 'n geleentheid, maar dan skep jy vir die nageslag 'n gevaar.</p> <p><b>Colin Kinley</b></p> <p>Ok I will try to answer part of the question anyways. First off, the Titanic sub was not regulated. Okay, it was an experiment. It was against the regulations. It was a fiberglass hull. The guy that was a private company, the license, he tried to get a license to be able to use that sub, but he did not get a license. He did not get approval. They needed the agency. So he took the risk to try to develop a technology himself, and the regulators were not able to step in, and that is what crushed that submarine. Okay. But it is a good example because it leads into what we are talking about here. We are managed by the regulators. We are managed by the industry, and we get managed by our own insurance. So, you ask the question, you know, what happens? Well, today, all the oil in South Africa, most of it is coming out your window here, and it comes by in a ship continually. You have no oil here. You are importing all of it, and it is all coming down this Atlantic lane, and it is coming into the ports that are along the south end of the coast. So the first thing to think about is if I could slow that traffic of oil down, because that is a huge risk to you. There is, you know, 200,000 to 300,000 barrels of oil going by every day in the boat. That is not changing for us right now. And just to move ahead from that, you know, today, the electricity that is being generated here is being generated by coal. The carbon footprint of coal is much greater than gas. If you can get gas, and that becomes, you know, something that is approved, you have discoveries into the south. There is already gas discoveries, not very far from literally from here. There is gas there. The choice has been not to bring the gas in. If it was my house, and I am not going to make decisions, but if it was my house, and I look at the smoke that is coming out of those coal sacks, and I know that there is natural gas here, they both have global warming, but if you can burn the boilers that are in these power generators, if you can burn that with natural gas, your emissions per watt that is generated from that is much, much less. Now, there is a good argument for it to be solar-powered. And in some countries, that, you know, becomes consistent. But it is an economic argument. It is not going to fix things for us today. The transition that we all want to happen is slow. And we all have to participate in it. We have been very involved in the solar business, and we realize that we have to do that. We are doing emissions counts. Even on the rig that is out here, we have to do emission counts. It is the same caterpillar engine that is sitting on a bunch of these fishing boats. It is the same equipment. So we are having to try to record that to do it safer and cleaner. So from the emissions standpoint, we cannot save the day today. We are here to explore, to see if the resources are there. If the resources are there, if the gas is there, and if the oil is there, that is a different story. We have to come back to you, and you as the people of South Africa, and your government will decide if you want to take it out of the ground or not. If you want to leave it there, leave it there, and continue to bring the oil in from Angola, Nigeria, and from the Ivory Coast, you can continue to do that. And maybe you want to leave the oil that is out here in your piggy bank, and you do not want to develop it. But there is a real risk of that oil coming down the coast every day too. And the problem is, it is not your oil. So if Angola says, guys, we need this for ourselves. We are starting to develop faster. We are not going to export as much. Then the people that are buying that oil are not going to get it. So if you want to control your own destiny, that is one of the arguments that are for it. We are not here to make that decision. We were invited here by South Africa who said, look, we have licenses. We would like to know if there is oil on them. So we come in as an oil company, and we tender to do the</p>



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	<p>exploration. Once we tender it, and we find it, we have to come back to the people of South Africa, back to the government, and say, do you want to take it out of the ground? If your response is no, then our work is done. So we will drill the wells, and then maybe it will get developed, and maybe it will not. But that is not the oil company's call. So, I do not know, it is hard for us to answer the whole carbon footprint. Most of you people, except for the people that walked here, drove in a car, were using carbon every day. We are all not driving solar-powered equipment. I see the wind farms coming down here. That is great. There is lots of solar around the world being put in. That is a good argument for this country, and I support it 100%. I spent, you know, I spent a lot of my time in the exploration industry, but we were chatting earlier, I have spent a core of my business has been around environmental work. I have worked in the High Arctic. We have cored all the ice from the North Pole to the South Pole. We have done lots of big, huge inspections, tried to do clean-up sites. So I am very, very knowledgeable, and I am very used to working around the environmental industry, and we are trying to do this right. Which is one of the arguments why we were accepted to drill the well last year. We think we can get it right. We think we can help the situation. So that is probably enough of a comment for me, because I am not the environmental guy. And these guys will give you the official answer on the carbon footprint, but I know if it was my house, that is what I would look at. In terms of insurance, okay, what is the insurance that are here? We, again, are regulated of the amount of insurance that we have to carry. Just like you have to carry in your car. And there is an industry standard of what you have to carry in a car. You do not carry trillions of dollars in your car, because you cannot endlessly guarantee anything. So part of it is that we are all in the risk together. We think that we can come in, and we are regulated by our insurances, the insurances on that equipment, the insurances on the operations. I have to put insurance on, if we put a drop of oil in the ocean, we have to ensure we have to have money in place. We talked about our oil spill response plan, which is another layer of insurance. So that brings all the international agencies in here to help with that clean up. And that does not cost a penny to you. That is part of our insurance plan that is in place. So we have tried to put the insurances in place that are available today. We have tried to put the safety backups and the redundancies in order to do that. And we are trying to work with you guys to try and see that we do not make any negative impact. Like I said earlier, there is no guarantees. But I can assure you that we can do it.</p> <p>I think that we have tried to put in place the assurances and insurances. And it is not a 50-50 deal. First off, every time there is a well drilled, successfully it has to count in the numbers. So the numbers you are talking about, it is not 50-50. It is fractional. So every time there is any type of event, we try to be able to learn from that event and put the insurances in place to protect it from that. So it is not a 50-50, we will go and clean it up later. No, that is not correct. But we are, we do have the protections in place. We have tried to learn from the industry. We tried to advance the industry over the last 150 years to where we are today. And I think we've done a fantastic job. And will it change in 20 years from now? I have no doubt that it will.</p> <p><b>Petro Domberg</b></p> <p>Hierdie is mos nou 'n inligting sessie. Dis mos nie 'n vasmaak op enige 'n projek, of sal ek sê dat dinge gaan more oggend gebeur. It does not work like that. It would not happen at overnight. It is a process. Now my question to you is, we as fishers, we fish in deep waters. For instance, we give you an "Okay" just do your process tomorrow, for example. You are starting drilling there, and there is a leak of oil there. You said now, there is security of funding or whatever on your prim, on that people who work there, people whose available on that rig. There is a plan, will you sustain the birds? Maybe the birds came into the oil and put them into the safety places. But we talk about the fish we catch for day by day,</p>

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	we start fishing. We must start straight of course, or we must remove the oil. You understand that part? So our fishing business is starting slow. We are starting back. So the action of the trend between you and the fishermen on the daily ground, must be starting from day one.
d.	<p><b>Anonymous Participant</b></p> <p>Ja. My concern is as ons begin met hierdie workshop, met hierdie sessie was daar genome van die blok. Blok 3B en 4B dan die kilometers op die distance wat aangewys word as wat dit 45 kilometer aan die noordekant ne en onderen 25 kilometer op die suidekant die punt wees, meen hy lê meer in 'n noordwestelike rigting. Maar as ons praat van 125 tot 145 km as ons hom omsit in nautical mile, ons as vissers begin al al jaarliks begin die vis al hoe meer dieper in die seewater beweeg. Ons is nou al op die 30 myle, as ons dit omsit in kilometre , dan praat ons van plus/minus 50, 60 km wat ons van straat na oos al in die see in vis. So met hierdie konsesse of hierdie navorsing sal ek sê as dit vir my relatief na aan ons fishing grounds. But the fact is on a yearly basis we are moving more sea inland also, so which means we are going to move closer to that block. So when everything is going to happen on the island, watter impak gaan dit op ons as vis, op ons manier van vissery, verstaan gaan watter impak gaan dit het op ons Colin as jy daai blok in kilometer en in myle moet in nautical miles sit dan praat ons van plus minus van 60 of plus minus 70, 80 myl of so en dis waarom sal 'n destyds wat die ouens tuna pool en stokvis saam die sleep rollers, asook die area wat hulle kyk daar. So dis maar net my concerns.</p> <p><b>Colin Kinley</b></p> <p>Yeah, I think it is fair that we are here. So first off we, the applicant are engaging with the regulatory agencies to start with. And the ground rules that are set on how we operate are set not by us. They are set by the regulatory agencies that define the processes that we have, where we should be, what lanes are in, some of the work these guys have had to do. So you have first off already have a line of defence and your own regulatory agencies that do that. So we are not coming in and making the decisions of where we are going to be. Part of our engagement with the communities is just what we have been here, why we are sitting here. We are not here to tell you how it is going to go. We are here to listen to you and here to be able to understand some of the issues. And we have heard the same issues but we are moving deeper. But I can tell you that on the well that we drilled last year we are only 25 kilometres offshore. So we are in an active fishing area. Here we are almost another 100 kilometres out and we are 3 kilometres deep. We are only half a kilometre deep out there. But you can talk to the communities there. You can talk to the people that were working around us. We had good response from the fishermen. We were able to work with them. We were able for them to understand what we were doing. We had more issue with just making sure that the communications were with the guys so that we knew which operators were working in the area. We were able to feed them back information. What was the mammal traffic? Because we are watching all that. We are monitoring all that. Our submarines that you talked about. We are a video camera and watching exactly what is happening on the bottom of the ocean. There are a couple of slides here that we can show you later about our active... We have an operating room that we are watching to see what is happening at all levels. There was a question about the sound of the drilling. Of course, like I already said, we have the same engine, the same cat that is purring away in the rig as you have in your boat. You know what that noise does. For the most part, that draws the fish in. What we see out here, there is no noise in the bottom of the ocean because there is just a pipe turning like that. You hear the engines up on top and the vibrations up on top from the motors that are there. You cannot hear anything under the ground because we are kilometres in the water and we are kilometres underground. You do not hear that. You do get some warmth. As a result, you take a look at some of the activity there, you actually see more fish coming around because the water is a little warmer.</p>

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	<p>They tend to actually come around a little more. I do not know if that answers that in terms of... I will let Chris talk about the actual definition of the fishing area where we are in. Where we are operating, we are in deep water and we are quite a ways out right now.</p> <p>Chris Heineken</p> <p>Ek is 'n bietjie vasgevat hierso. Ek hou van die vraag. So jou jou kommentaar oor die afstand is 100 persent. Weet ons ons praat van myle af van die kant af en 60 myl 80 myl af wat ons nou wel sit in daai gebied is, is algemeen vir die visvang vir seker spesies. Ons gaan die snoek daar buite vang nie. Jy gaan nie 60 myl van die wal af snoek vang nie. Jy gaan miskien 20, 30 myl kus op en af Lambertsbaai se kant toe maar behalwe die tuna paal bote wat nou en dan snoek daar buite optel. So kom ek stel wat gebeur in die geval. So om die eerste vraag te beantwoord. Die kommunikasie tussen die vissermanne en die maatskappy begin letterlik van dag een. Dit is dag een. Nou as hulle gaan bo op 'n punt dan gaan daar 'n hele proses in skop. Daar gaan na al die maatskappye, tot op partykeer boot tot boot met kennisgewings waar die boorgat is, sodat almal weet presies waar hy is, want hulle wil nie het die bote moet vasry in hulle nie. En hulle wil ook nie dat hulle die vis manne enigsins in gevaar stel. So daai kennisgewings gaan na die sleep troll, tuna langlyn tuna paal, dis hoof mense wat daar buite vang. So hulle sal op 'n daaglikse basis letterlik die heeltid wat daai boor aan die gang is op 'n daaglikse basis word daar kennisgewings uitgestuur na al die vissermanne, wat belangstel in daai gebied en dit kan ek jou waarborg. Daar is op daai boorgat werk deur die boorskop of wat ookal het twee wat hulle noem chase boats of bote wat nou saamwerk. Daar is altyd een wat rondom daai boor werk. Op daai bote is daar permanente persoon wat kennis het van die vis van die visbedryf en die omgewing en sy werk is om aanmekaar kommunikasie te hou met die vissermanne waar hulle is. As jy nou vat nou 'n lang lyn boot, hy gaan nou sy lyn stel, ek gaan hier begin en hy gaan 60 kilometer se lyn op ruk. Hy gaan weet presies waar sy lyn gaan wees in verskil met die boorgat en die boor mense sal ook weet waar daai lyn is, so dit word word aanmekaar 24uur deur die hele proses. As ons kyk na watse impak gaan eintlik het dan moet ons eintlik kyk op 'n seisoen basis wanneer is die tuna paal in daai gebied, wanneer gaan hulle boor, tuna lang lyn in daai gebied, wanneer gaan hulle boor die sleep trol is nie dieper as ses, sewehonderd meter op hierdie stadium nie. So dis binnekant die boor op die soort gaan nie die sleep rol impak hy of u stok was lang lyn en so ek weet nie wanneer hulle gaan boor nie, maar gewoonlik die tyd wat hulle boor, n swe hulle kies weens die n swee ook om die minste impak op die visbedryf te hê. So n sweet dit omtrent die tyd, einde so of Maart, April dan begin die tuna noordwaarts beweeg. Dan gaan langvin, die albacore, die yellowfins en die big eyes, hulle loop op Namibiese kant trips sea bound iemand na wie, want daai gebied. So daar is 'n seisoen verbonde daarmee en dieselfde met die met die tuna paal wat die vis wel wat daai kommunikasie is aanhoudend vir die hele proses as die mense wat... Ek antwoord, jy kan maar vra as daar as ek nou nie 100% antwoord asseblief.</p>
e.	<p><b>Petro Domberg</b></p> <p>So daai is 'n goeie een wat u nou gewys het, maar die tyd frame van die proses, wanneer gaan dit gebeur? Hoe lank gaan dit gebeur? Daai data is al wayback gebou. So my concern is maar net vis het van die klip af uit beweeg. Hulle het daai ekosisteem uit mekaar uit getrek. Hy skryf nou op na die blok waarde die na die buite kante toe. So as wat nou nie meer hier vanaf agter die klip gevang nie, ons moet nou 25 myl in die see in ry vir vis vang, en waar daai bloke genomineer is.</p>

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	<p><b>GP Kriel</b></p> <p>So ja ek en dit is net nie waardevol wat jy daar vir my gese het nie so daai inligting is die nuutste inligting wat beskikbaar is van die Departement van Minerale Hulpbronne wat gebruik word deur die mense soos julle en die ander ouens wat die wat die regte het om te vis en dan gee hulle daardie inligting om te sê wat julle waar gevang en hoeveel julle gevang het en al daai goeters. So daai is die inligting wat van die gemeenskappe van die ouens wat visvang af terugkom na die departement toe, ek sal ek sal sy daai die nuutste inligting daar is byvoorbeeld 2021. Dis nie vandag se goedters nie, maar dit is darem nie. twintig jaar terug se goedters nie. So hulle hul probeer hul in elke keer is hulle sien hoe as ons drie jaar terug 'n studie gedoen het, sou dit 2019 se data wees. Klein bietjie van 'n lag, ek sal dit erken maar dit is nie veertig jaar terug se inligting nie. Ons moet net soveel as moontlik van die huidige inligting kry om dit te gebruik, maar dit is steeds nie te sê dat dit altyd 100% akkuraat is nie. En as julle dan vir ons sê maar daar is ander visvanggronde of goeters wat ons nie heeltemal gedeclare het nie of wat ookal, maar ons vang steeds daar vis, daai tipe goeters ons is oop vir daardie begin ontwikkel, ons gaan jul nie julle laat toesluit nie, maar ons wil daai goeters weet, ons wil weet waar vang julle vis. Ons wil weet waar is julle aktief, of as julle vir ons op 'n kaart wil wys. Dis waar ons gegaan het gister en dis waar ons visgevang het of wat ookal dan is ons happy om dit te doen ook. Dis belangrike inligting, ons moet daarna kyk. So ons weet ons proses is nie 100% altyd perfek nie, maar dis hoekom ons was ons by julle wil kom hoor oor al daai goeters. Julle is regtig welkom vat te kommentaar strokie as jy wil kaart teken of as ons hier op Google Earth kan ingaan en goeters gaan plot of watookal of as julle weet van waar julle visgevang het dan sal dit great wees om dit om dit ook te weet.</p>
f.	<p><b>Peter Owiet</b></p> <p>Deesdae moet 'n mens maar so versigtig wees wat jy vra en sê in sulke vergaderings. Dit is baie sensitief. Ek is ernstig as ek dit sê maar vir my is dit om altyd 'n comprehensive understanding te kry met al daai components wat genoem word end die environment which is critically important for me as a human being, the community itself, because I am involved in social uplifting within the community and I see such projects will be quite helpful. It is not that I am saying yes to it. Get quickly on that one. The economy of the place itself and the area and actually the safety of this project. But I do not want to sketch on those things for now. I think I can put my comments in afterwards. My question is to the company itself, did they consider any renewable energy alternatives in the area? I think that would be my last question.</p> <p><b>Colin Kinley</b></p> <p>We spent a couple of years with the solar business in being very involved in that in Europe over the last couple of years. And that development is starting to happen here. The economics are not great. People in this room for the most part do not want to pay the bill. A lot of places in the world, a lot of people do not want to pay that bill. It is difficult. So the transition is difficult. So yes, we considered the alternatives. The alternatives are here. Your alternatives are the wind farm that we just passed driving through here. Problem is it does not deliver enough energy. It does not help put anything into the back of your car. It does not run the generator and the hotels now, or the businesses because there is no electricity. So yes, we have been very involved in alternatives. I have worked with the French Atomic Commission for the past 30 years and done lots of advisory work. We have done lots of work in the nuclear industry. Nuclear is an option that is real. And we have been very involved in wave technology, involved in water technologies, being able to generate power off of the ocean. Those are things that are active. They are underway. We are not there effectively yet. Europe has spent a lot of money on it. Solar for sure is probably the first one that is on the list. Problem is it is expensive. And a lot of these big solar projects like that we are looking at in Spain, for instance, Alice and I were working on like last year, these are</p>

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	<p>billion dollar projects, billion US dollar projects. And the investors in those projects, they want their money back. And the only place they are going to get their money back is they come to the communities and they have to get it back on their rates. And so it is real. It will be a good technology eventually here, but Europe has had time to go through the transition. That is more difficult for South Africa to do that, for you to make that leap here when we haven't got the option in many cases to connect to a grid that will supply wind power, solar power. I think over time it is just going to be added and there will be accretion as time goes. But our involvement and not for carbon, not for carbon capture, just for real business to look at it like, is solar a good business for us? We spent a bunch of time at it. But it is very difficult now with interest rates around the world above 3%. It is very difficult to get turnback economics to make those work. Governments are not spending the money; people are not spending the money. So it will be a slowdown while we are sort of suffering through the interest rates. And that is why we have seen hydrocarbons come back up again. That is why we saw oil prices come back up again. And the problem is that what do you do about it during the transition? So we support it, we are involved in it, it is real, we are involved in the other businesses other than oil that are related to that. But I think it is going to take time. So that is our goal.</p> <p><b>GP Kriel</b></p> <p>Just to let you know, as part of the EIA process, there is also a term called alternatives that we need to consider. So to achieve the same goal, which in this case would be exploration for oil and gas, you need to consider different ways of doing that. Okay? But we cannot say, for instance, for an exploration for oil and gas project, that we should consider the alternative going solar, that is not going to achieve the same objective, which in this case is applying for the listed activity of searching for oil and gas, which is exploration that they are doing. So I just want to make that distinction in terms of the term that gets thrown around alternatives quite a lot. So as part of that, we have highlighted ways in the report as well that they can reduce the impact by using certain alternatives. Some of them will end up just being mitigation measures, some of them will be reducing the area so that you do not go into any sensitive zones, so that you do not affect habitats negatively, those type of things. So the alternatives are a big part of it and it is definitely being considered seriously.</p>
g.	<p><b>Anchen Frisley</b></p> <p>Ek is Anchen. Daar is mos nie 'n regte vraag en 'n verkeerde vraag nie, so ek stel maar net my vraag uit belangstelling uit. So ons het mos nou huidige 'n lemoen plaas by ons, vir argumentsontholwe, hier word mos nou miskien olie of gas in die seewater ontdek hoe effektief of hoe gaan hulle ons plaas benadeel, want ons kry mos ons water direk uit die seewater om ons diere aan die lewe te hou.</p> <p><b>GP Kriel</b></p> <p>Ja. Goeie vraag. Ideaal geen impak nie dit sal ideaal wees. Hulle gaan dit hopelik in 'n in 'n geslote sisteem uithaal. Dis wat is die voorstel wat hulle gesê het basies sodat daar nie regtig olie lekker en sulke goeters gaan uitkom nie. So dis nie dat daar 'n gat gedrill word en dan gaan daar net gelek word nou en dan voor jy wil daai daai moet toe wees en geseël wees, soveel as wat dit kan. En ek dink hulle gaan dit ook nie wil laat uitkom nie, want sover vir die verskeie redes wat hy gesê het, maar daar is nog steeds tog die kans dat daar iets kan fout gaan en dat daar iets kan gebeur, alhoewel daar allerhande dinge in plek gestel moet word voordat hulle dit kan doen en in daai geval kan dit wel 'n invloed het op die op die goeters. So dis nie niks nie, maar dit is sluit aan by die vorige vrae, dit is nie die vis nie en dis hoekom ons net gekyk het na die die small scale fishers nie. Daar is gekyk na die abalone, die ranching, celt forest al daai</p>

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	tipe goeters is ook belangrike goeters so al daai gedra, terwyl ons na die in diepte ingegaan het daar nie. Ons kyk na wel na al daai tipe goeters ook dit is definitief goeie valid punt.
<b>h.</b>	<p><b>Sharon Gabie</b></p> <p>Dankie, dankie baie. My naam is Sharon, ek is saam met die Nelson Mandela groep en ons praat mos nou hier van ontwikkeling en ons praat ook 'n in terme van wat met die vissers gemeenskappe gebeur en die bekommernis van die vissermanne en dan praat ons ook soos ek my navorsing, ek is baie geïntereesd met die eerste nasie mense. Ek doen baie navorsing rondom Koi-San aangeleenthede. Nou my vraag is, hoe oop is die maatskappy wat op jou blok 38 alreeds? 3B, ja. Begin of gaan werk, hoe oop is hulle vir 'n sosiale werksplan wat verder strek as die gas en olie? Is daar denke in die pyplyn vir, ons het baie gepraat oor wat kan verkeerd gaan, maar is daar denke in die pyplyn vir die sosiale werksplan vir die gemeenskappe, want ook soos ons daar gesien het, is 'n masjien wat alles gaan doen en ons verstaan is groot maatskappye wat geld gaan inbring in Suid Afrika in, en ons verstaan ook die gesprek is tussen maatskappy en maatskappy is baie weinig wat dit afkom na die grond toe van government af na die vissermanne toe en die visser vroue, want daar is vrouens wat dit ook doen en net om nog by te sit. Die ander stelsel is dieper. Ons verstaan die permitstelsel is 'n bietjie skeef hier in Suid Afrika in. Hulle het nie regte data nie. So wanneer die vissermanne praat van hulle, moet nou uitgaan om verder vis te gaan vang vis wat hier naby gewees het om te vang, moet hulle nou amper 60 kilometers anderkant die water gaan en ek weet nie of hulle die toerusting het en die bote het om tot daar te gaan om 'n vis te gaan kry om soos ons sê hulle livelihood te kan bevorder.</p> <p><b>Ilse Aucamp</b></p> <p>Oukei, baie dankie. Ek wil net, so onthou net hierdie, en dis weer waar ons wette so kokaai is. Hulle doen aansoek om 'n gat te boor. Dis al waaroor hierdie meeting gaan hierdie mense wil 'n gat boor in die see om te kyk of daar olie of gas is dan as hulle sien daar is dan moet hulle weer aansoek doen om dit te ontgin, maar hulle daai aansoek doen om te ontgin maak sal Suid Afrika se wette voorsiening daarvoor dat hulle moet 'n social, soos in die mynbedryf maak hulle social nywer planne en in die olie en gas en ook hier in heuwels. Ek weet nie van julle die sonplase in die windplaas moet dit ook almal doen. Hulle moet as vorm verseker 'n deel van die geld invest in die gemeenskap, en dit is 'n vereiste van die wet so hulle gaan nie daarvan wegkom nie. Ons gaan nou hoor wat sê, maar net dat julle weet op die prospekterreg, nee, maar op die produkteerreg is dit 'n wetlike vereiste, so of hulle nou wil of nie, hulle moet dan as as hulle dit produce. Maar as hulle net vir die gat is daar nie 'n legal requirement vir dit nie. So as hulle dit doen, is dit above and beyond. So ek wou net dit ook dat almal verstaan dat die wet beskerm mens, maar dit hang af van die aksie wat jy doen?</p> <p><b>GP Kriel</b></p> <p>She has actually said what I wanted to say, but that is fine. Just to latch onto that. There is a separate EIA process that has to go along with that second production right, as well. So just because they found got the authorization now does not give them the license to go and produce later. So they need to go through another EIA process and then once they have quantified and they have identified how much oil is available, then they can start making plans about how much they will be able to produce, how much they will have available, how much of that can go back to the communities. All of those calculations can only be done then, but at this stage we cannot quantify that and we cannot say that okay, that is why you only do the social and labuor plans and all those kind of things at the production stage or just before the production stage so that you can then quantify those things more accurately. So it is another process, it</p>



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	is going to enable you guys to come back again and to come and explain and then for you guys sorry, you guys to explain and then for you guys to hear back again from them and give your feedback and your inputs. And at that stage that is when you must bring up the things about social and labour plans and community projects and all those kind of things. But Alice will chat about some of the stuff they have been doing regardless.
i.	<p><b>Anonymous Participant</b></p> <p>That is fine, thank you. But I also would just like to know what is the international president where oil and gas has been found and the companies have been doing their social labour framework for the communities, what does that look like in terms of percentages where it has been successful?</p> <p><b>Alice Carrol</b></p> <p>It is not a national precedent. It is generally localized per country. So it is depending on what the country does. And that is an interaction that you have with the government and the regulator. So in South Africa, as we mentioned, there is a right, there is a social labour plan that is enforced in the production right. There is no sort of international standard because everyone's need is different. So yeah, mandated everyone needs, I do not know, a school in an area where there is no children, it would be pointless. So it is generally done country by country, but certainly there is a local content requirement in every country we operate in, particularly Namibia, where they have only recently discovered oil barrels. They are getting a lot of advice from other countries that have had oil for a long time in building a local content plan. So I think, I am sure South Africa are going down the same route.</p> <p><b>Ilse Aucamp</b></p> <p>Also, we do not have examples of oil and gas yet, but there are some gas companies coming, but we have lots of examples of mines. Daar is baie myne wat dit wel doen en dit hang af...hulle is baie streng, they are very strict about consultation. So die departement gaan nie 'n social labour plan aanvaar as hulle nie sien daar was 'n hele paar meetings met communities in munisipaliteite nie. So hulle en en dit hang af soos die myne besluit partykeer is dit 0.5% van hul produksie partykeer is dit 'n present. Die son ouens besluit ook altyd jy hoef nie 'n trust stig nie. Jy kan as jy wil, maar daar is verskillende maniere, maar daar is, do you guys belong to Atpika or something like that? Ja so daar is ook internasionale riglyne en best practice waarna hulle kyk, maar maar die social labour plan wetgewing is uniek tot Suid Afrika en dan is daar ander lande wat dit by ons geen rerig nou op hierdie vergadering om vir hulle nie wat ook soortgelyke lyke goed het vir en ook indigenous peoples plans en so aan en gewoonlik is dit 'n vereiste as as daar founders is van oorsee af en ek is seker hierdie outjies het 'n hele paar goeters gesign, like for instance the declaration on human rights and stuff like that. En dan moet hulle in daai goeters doen. So daar is baie riglyne en voorbeelde van hoe dit gaan maar met die myne kan ons sien waar dis belangrik die mense moet deelneem en anders aanvaar dat dit nie en gewoonlik het hy 'n hele paar soorte infrastruktuur plan soos die skool wat jy kan bou, maar hy het ook 'n skills development deel en community development deel. So dis 'n plan met 'n hele paar bene en die departement skryf dit voor.</p> <p><b>Colin Kinley</b></p> <p>There is no sort of standard international regulated plan, but there is best practices. And each country is developed like Alsar. And there are certain regulations that we stick to under human rights initiatives. But we are into this for a long time and we have to recognize that some of those things have to be dealt</p>

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	<p>with. So in Namibia, for instance, I have worked with the Commissioner for the past fifteen years to try to support the industry there and to try to push forward on the basis of local contents. And so now the Chambers Institute out of London acts as a regulator. They are not really the regulator, but it is where people go, it is where people look for precedents and there is a lot of bad precedents. There is a lot of good stuff coming out now and there is a lot of good things that people that companies have done to progress on that side and not waiting just until we get to the point where we have production in all the countries that we have been involved in. In all of my career, and in particular with eco and all of the work that we have done sort of through Africa, we know we leave an impact. And so you have to give back. And you do not give back by necessarily dollars and cents. You give back and what you can do with the communities. And Alice is going to talk to you a little bit about a project that we are doing just up the road here. We took a look at the entire region to be able to see where we could impact socially. And for me, I have done a lot of work in the developing countries. The best impact is usually at the kids level. It is usually with the youngest kids, and it is usually either in the kids. In Namibia, the plan right now we are working on, there is an area that of the country, there is twenty tree schools, and they are just called tree schools because there is no schools there, they are just a big tree. And we are working with that. Tiro and I are working on the basis of how we could build the prefabs, and our plan is to go ahead and build the prefab schools in those areas. That is a long term relationship, but that is one of the things that we are doing. So we put into place in Namibia a licensing fee that we imposed on ourself to put money in every year that this has to go to social development, not social labour, because it might not be business development, might not be job development, but it has to be some sort of contact with the communities and to culture. So we just renewed our licenses. We were there for ten years, we renewed them for another ten years. We said, okay, each license, and they have got I do not know what they got fifty licenses. We have said, we have gone in and we have fixed a huge amount of money that each year is allocated specifically to that. And in our case, so the money does not get lost in the government, because you guys sitting here and us, we have the same fears. It goes to the government. It is like, yeah, I put \$100,000 in there and there is going to be forty show up on a playground. Like, where did the rest go? Not necessarily because it is bad, but it is just because it is overheads on all those things. So what we have done in Namibia is we put the money in place, we have a community engagement, so we deal with the regulator and people in the community, and they pick the best projects they do, and then we directly pay for those projects. And they are not necessarily gigantic. We are not building. There is towns that we have been through here, and I am not going to say where. We have a Main Street. It is mud to get there for like, 60 kilometres. Main street is being paved by some mining company, and it is that thick of concrete, and the kids are using it to play on, but that is it. And that is the type of money that I see, is a complete waste, but where we can make a difference in culture. We make those type of investments. And I think Alice will talk to you about that.</p> <p><b>Alice Carol</b></p> <p>Yeah, I think just to we as a company, have our own ESG, the Environmental Social Governance practices that govern us, and we have put a policy in place. We are not mandated to do so, but we do it as good corporate citizens and how we operate as a company. We are a listed company on two stock exchanges, so we are heavily regulated. All of our accounts are on our website. We are audited. You can go and look at all that. So everything is very public. But we impose these extra social responsibility initiatives on ourselves because that is how we like to operate as a company. Something just to be very upfront with. We are an oil and gas company, but they all vary in terms of size and scale, in terms of reach and what they can do in capacity. Obviously, I am sure you know, some much bigger oil and gas companies, Exxon Mobils and things like that, that have much bigger budgets to work with and things like that. So we aim to do what we can at our scale. So building a hospital, building a massive road or a bridge or something,</p>

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	<p>that is not in our wheelhouse, we do not have that capacity. But what we can do, we like to make as much impact as we can with the communities we work. I will just I have left this up on the screen. I am sure you have maybe had time to read it and Colin's already gone into a bit of detail on what we have done in Namibia, but we firmly believe that providing younger generations with valuable skills and education needed to succeed will benefit the whole country from growth. So we generally focus on children. It is largely affiliated with us as a country, a company. Sorry, we have all a big family people, so it is naturally aligned with us. But in the countries where we operate, we have mentioned before that is Namibia, South Africa now, and Guyana, we have done these initiatives over the past ten, twelve years. We have been working in those countries. But one that perhaps you will be most interested is something I have been working hard on this last year to initiate a project down in Hondeklip Bay. When we were operating our block last year, as you saw on the map, there are twenty five kilometres offshore. I had quite a few trips up to Hondeklip Bay and it was where I got to know the community a little bit better and met the principal of the school. And I saw that she had been trying to build a garden for ten years. She had had donations from Woolworths, water tanks and seeds, and every time they tried to build it, they failed. Why? Because they did not have the skills to garden. So I stress that because we do not go in and just provide equipment or books or things like that. We want to actually go in and help build and develop skills that the children can then keep and hopefully develop into adults. So we launched a sustainable garden and that involved putting in a big meshed area to provide shelter and some irrigation systems. But the most important bit, really, was teaching the sustainable farming method. So about composting, keeping materials, protecting the nutrients in the soil, because, as you all know, it is very sandy. And that really has been an initiative that is gone from strength to strength. And after six months of growing the seeds, the kids produce all this harvest, which I went back just yesterday to have a look at the garden, because we are now in the next phase of relaying all the seeds and the surplus goes back into the community. They take it home to their parents. So this has been a great initiative that we have actually taken skills from all up and down the coast. People have been involved from, you know, Saldanha.. equipments come from Cape Town, that kind of thing.</p>
j.	<p><b>Anonymous participant</b></p> <p>Maybe just correct me if I am wrong, but I know that according law every company needs especially mining companies needs a social labour plan. Now, what I experience in our area, within our municipality region, is that that SLP is normally run via the municipality from the mines. They have that engagement. So that also speaks to the integrated development plan of the municipality within that, that is community listed projects. So they will only through the SLP support those projects. So if there is coming new projects from the community of what they see is important, then once it is not listed within the SLP, they are not going to support it via the SLP. Are you going to follow the same route? Because we are trying to address this with the mines in the area, because that is not well with us in terms of why run it through the municipality? Because the municipality sometimes came prescribable in terms of these IDP projects. So once you miss that within the IDP and you are not listing it, there is also room for new projects to get off the ground. But the problem is it is not listed then. So how are you going to address that? And second to that, do you have consultation sessions with the municipality? Because normally I do not support them, even the officials, the world Councilor, whoever, and that is key people and a key partner that I think that needs to be involved in. Such, did they get notifications about these sessions or how do you address that?</p>


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	<p><b>GP Kriel</b></p> <p>Yeah, so we definitely do address that. Especially we have a whole section in our report that we look at as the needs and desirability assessments. And as part of that we also look in detail at things like the IDPs and SDFs and all those kind of other frameworks that it operates within. But yeah, so in terms of the actual involvement of the municipality, they were one of the key people that we wanted here today and we asked them to be here and all that kind of thing. So [inaudible 01:38:08] No, they did not. No, there were no excuses for that. So by default we have to involve all of the municipal managers and the ward councillors and all those kind of guys. So they are on our database. We did send them notifications; we did involve them right from the start. They do comment every now and then. So we have got from Cederburg Municipality, for instance, there were some of the Kamiesberg guys that comment, usually City of Cape Town, those type of guys do comment and the various district municipalities also involved and they do comment. So they may not be at the meetings, but there is some involvement from their side regarding that. And then we obviously respond to them in writing and address their issues and deal with that. So, like I said, this is an open process. This public meeting is not the only way. It is one of the ways to engage on this process and on the project. We would obviously like everyone to be here. Then it is easy to access everyone's thoughts and comments, it is a great way to do that. But unfortunately we cannot force people to be here. And we did invite them and asked them to come. So that is the situation.</p> <p><b>Ilse Aucamp</b></p> <p>Yes, I understand your frustrations with the municipalities and the social labour plans. Unfortunately, the authorities will not accept it if you do not work with Freedom Municipalities as well. So I have done a lot of social labour plans and to get over that, we do consult with the municipality, we do look at the IDP. We look at the IDP for all the IDPs, for the social assessment as well. And then we also consult with the communities because they also will not accept your social labour plan if you do not have proof that you have had meetings to see the minutes or attendance registers with community members. And then I try to marry those two and see sort of like what did the community, because I agree with you, because sometimes the things in the IDP is like where did this come from? And it is not in line. So I think it depends on the company, but usually many of the mining and solar companies we know you have to work with municipality, but we also want clearly to hear it from the community and the community leaders on how the information is disseminated. So I do not know if that helps or answer, but it is a requirement. That is why they do it. Because otherwise the social labour plan gets sent back. If they do not look at the IDP and speak to the LED Manager and those guys, the team or just send it back.</p>
k.	<p><b>Anonymous participant</b></p> <p>Kyk wat julle hier kom doen is vir ons niks vreemd nie, ons is by twee sessies aan met om dit Total Energies. So so die 1000 vrae is alreeds gevra. So wat belangrik was vir ons is wie julle is en wat kom maak julle hierso, en hoe benefit hierdie community uit wat julle kom doen?</p> <p><b>Pedro Garcia</b></p> <p>Goeie middag ek is Pedro. Dit is nie my gewoonte om in hierdie vergaderings te praat nie, want ons het 'n spesifieke mandaat. Maar ek dink die kwessie wat jy nou opgebring het is van uiterse belang is die geskiedenis en die hoekom en die waarom? Die feit dat ons, u sal ons met verskillende benadering vir ons iets moet sê. En dit is dat ons probeer nou onse mense kry om sinvolle insae te maak, maar ook ingeligte besluitneming. Dis hoekom ons begin hetsaam met die opnames, dit is hoekom ons het begin saam met die verspreiding van die pamflette en goed binne ons gemeenskappe sodat op 'n later stadium</p>


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	<p>kan ons terugkom en dan werksinkels het insig gemeenskappe waar mense meer ingeligte besluite kan neem, so ongeag wie na u gemeenskap kom op, u is dan gereed vir hulle. En, dit is van uiterste belang, nie net vir u as 'n gemeenskap nie, maar ook vir die mense. Die verskillende rolspelers in die olie en gasbedryf in die visbedryf, ongeag watter bedryf dit is. Ons wil net seker maak dat die regte inligting in ons gemeenskappe inkom en dat wanneer ons mense onderhandel dat hulle kan onderhandel en ingeligte besluite neem vir hulself. Julle moet onthou daar is twee groot hofbevele op die oomblik teen teen Shell en dan die een onlangs met die van die grondwetlike hof wat gekom het met die tradisionele leierskap en altwee sê dieselfde storie. Dit is nie die NGO's, dit is nie die politieke leiers, dit is nie die corporates maatskappye nie wat besluitneming kan kan neem vir ons mense nie...onse mense moet self besluite neem. Ons moet sorg dat ons mense ingeligte besluite neem, want as ons het dit nie doen nie dan dan is ons dan lê die fout saam met ons en dis hoekom ons betrokke geraak het en dis hoekom dan nou 'n gemeenskaps kommunikasie raamwerk in plek is wat ten minste 'n gids is vir almal om te sê dit is hoe dit gedoen word as jy in 'n gemeenskap in kom en miskien wil ek ook net die kwessie wat Peter gereis het ten opsigte van die munisipaliteite in die gemeenskappe. Daar is nog een groot kwessie daar so... 'n groot issue... en dit is dat ons mense en die politieke leiers stem nie altyd ooreen nie. Hulle wil nie altyd in dieselfde vergadering sit nie? Maar dan raak dit ons verantwoordelik. EIMSE, die corporate se verantwoordelik om te sorg dat dieselfde kennisgewings uitgaan na almal as mense nie reageer daarop dan het almal ons plig gedoen ten minste. As die gemeenskappe inkom en hulle lewer insae en hulle voel meer gemaklik om insae te lewer sonder die politicians dan moet dit so wees. So ek wil net gereageer het op dit want dit is 'n baie belangrike punt. Mense sien nie altyd dat daar probleem is van hulle saam sit nie en is 'n groot probleem opgetel in die Noord Kaap. Ons het ook geleer jy gaan nie in 'n munisipale gebied sonder om aan die deur te klop nie. Dis soos iemand wat net deur die huis loop. So we knock on everybody's door and we say here we are, this is what we like to do, and we are transparent from the word go to the end.</p>

## BYLAE/ APPENDICES

<b>1. Bywoning Register/ Attendance Register</b>
<b>2. Aanbieding/ Presentation</b>

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## VERADERING BESONDERHEDE/ MEETING DETAILS

Vergadering/ Meeting		1570 Scoping Report Review Public Meeting	
Vergadering Plek/ Meeting Venue	Lamberts Bay Hotel, Lamberts Bay	Date	2023/08/02
		Time	09:00-12:00

Teks in *italics* is uit die Afrikaanse teks vertaal. *Text in italics has been translated from the Afrikaans text.*


'n Openbare vergadering is geskeduleer met die Belanghebbende en Geaffekteerde Partye (I&APs). Die doel van die vergadering was om die terugvoering te gee oor die bevindinge van die Basiese Assesserings Verslag aan lede van die publiek en belangrike I&APs vas te lê. Tydens die openbare vergadering wat tussen 09h00 en 12h00 plaasgevind het, is 'n aanbieding van die projekbeskrywing, voorlopige impakassessering, projekspan en projektydraamwerke aan alle deelnemers van die vergadering deur Environmental Impact Management Services (EIMS) Pty (Ltd) gelewer. 'n Aanbieding is deur mnr GP Kriel van EIMS in Afrikaans gelewer. Nadat die aanbieding afgelewer is, is 'n vraag- en antwoord sessie geopen waar deelnemers vrae gevra het of hul kommentaar oor die projek uitgespreek het. Die bywoningsregister is aangeheg as 'n aanhangsel tot hierdie dokument.

*A Public Meeting was scheduled with the Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs). The aim of the meeting was to feedback regarding the findings of the Basic Assessment Report the members of the public and key I&APs. During the public meeting which took place between 09h00 and 12h00, a presentation of the project description, preliminary impact assessment, project team and project timeframes was delivered to all attendees of the meeting by Environmental Impact Management Services (EIMS) Pty (Ltd). A presentation was delivered by Mr GP Kriel from EIMS in Afrikaans. After the presentation was delivered, a question and answer session was opened where attendees asked questions or expressed their comments regarding the project. The attendance register has been attached as an appendix to this document.*

## AGENDA

Item
<b>1. EIMS Aanbieding/ EIMS Presentation</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Bekendstelling van die projekspan/ <i>Introducing the project team</i></li> <li>b. Projekbeskrywing/ <i>Project Description</i></li> <li>c. Regsaansoekproses/ <i>Legal Application Process</i></li> <li>d. Publieke Deelname/ <i>Public Participation</i></li> <li>e. Omgewing/Receiving Environment</li> <li>f. Impakbepaling/ <i>Impact Assessment</i></li> <li>g. <i>Studieplan vir OIS/Plan of Study for EIA</i></li> <li>h. <i>Specialis span/Specialist Team</i></li> </ul>
<b>2. Vraag en Antwoord/ Questions and Answers</b>



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## NOTULE/ MINUTES

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1.	<p>Alle deelnemers is versoek om die bywoningsregister te onderteken soos hulle ingeskryf het. Aanbieding van EIMS was gelewer volgens die agenda hierbo aan die vergadering-gangers. Daar is aangedui dat die vergadering opgeneem sou word vir die doeleindes van akkurate notule neem. Agtergrondinligtingsdokumente (in Engels, Afrikaans en IsiXhosa), kommentaarvorme, registrasie, inligtingsuitdeelstukke en bywoningsregisters is by die vergadering beskikbaar gestel.</p> <p>Die deelnemers is aangemoedig om hul kommentaar en bekommernisse in te dien deur die kommentaarvorme in te vul wat verskaf word of deur kommentaar in te dien by die projek-e-posadres wat verskaf is. Daar is opgemerk dat alle deelnemers wat hul kontakbesonderhede verskaf het, by verstek geregistreer sal word op die I&amp;AP-databasis wat deur EIMS gehandhaaf word. Na aanleiding van die aanbiedings is die vloer oopgemaak vir 'n bespreking en die deelnemers is aangemoedig om enige vrae of bekommernisse wat hulle oor die projek gehad het, op te stel.</p> <p><i>All attendees were requested to sign the attendance register as they entered. Presentation from EIMS was delivered as per the agenda above to the meeting attendees. It was indicated that the meeting would be recorded for the purposes of accurate minute taking. Background Information Documents (in English, Afrikaans and IsiXhosa), comments forms, registration, information handouts and attendance registers, were made available at the meeting.</i></p> <p><i>The attendees were encouraged to submit their comments and concerns through filling in the comment forms provided or by submitting comments to the project email address provided. It was noted that all attendees who have provided their contact details would be registered by default on the I&amp;AP database maintained by EIMS. Following the presentations, the floor was opened for a discussion and the attendees were encouraged to bring up any questions or concerns they had about the project.</i></p>
2.	<b>Vraag en Antwoord/ Questions and Answers</b>
a.	<p>George Lenée</p> <p>Daardie kaart met daardie klomp dotjies in. Daar wat hul daar bo het, en al daardie- So, dit is net binne in daardie blok wat daar is?</p> <p>Nico Bezuidenhout</p> <p>Dit is net binne in hierdie blok, 3B/4B, en dit is nie eens die hele blok nie. Dit is net binne in daardie groen areas binne in die blok.</p> <p>George Lenée</p> <p>Volgens die ... Laat ek nou sien. Kyk, as ek nou ... As ek daar by Saldanha gaan, ons het nou ... laaste het ons gevis daar op 'n 50 myl bank uit Saldanha uit. Ek dink dit is so wes uit. Nou, dit is ook nie vër van 'n bank af nie dat ek sien ... Wat is nou daardie gedeeltes? Sorry om te vra.</p> <p>Nico Bezuidenhout</p> <p>Die rooi gedeelte? Dit is die aansoek area</p>

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	<p>George Lenée</p> <p>Nou, kan u vir my sê hoe vêr is dit van daardie ... van Saldanha se 50 myl banke?</p> <p>Nico Bezuidenhout</p> <p>Hierdie is miskien die maklikste wat ek nou kan doen. Ek kan dalk terugkom na jou toe. Maar, hierdie ... Van Saldanha af of St Helena se kant af is dit 120 Km, so dit is 50 seemyl, ja.</p> <p>George Lenée</p> <p>Nou, daar het ons gaan vis. Ons het laaste seker nou laas jaar tuna pal daar gaan vang. Wat sal die daardie klankgolf, hoeveel kilometer is dit? Want dit is Lamberstbaai is ook 'n bank. Doringbaai, Lambertsbaai is ook 'n bank. Dit strek ook omtrent hoeveel in ...</p> <p>by Alexanderbaai, so skuins na dit gaan ons nou na Luderitz toe. Hy sit nie 50 NM van die wal af. So, kan u vir my sê strek dit? Want u sê u werk op honderd en twintig ... die aansoek is 120 Km.</p> <p>So, watse impak sal dit op daardie bank hê? Want dit is die banke wat ons elke jaar vis. En is dit soos ons is nou vandat. U kan dié vissermanne vra. Watse impak sal daardie klankgolf hê op daardie vis. Ons sit mos lateraan met vis wat nie in wal toe kom nie, of wat nie kan nie in wal toe kom nie, of miskien ons tuna wat ons nie meer sal kry nie. Want, dit is ons spesies wat ... Dan, watse impak het daardie klankgolf op daardie spesies wat dan van banke af kom en die binnekantste spesies wat kom van die banke af.</p> <p>Nico Bezuidenhout</p> <p>... is nie deel van die seismic ... 3D seismic survey goeters wat hulle van die ander ouens in die verlede voorgestel het nie.</p> <p>George Lenée</p> <p>Soos ons nou weet is daar mos nou, amper sê ek, In geval van waar daar rotse is wat julle nou nie kan stukkend dril, gaan julle dinamiet, of wat gaan julle, opskiet, of wat gaan julle doen?</p> <p>Nico Bezuidenhout</p> <p>Nee. Wat dit is, dit is soos wat 'n mens op land sal boor vir water. Dit is net op 'n bietjie groter skaal. Die ... Ek kan miskien, dalk ... Wat ek gaan doen is ek gaan net soos 'n video vir julle opsit. En daardie video gaan dan wys hoe die rig ... hoe 'n voorbeeld van 'n rig lyk, dat mens 'n idee kan kry. En ek dink ... Ek kan dalk ... Later kan Colin dalk vir julle bietjie meer detail gee oor dit. Daar ... Sovêr soos wat ek verstaan is daar glad nie dinamiet betrokke nie. Daar is nie ontploffings of enige iets soos dit nie. Dit is bloot 'n groot dril rig, en hy gaan goeters afsink na die bodem toe. En daardie goeters wat hy afsink na die bodem toe is ... gaan 'n groot boorpunt aan die voorkant hê, en hulle gaan letterlik 'n ding draai en</p>

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	<p>dit gaan af drill in die aarde in. So, daar ... As ons nou daar kyk is ... dit is byvoorbeeld 'n ... dit is 'n voorbeeld van daardie.</p> <p>Colin Kinley</p> <p>Seismic work was done on the blocks here over ten years ago. And at that time, the seismic work, they used air bubbles to record the sound. That work was done, well, some of it was done over twenty years ago. The last work was done over ten years ago.</p> <p>The drilling rig, today ... Can you stop that there, GP? The drilling rig there, today, has ... we have a number of engines on board that are made by Catterpillar. The V12's or V10 Cat engines, that are exactly the same as you are using on the bigger fishing boats.</p> <p>The ... If you go to that one of the rig, Alice. If ... The engines are in these compartments here, and they drive pumps and they drive the hydraulics that run the drilling rig. And they are insulated, because we have people sleeping right there, and they live on the rig during the drilling.</p> <p>All of the engines we are using on this modern equipment, they are all sound insulated. And they are made that way so that everybody in this room can work comfortably. And they are insulated because there are people sleeping in the next rooms. So, we completely isolate the sound on the drilling rig above the water.</p> <p>We are sitting above the water and, right now, this distance ... Stop it there. This distance from the top of the water from the drilling rig to that bit is 2.5Km of pipe.</p> <p>To answer your question, there is no blasting. If we hit any rock, that kit there is designed to cut any type of rock. It is rotating exactly the same as a water well drill does out to drill water wells on the farms around the area here. It is exactly the same.</p> <p>When we are drilling we continue down to the bottom of the well. We are sitting here, 2.5Km. In many cases we are going down to 6Km or 7Km into the rock in order to be able to explore for oil. This drilling, this small circular here is the only impact that we have. And you can continue now ... Is ... The only impact we have is drilling that hole. And we would use ... This drill pipe is conducting us from the drilling rig to the bottom of the hole.</p> <p>This specific drill was a drill that we drilled last year about 26Km straight west of Hondeklip Bay in about half a kilometre of water. We finished that well just before Christmas.</p>
<b>b.</b>	Ferdinand Fransman

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	<p>Ek is van Abalobi Express. Ek het nie eintlik 'n vraag nie. Ek was net 'n bietjie bekommerd oor die Engelse faktor, want ek het gesien dat hier is mense wat Engels praat. Maar, dit is opgelos.</p>
c.	<p>Chester van der Heever</p> <p>I just want to actually ask about, there are certain species that migrate, certain species even people inside here have never seen before, like Cuvier's beaked whales. And there are dolphin species in this area, as well. I actually want to know, what impact the effect is going to have on those certain species that is going to migrate to this side of Lambertsbay? That is only one question. I also have a few more, but I am going to give a chance to others too.</p> <p>Cuvier's beaked whale</p> <p>Nico Bezuidenhout</p> <p>Cuvier's beaked whale. Ek het self nog nooit eers daarvan gehoor nie. Maar, dit is 'n ... en dolfyne en allerhande ander spesies wat migreer. En wat sal die impak wees van hierdie eksploratie op daar spesies wat migreer? Ek weet nie. GP kan antwoord, maar dit is dalk iets wat nog deur die studie beantwoord moet word.</p> <p>GP Kriel</p> <p>Ja. Ons vra daardieselfde vrae. Dit is vir ons ... Ons het inisiële data gaan kyk en al daardie goeters, en al daardie spesielyste is ook bymekaar gesit in die verslag in meer detail. Ek dink as ons deur elke lieue een van hulle moet gaan, gaan dit verewig vat. Maar, daar is definitief detail daaroor in die verslag, en goeters. Soos ek gesê het, hierdie is nog 'n inisiële studie so ons gaan nou nog in meer diepte gaan ingaan in dit in die EIA fase. Maar, ek het gewonder of ek dalk net gou vir Chris kan oorgee, dat ons ... Ons marine ekoloog en die visserie ouens en al daardie ouens, hulle gaan kyk veral na migrasie patrone, waar die ouens spawn, en al daardie tipe goeters. So, dit is vir ons belangrik om te gaan kyk na daardie goeters. En dan kan 'n mens gaan sien as jy die drill rig daar sit wat die impak van die migrasie ... op die migrasie gaan wees, en al daardie tipe goeters. Chris, I do not know if you want to maybe just give some input.</p> <p>Chris Heineken</p> <p>Cuvier's beaks. I would like to see one myself. Ek sal in altwee, Afrikaans, en ek kan ook in Engels praat as dit nodig is. Maar, julle kan net vir my sê as daar enige ... Jy het gepraat of gevra oor die migrasie van die vis, en jy het ook dan die walvis ingesluit. Ek gaan net eers 'n bietjie oor die vis praat. En ek dink die meneer wat bietjie vroeër vrae gevra het, het eintlik baie akkuraat die snoek se beweging beskryf. Eintlik meer akkuraat as van die wetenskaplikes wat ek van ken. Baie mense dink die snoek beweeg net suid van Namibië af tot in Suid Afrika, en dan af tot Kaappunt en verby. Maar, dit is nie eintlik waar nie. Ons weet die snoek ... Daar is 'n redelike groot bron van snoek wat buitekant in die dieper waters regdeur die jaar is. Die sleeptrawlers tel dit aanmekaar op. En daardie snoek beweeg daar verby Kaappunt en dan weer op in die dieper water, baie dieper as honderd plus meter. En dan, op sekere tye van die jaar, dan kom daardie vis binne ... wal se kant toe om kuit te skiet. En daar is ook bespiegeling deur die</p>

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	<p>wetenskaplikes dat hulle skiet kuit eintlik in die dieper water en Suidpunt, Kaappunt. Maar, die feit bly staan vir ons, en wat belangrik is vir die vissermanne, is dat die vis kom wal se kant toe, eintlik hier van Port Nolloth, Kleinsee, Hondeklipbaai af. Dan beweeg daardie vis af. En daardie vis, ons weet almal as ons snoek vang, dat daardie vis hier Maart/April/Mei maand, dan is hy vol kuit, vet dik pens, alles, en dan beweeg hy verby. En dit is altyd die bekommernisse vir die vissermanne. Nou, dit is bitter moeilik om te sê of die boor 'n impak gaan hê op hierdie vis. Ek, persoonlik, kan nie sê dit sal of sal nie. Die ... Ons sal nie weet nie.</p> <p>Ons kan sien dat die boor 'n baie lae impak het op die seebed. Hy het nie 'n baie groot geraas impak. En ek kan eintlik vir jou sê dat die eerste vyf of tien minute van 'n sleeptrawl op die grond, as daardie deure die grond slaan, het baie meer effek op die seabodem as die boorgat wat op een klein plekkie is binne, sê, 10m<sup>2</sup>. Maar, wat ons kan sê, van kyk na die verlede toe, en julle het nou baie mooi daardie kaart gesien en nou paar keer gewys waar daar in die ... voorheen boorgate geboor hier op die Weskus. En daardie boorgate is oor die laaste twintig/dertig/veertig jaar geboor. En as ons kyk na die snoekvangste ... En ek sê partykeer as ons ... ons as vissermanne, ons is geneig om 'n baie kort geheue te hê. Nou, die laaste paar jaar het ons nie goeie snoek gehad nie op die Weskus. En dit is 'n feit. Hy was baie kort. Ek weet hier is laasjaar, voor laasjaar, het hier in Lambertsbaai ... het hierdie plek begrawe onder die snoek. Maar, dit is 'n baie kort tyd en dan is hy weg. En dan is hulle af St Helenbaai toe en dan weg verby Kaappunt. Maar, as ons teruggaan tien jaar, vyftien jaar, waar ons van die beste snoekvangste gehad het van die rekord tuna, rekord sardyn vangste, dit was alles op dieselfde tyd dat hulle daardie boorgate gedoen het. Maar, die verskil is, destyds het niemand geweet van daardie boorgate nie. Dit was nie gepubliseer nie. Dit is nou met wetsverandering en alles dat hierdie impakstudies gedoen word. Nou skielik ons bewus daarvan. En, natuurlik, ons almal self, ekself, is bekommerd oor het dit 'n impak op die vis. En, soos ek sê, dit gaan baie moeilik wees om te sê ja of nee. Maar, dit kort 'n baie ingewikkelde studie wat, hopenlik, die staat sal aanneem in die toekoms om te kyk wanneer boorgate geboor is, het dit 'n impak op die vis gehad het, het die visvangs skielik daarna gedaal, of nie? En dit is waar ons staan. Maar op die oomblik is dit te moeilik om te antwoord. En dit is dieselfde met die tuna. Ek weet die tuna paar, die beweeging op noordwaarts, ensovoorts.</p> <p>Hier is nou baie vrae, so ek wil nie nou verbyskiet. Ekskuus, ek praat nou aanmekaar Afrikaans. Wil julle hê ek moet Engels praat? Do you want me to speak English? Because, I am actually English speaking, so I can easily answer you in English. Ek sal bly by die Afrikaans. Die soogdiere, kyk, daar is baie immigrasie van die boggel walvis en 'n paar ander walvis op en af. En dit is baie deur hierdie gebied waar hulle gaan boor. Maar, daardie boorplatform het mense wat aangestel is net om te kyk ... uit te kyk vir walvisse in die omgewing binne 500m. Hulle het patrolliebote wat ombeweeg wat spesiale mense het om uit te kyk vir verskillende soogdiere. En dit kan gebeur dat as daar 'n gevaar is vir daardie soogdier, dat hulle kan intervensie insit om daardie walvis te beskerm. So, die bewustheid van walvisse, dolfyne is goed, is baie hoog in dié proses. Dankie.</p>
d.	<p>Anthony Andrews</p> <p>Ek is Paramount Chief Andrews. Ek het nou baie mooi geluister, en ek het nou die kaarte gesien. Ek wil ook aansluit by daardie meneer, wat hy nou gesê het. Ek het vyf en twintig jaar in die palagiese bedryf gewerk. Ek is nog altyd 'n direkteur by Weskus Vissers Koöporasie. En ek kry nog elke dag ... of elke maand inligting rondom die palagiese bedryf statistieke. Wat ek weet is, die Atlantiese Oseaan is 'n sensitiewe vis bron waar die groot maatskappye soos Sea Harvest en I&amp;J en die vyf groot maatskappye, hulle vis daar gaan vang. Ons weet ook dat die vis daar broei. En ons weet die middelseerif loop vanaf</p>

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	<p>Kaap Columbine tot binne in Kanada, verby Kanada, is die middelseerif. Daar kom die berg op tot op twee honderd ... Dit is 250 seemyl vanaf Kaap Columbine tot by daardie bank. Die middelseerif, of die walvisrif, hulle loop in 'n V vorm wat die vlak plekke wys hoe ... Daardie rif kom by Angola op die wal. Dit is te sê daardie see daar is hoër seë as hier. En die visbron plekke, broeiplekke, van vis is in hierdie areas. Nou, as ons kyk en ons sien ... Ons weet in die apartheidsjare het die mense hier gekom, maar ons het nooit geweet wat hulle doen. Toe het hulle die boorgate gedoen, en daarvan af het ons visvang verminder. En, dit wil vir ons sê die Noordelike see se ... as gevolg van hierdie tipe gas ontginning en olie ontginning in die Noordsee is ... daardie resources en die vis is uitgeroei. Ons visvang areas is nog gesond. Dit was gesond gehou deur die apartheidsregering. Hierdie demokratiese regering kom nou, as gevolg van mining, nou wil hulle kom vinnig ryk word. Hulle wil hulle sakke vol geld steek, en nou wil hulle hier kom myn en goeters, en by ons goeters kom afmeet. Maar, intussen, sal ons as die mense wat teen die kus bly daaronder ly vir die volgende honderd jaar.</p> <p>So, ons kan nie toelaat ... of, ons moet reg ingelig word sodat ons kan weet waarby ons vir ons inlaat. Maar, hierdie sensitiewe area kan nie net gekom myn word nie. Wat van die walvisse? As ons hulle se ... Ander ding is, 'n steurnis is vir hulle dan kan ... geraas maak en al hierdie goed sal 'n impak hê op hulle se beweegruimtes. Hulle sal deurmekaar raak. Die boor van gruis wat daar uit kom kan ook die omgewing daar vergiftig. Ons weet nie hoe vêr dit kan strek nie. So, hierdie goed moet vir ons reg verduidelik word, dat ons kan sien en kyk hoe ons daarby gaan baatvind. Baie dankie.</p> <p>GP Kriel</p> <p>Ja, ek sal graag wil. Baie dankie, Paramount Chief. Ons waardeer dit. Ek wil net weer herinner dat hierdie is nou die eerste sessie wat ons gaan hê in hierdie prosesse. Soos ek gesê het, ons scope net op hierdie stadium die omgewing. Ons het 'n initiële idee, en ek het van daardie idees probeer voordra en die goeters, en dit probeer opsom. Maar, ons gaan in baie meer diepte ingaan in die volgende fase van hierdie verslag. En dit is die rede hoekom mens dit in twee gedeeltes moet doen, dat jy in die eerste gedeelte kan scope en kom hoor by goeters, kom hoor wat die bekomernisse is. En kan seker maak dat ons na daardie aspekte gaan kyk, en dat ons kan ... dat ons dit kan gaan uitflesh in die tweede gedeelte van die verslag en die EIA verslag. Sodat mens dan kan bepaal wat die impak gaan wees op dit. So, ek stem saam met julle oor daardie bekomernisse. Ons ... Dit is hoekom ons gaan kyk het na veral die broeiplekke van die vis, en waar hulle voorkom en hoe vêr hulle migreer en hoe hulle beweeg, en daardie goeters. Ons wil graag gaan en in meer diepte gaan kyk na daardie goeters in die EIA fase.</p> <p>Ek stem saam dat die olie en gas het 'n ... het vir seker 'n impak. In party omstandighede, soos ons gesien het, het dit ... byvoorbeeld, by ander prosesse kan dit 'n groot impak wees. Partykeer kan dit 'n lae impak wees. Partykeer kan 'n mens nie eens die impak meet nie, dit is so laag. So dit hang regtig af van die tipe studie wat ... of van die tipe olie en gas werk wat gedoen word. In hierdie geval moet ons nog daardie finale impakte gaan bepaal. Ons gaan daardie goeters in meer detail vir julle terugbring. Ons gaan vir julle kom sê dit is wat ons gekry het. Dan kan julle weer saam met ons deur die goeters gaan, en dan kan julle vir ons julle insae gee volgende keer. Ek wil dit net duidelik maak. In die ... In terme van die impakte en daardie goeters het ek daardie ander kaart gewys. Dit is van waar die boorgate geboor is en waar die ander myners operate, en al daardie goeters. Daar is nie net die olie en gas ouens wat hier werk nie, so 'n mens moet daardie goeters in ag hou. Dan moet 'n mens kyk na die, wat hulle noem die cumulative impak, so dit is vir ons baie belangrik. Ons verstaan dat die omgewing tot 'n sekere mate al klaar geaffekteer is hierso. En ons weet dat daar meer as een operateur is wat wil goeters kom doen. En dat daar ander sektore is wat ook tegelyke tyd hier werk. So, daardie kumulatiewe impak is vir ons belangrik. Dit is ... Ons kan nie net met oogklappe na ... in 'n proses inkom en kom sê dit is dit nie. Ons weet die groot industriële vissers is daar. Hulle affekteer tog die bron op 'n sekere manier. Ons weet dat daar</p>



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	<p>ander mynweese ouens is wat ... Veral daar op die kontinentale bank, soos ek gewys het, daar is ouens wat redelik skade maak daarso aan die habitatte en die broeiplekke en die migrasies, en al daardie goeters.</p> <p>Ons verstaan daar is verskriklik baie ander bote wat deur hierdie area beweeg. En 'n boot se prop maak tog ook 'n geraas, en sulke goed. En as mens dan nou nog gaan kyk na watter ander tipe goeters miskien opgelinie is vir die volgende paar jaar, dit is deel van ons kumulatiewe assessment daardie. So, ons gaan kyk na die individuele goeters, maar op die ou einde van die dag bring ons daardie goeters saam en ons rate hulle verskillend ook dan. En dan gee dit ons 'n geleentheid om daardie rating dan hoër te maak as dit nodig is en te sê, gegewe al hierdie klein goedjies kan ... is dit klein. Individueel, as jy daarna gaan kyk is dit alright. Maar, dit is byvoorbeeld nie oukei om te sê dat omgewing is klaar opgefoeter, ons kan dit ... nou maar net aangaan en dit gaan verder opfoeter nie. Ons gaan kyk na, is dit nodig om sekere areas te beskerm? Moet ons eerder die area vermy? Moet ons dit op 'n ander plek doen. Al ... Ons gaan kyk na al daardie verskillende alternatives as deel van die EIA sessie ook. Ja, definitief, die boor ... die gruis en daardie goeters wat opkom, dit gaan lê weer op 'n ander plek waar dit nie moet lê nie. Dit maak dat sekere lig nie kan uitkom by die goeters nie. Of dit kan ... versteur dalk 'n habitat, of dit versmoor dalk 'n ding, so dit is vir ons baie belangrik om te gaan kyk na daardie goeters. Ek wil miskien ook net ... Ek weet ek het nou 'n lang antwoord gegee vir 'n ... Maar, dit is 'n belangrike vraag gewees.</p> <p>Ek wil miskien dalk ook net sê die ... ons laat nie elkeen van die spesialiste in hulle individuele goeters werk nie. Vir ons is dit ... Ons gaan ... Later gaan ons 'n spesialis integrasie werkwinkel hou met elkeen van hulle. So, as hulle nou klaar is met al hulle goeters gaan ons hulle sê oukei, kom ons almal wat nou ... ons professionele span gaan sit nou om 'n tafel saam, en kom ons gesels oor die verskillende goeters. Kom ons kyk waar lê die kumulatiewe impakte. Daar is dalk kumulatiewe impakte van die marine ekologie en die visserye waarvan die sosiale en kulturele mense moet weet. En dan moet hulle besin oor daardie goeters en praat oor daardie goeters, sodat ons kan kyk of ons dalk ons goeters moet aanpas. Moet ons dit meer in detail gaan assessee? Moet ons vra vir meer tyd? Al daardie tipe goeters. Ons wil seker maak dat die spanne se ... nie in hulle individuele goeters bly nie, maar dat hulle met mekaar gesels. So, ons het daardie goeters ook. Dit is ook op die kaarte vir die ding. Baie dankie vir jou kommentaar.</p>
e.	<p>John van der Heever</p> <p>Ek is 'n visserman hier op Lambertsbaai. Ek is die sesde geslag hierso. En dit is wonderlik om hierdie geleentheid by te woon. Want, as ek dié geleentheid bywoon dan kom dit by my op dat daar nou 'n vreeslike soeke is na hulpmiddels en brandstof oral oor die wêreld, as ons nou die oorlog in die Oekraïne in ag neem. Maar, aan die anderkant, Colin, Mr Kingley, wil ek u net vra ... of, eerstens vir u sê dat olie en gas, it comes with a curse. Daar kom altyd iets saam met olie en gas eksplorاسie, en veral as dit gevind word waarna gesoek word. Sodra dit gevind word, sodra daardie boorpunt op die seebodem slaan dan begin vernietig ons die biodiversiteit van ons omgewing. Alhoewel die impak minimaal is sal dit ons werklikwaar, dink ek, affekteer want ons het nooit ... ons neem nie die spawning van die kreef in ag nie. Daardie eier, hy swem nie van die begin af nie. Hy word gedryf deur strome. En aangesien ons hier met aardverwarming en globaleverwarming, veral, mee sit as gevolg juis van dié industrialisering van die aarde. In Wes Europa is daar nou ... brand die mense uit in Noord Afrika. En dit sal 'n werklike impak hê op ons lewenskwaliteit aan die kuslyn. Maar, vir die mense wat exploit het daar baie probleme al in ander lande gebeur. As u nou kyk, verlede week was daar 'n coup in Niger</p> <p>Want, hierdie belange wat nou hier sal ontgun word sal nie die belange van die mense saamneem nie, of in ag neem nie. Want dit sal ... Die mense wat hier kom met dié goed, hulle sal nou net geld saambring</p>

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	<p>en hulle wil profit hê. Nou, as hulle daar iets raakslaan, gas of olie, die nadele sal bitterlik groter wees as die voordele wat die mense sal kry wat hulle geld daarin belê het. En die mense vir wie die see 'n belangrike rol speel as net om te ontgun, hulle sal nie voordeel daaruit trek nie. Dit is my mening. En, Chris-</p> <p>I would like to know the ... what you are doing about security and safety, because it will definitely impact because they will launch the boats from here, or the things we go from in the sky, what you call the hommeltuig.</p> <p>Colin Kinley</p> <p>I think those are all valid points, and it makes good sense to talk about them. There are not very many sailboats in this area that have sails on them. The fishing boats, primarily, run off of fuel. They do not run off of solar power, and they are not electric. They run off of fuel. In the fishing industry you know that. And we are using the same type of engine and hydraulics that you use in that industry. Today South Africa imports all its oil. So, five hundred thousand barrels a day come in that shipping lanes that you saw, come out of West Africa from other countries to supply South Africa. All of it is imported today. Our job, and our invitation to come here to do exploration was to help South Africa see if the oil is there. Namibia has made huge discoveries. And Namibia has a very small portion of the orange basin in which we are all part of today. So, there is a little small area that Namibia has found unbelievable sized oil, and it is going to help that country become independant so it is not like South Africa, in terms of oil imports. So, our job is to see if the oil is there. Once this work is done we will come back to the people of South Africa. We have to, by law and by legislation.</p> <p>The oil companies do not have the right to produce the oil, okay. We come back, we go through this process in order to drill, and we can see if it is there. We have to come back to the people in this very room and ask you, do you want to develop the oil, or do you want to continue to import from Angola or Nigeria the Ivory Coast, or wherever you are bringing your oil from? You make that decision yourself. I am not going to make that decision. This is not my home. But, I have worked in seventy countries around the world, and the transition that we are trying to make from an energy is difficult. And it is even more difficult for South Africa, because a lot of the countries in the developing world and in the Western world have ... the Western world has had two hundred years of development. So, they have gone from whale oil to conventional oil to coal, back to natural gas, and now into solar and into nuclear. South Africa has not had that opportunity. South Africa is young. And because it is young you have gone from burning wood to the opportunity to burn oil, and in some cases there is a transition.</p> <p>All of the electricity in South Africa today comes from coal. And the coal ... the carbon that comes out of coal is significantly higher than the carbon that comes out of gas. So, you already are making that decision. On the Southern Coast you have huge gas boats. On shore there are power generators that burn coal. So, you will decide that. I am not going to be involved in that. You are going to decide, would you rather burn the coal or would you rather burn the gas? Because there is not enough solar panels in the entire world to keep the lights on here right now. So, transition will happen. We support it. We have been involved in the solar business. I have been involved in supporting lots of different types of fuel. I have been in the nuclear business, been in the coal business, and we support those because of the type of exploration work that I have done. But I also spent a great deal of my career on the environmental side of the business, tracking climate change, coring ice sample, the ice samples from the North Pole on all the mountain tops to the South Pole. I have done that over the past forty years. I know how important it is. When when we came here we were asked specifically ... Last year was the only well</p>

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	<p>that was drilled in South Africa. And we were asked in ... as a team, to come in to speak to people, to hear what your thoughts are, and to try to be respectful with the environment with the greatest technology we have available, and the safety that is there.</p> <p>By invitation, from a market perspective, this process is not about producing oil. It is about your choice, if you have oil you are going to decide that. And if we find oil this same team is going to be sitting here in a couple of years. And we are going to ask you, do you want to develop it? If we do not find it we leave a footprint that is that big, and it is gone. And I am ... And it is not my position to talk the market and to have my own opinions and everyone does, and that is [inaudible 0:44:17]. To answer your question in terms of how do we protect the environment? When we go and drill a well here now that ... these next sets of wells are going to be in between \$90 million and \$100 million. The actual drilling rig and actual drilling process is about a third of that. The rest of that is ... The rest of the cost of those wells is infrastructure and safety and logistics, in order to make sure that that well safely drills. The drilling contractor takes a small percentage of it. The actual contractor that we bring into the area, probably going to be a rig off Namibia, because they are busy there. So, we will be coming very far. But, we will bring in the rig. It will come in on a ship. We set the ship up. We make sure that it is stable. There are things that now, in the modern age, we do to keep rigs in one spot.</p> <p>South Africa, as you guys know, through Sasol, has drilled lots of wells around the south and on ... around the west. Those wells were very difficult. And the reason they were difficult is because you cannot keep the ship stable. And one of the issues that they have had are offshore wells in channels like ... or, in currents like we have in the south and on the west side, is the rig is difficult to stabilise. These modern drilling rigs that are coming in here now, they are set up to be able to stay stable. We can hold them straight and they have got capacity to stay in one spot. So, although that seems like a small thing, particularly in the fishing community, you know the challenge to stay in one position, so there is a huge amount of marine engineering that has gone in to keep these rigs in one spot. We stay in one spot. That is one thing. With we drilling these wells we drill down to the ... drill down a pipe that goes from the surface where the rig is at to where the rock surface is, and we seal that. That, as you have seen over and over in this video, as you put the casing sound it isolates you from the bottom of the hole to the top.</p> <p>We use a casing inside a casing inside a casing to ... in order to stay that stable. We cement ... Once we enter the ... into the earth below we drill a ways and we cement, we drill a ways and we cement. We make sure that we are sealed. Just like any other seal in a mechanical piece of equipment, you have got to seal it at the top and you have got to seal at the top ... the bottom. You have seen here where we lower a piece of equipment, a blow up preventer, the well head assembly, we drop it down. It is at the bottom of the ocean. It makes sure that if there is any leak it shuts it off at the bottom of the ocean, not the top. In the old days we used to shut it off at the top. And if there is a leak at the bottom it would leak into the ocean. So, now we take the equipment ... The safety equipment is lowered down to the bottom. And, yes, it goes down 2.5Km. We use robotics, and you can see some of that here. You can see us lowering the robots down. That [inaudible 0:47:15] to make sure it is all automated. We can secure it in place. It is cemented on the bottom of the ocean. We use a can about this big, to start with, and then it gets smaller and smaller. That equipment is bolted on the bottom of it. And then in order to drill those wells we use procedures to keep everything sealed. So, that mud that comes up, we drill down, we circulate water.</p> <p>In this case we use waterbased fluids so that we circulate, it cools a bit. It circulates the mud back to surface. It goes into tanks. They are filtered. And then those cuttings in that mud is shipped back to shore. And it is filtered and turned back into fresh water, and turned back in the environment, because we make ... we are not allowed to cause any more ... You cannot go and use all kinds of chemicals like you used to be able to do. That is our water circulation system. That is how we keep it clean. And I ... If I just ... If it is okay I will just continue in English. Once we set up the drilling well the question will be,</p>

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	<p>well, what if something happens? And that is a real question and a real concern. The industry, over the past fifty years, has developed like any other technology. We have got ... We make mistakes. You get better at it. Exact like ... Yesterday it was cell phones. If you think of where you were with cell phones here ten years ago, most of the people in this room probably could not even operate that phone today because it has changed so much. And they are so intuitive today. Well, this equipment, this looks like a cartoon on here. And, in fact, it is an animation but you do not see any people.</p> <p>That is how that drilling rig runs. It is completely automated. The equipment is on it, the robotics are on it. There are people on board, of course. There are engineers, mechanics that keep the engines running. There are people that keep things planned and in order. But, we do not see people on the floor, because all of this automation that is happening, it is computer controlled or it is robotic controlled. It makes things safer, because the mistakes that are made most often on these rigs are made by humans. Because, we fail more than the mechanics do. A lot of the accidents that have happened over the years we have gone away from that. The design and engineering in these drilling rigs ... You heard about some of the disasters in the North Sea and the things you have heard about like [inaudible 0:49:50] and the Canadian side and the American side, most of those issues were started with stability of rigs. Rigs that turned upside down because the balast filled up too much. They were not controlling them. They were not properly controlled in storms. We work on it from an engineering perspective.</p> <p>Now, the question is, well, what are you going to do if there is a leak? All that set aside, where is the safety in that? So, what do we do? Well, we have ... There are a few places around the world where we have, we as the industry of all the oil and gas companies, some eight hundred and fifty oil companies operating around the world, they have bases where we have emergency response equipment. Which, we would call the fire department and the fire hull. So, specialty boats, specialty dispersions, specialty air plants, and trained personnell. South Africa, Cape Town in particular, is one of those places where in a world, if there is a disaster in Brazil, we are calling on experts out of South Africa to go to them. If there is an accident in Angola there are experts in South Africa to go to that. But, at the same time if we have an event here we are monitoring the ... everything we are doing here is monitored by offices around the world. If we see an issue with something and there was a risk, we have access to expertise, we have access to dispersions to specialty ships, to airplaines that ... a 737 come and ... equipped with solely dedicated emergency response equipment. We acknowledge that this business has some risks. But, as I said earlier, there are five hundred thousand barrels a day of oil going through your fishing lanes today. And those boats that are going through that have all that oil that ... every day there is five hundred thousand barrels oil.</p> <p>So, that oil is being managed, controlled, you have safety factors involved, and they have been shipping for many years. And, over time, their rules and regulations get tighter and tighter. We answer, first off, to the government of South Africa. They have sets of guidelines that they set out. Each of the individual requirements, and some of which GP had talked about earlier, all have their own issues. The marine experts that have the regulatory agency that looks after the marine areas, the areas that look after the wildlife, mammal control, fish control, the things that we have to do to watch on the coast for coastal control, the support infrastructure. There are a number of agencies that alll mandate that. These are your agencies. And, these are agencies that you guys have contact with for all different reasons, that you are involved with. We have to answer to all of them. That rolls up into PASA. PASA is what we call the regulator, because they have all these agencies that we have to track to. So, when we write a report like GP has done here, the drafted that is done, we ... he has done the draft. He is getting feedback from you guys, like, what do you like? What you do not like? What are your concerns? Is there a specialty type of fish, or is there a migration that even our experts were not aware of? That is why we are here now.</p>

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	<p>And we will come back again in the Fall, and we are going to talk to you about getting the drilling permit. Once we get approval and we sort of passed this stage, then when we go back in a year from now and we say ... we go back to PASA to drill, then we have to file a blow prevention or, essentially, a spill response plan. That plan is public. All of you can look at that plan. And it says okay, what happens? What if there is an issue, what happens? How do we respond to that? What type of response do we have? Who are the experts we will bring in? What is our equipment? What would happen? And that oil spill response plan gets filed by us. And, it has to go in for approval, and you review that yourself. And you have an opportunity to state your own position against that. As we drill, then we have to use ... The rig is here. The marine equipment all has to be inspected before it even comes into South African waters, so it is inspected. Our people are certified. We have to work through the regulators industry. We have to file a safety plan of how ... And, the experience has to be up to the standards of the entire greater world communities that is regulating us, because it is very strict regulations. That information is filed. And then, the last steps for us are our own individual commendments to be able to do this right. And these ... The companies and the industries that are involved here, yes, people come in into here and they look for opportunity. And if there is anybody in this room that does not benefit at some point in their life from profit, because that is how it works.</p> <p>That is how, be invitation, the \$100 million is going to take to see if there is a well here from South Africa. What you are bringing in is your resources to the table. We will be bringing in cash to be able to help you explore for that. So, there is investment there, and that investment costs money. And it is not my money. It is not Alice's money. These are investors like yourself. They go to the Stock Exchange and make the investment. This is public money. And almost all of the oil and gas in the world today, of any major projects, these are public funds, and not individual peoples'. So, if you want to participate in that you make that participation. I think that from a safety perspective we have an obligation. We have the opportunity to hear back your inputs. And we are at a standard that is only ... regulated, not only in South Africa but it is by the safety regulators around the world. I am not sure if that gives you a direct answer.</p>
f.	<p>John van der Heever</p> <p>Chris sê dat die impak van die deur van die sleeptrawler het 'n groter uitwerking op die seebodem as daardie boorpunt. Ek kan dit nie glo nie. Want, daardie boorpunt sal nie net bo die oppervlak van die see wees nie, maar hy sal dwarsdeur die see gaan waar daar nog nooit mens of iets was nie. Daardie impak was nog nie beskryf van ons nie, so ons wag vir dit wat daaruit sal gebeur. En, as daar 'n ongeluk kom, wat betref die omgewing, hoe sal ons daarvan weet? Want, ons weet nie of ... hoeveel korrupsie hier betrokke is om hierdie hele project aan die gang te kry nie. Want iewers sou daar dalk geld onder die tafel deur gegaan het om hierdie projek hier te kry. En ons word net gekonsulteer omdat ons daar by die see is, omdat ons ... omdat julle weet dat daar enige iets kan gebeur. As julle gaan na die Delta en Nigeria, kyk hoe lyk dit daar. Dit is 'n gemors daar. Niks lewe meer in die water nie. Maar, dit was ook so beskryf, so netjies en mooi in Engels omskrywe vir al die mense. En, daarom is daar nou soveel staatsgrepe in Afrika, want die mense van ander lande, Europa, Wes Europa, en Amerika, hulle kom exploit ons water en ons mense. En kyk hoe lyk die aarde al. Omgekeer. En die aardsverwarming en die gas wat daardeur veroorsaak word, dat ons almal long probleme het. En dat ons biodiversiteit heeltemal versteur word. En dit is ... Die slimmighede gaan nie die aarde beskerm nie. You kill the ocean</p>
g.	<p>Earnest Titus</p> <p>Ek is Ernest Titus, 'n visserman by Lambertsbaai. Ek het nou maar twee vrae wat ek gaan vra, maar ek gaan dit sommer baie vinnig afhandel. My eerste vraag is, hoe lank duur so 'n eksplorasië proses? En dan, in daardie produksie gevind ... wat daar olie gevind word, hoe lank is die tydperke van hierdie</p>

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	<p>produksie van olie? Die vraag is dan ... Hoekom ek dié vrae vra is, as ons kyk in terme van Mosselbaai wat gebeur het daar. Dieselfde tipe dinge het gebeur. Hierdie dinge het deurgegaan, en as jy vandag kyk in Mosselbaai, dit is die hoogste werkloosheidsyfer wat daar is.</p> <p>Dit is hoekom ek jou vrae vra. Hoe lank is hierdie twee prosesse?</p> <p>My tweede vraag is, rondom hier by Lambertsbaai. Hier Abalobi Express wat nou gebore is, wat mense van ons dorp gebruik het om 'n survey te doen. Ek het niks van hierdie mense geweet nie. Daardie mense ... Daar was nie eens opleiding om hierdie mense wat surveyor ... surveys gedoen het reg te verduidelik hoe om die survey te doen nie. Want, my eerste keer aan hierdie publiek te verduidelik wat se impak dit gaan hê op ons seelewe, op hulle lewensbestaan as gevolg van hulle maak hulle lewe uit die see uit. En dan, in die tweede plek is, daar was mooi verduidelik van werk, werksgeleenthede wat gaan plaasvind, die ... wat se ekonomiese... gaan gebeur. Al die goed was verduidelik, maar daar was nooit die negatiewe kant voorgehou nie. En vir my is dit 'n probleem. Vir vyftig huishoudings te kan doen. Lambertsbaai is baie meer as vyftig huishoudings. En dan aan te gee as daar was publieke deelname. Baie dankie.</p> <p>Colin Kinley</p> <p>The process is long. The seismic was done twenty years ago. Now we come in. This process here ... there is a ... it takes ... it will take from today into the next few months when the paperwork gets completed. Then there is a decision to drill. And if there is a decision to drill it will take about a year.</p> <p>Yeah, just hear me, okay? So, we make the decision to drill. Once we actually get there, to drill, after a year of getting organised to drill, it takes about sixty days. It takes about two months. We are going to bring in specialty crews. The crews are all on the rig already. We bring in that sixty days, we drill the well. We get an assessment of what is there. And that is it in that space. We come back if we ... If there is a discovery we come back, and we have to go through a very strict legislative project which we process, which we already have spoken about in that sixty-day period. Then we have got to come back and test. So, that means we will come back and drill another well. That is normally another year, because it takes a year to do the planning. If we do the discovery, and then we do the testing. So, say now we are two or three years down the road, now we have got to decide how to put it into production if the oil is there. If you are in a big hurry, that is five years from then. If it is normal, that is seven or eight years from then. So there is a lot of planning, there is a lot of capital. If, in fact, there is oil production out there it takes a very long time to do that.</p> <p>There is ... To answer your question, we drill and it is about a year to drill. There will be another year to do an assessment. And then it is very likely that there will be a long stretch in there as we start to look at how to get to production, and how to get to the facilitation of actually getting the oil out of the ground.</p> <p>GP Kriel</p> <p>Ek gaan in Afrikaans praat? Is dit reg? Ek wil net vir jou ... Oukei. Alright. Baie dankie. Dankie vir jou kommentaar daar. Ek dink dit is ... Ek was self hier op Lambertsbaai gewees, want ek is die omgewingspraktisyn, né. So, ek wil seker maak dat wat gebeur in lyn is met die regulasies, en dat daar in die trade tyd is om die hele besigheid. Ek en Pedro het gekom en ons het spesifiek na elkeen van die gemeenskappe toe ... die ouens gekom, na Ferdie toe, na ... en na al die ouens. En ons het saam met die community fieldworkers om die tafel gesit hierso in Isabellas, en ons het 'n sessie met hulle gehad. Ons het vir hulle verduidelik waarom gaan die projek, hoe groot gaan die projek wees, wat is die situasie, wat is die eintlike ... die doel vir dit en hoekom hulle dit moet doen, en dan waar hulle inpas in die prentjie</p>



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	<p>en wat hulle rol is in dit. En ons het vir hulle duidelike riglyne gegee en gesê julle kom verkoop nie die projek nie. As dit gebeur het dan vra ek groot om verskoning op die ou einde van die dag. Maar, dit was glad nie die bedoeling nie. En ek wil nou kategorieë vir jou kom sê dit is nie die doel van dit nie, alright? En ek weet vir 'n feit ek ... ons het gesit en ek het met daardie mense 'n sessie gehad en ons het vir hulle verduidelik waarom dit gaan.</p> <p>Dit is vir my baie belangrik dat ek neutraal bly, en ek is seker Pedro gaan dit ook echo. Ek gaan nou-nou vir hom 'n kans gee om te praat daaroor, dat hierdie 'n neutrale storie is, en dit is nie om die projek te verkoop nie. Die idee was om groter blootstelling van die omgewingsimpakstudie self te gee. En om dit te doen moet 'n mens maar mense aanstel. Iemand ... Almal moet ... Jy kan nie dit net verniet doen en verwag dat die mense dit net verniet moet doen nie. 'n Ou moet tog beloon word of ... Ek word betaal vir die werk wat ek doen. Daardie persoon word betaal en kry iets vir die werk wat hy gedoen het. So, dit het Pedro-hulle en daardie ouens vir ons bestuur, en goeters. En die idee is dat daar groter blootstelling was, en dit is baie groter as wat tipies in hierdie EIA prosesse gebeur. So, ons het regtig met 'n goeie hart ingekom, en nie om die apple cart te upset nie. En ons verstaan dat 'n opname ... Dit is onmoontlik om die hele gemeenskap te survey. Ons sal tot volgende jaar daar wees as ons elke gemeenskap en huishouding moet doen. Ons kan nie 'n mini sensus doen nie. Sensusse kos biljoene rande. Dit is absoluut 'n ... Dit is ongelooflike hoeveelheid geld. Die idee is dan om 'n steekproef te doen. Dit is om 'n opname te doen. So, jy sample 'n gedeelte van die gemeenskap. En daar is sekere voordele en nadele daaraan. Mens kan dalk hier en daar iemand mis. Dit is deel van die proses, en 'n mens moet dit tog in ag neem. Daar is sekere goeters waarna ons gaan kyk in terme van dit. Miskien kan ons dit opskerp. Ons is regtig oop vir inputs om dit beter te maak, so baie dankie vir dit. Maar, die idee is om nie te ... is om te verfyn op wat daar was in die verlede, en om dit beter te maak as wat ons gedoen het. As daar enige spesifieke klagtes is oor dit, wil ek dit graag by julle hoor. As daar-</p>
<b>h.</b>	<p><b>Earnest Titus</b></p> <p>As dit dan nou so 'n deursigtige proses was, baie deursigtig, hoekom dan het julle nie 'n platform vir hierdie sosiale media nie. Vir my dit is die proses. Dit is die proses wat gedoen word.</p> <p><b>GP Kriel</b></p> <p>Baie dankie. Onthou net, ek sal baie graag vir julle die gesigte wil wys van al daardie mense wat deelgeneem het in dit. Maar, as deel van daardie opname het ons vir die mense gevra wil jy anoniem bly, of wil jy vir ons sê wat jou inligting is? En dan kan ek mos nou nie gaan en sê luister, ons het bewyse. Ek het al daardie mense se fotos en gesigte, as julle ... Maar, ek kan dit nie vir jou sê nie. Daar is 'n sekere wet in Suid Afrika wat die Protection of Personal Information Act is, en ons moet ... ongelukkig moet ons vashou aan dit. Selfs in die publieke deelname proses is ons ... moet ons baie versigtig wees. Alhoewel, jy 'n ding teken wat sê as jy hier ingekom het dat ons jou inligting kan gebruik, beskerm ons dit nog steeds asof dit ons eie inligting is. Ons wil nie daardie goeters onnodig uitgee nie. Ons wil nie vir die mense laat skade ly nie. Ek wil nie hê julle moet op een of ander scam lys op die einde van die dag beland nie. So, dit is hoekom ons probeer om die mense se identiteit beskerm, maar, hulle was daar. Ons wil regtig net seker maak dat die proses is deursigtig. En ons gaan as deel van ons verslag, in die volgende fase, gaan ons dit weer vir julle gegee, al daardie goeters.</p> <p>Ons probeer regtig nie iemand te na kom of wat ook al nie. Hierdie proses is 'n geregleerde proses, dit is 'n oop proses. En, die aanloop proses is nodig. Dit is deel van die wetgewing. Dit is 'n proses wat ons moet doen. Ek is jammer as dit dalk in die verkeerde lig gesien is, of iets soos dit vir ... Ekskuus, meneer. Miskien kan Pedro ook net dalk verder uitbrei daarop.</p>

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	<p>Pedro Garcia</p> <p>Baie dankie. Ek is Pedro. Ek ken meeste van julle. Meeste van julle ken my. Helfte van julle het ek amper versuip met die oorlewingskursusse, maar dit is hoe dit gaan. Ek wil net verduidelik gou. Die rede hoekom ons die opnames gedoen het, in Lambertsbaai het ons 'n monsteropname gedoen. Ons het net vyftig gedoen in elke gemeenskap. Maar, dit is ook belangrik dat mense verstaan hoekom ons dit gedoen het. Want, die sample opname bepaal ook wat die opvoedvlakke is, wat die verkiesde taal is, watter kultuur bekommernisse in die ... heers in die gemeenskappe. Daardie ... En, veel meer, die ekonomiese gedeelte word ook bygevoeg. En, veel meer, die inligting word dan gebruik om hierdie tipe voorleggings aan , nie aan te spreek nie, but influence it. Sodat, hulle seker is as hulle in 'n gemeenskap inkom, dat hulle voorleggings gerig is op die dinamika wat in daardie gemeenskap heers. Sodat, hulle nie inkom met voorleggings wat bo ons mense se koppe styg nie. Dit is een van die mees belangrikste aspekte daarvan. Ons bly geheel en al neutraal. Almal ken vir Ferdie. Ferdie weet nie hoe om stil te bly nie. Hy is deel ... Hy was deel van die span. Maar, omdat hy deel van die span was is hy gebind tot neutraliteit, so hy kan nie praat in hierdie vergaderings nie. Dit is hoe vër ons gaan om ons neutraliteit te beskerm. En dit is hoekom ons in die gemeenskappe in is, om seker te maak dat dit nie voordelig is vir die maatskappye of vir die regering nie, maar vir die maatskappye ... ag, vir die gemeenskappe ook, sodat almal op 'n gelyke vlak met mekaar kan praat.</p> <p>En as daar enige issues is dan kan daardie issues dan opgeneem word, nie net saam met die maatskappye of die regering ook nie, maar ook saam met Abalobi Express. En dan kan ons weer gesels met die maatskappye. Ons werk saam met almal. Iemand moet neutraal wees. Want, as ons nie neutraal is nie kan ons nie ingeligte besluitneming kry van 'n voetsool vlak nie. So, dit is die rede hoekom ons doen wat ons doen. En ons is nie hierso om enige iemand ... We are not here to offend anybody, alright. The work we are doing is important. And the work we are doing ... Almal vra, "What are you going to do for the communities?" Ons het meer as 'n honderd mense in meer ... 'n geleentheid gekry. Dit is 'n klein ekonomiese inspuiting wat alreeds kom van die bedryf af. So, we are doing the work that is necessary for these platforms to be constructive, and for these platforms to address issues on an equal level and where people can walk way and also give informed decision making. Ons gaan dit nog verder vat waar ons praat van werkswinkels en sulke goed, maar dit is iets wat in die toekoms is, in die nabye toekoms. Weereens, oom, as daar enige probleme is-</p>
i.	<p>Anthony Vaughan</p> <p>My naam is Anthony Vaughan. Ek is 'n inboorling van Lambertsbaai en die Weskus. Nou, ek het nou baie lank gewag vir die geleentheid om te praat. En met die wat julle praat het al hoe meer gedagtes gekom, so verdra my so 'n bietjie as ek 'n bietjie meer sê as wat jy nou vir my tyd wil gee. Nommer een, ek wil begin by ons history as 'n people. As die first nation, indigenous mense, was ons al so exploit vandat ons European ancestors hier gekom het. Hulle het nie gekom om ons vriende te wees en saam met ons te werk nie. History describe dit self ... prescribe it. Ons European ancestors het gekom en hulle het ons kom vermoor vir ons hulpbronne. Hulle het gekom met papiere om vir ons te sê dié grond is nie meer joune nie. Iemand in Holland het 'n brief gegee om te sê dié grond is nou myne. En ons mense is weggestoot van ons grond en ons diere af. So, verskoon vir ons as ons julle nie vertrou nie, because history het bewys 'n nuwe regering het gekom. Ons mense word net verder gemarginalise, right? Nou,</p>

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	<p>Mr Kingley maak 'n statement. Nou, julle moet verstaan dat ek is 'n suspicious ou wanneer 'n ou kom en vir my 'n storie vertel.</p> <p>People want to come here. There are resources in our waters. You want to come and get it. It is fine. And people that come and make an investment, yes, you want to make a profit. En ons verstaan dit. Maar, moet ons nou elke keer suffer vir Europe? Is vandag waar Europe is, because of our resources. And we are not benefitting, at all. We are just being marginalised. Poverty hier is gevaarlik hoog. En dié is nie 'n personal attack teen jou nie, Mr Kingley. You said, and when you say something that is not true or maybe not factual, you said 100% of our electricity are being created or produced by coal. We have a nuclear power station. Ek is nie 'n expert nie maar ek weet ons het 'n nuclear power station. So, maybe 99% or 90%, whatever. But, you see the ... as jy ... when you say one thing that is not true, dit sit 'n man klaar op jou agtervoete. What is going to happen here? Now, the-</p> <p>Sorry, man. I got a bit excited there. Nou, these resources ... En dit is reg. We need oil, we need energy, because we are in an energy crisis in the world, right? Maar nou, die environment word geimpact. We cannot say that the drilling that happened the past twenty/thirty years ... What we do not know, we do not know. And we do not know what we do not know. Fishing, already, our resources we can see the snoek, for an example, the period that they come to our shores it is ... dit is nou nie meer 'n maand nie dit is nou 'n week of twee dan is die snoek weg. En die ander spesies is ook weg. Or, it becomes lesser and lesser and lesser. Nou ... Daardie is aan die een kant. Nou, dit kan wees dit is die drilling wat gebeur het, but we do not know. We do not have the technology. We do not know the know-how. Wat ons kan appreciate as fishermen is wat die chief vir ons gemention het, en wat leier Lenée vir ons gesê het. That is how we learn. We do not know the scientific side of the things. You understand? So, nou kom mense en julle sê julle het 'n study gedoen, and it is going to be minimal impact. But, ons kan al klaar sien iewers is daar fout, because ons kan nie meer so baie vis vang nie.</p> <p>Nou kom die ander ding. We are invited to come and participate, and it is kwaai, because in the past we did not have this privilege to come and give our input. But, nou, ons kom hier met 'n professor dié en 'n dokter dáái, people that are learned. You know about what you are talking about. Nou, seismic drilling en daardie groot woorde, we do not understand it. Now you make an advert, come, as a community come and engage with us. This is going to impact your life, probably. Nou, hoe kom ek nou, wat 'n layman is, and you explain this to me and I must just take this as gospel. So, my, I almost want to call it a demand ... You want to come and do this, right? Come and school us, man. This thing is going to impact us. Come and explain these things to us so that we can engage wanneer ons almal dieselfde understanding het. Because, nou, julle het 'n understanding en al wat ons wil hê, we want to live. Ek is 'n fifth generation fisherman. My laaitie wil ek ook see toe vat. Ek wil ook vir hom gaan leer om 'n snoek te vang. But, as julle nou al dié goeters kom doen, my fear is daar gaan nie meer resources wees nie. So, ek kan nie meer my traditional goed toepas nie. Ek kan nie vir my laaitie vertel jou oupagrootjie het vir my hier, of vir my pa, hier gewys. Ek kan ... Ons kan nie dit doen nie, because we do not know. So, kom na ons toe, man. Moet nie ... Dit is 'n kwaai ding wat Ferdie-hulle gedoen het. At least there is something. Maar, we need more. We need to understand how the environment is impacting. En, Brother John het netnou gemention in die Delta, wat het daar gebeur? Dit is disasters. So, we do not want that.</p> <p>But, if you can come and school us, because I think if you want to come here and do things that you know about, julle moet vir ons kom leer, man. It is your responsibility to come and tell this people ons gaan hier werk in julle area. Hier is wat ons gaan doen. Dié is wat julle moontlik kan impact, en dan wys vir ons. Moet nie vir ons 'n storie vertel wat ons nie kan verstaan nie. Dan, obviously, daar ... Net een sinnetjie ... twee sinnetjies. Nou, ons weet Nord Stream daar in Russia was opgebom. Nou, die idea is dit gaan die environment impak. Nou, die goed wat Mr Kingley explain het is kwaai, the disaster planning</p>

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	<p>and everything. But, in case ... Die wêreld is ... BRICS en America en Europe-hulle staan teen mekaar. Nou, as dáái ding opgeblaas word hier, is it going to impact us? Because dáái is mos nou nie mechanical failure nie. It is going to be like war things, and whatever, vandalism. It is going to impact us. How are you going to compensate? Is there compensation planned maybe for the people that will be impacted by such disasters? And I thank you.</p> <p>Colin Kinley</p> <p>First-off, we welcome the process and we welcome the passion, so do not apologise. I am standing here in a vest that is the product of natural gas. You are sitting in a ... with a coat on that is the product of natural gas. You have shoes on that are a product of natural gas. The chief has a natural vest on. We are all affected by industries and by the development ... the history and the development of energy. I cannot apologise for the past, and it is not my position to do that. And I ... We had the same issues. And I have worked with aboriginal communities all around the world, and it is hard. But, it is hard. I have a son also. I like to enjoy the environment. I live my life outdoors. Those are commonalities between us. And I think it is important for us to be able to understand and passionately learn the process. I did not say 100% electricity. I said 100% of the oil, okay? And 100% of the oil is brought into this country. And, yes, the nuclear technology was imported. And the coal and nuclear technology, in my mind, is fantastic if it has its safeguards. I have worked in the uranian business a lot, the downstream in the industry, nuclear, is just interesting to me. But, the process to be able to work together to hear you guys is something we pushed hard. When we drilled the well at ... in ... for 2B, the one we drilled last Fall, all the permits were in place.</p> <p>Everything was in place and it was in place for almost eight ... ten years prior. The permits to drill that well, the authority is given by all the local communities. The approvals we got from the chiefs, the approvals we got from the government, everything was in place ten years prior. And it was Alice's initiative and my initiative to come to GP and his crew on that well, and bring in all the specialists, because we felt that the community was not being engaged. We already had all the paperwork. And, legally, we could have gone and drilled the well. We did not think that was the right way to go. So, we made the decision last year to go regionally, meeting with towns, similar process, only, we have gone even a broader range on this set of wells. Because, we want to be able to engage. We want to be able to hear those issues. And if there is ... Some of the environmental challenges that are out there, if there are new things that are discovered and to be able to communicate with people, I would rather spend an hour with you explaining you the exact process we go through. Why we ... Why is it a seismic people out there? It was twenty years ago. And how did we look at that? How do we know now that there is oil there, and why would we drill there?</p> <p>And those are things that are easily done. And to take the time and the process to go through that is in these forms where everybody has a chance to talk. So, that is why we are here today. We come in and I let GP finish on the process, but me sort of on the layman side of the process, the same as you are, the research gets done and the development. And that information, that research, comes from communities and experts and local people, and everything is put together in that draft. The draft is then out there and it, eventually once it gets polished up and it is ready, you will have an opportunity to read it. And, at Hondeklip Bay, for instance, most of the communities were, like, okay, let us just talk about it because we want to take the time. There is a group there that had some people, some guys mechanical, some guys environmental people. I said, you know what, can you just come in and give us a litte sit down? I know we have these forms, and people ask questions, and people get passionate when I talk, if he talks, and you have a chance. But, you do not really get a chance to ... you get ... how much learning you get. So we said look, let us just have a workshop.</p>

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	<p>So, we changed all the chairs around, put them all on the table, let people ... And we just sat chatting, had coffee, spent the afternoon, chatted through the process. That was after his book was done. So, our process here is to first-off talk to you about it, get you thinking about it, doing our best with the experts here, and the access we have to people to be able to communicate that message however we are able to communicate it. And, then, we will come back in here and sit down. If the choice is we would rather just chat about it in a form like this, that is great. If your community is, like, you know what, we want to have a roundtable, because I just need ... maybe he has nothing environmental. Maybe it is just, you know what, it is my home. I want to know what you guys are doing. Just tell me the process. We are okay to do that, too. I am just saying we made those choices ourselves as people, not because of regulations, not because the company said that. I found that this is the Eco (Atlantic) with another partner. The reason that I am here, because I feel passionate about it. It is an opportunity here to explore and find a resource.</p> <p>Most of our work is exploration and to find the resource. I do not like to necessarily hang around for the plumbing, because there are decisions that ... After we found it, there will be decisions, development, there will be huge investment. It costs billions of dollars to put the infrastructure into place. But, you need to understand it, and we need to help you to understand it.</p> <p>GP Kriel</p> <p>Yes. Thanks, Colin. I do not think I have got too much more to add. Just to say that I recognise this first stab at the process, the scoping phase of it. In an ideal world I would love for everyone to be educated about this whole process. And we certainly have been pushing for that type of thing from my side, as the industry and as the environmental practitioners and things like that. We definitely agree that that is something that can be rolled out, and that there can be better efforts made. What we do, however, is best as we can into ... Ek moet eintlik maar in Afrikaans praat. So goed soos wat ons kan van ons kant af druk ons om soveel as moontlike van daardie goeters in 'n proses soos hierdie te kan inkry. Dit is eintlik nie die regte plek om dit te doen in hierdie proses nie. Want, dit is eintlik te kort, né. Maar, ons probeer so goed as moontlik hoor, luister, en met die regte mense praat. En dan wil ons, as ons in die volgende vergadering, soos wat Colin gesê het, dit op 'n ander manier moet structure, dan doen ons dit so. Verstaan? So, ons is ook vir daardie tipe inputs. Ons kan dit op 'n ander manier kom doen en dan kan ons miskien 'n langer sessie met 'n werkswinkel hê, of iets soos dit. Ons kan dit dalk op 'n ander manier doen. Maar, ek stem saam met jou, daar is geleentheid om dit uit te brei. En definitief in die toekoms, weet, soos wat Pedro ook al vantevore gesê het.</p> <p>Colin Kinley</p> <p>First-off, as we said earlier, there are insurances that are put in place and bonding that is put into place. So, we just finished a ... When we finished the 2B well there was ... the government and the people in the region that wanted an okay is that we had a small hole in the ground. Was it sealed properly? Was it inspected properly. So we used down-hole cameras. We video it. We do a report. It took us six months to get approval through all the agencies that we actually conducted our work in compliance to that book. We just got that just now, six months later. So, first-off, as we talked earlier, is all of the stop guards we think that are in place there ... We are required to put insurance in place, so the major insurance companies from around the world to ensure that we have the cash and the money, not just to drill the well, but if something happens. So, the cleanup process is insured, the ... all of the support equipment, all the people are insured, and to ensure that the beaches are cleaned up. If it reaches farther beyond that, the agencies that we work with, for instance Oil Spill Response Limited is another</p>

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	<p>layer of insurance that is there. These insurance companies work to try to impact regional all have different applications. They do not go down the beach and give everybody a \$100.00 cheque. And I am not simplifying. But, they do know how to deal with that. They do know how to do the cleanup. They do know how to deal with local businesses that are shut down. And you have to be able to be insured for that. Now, is it absolutely going to be to be able to stop? I do not know, because you never know how significant it is going to be. But, I know that we are, for the record, insured for everything that we are doing. We have layers of insurance to do that. It is there to help to do the cleanup. And it is there to be able to reset the community. And that risk, like drilling, exists in everything that we are doing.</p> <p>And, as a people, the ships that are coming down the lanes here and all those shipping lanes that you saw, whether they have got fuel on board or whether they have got any types of chemicals on board, all of those are the same. The risks are there, and we accept that, because we are day-to-day using those products. But, we have to put the safeguards, the best we can, in place to do that. And, so, the safeguards and the insurances are there and they are not dissimilar than you and your car. If you have got car insurance you have to have insurance, not much as for yourself, but you have to have insurance for the other guy that you impact. And we are much the same. And that is how we will regulate it.</p>
j.	<p>Cedric Engelbrecht</p> <p>My naam is Cedric Engelbrecht. En ek is die chieff van die West Coast Indigenous Council. And Mr Vaughan also is part of our council, and here are a lot of other members, as well. Sir, I want to ask you, I heard your name is Mr Colin. Is there any particular company that you are representing?</p> <p>Colin Kinley</p> <p>Africa Oil is one of the partners on this project. They have 26%. And my company, Eco (Atlantic) has 20%. My expertise in trying to work with the stakeholders, and the type of exploration is ... I am one of the leaders of that joint-venture group. And that joint-venture group is ... consists of, essentially, 46% of investment from Europe, 20% investment from Canada, I am Canadian by blood, you probably noticed that-</p>
k.	<p>Cedric Engelbrecht</p> <p>Sir, Mr Colin, yes, and all the other people that are here present, you know, my mother, when I was born way back in 1963, I am sixty-year old now, sixty, yes, she should have given me the name not Cedric but activist. I am an activist. And I did not know that after a, what do we call it, democratic government, after that has been installed in our country that I will still have to be an activist. You see, I am speaking about the time when the European came here. We have been sold. That leader made notice of that. He made a note of it. I have been abused. We have been robbed of our land. We have been robbed of our lifestyle. We have been robbed of our gold, our silver, our diamonds. And we are still marginalised today by this ANC government.</p> <p>Sir, I am an activist. What you guys are doing here really is not only a waste of your money and your time. It is a waste of our time, as well. My question about what happened to those people in Mosselbay. All of those people that are now unemployed, what happened to them? Where is the company that took the profit from the gas that came from the surface of ... or, the sea floor ... the ocean floor. Where is that profit now? Is the profit there helping those people and families that are suffering now? I came from our rubbish heap the other day, and this type of laaities are running around chasing one another around for the food that they picked up there. I cannot stand that. I cannot. We are the first ... As my</p>



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	<p>colleague has said, we are the first nation here. We are the descendants of the first nation and, yet, we are suffering. And now people still come, as previously, as far back as 1652, they are still coming, just in a much better way, subtle way, coming and get our stuff and leave us alone to ourself. I cannot go for that. I cannot agree with these things that are happening. We have passed an amendment. What is the thing's name? The unemployment or employment [equity? 1:44:38], whatever. I do not understand it. Anyway, but the percentage of our people that are, what is the name ... word that I am looking for now, to get work, the percentage of people that will be allowed to work in government structures. I mean, it ... is disgusting, to say the least.</p> <p>And not all White people had a lavish lifestyle, not all. I can agree on that. But, a lot of them had the opportunity to make investments. I was ... For one month I relieved the postman here in Lamberts Bay. And I saw specifically in that month how White people is being delivered from Naspers, from the JSE. You know what I am saying. They are getting their letters and all of that stuff. They can sit at home and they can receive money on a monthly basis, because of the investment that they had made in the past. I cannot stand here and agree on that thing that you want to be implementing in our seas where our people ... It is their livelihood. My father, my grandfather, used to be one of the oldest fisherman here in Lamberts Bay. This is our life. We wore sweaters in those days, Lamberts Bay, in Afrikaans, die see is ons lewe. The sea is our life. There is nothing now in Mossel Bay. Nothing for those people that are now jobless. And, I mean, if you come and you say we are going to drill, we are going to ... I mean, twenty years ago already? If the seismic tests were done twenty years ago, what did that seismic tests tell you? How much oil is there? Do ... Is it giving you an estimate of how much oil there is to be drilled at?</p> <p>So, what is the estimate? Is it a ten-year, fifteen-year, twenty years? What is it going to be?</p> <p>Colin Kinley</p> <p>And if there is a kimberlite pipe that is out here, the kimberlite pipe is that big. And you bring in a crew, and you mine it, and you can tell that that is going to take twenty years to mine. And you mine it for twenty years. We all know what happens at the end of the twenty years. You are finished mining. Do you have that slide that shows oil? Because, I think that is probably made...</p> <p>It works the same when you go ... I did not do the seismic. Somebody else did the seismic, okay?</p> <p>And that is always the case. Exploration takes decades and decades in oil and gas industry, and it takes centuries in the mining industry. And we have known there was a well that was drilled here twenty five years ago, and there is oil in it. Was it commercial oil at the time? We do not ... There was not quite enough to prove that. So, when we go to find ... to try to find out how much oil is there, we have to go back and say well, why is there oil there, to start with? Just like why is there a kimberlite pipe? Why does the Orange Basin river, and why does that river yield diamonds? Well, you have got to go back to it. You have got to be able to do your homework to find out. We know that if this is the ocean, and that is the beachfront, and we know that we have an understanding of what the rock is underneath it. We know that there is carbon everywhere, entire ... all over the ocean. It is pooled, some places thinner, some places thicker, but there is always carbon, because carbon is just trees. So, it sits down here. We know that over time that, just like in your sink when you are washing the dishes, the oil floats to the top. So, the oil at the bottom and over the millennia in the Orange Basin ... The Orange Basin is this huge, literally, a basin. It is a big bowl. Over the millennia the sand has come out of the Orange River and it has flowed nice fresh sand and dumped it. So, the Orange River comes here, and it has dumped it into this basin, 20% of that basin is in Namibia, 80% of it is in South Africa.</p> <p>In the 20%, in the last year, they found about five to six billions barrels of oil in Namibia, with the discoveries that are there. And it answers the question, because the debate is on. Is it going to take</p>

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	<p>eight years or ten years to develop it? We do not know. We know that we can see, from the seismic that was done, we take it and we reprocess it, just like you do on any computer, and we reanalyse it and we figure out okay, well, this oil that is creeping up here comes into this nice clean sand. And it is covered over by clay and it is sealed. So, now it is in a trap. That oil that is trapped there, we know it exists. Because, I can fly you up and down a plane on this coast and I can show you where oil for the last ten thousand years has been seeping. Because, there are oil pools on the top of the ocean. A storm comes by, it blows them away. The ocean is clean. Two weeks later there is another pool of oil. We have surveyed that with satellites for the past hundred years ... past fifty years. And we have ... And what we have tried to do estimates off it for the last hundred years. Because, as you guys know as fishermen, that oil shows up to the surface. So, we try to find a place that it is not leaked off and where it is trapped. And we look at that in seismic. So, we went over here twenty years ago, we as an industry by South Africa's invitation. An international company was doing the work and drilled a hole right there, and discovered oil. But, they did not have great science, because they drilled it right there. They got a little bit of oil. They got two hundred barrels a day. That is not very good enough to get anybody excited, because it cannot build infrastructure. So, on the well we just drilled, we went up here and thought okay, we are going to be smart and go to the top of it. But, we did not get it, because there is only 20% to 25% of the time that you drill a well you actually get anything out of it. And we spent \$50 million to do that. So, when you ask about the investment that is there-</p> <p>...well, here we are talking about wells in the deeper water that are going to cost \$100 million. So, yeah, there is a cost there, and there is an investment that is made there. You will decide, not me. You will decide. The people in this room will decide. When we come back to do a production right application, we give a production right application to your government that has their fiscal regime, their royalty money, the cost set. It all goes back to ... into your tax base. The ... Your government makes the decision on that.</p> <p>And I understand that. I am not making apologies, because every government has challenges. Your government decides what to do with it. So, when we come back here to develop that we get paid the cost to be able to go and drill by our investors. We invest that money. We drill for the oil. The government here, or the local people of South Africa, are able to take the royalty. The royalty just means you take it right off the top. Then, they also share in the costs. So, they take a ... are able to take a percentage of the actual overall volume. If you decide it is going to be oil, then it is going to be oil. If you want to speak profit, you sell that and get in cash. At the end of the day it is a business that is for profit. And nobody is going to apologise for that, because that is why we are all able to sit in this room today. But, at least, it gives you some idea of sort of where it is at, the process that we go through. Are we going to go ... You ... All we know today is on the Namibian side of the border it looks like there is about five billion barrels of oil. There have been several wells drilled. It looks pretty close.</p> <p>There has really been a few wells drilled in ... off of this coast. There are probably forty of fifty wells that already have been drilled here off this coast. Over 50% of them by the South African government. Those wells, we have seen indicators. We have been able to see there is oil leakage. We can see that, so we ... The best place for a dumb explorer like me to look is where they already found oil, right? So, that is why we are here. But, we have a pretty good understanding of why we think it is there. We ... And, we also know that you have 20% of the Orange Basin in Namibia. We have got 80% of it here in South Africa.</p> <p>So, the choices that you are going to make as people of where your energy resources is used, you are going to make that decision. Today, you import all of it. Today, you are burning coal as opposed, and nuclear. You are making that choice. And that choice is yours to make. I am not here to exploit that. I am here to give you an opportunity to make other choices.</p>

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	<p>Cedric Engelbrecht</p> <p>Thank you, Colin. The ... I am not done yet, people. The thing is, we do not have any power to make choices, regardless. We had an excerpt from a bill they wanted to pass. We had a meeting in Vredenburg a couple of months back. Leader Don, you can recall that. And I saw within that bill that what they want to do is to make drilling very easy. They do not want the obstacles there is now. So, the bill they want to pass they want to, when it comes to drilling, when people find oil or gas, they want to go about the job immediately. So, they want to streamline it with a bill that they want to pass. That is what I can see from it. The point, I am not taking any of you guys here present. You have a particular job that you came here to do. But, we have a particular job to do, as well, as leaders of our community, especially our first nations community. We are suffering from day one. And we are still suffering economically. We are suffering as a people. Our ... Everything has been taken away from us. I said, everything. And we have a so-called government that were put in place by the Broederbond and by the Freemasons that is doing their job and their bidding for them. Both locally, and internationally, the manipulation and the fight, the battle. The principle from, what the guy's name is is Darwin, it is the battle or the survival of the fittest. And if you have the resources, obviously, who is going to be the fittest? Who is going to die? When there is a battle there are casualties. People on top do not care about the guys here on the ground. We are going to suffer even more, by the looks of things. Jobs have been lost through COVID, which we now know it is a hoax. And, people, I am telling you right now, I am not, in my community and my council, is not for this drilling.</p> <p>And I will stand off if I just say this last thing. I do not know if you are aware of the fact that we had a secession in 20, I think, 17, the 24th of September, that the borders of the secession of the new company of the Sovereign State of Good Hope has been done. The current government has been served with the legal papers, and it has been done according to the rules and regulations and guidelines of the United Nations. So, they are still ... The government is still operating within our borders as the Sovereign State of Good Hope, and we are still suffering, because they know what is going to happen if we take our country. Our borders are the Western Cape, the Northern Cape, and a part of the Fish River of the Eastern Cape. So, people, I want you to understand that we have a battle. We do not have ... You know, you drive from your home ... Petrol price is up last night. You drive from your home to put in some petrol. You have to put in ... drive R20.00 out to put in R20.00 or R50.00. People are coming out with the big bakkies, just fill up. You see? We do not have that luxury. I am visioning ... We have a lost of stuff that we want to implement, but we cannot implement it because of the resources. We do not have any resources to look after the ills of our community. And I think ... Thank you, my friend. I am done. I would love to speak to Mr Colin afterwards. God bless you. Thank you. Thank you very much for your time.</p>
I.	<p>Dirk Olifant</p> <p>My naam is Dirk Olifant. Ek is van Cederberg Municipality, so I am the ward committee assistant. Ek het net twee vrae. Die ander twee menere het alreeds van die goed gevra wat ek wou vra...</p> <p>My eerste vraag is, of ... Die meneer daar anderkant het so mooi vereffent verduidelik hoe die snoek trek. Ons weet die snoek kom van Port Nolloth, Hondeklipbaai, en dan kom dit by ons aan. Nou, in die verlede het die snoek gekom van Februarie maand, Maart maand, en dan het hy gebly tot so Augustus maand toe. Nowadays, nie meer nie. Nowadays, is hy ... kom hy en dan gaan hy. Maart maand is hy weg. U kan self sien hier is glad nie vis nie. Tesame met kreef vang, van Lambertsbaai na Elandsbaai. Hulle kan nie meer kreef vang nie want die effek op hulle as gevolg van die spesie wat getrek het. My vraag is dat,...plaasvind, dat dit het 'n groot uitwerking op ons vis en die spesies. Kan ons 'n spesie trek as daar nou amper nou....vir ons vissermanne, of maak uit die see uit kreef nie meer hier is nie? Dit is my eerste vraag. En, 'n veredere alternatief vir hulle... meer kan 'n vis vang nie, of sal hulle nie meer kan</p>

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	<p>see toe gaan nie. My volgende vraag is, Meneer Kingsley het baie mooi gewys die drilling system, of die drilling. En, soos ek gesien het is dat daardie system is dinge wat om daardie skip te werk. My volgende vraag is, werkgeleenthede? op die grond? Op die einde van die dag besluite neem mense wat buite die dorp is. Baie dankie, meneer.</p> <p>Ons is baie ... Ons kyk in diepte na daardie tipe goeters. Ons wil graag kyk wat die impak op die spesies gaan wees. En ons ... Dit is deel van ons proses op hierdie stadium. Op hierdie stadium kan ons nog nie vir julle 'n klinkklare antwoord gee daarvan nie, maar dit is definitief deel van die fokus van die volgende gedeelte van die studie. So, ons wil gaan kyk, as daar 'n impak gaan wees, hoe groot gaan daardie impak wees? En as hy klein en gering is kan 'n mens dit partykeer manage. En dan kan mens sê okay, maar luister, moet eerder nie op hierdie tyd van die jaar besig wees nie, of verander dalk die plek waar jy drill, of al daardie tipe goeters. Ons gaan kyk na daardie alternatiewe. As daar, aan die ander kant, 'n groot impak gaan wees, dit is spesifiek hoekom ons die sosiale rekonsiliëre dedicated ekonoom ook gekry het om te kyk na daardie goeters. Saam met die visserye, saam met die marine ekologie ouens, as hulle gaan kyk na daardie impak. En as daardie impak dan te groot is dan gaan 'n mens 'n besluit maak of mens moet voorstel dat dit eerder nie voortgaan nie. Verstaan? So, ons wil in daardie perspektief met dit operate. Ons verstaan daar is veranderings wat plaasvind. Soos ek gesê het, ons kyk na die kumulatiewe impakte ook. Ons kyk watter ander goeters is besig om met daardie spesies te werk. Watter ander impakte is daar? Wat gaan nou gebeur as jy die drilling ook daarby sit? En dan sal ons daarna 'n meer klinkklare antwoord vir meneer kan gee vir daardie goeters. So, dit is 'n vraag waarna ons ook verder wil gaan kyk. In terme van die man op die grond, vir hierdie ... kyk, daar is ... Ek wil net seker maak dat ek dit duidelik stel. Hierdie is net vir eksplorasië op hierdie stadium. Soos wat Colin nou al 'n paar keer gesê het, verder is daar dalk planne as hulle ... sou hulle iets kry of wat ook al, dan kan hulle of miskien iemand anders, kan terugkom en dan produksie kom doen as hulle wil. Maar, daar is 'n hele klomp stappe waardeur hulle moet gaan vir dit ook. Hierdie is net op hierdie stadium, as 'n mens dit nou wil vergelyk met iets wat op land gebeur, hierdie is soos nou die water. Hulle het met die seismic goeters het hulle bietjie water gewys.</p> <p>En nou wil hulle met 'n boor kom drill en hulle wil kom kyk of daar eintlik water is daar waar die waterwyser gesê het, en hoeveel van die olie daar is. En dan kan hulle dan daarna 'n besluit gaan maak of hulle wil produksie doen, of wat ook al. As hulle dan weet dat daardie produksie ... As hulle wil gaan vir daardie produksie goeters, wat afhanklik is van 'n groot klomp goeters, so dit is nie net as daar olie is gaan hulle altyd olie gaan ontgin nie. Dit hang af van wat die olie prys is en wat die geopolitiese situasie in die wêreld is op daardie stadium, en al daardie ander faktore. Dan sal hulle kan kyk wat die storie is. En of die mense van Suid Afrika of die wêreld besluit of hulle dit wil doen, in terme van aardsverwarming en klimaatsverandering, en al daardie goeters. So, al daardie goeters speel 'n rol of dit gaan na die volgende stap toe. Vir nou kan ons dit net stop hier by die eksplorasië fase, want ons kan nie eintlik ... ons kan nie op hierdie stadium 'n klinkklare antwoord gee van hoe groot die resource daar is en of hulle dit eintlik gaan ontgin nie. En dan gaan dit onverantwoordelik wees van ons om dan te gaan sê okay, maar ja, dit is wat die impak gaan wees op die mense. En dit is hoeveel werke geskep gaan word, en al daardie goeters. Dan gaan ons half 'n belofte maak wat baie leeg is en baie onverantwoordelik is. En, ons kan nie daardie verwagting by julle los, en daardie expectation by julle kom maak hierso nie. So, ons wil dit graag net vir nou, vir die eksplorasië fase en vir die eksplorasië wat hulle nou kom doen hierso, soos ek gesê het, dit is redelik technically skilled. Daar is nie daardie geleentheid vir duisende werke om gemaak te word nie.</p> <p>Dit is hoekom, toe ons nou uitgegaan het in die gemeenskappe ook, was dit een van die eerste vrae wat ons probeer stel het daarso agter op die blaadjie wat uitgedeel is. Daar gaan nie ... Daar kan ongelukkig nie deel van dié ding vreeslik baie plaaslike werkskepping gebeur nie. Maar, ons sal nog steeds, waar ons kan, sal ons hulle probeer vasbind om te sê as daar 'n geleentheid is, soos byvoorbeeld vir sekondêre</p>

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	<p>dienste of vir wat ook al, dat dit wel van plaaslike gemeenskappe af moet kom, sover as moontlik. So, waar hulle dit van Suid Afrika af kan kry, moet hulle dan dit gebruik. So, dit sal dan wees vir die plaaslike ... As hulle die afval moet verwerk, of as hulle daardie stowwe moet gebruik, as hulle catering services en daardie tipe goeters moet gebruik, al daardie goeters kan dan plaaslik gebeur. En hulle sal dit dan van die plaaslike ekonomie af moet kry. So, ek weet nie of dit jou vraag beantwoord. Beantwoord dit nie jou vraag nie? Nie? O, oukei. Daar is meer ... Beantwoord dit nie jou vraag nie?</p>
m.	<p>George Lenée</p> <p>Volgens my ... Ek wou nou dieselfde vraag gevra het as die vorig spreker. Dit is nie eintlik vir my 'n benefit nie. Ek wil julle net 'n prentjie skets van my visvang. Ek praat van nou vyf jaar gelede. Hier is my getuie. Vyf jaar gelede het ons af gegaan, Port Nolloth. Ons het gewerk, drie maande, né, drie maande. Ons het daardie volgende jaar het ons weer gegaan, né, daardie.... Drie jaar terug het ons 'n.... wat ons gaan vis het daarso. So, ek het gegaan vir drie maande. Nou, die laaste paar jaar ondervind ons maksimum, Hondeklipbaai. Laas jaar was hier hoeveel? Nog nie eens 'n maand nie. En wat se impak dit is op die fishing, global warming, of whatever julle ookal sê daar...</p> <p>Nico Bezuidenhout (providing clarity):</p> <p>Does this rig have radio signals on the water, or sonar? Or, what kind of electronic signals are going around there? Because, he says that it has an impact on the fish. And you can see that with the different types of fishing boats they use. Some has some kind of sonar, and you can see the fish actually trying to get away from it.</p> <p>Colin Kinley</p> <p>We are not using that. We are using ... I mean, there are tools that we are using. The ... We are using tools that we are able to go in and evaluate. So, we actually physically go down and film the ... And you will see in one of the slides there, let the guys pop it up... There is ... We use video cameras on remote, so we get to the site. We actually set a robot down at the sea floor, and we film the entire process. A matter of fact, the film that we did up in ... on the well we just drilled off Hondeklip Bay, you can see the fish, you can see the squid, you can see the turtles, in our case you can see the seals. Put it down, we check out what is going on, because they are there and they are active while we are drilling. Because, we are not using pulsation energy. We are ... I mean, the ... some of the stories and the feed that you have got about seismic, that all happened twenty years ago on this project. And that is a complete separate discussion. That is not my baby. That is somebody else's little baby. So, we are watching all the time what is happening down here, so this ... you see that control, but you cannot see it very good. But, you see all those things. That is in that second level of that rig, and we are watching all the actions by video camera to be able to see what is going on. So, we can actively watch what is going on at the bottom of the ocean.</p> <p>These are mammal watchers, and they sit around here and they ... as you know, the commercial traffic, they all signal to one another. And we have got telephones and satellites and all that good stuff. All of that is beacons up because almost all of our work anymore is off satellites, and so that is where our communications are. So, no, we are not using active pulsation, we are not using active sonics in order to be able to ... We stick to what the commercial boats do to be able to see what is there. And there are other tools that they use, and they are not all necessarily bad. But, I do understand what you are saying. And that is not what we are using.</p>
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	<p>Jonathan van der Westhuizen</p> <p>My name is Jonathan from Natural Justice. One of the points for concern ... potential concerns is, there are two protected marine areas in the proximity, so just for that. And then the other one is around, is there any infrastructure on land? The other one is, the economic study that will be done, can you just be clear in terms of local jobs? I know it has already been covered, but that is the main marketing tool that is being driven in the communities, and to persuade communities in terms of participating and to say just yes. But, I am there for this proper processes. We come a long way, and now the process is just becoming better and better in terms of the public participations. I am very glad for this process today, a very effective process here happening with the public participation. And the last one will be for the heritage people, council people. Are there any places of heritage for indigenous people around this coastline? And, are there any separate sites?</p> <p>GP Kriel</p> <p>Yes, there are marine protected areas all along the coast in South Africa, and they play quite an important role. I know it has been a bone of contention for a of fishermen here. Ja, daar is beskermd areas. Kan ek maar Afrikaans praat? Is dit reg so? Is dit in die haak? Daar is beskermd areas. Hulle is in pienk hier so op hierdie kaart. Hier so is die kant van die blok en dit is die beskermd areas, so daar is nie beskermd areas binne in die blok nie. En daar is ook nie beskermd areas naby aan waar hulle wil gaan soek in daardie blok nie. So, dit is die geel gedeeltes daar so. En dan, as ons gaan kyk ... As deel van die alternatiewes waarna ons gekyk het as deel van hierdie projek, het ons ook na 'n layout alternative gekyk. Die layout alternatives, hierdie areas in blou wat met rooi omlyn is hier so, dit is dan ... dit krities biodiversiteitsareas wat hulle na gaan kyk het. So, daardie is consellation tipe targets wat die ouens gesê het ons moet kyk om 'n sekere gedeelte van ons kuslyn te beskerm, en in 'n groter en en 'n beter manier te bestuur. So, die beskermingsareas is dan die marine protected areas wat hulle gesê het dit is absolute no go vir daardie tipe goeters. Jy kan nie in dit prospekter of drill of excavate of wat ook al nie. Maar, in die kritiese biodiversiteitsareas is dit restricted. So, dit is baie ... daar is baie beperkings wat op jou geplaas word binne in daardie areas. Want, jy moet 'n sekere van die biodiversiteit en sekere van die habitat moet jy beskerm. So, dit is waar die kritiese biodiversiteitsareas is. So, hy sny dit nie heeltemal uit in terme van die planne of die wetgewing nie. Maar, hy sê jy moet verskriklik versigtig wees as jy daar ingaan.</p> <p>En dit is juis een van die redes hoekom mens dan, as deel van 'n omgewingimpakstudie, na daardie goeters moet gaan kyk as deel van die studie. So, ons is baie bewus daarvan. Een van die alternatiewe wat ons na gekyk het is ons sien hierdie noordelike blok waarin hulle soek. Mens kan dalk sien dit is dalk hoekom hy so lyk, want hy is tussen die kritiese biodiversiteitsareas, so ons sou dit in elk geval uitgesny het. Maar ons probeer kyk of ons nie dalk kan sien wat die impak gaan wees as ons daardie area klein bietjie minder maak, byvoorbeeld, of wat ook al nie. 'n Mens kan dit gaan meet deur te kyk wat se habitatte daar voorkom, wat se spesies daar deur migreer, en te ... seker te maak dat jy al daardie goeters doen. Dan kan 'n mens dalk daar kyk om die areas 'n bietjie kleiner te maak. Dan kan hulle dalk nog steeds daar binne gaan drill. Maar, al daardie goeters gaan ons eers verder kyk in die omgewingsimpakstudie fase. Dit was die ding oor die marine.</p> <p>Jy is baie reg. Die ekonomiese studie was vir ons baie belangrik gewees. Ons het gekyk wat is die mark, wat se markte operate binne in daardie en wat se mense is afhanklik. Ons weet die mense is afhanklik van die see, maar dit is bitter moeilik. Daar word nie regtig nommers aan dit gesit nie, so ons wil graag nommers gaan sit by daardie prentjie. En, soos ek gesê het, ons het nie vir die ouens 'n mandaat gegee</p>



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	<p>om enige jobs te promote of enige iets soos dit nie. Die ... Ons weet min or meer die werkskepping wat gaan gebeur is baie laag. Maar, nog steeds, in 'n ekonomiese studie kan ons dit bietjie gaan kwantifiseer dat mens ten minste 'n nommer op dit kan sit. So, dit is omtrent dit van my kant af.</p> <p>Colin Kinley</p> <p>Just ... First-off, I will be doing the exploration work that is here. We ... The well that we drilled up in Hondeklip Bay, we had about hundred people that were rotating to run the rig. And they were all specialists, primarily out of Scotland and out of the North Sea. They come in for sixty days. We rotate them every three weeks or so. And then they are rotated out. So, that is the drill crew. The other hundred people that were employed are primarily all specialty contractors. They are all South Africa based. Like our suppliers, some is in Namibia and those guys, they are offshore like the fuel suppliers, like the ... all the hotels and accommodation and the helicopter contractors and the fixed airplane contractors, the ships that we were using, they are all based out of South Africa. So, the pitch, so to speak, on direct jobs for exploration is false. It does not typically create new jobs. It does ... You know, we spent ... locally, we spent ... of that dollars and cents we probably ... say, \$59.00, we probably spent about \$20 million here. But, you could say yeah, indirectly, it has jobs. Indirectly, we are staying in an hotel. Indirectly, we are using the helicopter supplier. But, I do not think the helicopter supplier added any more people. Oh, we used them. We used their services. So, typically, in the early stages of exploration there is not much fixed infrastucture that comes in. Down the road, if you went to do more, and it is an active exploration area and there are lots of wells, for instance, like in Namibia where there are lots of wells, we start to get development. The ports need to get bigger. So, construction gets added for ports. There is ... Like, in Saldanha, for instance, today we cannot get fuel in Saldanha Bay. It does not pass our inspection.</p> <p>We have to do inspection on tanks to make sure that there is not going to be leakage and stuff. They use them locally. We could not get them certified, so we had to get ... bring all our fuel out of Cape Town. The next round, by that time, I can see us having to ... we will work with the community and we are going to try and maybe rebuild those fuel tanks so that we can get fuel from there then. Not that is makes a big difference. But, the fact is that it is a little more local. So, that is there is a lot of those sort of indirect things. Bringing people in and increasing, spending money in the part of that process, that has in indirect effect on jobs. So, then ... And I know that is not really what you are asking. You asked, what does it do in the long term? What is this about? In the longer term, as we start to develop, there is ... all around the world, there is no way that you can operate using foreign personnell to do al the labour work, to do all the engineering work, to do all the control work. So, typically, what happens was when a field gets developed you will see ... there will be a platform out here. We talked about infrastructure. We are in 2.5Km of water, maybe three, depending on where we are at. So, it will be a floating platform. It will be a platform that has big tanks on it.</p> <p>And as the oil comes out, gets put into tanks, the ships will come and they will pick up the oil, and then they will go to wherever they are directed to go to. It sort of becomes like infrastructure out in the ocean. And it is like a massive ship that is anchored in place and it becomes a control module. If there is gas there, that ... then you have got a couple of choices. You might decide, is South Africa the ... Do you want to have your share of the gas to go to ... around to the West Coast? Not likely now, because there is lots of gas over there. But, it could be you decide to sell it someplace else. So, we freeze it right there. A ship comes in, the gas is loaded into it, and we just condense it, and it actually gets frozen. The alternative there is to bring gas in on a pipeline. If that process, to go through here, and use the community or the next community, whoever decides, you could say well, I do not want to risk the pipeline. Well, then you probably do not get the benefit if your government decides to put a generator that already used the gas.</p>

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	<p>So, that is something that happens internally, and you will make that decision as local people and local governments of what you will do with that. So, the infrastructure that happens on the actual ... after the exploration and development, the oil is to be put into tankers. The gas, typically, either gets frozen or comes in a pipeline. Whatever gets approved at the time. Whatever the people want to have.</p> <p>The rest of the infrastructure, the likely scenarios are, in this ... on this coast, is to go further north. There is going to be lots of development on the Namibian side. And there is likely going to be ... There are a couple of new ports being talked about on the South African side. Likely, that the oil industry will want to put more development up there. It is likely that, as we go along the coast here, wherever we can take in big ships, if that is the decision the communities want to have. If Saldanha wants to have ... develop a port where we can put big ships in, then the ships are going to come in there if they are going to pick up supplies and those things. If they do not want to do that then we will go around the corner and we will go to Cape Town, and we will use that. And then what will happen is that infrastructure that is there will be stretched out, will be used and ... over a period of time, and there will be ... investments have to be made to develop and handle the viable work that has to be done there. So, the people that are operating now, to talk about that, which is where they are at. We see these indirects. The indirects are all the people coming into your ... huge impacts on hotels, restaurants, accommodations. The ... Where we are staying down the street here just a couple of blocks away, we are staying at a place there. And we said well, who is staying here? They said, "Well, the guys are here. The Searcher guys are here. They guys who were doing seismic were here. The guys from Total came here." So, we just talked to her. She says, "This is fantastic." She says, "The hotel has been doing very well." Well, that will happen a number of places. The restaurant we went last night, which was fantastic and ate too much, was local. Those indirects happen with big groups of people. Things that you do not think about is that we are 100% on offshore changing crews by helicopter. There needs to be helicopter bases. There needs to be medical facilities....</p>
<b>o.</b>	<p>Anonymous participant</p> <p><i>Clarity provided by Nico Bezuidenhout</i></p> <p>As the Africa Oil Consortium. He understands that this is just the exploration part, and there are no real economic benefits for the community here in that, but if you then find the oil, "Will you be part, or will you then be extracting that oil; be part of the Consortium that would then take that oil out? So, producing oil, and if that is the case, will there be benefits sharing with the local communities?</p> <p>Colin Kinley</p> <p>So, we start in port Nolloth and go all the way down to here, okay. This is up on the map. So, we start here, okay, and we go to Cape Town. And then we go here where the well is. Okay? So, that entire region is affected in terms of interest, in terms of us trying to communicate to them, and the questions that are asked us are very similar in the entire section. Okay? So, there is a massive amount of people that are involved in here, and that are all looking, also, with very similar questions. "Oh, what is going to happen right in my community?" So, that is part of the social impact that we have to do after. That is part of trying to make the designation of, "What communities? Where they get affected?" We have to study that. We have to be able to try, and deliver that. There is not that many people that is in effect, but there are things, like I said, there was the comment, "Well, there is not very much, the exploration." That is not true. Like I just said, "Start, like, in twenty, or thirty million dollars that is spent here to explore.</p>

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	<p>Now we are going to do wells that are even deeper, and much more expensive. There is an affect, because that money is going into your economy, and it is paying people's jobs, and paying their salaries locally, because if I am going to hire the ship, okay; I hired it out of Cape Town. It is a crew of thirty guys on that ship. They all live there. They are all like you. They are all engineers, young guys, like you really get after it. We affected them, because we hired them. And they work for us, and that we paid them on that ship. I paid them over R2.5 million dollars. So, that ship paid their salaries. Paid their crews. When I went to hire the Halliburton guys; the Halliburton is a local guy in Cape Town. The technical team is a local suppliers. We went to get port. We got the port. We employed the security guys. We employed all the guys that are running the cranes. The guys that are delivering. The trucks that were there. The infrastructures there. The girls in the coffee shop. So, there are, you know, what we say, directs, and indirects.</p> <p>Like I said, we are from Port Nolloth to Cape Town. Our contribution that we are trying to be able to make is to the economy as a whole. I understand the struggles. Like in any country, any community, and I understand the struggles that are in between. Our contribution is to be able to try to do what we can, where we can. Okay. We see it very closely. Alison, and I got involved in a project here in Hondeklip Bay. We went to the local school. We were up there having a meeting like this, but we needed a break to get out in the air. So, we walked over to the local school. There is ninety kids there. The kids were getting one meal a day, and they were getting that on a dollar a month. She has ... The principle was getting a hundred bucks a month. They are not subsidised by the mining companies, because the mining is finished.</p> <p>Because it was a mining town; they are not subsidised by the Government. So, we have a school there. The kids could not feed themselves. Okay, so, what we decided to do, whether we get oil or not, we would like to be able to leave our contribution. So, we went in to visit school, and chatted with the principal. She said the issue is not money. So, she said, "Come in the back." We go in the back, and there is a box full of computers. There is a box full of books. And there is a box full of chargers. And she says, "I got this dry box of computers. They have been in a box for two years. Nobody knows what to do with them, and how they are going to train the kids to do them. We still are not able to feed the kids." So, let me finish. No?</p> <p>So, what we did for those kids, rather than just donate some money, which does not make sense, and as a small Oil and Gas company; we are not coming in here, and going to start paving the roads. But we know we are going to do only what we can do. But we know we can do our part. So, driving through all the orchards coming up here where there is a lot wealthier people there than there is up there. We went back. We bought the orchid equipment. We bought all the screens. We bought the equipment in order to set up a garden. And we built a massive garden there. We went into the school. The principal ... We asked the principal to make it part of here curriculum to teach those kids how to garden. We brought in experts in order to be able to do that. And now, a year later, that school; we brought in refrigeration.</p> <p>We have got their water systems going. We got them up and running. Now when you go and talk to the kids; the kids are writing letters back to us, and saying, "Now this is meaningful, and it is interesting. I know. I have been able to learn how to become a farmer. I have been able to take something home for my family." These kids are coming in there; they are not only getting one meal a day. And now, this last season, they are taking home baskets of vegetables. To me that is meaningful, and I cannot say that if I gave that kid R200.00, if they would even have existed after that. Right? But I know that we made an impact, and I we did. We know that it made a positive impact. And that is one little thing, and you are like, "But those ninety kids, there is probably going to be fifty, maybe forty, of them that will remember in twenty years," but they are not going to care that it was us or anybody else.</p>

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	<p>They are going to remember that they learnt a skill that may or may not have been a positive change in their lives. Those are the ways that you have to be able to contribute, and as we continue to do that; we were at the school two days ago. We are going into the next phase. The kids are able to be able to take vegetables home to their families now. And, it is like, "Okay, what else can we do to develop that? So, yes, we picked out ... We looked at a number of different projects. We picked that one specifically out. To go and just massively contribute to the kids in the entire region would be impossible, but we have tried to be able to segregate the need in the situation. And the greatest needs, and to be able to get the impacts that were there. So, we cannot fix it all, and we are not going to pretend to. And we do not have massive amounts of cash. So, we have to be smart, just like you guys do, and you go and budget your next house. I have to do exactly the same thing, but we are trying to make positive impacts where we can.</p>
p.	<p><i>On benefits and social impacts:</i></p> <p><i>Ilse Aucamp (addressing multiple concerns and comments)</i></p> <p>Ons moet nie die kar voor die perde inspan nie, want onthou al waarvan ons hier praat is hulle wil ñ gat boor. That is it. Hulle gaan nog nie begin om die olie uit te haal nie. Voor hulle dit begin, moet hulle ñ volgende EIA, en dan moet GP-hulle weer kom. So, as hulle dan die Suid-Afrikaanse wet, né; ons Energie Wette sê, "As hulle olie gaan begin ontgun, in die volgende fase, dan moet hulle ñ Social en Labour Plan doen. So, daardie Social en Labour Plan; al die myne moet dit doen. Al die sonplase, die renewables, moet dit doen. So, almal het Social en Labour Planne, maar daardie plan het ñ skills development deal. So, hulle wil weet hoe word die skills develop; die vaardighede, ja. Skies, Oom, is my Afrikaans vrot. So, hulle wil weet ... Dan is dit gewoonlik ook ñ bietjie infrastruktuur soos, "Luister, ons gemeenskapsaal val uitmekaar uit."</p> <p>En dan die laaste deel is Socio-Economic Development Planne. So, dit is planne wat jy ... "Hoe kan ons die gemeenskap betrokke kry? Hoe kan ons projekte kry wat sustainable is, soos daardie wat aanhou, volhoubaar is. Hierdie Oom ... Ja, volhoubare projekte oor die langtermyn, en daardie plan moet elke vyf ... Of hulle word elke jaar geoudit, en elke vyf jaar moet jy ñ nuwe ene hê. So, dit gaan ... Die wet vereis dit. Ek weet julle trust nie die Government nie. Ek meen, wie van ons doen? Ai, Oom regtig. Okay, so, maar wat ook belangrik is, is die Social en Labour Plan. Hulle kyk na die IDPs, ek weet, en hulle kyk na die projekte, want dit is wat die wet sê, maar hulle verwag ook van iemand wat ñ Social en Labour Plan doen, moet met die gemeenskap konsult. So ... Konsulteer. Hulle wil graag ñ register sien om te sê wie was by daardie konsultasies. So, dit is in die volgende fase van die projek.</p> <p>So, of hierdie ouens nou wil or nie; kyk, dit is niks van ge-charity hier nie. Ons weet almal hulle is hier. Hulle het besigheid om te doen, en hulle besigheid is nie gemeenskapsontwikkeling nie. Dit is ons besigheid, nê, wat hier bly. So, in daardie proses ... In die volgende studie. So, maar eers kan hulle begin met al die goed. Maar hulle nie weet of dit die moeite is, en of die Regering gaan sê, "Yes, dit is okay," nie, want die Regering maak die besluite; kan hulle nie vir julle beloftes maak nie. So, hulle doen ñ paar goedjies, want hulle is nice mense, maar die volgende ... Sodra die drilling, die gat wat hulle geboor het verby is, en ons kom in die volgende EIA proses vir produksies, dan kan ons begin praat oor Skills Development, en so aan, en daardie proses ... Vaardighedsontwikkelings ... Skies Oom, kan ons begin praat oor vaardighedsontwikkeling, want dit gaan in die langetermyn.</p> <p>En daardie, onthou, omgewingsimpakstudie; hierdie studies sal seker eers omtrent so middel volgende jaar inneem. Eerste, so Maart se kant klaar wees, en dan moet die Departement nog sê, "Ja," of "Nee," en dan moet hulle nou hulle gat gaan boor. En dan kan ons die volgende studie. So, omgewingsimpakstudie vat gewoonlike so ñ jaar, ñ jaar en ñ half, as dit ñ groot studie is; selfs langer. En hulle moet ook die Social en Labour Plan inhandig. Hulle moet ñ dokument hê wat hulle inhandig, saam</p>


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	<p>met hulle aansoek vir produksieregte. Dit is wat die wet sê. So, daar is wette wat julle beskerm, en as die wette nie vir julle beskerm nie, dan gaan julle na so 'n Centre for Environmental Rights, of wie ookal toe en sê, "Hulle mense beskerm nie ons regte nie." So, wat belangrik is om julle regte te ken, maar daar is 'n proses wat julle gaan konsulteer oor hoe die maatskaplike ontwikkeling rondom dit gaan plaasvind, want die moet gebeur. Dit is 'n vereiste in ons wet.</p>
q.	<p><b>Anonymous Participant</b></p> <p>Ek sal graag wou hê die verteenwoordigende Regering; die verkose Regering wat dié man uitgenooi het om in 'n se gat te kom krap; om vir hom, asseblief, vir hulle wat vir hom die voorreg gegee het om te kom, om te kom navors, wat hy ookal wil hê ... Ek weet jy het gesê daar is nie werkskepping nie, maar hulle sal ons se natuurlike hulpbronne skend. Dan gaan hulle daarmee heen; ons sal nie die eintlike voordeel daaruit kry nie. Behalwe die feit dat die gat nou sal gekrap raak, sal ons sien wat die uitkoms is. Daar sal geen uitkoms wees soos ek nou hier luister nie, want die olie sal eers moet uitkom, voordat ons 'n voordeel daaruit kan kry. Miskien is ek al Maan toe, want die oposisie beoog om dit Maan toe te stuur. Nou, die volgende ding is, sal ek wou had die regerings verteenwoordiger moet hier wees, en die plaaslike verkose verteenwoordiger moet hier wees, want uiteindelik is hierdie hele konsep 'n politieke beleid wat uitgelê is, as gevolg van die verwarringming wat ons nou ervaar. Ons is nou al op kookpunt, want oral in die wêreld het ons 'n verandering in ons se natuurlike hulpbronne.</p> <p>GP Kriel</p> <p>Ja, so, ons het al daardie mense uitgenooi, hoor. Hulle is almal op ons lysie. Ja, ons het hulle plaaslik uitgenooi, en ons het SMSe, en goed ook gestuur, en gevra hulle moet kom. Ons kan vra soveel soos ons blou raak, of tot ons blou raak, maar ons kan...</p> <p>S van den Heever</p> <p>Die minister</p> <p>GP Kriel</p> <p>Ek kan hom nie uitnoui nie. Kyk soos die petroleum agentskap in Suid-Afrika het ook 'n spesifieke uitnodiging gekry om te kom. Ons het spesifiek ook vir hulle in kennis gestel van die ding. Wat hulle doen is hulle kom van tyd tot tyd na die vergaderings toe. So, daardie is miskien die beste wat ons kan offer, maar ons is eintlik maar 'n onafhanklike proses. So, ons kan die mense vra om te kom. Ons kan hulle uitnoui om te kom, en ek is baie bly dat julle hier gekom het om te kom deelneem in it, maar dit is 'n oop proses, jy weet. So, ons kan nie mense dwing om hier te wees nie.</p>
r.	<p><b>Anonymous participant</b></p> <p>How are we going to rehabilitate, because how are we going to work after you done digging out our resources? How are you going ...? What is your plan to ...? How are you going to ...? After doing ... How are you going rehabilitate the area? Because there is a lot of mining up here, especially into North, where Transhex; the money company has come, and dig for diamonds, excavate and they leave the area just like that.</p>


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	<p>Colin Kinley</p> <p>I will try to speak in perfect English. And Alison is not here to correct me, because she is from England. When you go and drill one of these wells, like we are in the exploration phase; we have about a three foot dam in a hole. And that is what is left there. So, it is tested, and when after we have abandoned it with cement in it; it is plugged. Then we have to go back. We have to do a survey of the area to start with; both from an archaeological stand point, and from an environmental stand point. And we have to go back after, and we have to certify it that it is in place. A lot of what you are referring to is correct. There are laws in place, if they are paid attention to. About, there is bonding that has to be done for when we apply to do the drilling. Okay, not today. Before I do the drilling, I have to have the cost of the clean-up; the cost of what is estimated that could be the damages, is put into a bond with South Africa. So, if I, for some reason, was an oil company, and I did not do my clean-up; there is money there to go do the clean-up.</p> <p>So, we have to bond it. We have to insure it, and we have to make sure that the abandonment has gone to the specifications. And, like I said, we finished the last well in December, and earlier this week, I just got approval, and I got my bond back, because I did my inspections. I did the video work. The Government has done their inspections. They certified. We had industry experts come in. We had the insurance companies come in. Everybody says, "Okay, the place is clean." Then we got our bond back. So, that is what we have to do in order to protect it. When you go through development, after you have done the exploration; it is exactly the same process. We have to put bonding up. We have to make sure, and there is always the ... You have to carry the clean-up forever. And you have to have that bond there, until you have cleaned it up, and you have cut it off, and everything is abandoned properly.</p>

## BYLAE/ APPENDICES

<b>1. Bywoning Register/ Attendance Register</b>
<b>2. Aanbieding/ Presentation</b>



 <b>ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT MANAGEMENT SERVICES</b>		<b>NOTULE VAN VERGADERING/ MINUTES OF MEETING</b>	
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## VERADERING BESONDERHEDE/ MEETING DETAILS

Vergadering/ Meeting		1570 Scoping Report Review Public Meeting	
Vergadering Plek/ Meeting Venue	Elands Bay Hotel, Elands Bay	Date	2023/08/02
		Time	16:00-18:00


Teks in *italics* is uit die Afrikaanse teks vertaal. *Text in italics has been translated from the Afrikaans text.*

'n Openbare vergadering is geskeduleer met die Belanghebbende en Geaffekteerde Partye (I&APs). Die doel van die vergadering was om die terugvoering te gee oor die bevindinge van die Basiese Assesserings Verslag aan lede van die publiek en belangrike I&APs vas te lê. Tydens die openbare vergadering wat tussen 16h00 en 18h00 plaasgevind het, is 'n aanbieding van die projekbeskrywing, voorlopige impakassessering, projekspan en projektydraamwerke aan alle deelnemers van die vergadering deur Environmental Impact Management Services (EIMS) Pty (Ltd) gelewer. 'n Aanbieding is deur mnr GP Kriel van EIMS in Afrikaans gelewer. Nadat die aanbieding afgelewer is, is 'n vraag- en antwoord sessie geopen waar deelnemers vrae gevra het of hul kommentaar oor die projek uitgespreek het. Die bywoningsregister is aangeheg as 'n aanhangsel tot hierdie dokument.

*A Public Meeting was scheduled with the Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs). The aim of the meeting was to feedback regarding the findings of the Basic Assessment Report the members of the public and key I&APs. During the public meeting which took place between 16h00 and 18h00, a presentation of the project description, preliminary impact assessment, project team and project timeframes was delivered to all attendees of the meeting by Environmental Impact Management Services (EIMS) Pty (Ltd). A presentation was delivered by Mr GP Kriel from EIMS in Afrikaans. After the presentation was delivered, a question and answer session was opened where attendees asked questions or expressed their comments regarding the project. The attendance register has been attached as an appendix to this document.*

## AGENDA

Item
<b>1. EIMS Aanbieding/ EIMS Presentation</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Bekendstelling van die projekspan/ <i>Introducing the project team</i></li> <li>b. Projekbeskrywing/ <i>Project Description</i></li> <li>c. Regsaansoekproses/ <i>Legal Application Process</i></li> <li>d. Publieke Deelname/ <i>Public Participation</i></li> <li>e. Omgewing/Receiving Environment</li> <li>f. Impakbepaling/ <i>Impact Assessment</i></li> <li>g. <i>Studieplan vir OIS/Plan of Study for EIA</i></li> <li>h. <i>Specialis span/Specialist Team</i></li> </ul>
<b>2. Vraag en Antwoord/ Questions and Answers</b>

 <b>EIMS</b> ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT MANAGEMENT SERVICES		<b>NOTULE VAN VERGADERING/ MINUTES OF MEETING</b>	
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## NOTULE/ MINUTES

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1.	<p>Alle deelnemers is versoek om die bywoningsregister te onderteken soos hulle ingeskryf het. Aanbieding van EIMS was gelewer volgens die agenda hierbo aan die vergadering-gangers. Daar is aangedui dat die vergadering opgeneem sou word vir die doeleindes van akkurate notule neem. Agtergrondinligtingsdokumente (in Engels, Afrikaans en IsiXhosa), kommentaarvoms, registrasie, inligtingsuitdeelstukke en bywoningsregisters is by die vergadering beskikbaar gestel.</p> <p>Die deelnemers is aangemoedig om hul kommentaar en bekommernisse in te dien deur die kommentaarvoms in te vul wat verskaf word of deur kommentaar in te dien by die projek-e-posadres wat verskaf is. Daar is opgemerk dat alle deelnemers wat hul kontakbesonderhede verskaf het, by verstek geregistreer sal word op die I&amp;AP-databasis wat deur EIMS gehandhaaf word. Na aanleiding van die aanbiedings is die vloer oopgemaak vir 'n bespreking en die deelnemers is aangemoedig om enige vrae of bekommernisse wat hulle oor die projek gehad het, op te stel.</p> <p><i>All attendees were requested to sign the attendance register as they entered. Presentation from EIMS was delivered as per the agenda above to the meeting attendees. It was indicated that the meeting would be recorded for the purposes of accurate minute taking. Background Information Documents (in English, Afrikaans and IsiXhosa), comments forms, registration, information handouts and attendance registers, were made available at the meeting.</i></p> <p><i>The attendees were encouraged to submit their comments and concerns through filling in the comment forms provided or by submitting comments to the project email address provided. It was noted that all attendees who have provided their contact details would be registered by default on the I&amp;AP database maintained by EIMS. Following the presentations, the floor was opened for a discussion and the attendees were encouraged to bring up any questions or concerns they had about the project.</i></p>
2.	<b>Vraag en Antwoord/ Questions and Answers</b>
a.	<p><b>Paul Boyz</b></p> <p>Ek is 'n visserman hier op Elandsbaai. Ek wil net iets noem. Hier in die sewentig jare, kan net nie presies sê wanneer dit is nie, maar dis hier 74, 75, 76, toe het, toe het hulle die spoorlyn hier deur Elandsbaai gelê tot onder in Sishen. En hulle het mos dinamiet geskiet oor die trein kan daar by die tunnel deurkom. En daai gedril, as jy saans by jou huis lê, op jou bed en hulle skiet die dinamiet daar, dan draai jou kooi ook. En dit het nogal 'n redelike, daai jare, 'n impak gehad op onse kreef bronne. Onse krewes daai jare, ek weet nie nou of die ander vissermanne kan onthou nie maar, ah nee, hulle is nog jonk, hulle sal nie weet waarvan ek praat nie. Toe het dit 'n impak op onse kreef bron gehad né, onse krewes toe en dit het so omtrent drie jaar geneem, okay daai massiewe ding daar. Dit het omtrent so drie jaar geneem voordat onse kreef bron weer normaal gewees het. En 'n mens is nogal net bevrees in die sin dat Elandsbaai het nou die afgelope paar jare geweldig, was geweldig getref deur rooigety, die rooigety, en onse kreef bronne het op die wal gelê. So nou weet 'n mens nie eintlik of daar ook gaan dinamiet geskiet word nie en wat gaan gedoen word nie. Dit is maar net wat ek wil noem. Maar dit het oor die jare hier, het dit al 'n impak op ons kreef bronne gehad met die wat hulle die tunnel hier geskiet het, die dinamiet.</p> <p><b>Colin Kinley</b></p> <p>That is a good question. First off, I'm Colin Kinley and I've spent most of my career in the exploration business, both on the minerals side, in the oil and gas side, and done quite a bit of environmental work around the world. Dynamite is a common method of fishing and it does exactly like you said; it impacts</p>

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	<p>the fish and it stuns the fish and they use it as a tool in some parts of the world. There is no dynamite, no dynamite on the drilling rig. We are using water and a tool, a circulating tool, the same as if you are drilling a water well here on shore.</p> <p>Yes, I think if you can see the, while we chat, you will see the video going. The drilling is going to take place in an area we are about 2,5Km's deep to the bottom of the ocean. So very deep water. And then we use water mixed with mud to circulate down the well bore to break the rock and it is pumped back to surface. Then that mud is cleaned and any of the leftover particles that are cleaned, we bring them to shore and they are cleaned again to release the water. So there's no circulation that goes down the well bore and into the ocean. So we are using tools that are designed for very hard rock and we are able to drill the rock and there's no use for dynamite in any of our operations.</p>
b.	<p><b>Chilla Louw</b></p> <p>Ek wil net weet, die vissermanne kan my miskien help. Kreef seisoen of na kreef seisoen dan praat die mense van die kreef gaan dieper-in see toe. Weet julle hoe diep dit is, watse effek gaan dit hê, en as julle meer kan uitbrei oor, sê maar ons in Elandsbaai self, watse effek het dit op ons kreef en op ons vis lewe? Gaan dit enige effek hê? Ek bedoel, daai maak mos, daar gaan waves wees in die water, watse effek sal dit alles hê op Elandsbaai self, nie op die ander maar hier self?</p> <p><b>GP Kriel</b></p> <p>Hier self. Okay. So, die, ons kan nog nie konkrete antwoord gee daarop nie, okay, want ons gaan in meer diepte gaan kyk na die visserye en die goeters. Maar ons verstaan dat, ons weet dat daar kreef is en ons weet hoe hulle verspreiding is. Ek gaan nou-nou vir Chris Heinecken oorgee; hy's ons visserie expert en hy het jare se ondervinding in daai goeters. So die impak in terme van golwe en daai tipe goeters, onthou hierdie is 154Km's uit die see uit, jy weet. So hierdie ding is nie soos 'n seismic ding wat hulle gaan klankgolwe maak nie. Hierdie is letterlik soos wat hy 'n boorgat op land boor, net op 'n groter skaal. En as ek nou sê 'n groter skaal, Colin sal vir julle kan verduidelik, dis omtrent drie voet groot, wat die gat groot is. Hy gaan beweeg en vibrasies maak, ja nee presies, en ek stem 100% met jou saam en ons het ook daai selfde vraag gehad, so dis 'n goeie vraag wat jy vra. Ek probeer net die skaal van dit in plek stel en 'n persepsie vir jou stel. So ons het dan ook gaan kyk, dit is hoekom ons 'n akoestiek spesialis gaan vra om net vir ons te kyk, jy weet, luister, hoe groot is daai klank, hoe ver gaan daai klank trek, want klank trek verder deur rots as wat hy deur gewone, en water en goeters. So dis belangrik om nog steeds daarna te gaan kyk. Meeste indikasies sê vir ons dat daai nie 'n vreeslike groot impak gaan hê nie, meestal nie rêrig 'n issue nie. So dis nie 'n groot geraas impak in terme van die goeters nie. Die operasies is maar soos wat jy in 'n gewone boot het; die enjins wat op die boot is, is redelik geïsoleer en geïsoleer so daar is tog mense wat bo-op daai boot moet werk en slaap en al daai tipe goeters, so dit behoort nie rêrig 'n verskriklike groot geraas impak te hê nie. Ons is nog steeds besig om te kyk na daai goeters so dit is een van die voorlopige impakte wat ons geïdentifiseer het en op hierdie stadium het ons dit sommer nie vreeslik hoog gerate nie, maar hy is daar en ons moet nog steeds net gaan seker maak en gaan kyk dat ons gelukkig is daarmee. So nou oor die kreef en al daai goeters, ek gaan maar vir Chris vra om vir ons bietjie uit te brei oor die potensiële impak van die kreef en goeters.</p> <p><b>Chris Heineken</b></p> <p>Dankie, ek sal maar bietjie nader vorentoe staan want ek sit maar hier agter in die hoekie. Ek dink van die vissermanne hierso sal meer kennis dra as ek self oor die kreef beweging. So ek gaan nou net oor my agtergrond en studie of kennis van die kreef beskryf en julle kan my regstel. Ek het nou mooi geluister</p>

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	<p>vir die man daarso; in 75, ek het in Saldanha daai hele hawe se storie sien gebou en die ontploffings in Saldanha toe ruk ons lessenaars. Maar in elk geval, om te kom na die kreef, ja, dit is wel waar; die kreef beweeg dieper en nader aan die kus. Baie keer in die, ek wil sê in die Februarie, Maart, April, dan kom die kreef nader aan die wal. Baie keer is dit om dop te gooi en jy kry baie sagte dop kreef in destyds. So daar is wel 'n beweging en ook daai word verder, die kreef word verder aangetas, byvoorbeeld soos iemand beskryf het oor die rooigety wat baie keer gebeur hierso in April, Mei, daai tyd van die jaar, dan kry ons daai sterk rooigety wat die suurstof in die water affekteer en dit druk die kreef dan weer in die brander gebied en naderhand word die kreef uitgedruk op die wal, soos ons sien. So ja, daar is wel, maar as dit enigsins gaan aangetas word deur die boorgat wat ons praat nou van amper 100, 150 myl noord noordwes hiervandaan af, ek kan nie sien nie. En ek sal lieg as ek sê dit gaan niks affekteer nie, maar ek dink op hierdie stadium, die kans is min. Ek dink op die oomblik die kreef word meer aangetas deur die hoeveelheid wat uitgeneem is uit die water uit en daar is duidelike die laaste tien, vyftien jaar, daar is 'n duidelike – ek sukkel nou met die Afrikaans woord en die Engels woord, ek kan nie – toename waar die kreef het nou suid en hy't begin nou suid om Kaappunt en Hangklip tot Hermanus en daai gebiede waar voorheen nooit groot hoeveelhede kreef gekry het, nou vang hulle kreef daarso. Terwyl die kreef hier op die weskus minder en minder geraak het. Ek kan onthou, persoonlike onthou en gesien, en ons praat nou weer van die sewentig en tagtiger jare waar ons die trek krewes gekry het, waar jy hier buite en buitekant Saldanha, jy kan hom op die echo optel waar lae kreef is wat afbeweeg het Kaappunt se kant toe. En as jy jou vyke in daai kreef gooi, dan tel jy daai vyk op, is daai vyk tot bo vol met klein wyfie kreef en so goed. So daar is duidelik beweging van die kreef, diepsee toe, terug aan die wal, en suidwaarts. So ons weet daarvan. Maar as dit gaan affekteer word deur hierdie boorgat, ek kan nie sê reguit, maar ek sê die kans is bittermin.</p> <p>Dis so moeilik om kennis te kry oor die kreef. Ons doen studies om te kyk hoeveel is daar, hoe sterk is die bron, en al daai goed, maar soos ek nou weer gesê het, in die laaste twintig, dertig jaar word hier aanmekeer boorgate geboor. Ons het vir hulle gesien op die dinges. En daar wat, jy weet, as daai tye kan saamgestel word met minder of meer kreef, dis 'n studie wat moet nog gedoen word.</p>
c.	<p><b>Chilla Louw</b></p> <p>Met daai boorgate wat gegrawe was, ek het gesien baie van hulle is sê maar reguit Doringbaai of so, en Doringbaai se kreef het op 'n stadium, help my gou reg, het weggeraak? So iewers moet daar miskien 'n impak wees. Ek glo ook nie buite is so ver, want dis taamlik ver, maar asseblief, kyk net daar, want dis die manne se bron. Ek bedoel, as die bronne nie hier is nie, het hulle nie inkomste nie. En soos ek verstaan, gaan daar ook nie 'n inkomste wees van die rig, oil rigs af, wat hulle iets gaan bied nie, so dit is 'n groot bron, tot hulle vis, hul daaglikse vis ook.</p> <p><b>GP Kriel</b></p> <p>Miskien as ek net kan uitbrei daar weer. Dit is juis die rede hoekom ons nog steeds wou gaan kyk na daai klank en die golwe, so wat ons uitkry uit daai klank studie uit is, is ons kry 'n idee van hoe ver die klank gaan wees en hoe hard en intens die klank gaan wees. So onder deur die verskillende mediums en al daai tipe goeters, kan 'n mens dan 'n modelletjie bymekaar stel wat sê die impak gaan of groot wees of dit gaan klein wees of hoe ver dit gaan wees. En dan weet 'n mens ook uit die navorsing uit en al die verskillende goeters wat daar, daai potential threshold shifts en al daai tipe goeters waaraan 'n mens kyk, so dis die woorde wat ons gebruik daar. En dit sê maar net vir jou, elke spesie wat hulle kyk, byvoorbeeld soos kreef of die vis of die snoek of die dolfyne of die haaie en al daai goeters, hulle het elkeen hulle eie verskillende gehoor ranges as ek dit so kan stel, of gedeeltes waarin hulle kan hoor, watse spektrums hulle kan hoor, en dan weet ons ook watter gedeeltes van daai kry hulle seer as hulle</p>

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	<p>sekere geraas gaan of nie en al daai goeters gaan dan in ag geneem word. Soos ek sê, hierdie is lae frekwensie klank, dit is glad nie op dieselfde level as wat die seismics was nie. Dit is baie minder, dit is letterlik net om te kyk hoe ver die vibrasie en wat die vibrasies is. Maar al daai thresholds en daai goeters gaan in ag geneem word en dan kan 'n mens 'n besluit maak. Hierdie inligting gaan van die klank persoon af en van die klank studie af gaan dit deur na die marine ekoloog toe en na die vissery spesialis toe, en hulle neem daai spesifieke thresholds en daai afstande in ag as deel van hulle impak bepaling. So dan kan 'n mens sê, okay ja, die klank is basies zero na sê nou maar 20Km's, of die klank is zero na 1Km. Ons gaan nog daai bepaal en dan kan 'n mens sê gaan daar impak wees of nie. So dit is min of meer hoe ons daai, 'n nommer by dit gaan probeer sit en dan gaan ons, sal ons dit ook vir julle kom voordra weer.</p> <p><b>Chris Heineken</b></p> <p>Ek wil net 'n bietjie bysit daarso. Kyk, hulle kan baie maklik daai klank meet. Hulle boor 'n gat in die klip en hulle sit iets daarin en hulle kan... Soos wat hulle, wat is dit, aardbewegings en so goed meet. Om net te kom na Doringbaai en daai wêreld en die kreef en ons praat nie net, ons praat nog van Luderitz af. Ons weet baie duidelik wat die kreef bronne in daai gebied verwyder het en tot niet. En ek het nie nodig om dit te sê maar, as jy begin nou die kuslyn in die see instoot, 'n paar honderd meter op 'n slag, en die stowwe en goed wat in die water en die verdwyning van die kelp beddens en so goed, dan gaan jou kreef trek. En dit het ongelukkig niks te doen met olie en gas.</p>
d.	<p><b>Paul Boyz</b></p> <p>Nee, van daai spesifieke jare waarvan ek netnou gepraat het toe die kreef nou hier beginne minder raak, toe het van die ou vissermanne wat nog die chuckies gewerk het, toe het hulle die die kreef, hulle noem dit op die modder grond. Nou dit is omtrent sestig farm waar terug moes hulle hul effekte loop gooi het. Nou weet ek nie of die projek ook in daai rigting gaan wees nie want hulle sê dit is die broeiplek van die kreef. So het die ou vissermanne gesê. Sestig farm water hier regop uit.</p> <p><b>Nico Bezuidenhout</b></p> <p>Hoe ver is die...</p> <p><b>Paul Boyz</b></p> <p>Ek kan nou nie presies sê hoe</p> <p><b>Nico Bezuidenhout</b></p> <p>Dis nou, ons praat van hierdie gedeelte van die kus, nie daar</p>
e.	<p><b>Chilla Louw</b></p> <p>Sorry Chilla. Ons kry, soos nou is die walvisse hierso met hulle kleintjies en goeters, daai moet julle ook net in ag neem. So dit is nogals, hulle kom lê hierso met hulle kinders en al die goeters ook.</p> <p><b>Chris Heineken</b></p>

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	Okay, baie dankie. Ja, is daar 'n spesifieke spesies wat julle van weet of wat hier verby kom, of is dit...
f.	<p><b>Anonymous participant</b></p> <p>Hoe gaan dit nou daai drille impact daai manne se vis wat hulle elke jaar daarlangs vang?</p> <p><b>GP Kriel</b></p> <p>Ja, so die lang lyne is definitief een van die sleutel ouens wat ons geïdentifiseer het wat daar gaan visvang. So ons gaan verseker gaan kyk na daai en die spesifieke impak op hulle. Ek dink dis een van die impakte wat ons gelys het waarna ons wil gaan kyk. So ek het dit gewys op daai ander ding van die lang lyne. Miskien moet ek net gou vir julle wys weer. Ja, so hierso, daar byvoorbeeld kan mens sien is die groot pelagiese lang lyners wat daar... Die tuna, oh is dit, okay, all right, so... Is it, is it trawling? Okay, so dit gaan dan soos daai wees, dan basies min of meer. So daar, die gryser dit is, hoe meer vang hulle daar vis, en dis waar die ouens visvang hoofsaaklik. So ek sal net bevestig met daai, maar ek weet die lang lyners is definitief deel van die studie.</p> <p><b>Nico Bezuidenhout</b></p> <p>So hulle vang daar naby, maar julle gaan nog kyk na wat is die impak, of... Indien enige, en so aan.</p> <p><b>GP Kriel</b></p> <p>Definitief, ja. Ons kyk op twee maniere daarna. Ons kyk na die visvang self en dan kyk ons na die verskillende spesies wat gevang word en hulle ekologie en hoe hulle broei en al daai goeters, en waarheen hulle beweeg en inbeweeg en watter tye van die jaar hulle beweeg. En hoe dit hulle gedragspatrone kan verander onder verskeie omstandighede. So ons kyk na al daai goeters.</p>
g.	<p><b>Mick Brando</b></p> <p>What exactly are you mining, and will that have any effect on the beachline, and the science that you have to support the biodiversity and impact, is that up to date? And does that have anything to do with the Protect the West Coast Foundation that is trying to protect the mining that is happening outdoor and why, all those kind of places on the north shore, that kind of thing.</p> <p><b>GP Kriel</b></p> <p>Ja, thanks very much for your question. I'm going to answer you in English; is that okay? 100%. Okay, listen, I know we did the presentation in Afrikaans; we do have English background information documents there for you as well, and we do have an English presentation available as well for you. So if you want to come and I can run you through that afterwards, you know, directly and in person as well, otherwise I just do not want to hold up everyone to go through another English presentation. But I'm happy to come and chat to you afterwards. In short, what I will say, is this is a petroleum-related activity, so it is for oil and gas exploration specifically. So not production at this stage, only exploration. And if we have a look there at this particular block, maybe if I could just go back to that; it is within a block that is called 3B/4B, which is a block that is approximately 17 000 square Km big inside of those red lines there. And that is located approximately 145Km's off Hondeklip Bay there in the Northern Cape and approximately 120Km's here off St Helena Bay. So it is fairly far offshore, so it is not directly related to</p>



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	<p>the coastline itself. However, you know, if you consider that it is an oil and gas project, then there are some slight risks that there could be well blowouts and stuff like that, and potential impacts on the broader marine environment. And therefore we have to go and look a bit broader and model all of those things and to have a look at that. So it could have potential impacts on the coastline, but in theory, according to the proposal, not directly.</p> <p><b>Mick Brando</b></p> <p>So three things then. How long... Two things then. How long is the exploration phase, and then timeline on that into actual drilling, right? And then what are the companies doing to mitigate any potential oil spills or anything because naturally you are doing that 145Km's off the coast, right? But those oil spills aren't concentrated to that particular drilling zone, naturally because there's swell and all kinds of things...</p> <p><b>Colin Kinley</b></p> <p>After the first well, we typically drill a second; it takes about another year or so to do that. And then it takes six to seven...</p> <p>So once we get the, and I'll follow you up here. Once we get the drilling permit and we are approved to drill, then we have to come back, and we have, which is called an oil spill response plan, and that oil spill response plan is submitted back to the public again, and it, that plan is generated in accordance to the national standards that are here, the International Drilling Federation, and by the international standards that are set around the world by all the oil and gas companies and by the governments which have standardised the equation of the mitigation that we have to use. So of all of the places in the world, there's about a half dozen that are centres for that safety and become essentially the fire hall for wells around the world to be responded to from. And Cape Town is one of those.</p> <p><b>Mick Brando</b></p> <p>Yes, I just want to respond to that as well. It sounds like a putting the toothpaste back into the tube kind of thing</p> <p><b>Colin Kinley</b></p> <p>Yes, not drilling for oil is an option. Not that many people rode their bike to get here today. All the oil in South Africa, all of it, the 500 000 barrels a day that South Africa is currently consuming is imported from other countries. So the argument about whether you want to produce or not, to have that discussion... We are, we were invited here to be able to discuss the exploration process. Once the oil is discovered, we come back to the communities, and we come back to the government in order to file a production licence. That is the next step. If your decision as a country is, or decision as a community, and that becomes the effective decision of the government, is not to proceed and all you want to know is the oil is out there in the ocean, then that becomes the decision of South Africa to decide what you want to do.</p>

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	<p><b>Mick Brando</b></p> <p>Okay but that sounds like it is no longer a local issue, it is a governmental issue. So if they are going to make that decision anyways, without kind of the insight of the local communities, then why have the discussion with them?</p> <p><b>Colin Kinley</b></p> <p>Well first off, as you saw on the map there, we are talking to the entire west coast of the country. We made these decisions and encouraged the decision. I drilled a well off of Hondeklip Bay, 26Km's, and we just finished it; we finished it at Christmas. And the drilling permit was in place with that ten years ago. Legally and environmentally all the homework was done; we were okay to be able to go and drill. But when we got a look at that licence, we as a company made the decision, it didn't make sense, first off, not to upgrade the standards and second off to go and talk to the communities. So we made the choice to go and talk to the communities. I realise that you have discussions with your government about the percentage of solar you want to have, the fact that you've got an old nuclear plant that is helpful, the fact that the coal that you are burning today has much more carbon in it than natural gas, those discussions are discussions that you are having with your government as the people of South Africa. Our mandate is to see if the resource is there. If there's oil there, you can decide to leave it in the ground or take it out. If you want to keep importing from Angola or Nigeria or from Niger or you want to bring in the gas around the bend that is frozen from Mozambique, those are choices that you make. But we are trying to see, okay, is it there? If you want to leave it in the piggybank, you can leave it in the piggybank. But I agree; there's lots of questions around, you know, you as a local community. So we are here to try to talk about those impacts and the reality of how we mitigate them and the environmental work that we are doing with all of the scientists that we are doing to, A, is the actual drilling process going to impact, and B, what happens if there is an emergency and how do we look after mitigating that response and what is our response actions. So we are trying to be as transparent as we can; all of these filings become public. You want to walk away with that book or you want to come and sit down here when we come back and we have finished that book in two months and say, you know what, we would just rather have a little workshop because we want to talk to you guys about page 350 where it is talking about this species of fish. Or I want to talk to the driller dude and I want to know exactly, you know, what he's doing with the dirty fluid that comes out of that well. So that is the process we are trying to do. This initial impact is kind of to let you know where we are at; we have to come back here to try to finish things off; that gets the permits. And then we march on to the next step, which is to actually file all the mitigations for approvals based on the standards that we have for any potential spill.</p>
<b>h.</b>	<p><b>Anonymous participant</b></p> <p>So you said you got permission to drill now and then you are coming back again to do all the things again?</p> <p><b>Colin Kinley</b></p> <p>We do not have permission.</p> <p><b>Anonymous participant</b></p> <p>No, but I mean, when you get permission and then again. And then just...</p>


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	<p><b>GP Kriel</b></p> <p>I think maybe I'm just going to give a quick summary again. So what the process now is about is that they do not have permission to drill any wells right now. We are going through that process to assess the impacts of potentially drilling that well and then to make an informed decision ourselves as the independent scientists on this project: me together with social scientists, cultural scientists, all the other scientists we had there looking for drill spills, or drill cuttings and oil modelling, all that kind of stuff, if there's something like that, economic assessments, climate change assessments, air quality assessments, marine ecology, fisheries – all those specialists are going to be involved in this process. That is what we are doing now. It is a scoping and environmental impact assessment process. And that is part of the process. So we are here in the first part of this process; that is called the scoping phase. We've scoped the environment now; we have had a look at all of the literature, we have had a look at all of the available information we could get our hands on from previous studies, from peer-reviewed papers, from all of that information, as current as we could get it possibly, as much as we could. But we are saying that we realise, and as part of the regulated and legislated process, that is why there is a public involvement process which is why we are here today. We want to come and find out if you guys have anything that you want to add to that. Is there any gap in the knowledge that you think we should address better? And then we want to assess that and we want to listen to you about that as well. So we have got our work, we have done... This is the homework that we have done. We want to encourage you to have a look at that as well, and we have presented some of those things here. And then if there's any local knowledge and specific aspects that we need to investigate further as part of our plan of study for EIA, then we want to go and do that. We want to find your inputs on that. So that is how the EIA process works; it is supposed to work like that. It is supposed to take the local knowledge and indigenous knowledge and things like that into account as well. All right? I do not know if that addresses some of your concerns there. But we are happy to discuss further with you, and again, if you walk away today and you find anything else, there's any other concerns that you have, you are more than welcome to send us mail; all our contact details are on those pages there as well. You are welcome to have a look at all of the reports; they are on our website. And then the various libraries up and down the coast. So please have a look at that as well and then we can chat further. That is okay...</p>
i.	<p><b>Mick Brando</b></p> <p>What about the community, how do they benefit from this on a high level?</p> <p>High level in this process, not a lot. As part of the exploration, not a lot. So we are not... I'm certainly not going to stand here and make promises about work and job opportunities and all that kind of stuff. If they are there, it will typically be of a temporary nature and things like that. And Colin will explain to you as well that there will be some local content, as they come in, there will be some secondary impact. So for instance, the use of accommodation facilities and for the guesthouse and for the crew. For the local service providers that get used to service the rig and service the boats, that type of stuff; for the people that have to make sure that the supplies are there. So it is that type of stuff and it is not permanent and it is not going to be long. He said, you know, the drilling and that type of stuff's going to be about sixty days or so per well that they are going to drill. So it is going to be short term; it is not going to be extreme job creation. I think we want to have a discussion with you later.</p>
j.	<p>Daar is miskien net iets wat julle ook kan kyk is, ons vlei het in 'n paar jaar nog nie geloop nie maar hy loop nou. So hy spoel uit in die see, so julle moet dit ook miskien net in ag neem vir die vlei.</p>

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	<p><b>GP Kriel</b></p> <p>Baie dankie vir dit, ja, dis baie nice. Ek weet ons het gekyk na die verskillende vleilande en, wat noem mens 'n estuary in Afrikaans, kan nie onthou nie, maar die verskillende estuaries en ons weet hulle loop uit, en daar is, die effek van die varswater op die see is 'n ding, en dan die effek van die see op die varswater is ook 'n ding, so ons weet dit is verskriklike biodiversiteit hot spots daai. Ek dink dis belangrik dat mens daai fokus opsit, ja.</p>

## BYLAE/ APPENDICES

<b>1. Bywoning Register/ Attendance Register</b>
<b>2. Aanbieding/ Presentation</b>

 <b>EIMS</b> ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT MANAGEMENT SERVICES		<b>NOTULE VAN VERGADERING/ MINUTES OF MEETING</b>	
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## VERADERING BESONDERHEDE/ MEETING DETAILS

Vergadering/ Meeting		1570 Scoping Report Review Meeting	
Vergadering Plek/ Meeting Venue	Steenberg's Cove Community Hall, Steenberg's Cove	Date	2023/08/03
		Time	09:00-12:00


Teks in *italics* is uit die Afrikaanse teks vertaal. *Text in italics has been translated from the Afrikaans text.*

'n Openbare vergadering is geskeduleer met die Belanghebbende en Geaffekteerde Partye (I&APs). Die doel van die vergadering was om die terugvoering te gee oor die bevindinge van die Basiese Assesserings Verslag aan lede van die publiek en belangrike I&APs vas te lê. Tydens die openbare vergadering wat tussen 09h00 en 12h00 plaasgevind het, is 'n aanbieding van die projekbeskrywing, voorlopige impakassessering, projekspan en projektydraamwerke aan alle deelnemers van die vergadering deur Environmental Impact Management Services (EIMS) Pty (Ltd) gelewer. 'n Aanbieding is deur mnr GP Kriel van EIMS in Afrikaans gelewer. Nadat die aanbieding afgelewer is, is 'n vraag- en antwoord sessie geopen waar deelnemers vrae gevra het of hul kommentaar oor die projek uitgespreek het. Die bywoningsregister is aangeheg as 'n aanhangsel tot hierdie dokument.

*A Public Meeting was scheduled with the Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs). The aim of the meeting was to feedback regarding the findings of the Basic Assessment Report the members of the public and key I&APs. During the public meeting which took place between 09h00 and 12h00, a presentation of the project description, preliminary impact assessment, project team and project timeframes was delivered to all attendees of the meeting by Environmental Impact Management Services (EIMS) Pty (Ltd). A presentation was delivered by Mr GP Kriel from EIMS in Afrikaans. After the presentation was delivered, a question and answer session was opened where attendees asked questions or expressed their comments regarding the project. The attendance register has been attached as an appendix to this document.*

## AGENDA

Item
<b>1. EIMS Aanbieding/ EIMS Presentation</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Bekendstelling van die projekspan/ <i>Introducing the project team</i></li> <li>b. Projekbeskrywing/ <i>Project Description</i></li> <li>c. Regsaansoekproses/ <i>Legal Application Process</i></li> <li>d. Publieke Deelname/ <i>Public Participation</i></li> <li>e. Omgewing/Receiving Environment</li> <li>f. Impakbepaling/ <i>Impact Assessment</i></li> <li>g. <i>Studieplan vir OIS/Plan of Study for EIA</i></li> <li>h. <i>Specialis span/Specialist Team</i></li> </ul>
<b>2. Vraag en Antwoord/ Questions and Answers</b>

 <b>EIMS</b> ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT MANAGEMENT SERVICES		<b>NOTULE VAN VERGADERING/ MINUTES OF MEETING</b>	
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## NOTULE/ MINUTES

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1.	<p>Alle deelnemers is versoek om die bywoningsregister te onderteken soos hulle ingeskryf het. Aanbieding van EIMS was gelewer volgens die agenda hierbo aan die vergaderingangers. Daar is aangedui dat die vergadering opgeneem sou word vir die doeleindes van akkurate notule neem. Agtergrondinligtingsdokumente (in Engels, Afrikaans en IsiXhosa), kommentaarvoms, registrasie, inligtingsuitdeelstukke en bywoningsregisters is by die vergadering beskikbaar gestel.</p> <p>Die deelnemers is aangemoedig om hul kommentaar en bekommernisse in te dien deur die kommentaarvoms in te vul wat verskaf word of deur kommentaar in te dien by die projek-e-posadres wat verskaf is. Daar is opgemerk dat alle deelnemers wat hul kontakbesonderhede verskaf het, by verstek geregistreer sal word op die I&amp;AP-databasis wat deur EIMS gehandhaaf word. Na aanleiding van die aanbiedings is die vloer oopgemaak vir 'n bespreking en die deelnemers is aangemoedig om enige vrae of bekommernisse wat hulle oor die projek gehad het, op te stel.</p> <p><i>All attendees were requested to sign the attendance register as they entered. Presentation from EIMS was delivered as per the agenda above to the meeting attendees. It was indicated that the meeting would be recorded for the purposes of accurate minute taking. Background Information Documents (in English, Afrikaans and IsiXhosa), comments forms, registration, information handouts and attendance registers, were made available at the meeting.</i></p> <p><i>The attendees were encouraged to submit their comments and concerns through filling in the comment forms provided or by submitting comments to the project email address provided. It was noted that all attendees who have provided their contact details would be registered by default on the I&amp;AP database maintained by EIMS. Following the presentations, the floor was opened for a discussion and the attendees were encouraged to bring up any questions or concerns they had about the project.</i></p>
2.	<b>Vraag en Antwoord/ Questions and Answers</b>
a.	<p>Deon de Klerk</p> <p>Ek is 'n visserman. Groot geraak hier in die Weskus. Ek wil nie vrae stel nie, ek gaan sommer sê wat ek kennis dra van...Wel, vir my as visserman, en nie net met my alleen nie, is dit 'n groot kopseer want dit het 'n groot impak op die hele hulpbronne van die see. En dit strek regstreeks uit die noord uit waar hulle nou besig was op daai plek se naam waar daai blok, ons ken dit as Kindersbank, Child's Bank, dit is 'n rif en dit is waar menige visse hulle kuit loop skiet. Nie net soos in net-nou melding gemaak was van anchovies en sardyn nie maar sowel as snoek. Eendstert wat uit die noord uitkom, tuna soos daar van melding gemaak was weer en soos ek sê, wel ek dra kennis, ek myself het gewerk op bottom trol en mid-water ons gaan nie hier, as jy praat van sleep trol op die bottom werk nie, ons kan wel mid-water ook werk en dit is waar die meeste van die stokvis ook kom en dan kry jy daai lange lyn, en dit maak 'n groot, veral die beide kante van die bit van die boor word hy klaar geanker dat hy klaar 'n pomp ook maak. As jy nou dril, maak voorbeeld hier, in die gebou, vat 'n jackhammer en jy jack hier, dan gaan die mense vir jou langsaan by die kliniek en oral gaan hulle vir jou hoor, dit gaan 'n steurnis wees. So is dit 'n steurnis vir die hulpbronne, seelewe. Waarsku julle die mense ooit dat daar waar die rig lê, daai visse wat in daai area reg rondom daai rig, van daai rig se ligte trek seelewe aan en dan is daai vis, dit is nie goed vir human consumption nie. Want dit kan wel beskading opgedoen het van al daai goeters. Ons mense word nie ingelig in die goed nie. En al die goeters, kyk as ons kyk na 13 jaar terug, Gulf of Mexico, die Golf van Mexiko, wat het daar gebeur?...het vrek gemaak daar. Kan hulle aansoekers Total en Shell en al daai mense se gelde die damage wat hulle in Nigerië, Egypt en in die Golf van Mexiko, kan dit ge-fix word met</p>



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	hulle gelde? Nooit. Kyk wat het gebeur in Mosselbaai. Daar was wel werk geskep met daai Mosgas projek, wat het gebeur na 30 jaar?
<b>b.</b>	<p>Deon de Klerk</p> <p>Ja, dit is om te dink, kyk soos in Mosselbaai, die lynvis se voortbestaan is nou nog dood in Mosselbaai vandat Mosgas begin het. En na al daai jare het daar nog nie weer, hoekom? Dit word gemors met die habitate, biodiversiteit van die visse en nie net die visse alleen nie, soos dit gebeur het 2021, 2022, toe seismic in ons waters was, toe het, dit was die eerste keer wat ons vissermanne 45 myl uit Lambertsbaai hawe uit gegaan het in die noord in om vis te vang as gevolg van wat, en daai electrical waves wat seismic deurgee en dan vang die visse dit op. Die vis het toe, in sy brein het daar 'n... en hy vang al die goeters op en dan beweeg hy verder en hy kom lê nie meer op die plekke waar hulle gewoonlik voorkom nie.</p> <p>Colin Kinley</p> <p>Thank you for the question and I think, and for your statement, and I think that it is good to have clarity of what people think is going to happen, so that we can explain what is actually going to happen. A lot of the things that we have talked about here today in terms of how we drill, we are using water to drill with and we are lowering the casing in about two and a half kilometres of water. So, from the top of the rig to the bottom of the hole we're about two and a half kilometres of water. Then we are drilling another three kilometres deep. There is no vibration.</p> <p>And so the system, we're using is not vibrating. We're using a rotary drill bit, the same as the water-well drilling rigs use here. This is not seismic. So it is not related to seismic or geophysics, this is only related to drilling. The seismic that was done here was done in 2013, over 10 years ago. talked a little bit about lights, you were asking about lighting, so you can see the lighting on this rig is up, not down, we're up, unlike a trawler where we're trying to light up the sea to see the action that is happening when you are normally fishing. The lights that are here are facing up to be able to protect it from aircraft in order to operate the drill, so there isn't lighting that is being pointed down into the sea.</p> <p>So, just to continue, do you want to take a different question or have we addressed that question or statement?</p>
<b>c.</b>	<p>Ricardo Richards</p> <p>Ek hoor nou die ge-drillery het geen impak op die see nie, en dan word dit vergelyk met 'n boorbyt wat jy gebruik by jou huis. Jy kan watse bit ook gebruik, jy kry 'n bit wat lyk soos 'n assegaai wat jy 'n..., as jy aan daai ding dink watse vibration maak daai? Jy kan water ook gebruik, hy het 'n vibration in daai see, jy as mens hoef dit nie te voel nie...water ook gebruik. Daar is dan water... daai water, hoe sterk is die water wat hulle... gebruik as hulle 'n masjien daar kan gebruik. Nou wat sterker wil hulle gebruik om dit reg te kry....om die seewater te gebruik. Die, is nie 'n regte waar gaan daai ding kan gebruik word, hier, plekke moet nog kom gebou word hier. Is die 'n vraag of is die 'n sê? Want ek het nie gehoor ons toestemming moet gevra word om op te sit hier nie. Ek het nie daai gehoor nie. Volgens wat ek aflei word dit gesê, nou dit is onaanvaarbaar.</p> <p><i>Clarity provided by Nico Bezuidenhout</i></p> <p>if you were to drill in your house also, there would be a vibration even if you drill on a tile or something like that there would be a vibration and you are going to do this in the water, the water also carries vibration so definitely there will be vibration even if you are using water to drill there it will cause some</p>

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	<p>vibration and then his second point was asking whether you are saying that are we being asked whether this can happen or are we being told that it is going to happen because for him it looks as if we are simply informing them that this is going to happen.</p> <p>GP Kriel</p> <p>So, ek dink ek gaan probeer reageer op daai ene. So, ons het nie gesê daar gaan nie 'n impak wees nie. Maar hierdie is juis hoekom daar 'n impak studie gedoen moet word vir hierdie tipe goeters, verstaan so dit is hoekom dit in daai gelyste aktiwiteit nommer twee is, of in gelyste kennisgewing nommer twee is, want dit is goeters wat potensiaal het om 'n groot impak op die omgewing te hê en dis hoekom ons deur 'n lang EIA proses moet gaan met hierdie. So ons wil regtig nie kom wegsteek dat dit wel 'n beduidende impak op die omgewing kan hê nie. Op hierdie stadium is ons nog nie 100% seker van daai impak nie, ons is nog nie heeltemal klaar met die omgewings impak studie nie so ons, dis veral daai rede hoekom ons die beste ouens wat ons kon kry vir die geraas, SLR in Kanada gekry het om vir ons 'n model te kom opbou van wat die geraas gaan wees, en daai model gaan dan vir ons sê hoe groot die geraas gaan wees, hoe vêr die geraas gaan uitbeweeg, wat die intensiteit van die geraas gaan wees, al daai goeters. Daai inligting gaan dan terug na ons vissery spesialis toe gaan en dit gaan terug gaan na ons marine ekoloog toe sodat ons dan vir hulle kan sê oukei, luister hierso is die verskillende geraas vlakke en die... daarvan en al daai goeters en dan kan ons besluit, dan kan hulle nou 'n besluit maak op of gaan dit skade veroorsaak aan die vis want hulle weet vir van die spesies, vir elkeen van daai spesies is daar threshold shifts wat afwykings veroorsaak. Hulle gaan dalk wegbeweeg van daai sone af of nie, of hy gaan seerkry of nie, of wat ook al. So, as jy nou kyk van seismies en daai tipe van goeters dan moet jy gaan kyk na die blasies en al daai goeters, en hulle ore en al daai dinge, so dan moet 'n mens gaan kyk na al daai verskillende goeters. So ons wil nie weghardloop van daai nie, ons vra dieselfde vrae en wil vir onself gerus kan stel sodat ons vir julle kan kom sê dis wat ons gekry het. So ek wil vir jou dankie sê vir daai kommentaar ook, ons is regtig nie hier om te kom sê nie, hulle het nog glad nie goedkeuring gekry nie. So dis nie dat hulle goedkeuring gaan kry noodwendig nie. Hierdie is nie 'n proses wat ons op julle kom afdwing nie, hierdie is 'n openbare proses, dis 'n proses om deel te kom neem, ons wil graag hê julle moet deelneem so veel as moontlik en ons waardeer dat julle hier is om julle opinies en kommentaar te lewer daaroor.</p> <p>Daar is sy, so dis hoe die proses werk, dit is, ons moet, hulle het 'n voorstel en dan gee hulle dit oor vir ons wat daarna moet gaan kyk en dan kom ons na julle toe en vra wat sien julle daaroor, wat sê julle daaroor, hoe voel julle daaroor. Dis 'n baie belangrike gedeelte van die proses. So, die uiteindelijke toestemming lê ongelukkig by die staat, jy weet so hulle moet daai ding doen en hulle moet kyk na wat ons saam met julle gekry het en dan kan hulle sê luister; die aansoeker stel dit voor, dit is die wetenskap, dit is die gevoel van die mense, dis die situasie in die land op hierdie stadium, en dan maak hulle 'n besluit daaroor. Daai besluit is dan by die Departement. Onthou, julle het die reg om dit te appelleer na die tyd as julle nie saamstem daarmee nie. So, daai is nog steeds julle reg om dit te gaan teenstaan. En dit gebeur so daai is nog steeds 'n reg wat aan julle behoort. Oukei so hierdie is nie noodwendig 'n ding wat op julle afdwing word nie en julle kan dit teenstaan as julle wil. So, asseblief julle moet daai vrymoedigheid ook gebruik.</p>
d.	<p>Ricardo Richards</p> <p>Jy sien, daai vibrations wat jy daar kry, daar gaan 'n manier wees, maak nie saak nie... die vis, van waar af lewe daai vis? Daai vis is gemaak vir daai vis, en daai vis lewe van daai visse, of hulle nou uit die diepsee of van waar af uit die hele see uit, daar kan nie, daar is nie vis daar nie. Die vis wat hier is, hy is afhanklik</p>

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	<p>van daai vis ook af. Want dis hoe die vis is. Nou hoe moet 'n vis lewe, hy leef mos ook op sekere tipe dinge, dis hoekom die diepsee daar is. Daar is 'n rede hoekom dit daar is, hoekom moet ons die kant praat van heritage. Daar lê ons mense se liggame in Shelly Point. Ons mense se liggame lê daar. Ons moet wag, ons het nie keuse nie, ons praat van erfenis. Waar sal ons kos haal? Onse eie plek wat ons voorouers se grond. Dit bly ons s'n, jy het nie toestemming daar nie. En wat gebeur daar? Erfenis wat ons s'n is moet weggehou kom moet.... Kom ons raak menslik, menslike. Dit is daar gesit alles oor geld. Ons mense benefit, maar vir hoe lank, want alles moet ge-upgrade word. Dan kom ander mense so word ons mense uit gedrywe uit hulle eie van die begin af gebeur dit. Dit het nog nooit.... Maar dit is wat gaan gebeur.</p> <p>GP Kriel</p> <p>Ek hoor definitief baie van julle bekommernisse en goeters, oukei, so dit is juis hoekom ons na die lengths toe gegaan het, as ek dit so in Engels kan stel dat ons so vër gegaan het om so baie van daai spesialiste, ouens aan te stel om dit te gaan kyk. So, ek dink dis baie waardevolle kommentaar en dit is goeters waarna gekyk moet word. Ons het dit nou opgeneem.</p>
e.	<p>Peter Raatus</p> <p>Ek is 'n afgetrede visserman. Elke mens het 'n brein met twee kante, en my brein, die eenkant van my brein sê; ja Suid Afrika het dit nodig. Die ekonomie van Suid Afrika het dit nodig. En dan sê die anderkant, die portside sê; nee, ons kan dit nie toelaat nie, because wat gebeur met die visse wat almal daar vanaf uit die noord uitkom wat daar deurkom. Ek het 'n prentjie gesien van waar die sardyn en goed vandaan kom. Maar daar word niks melding gemaak van die lynvis, hoe die lynvisse se koms is nie. Nou moet ons...van 'n oplossing hierso. Oplossings te probeer bewerkstellig. Nou...die regering van die dag weet, veral in Suid Afrika dat hier gaan, daar gaan projekte ge-launch word van mense van die buiteland af hiernatoe. Ons het mos nie die geld om dit te doen nie, en hulle, die regering sal ons nie help nie. Nou...while hulle daar sit met hulle komitees en whatever kan hulle mos daai besighede wat inkom vra; luister julle moet nou daar gaan boor maar as julle die impak studie gaan loots daar wat julle wil boor, dan kan julle mos maar in ons gemeenskappe rond gaan en vra vir die gemeenskappe is daar nie mense, vissermanne of mense wat belangstel om saam te gaan met die maatskappye wie projekte wil kom loots watter projek, gaan saam met die mense en gaan kyk, gaan hoor en gaan sien wat daar aangaan waar hulle boor, wat die impak gaan wees, hoe die vis, as jy besluit dit is 'n vis se lyn, soos wat daai pretjie vir ons gewys het, en 4B, daai blokke, dit is die vis se lyn wat, en dan laat jy dit nie daar toe nie. Gee hulle 'n ander plek waar dit gedoen kan word. Ons mense lewe uit daai seewater uit. Ons is nie net Koi-San mense hier nie, ons is 'n klomp rasse hier, en al daai rasse is of direk of indirek in daai visbedryf. So, ek bedoel ons moet saam werk. As daar nie samewerking is van die regeringsvlak af ondertoe nie, gaan ons baie stryery kry. Waaroor gaan ons stry? Ons gaan stry oor die goed en daai goed, dan is daar nie 'n oplossing nie. Ons moet kom met oplossings na die tafel toe. Nou daai posisie, waar daai rig gaan lê, as daar buite 'n spilpunt wat gaan dan gebeur? Onthou, hier is baie kinders wat nog moet skooltoe gaan en wat reeds op skool is, hier is bejaardes wat nog wil gesien word. Nou, my vraag is eintlik, watse contingency plan het die maatskappy op land en op see? Want as daai buitekant 'n spilpunt die mense vir maande en jare sonder inkomste want die vis hou weg. Die vis hou weg want...</p> <p>Die maatskappye het nou gekom na ons toe om te kom hoor wat ons gevoelens is rondom die projek. Die projek is nodig vir Suid Afrika. Die projek is nodig vir die gemeenskap. Maar hier het soveel projekte al afgekom hier naby ons en hoeveel van ons mense, hoeveel van ons kinders wat skool klaar gemaak het, wat by die huis is, hoeveel van daai kinders het werk gekry in daai maatskappye wat soveel beloftes kom maak het al? Ons wil nie meer hoor van beloftes en beloftes en die belofte en daai belofte nie. Ons</p>

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	<p>wil sien dinge word gedoen. Want soveel keer was ons mense agter gelaat en hulle word nog steeds agter gelaat. Dit moet stop. Ons kan nie so aangaan nie, ek praat nou van government af na die maatskappye toe. As die maatskappy hier is dan doen hy sy ding en as ons hoor is hy weg en iemand anders het die maatskappy. So, ons wil hê ons kinders, ons mense wat nie werk het nie moet werk kry in daai maatskappye wanneer hulle hier hulle projekte kom launch.</p> <p>Colin Kinley</p> <p>We drilled a last well last year off of Hondeklip Bay about 26 kilometres and we're in about 500 metres of water. That was the only well that was drilled in South Africa last year. The only oil well that was drilled. It took us a couple of months to drill that well. We had impact regionally on hotels and accommodations, we spent about \$ 20 million in Cape Town with support and infrastructure from ships, purchasing fuel, and hiring expertise, so that was how we conducted that project.</p> <p>The permit for that well was actually issued almost 10 years prior, so there is an actual permit, they had gone through the process, they had done the evaluation, they had done the environmental impact and about 10 years prior all the permits were in place and when we reviewed that permit we thought it was important to come and talk to the community, it wasn't the government that made us do that, it wasn't these guys that asked us to do that, we as a company made the choice to come and talk to the community in advance to let them know what we were going to do, just let them know so that they understood what we were going to do and we sort of looked at the process, we've talked about development here, but our plan today is to, if we get through this initial stage, and we'll be back again in a few months to talk to you about it, because he has not done all his homework. He still has more work to do on his permit book and we're going to come back and talk about that at that time.</p> <p>So, we made the choice, at that time, to communicate with the community to talk about it and so we are looking to drill another well that is going to be further out in the same areas that we've talked about. So, we come in and do the preliminary discussions with you, we come back with more of a report, we have those discussions, it that well is approved, and that is if it is approved, then it takes about a year to plan that well. We will plan the well for a year, we'll bring in a crew and we will drill the well. The well will take about two months, that is the impact period of actual time. It only takes about two months to do the drilling and we're not going to increase jobs at that time. We are not going to create new opportunities and new jobs at that time because that's not part of that process. We will bring in a speciality crew and they are going to do the work and they stay with that rig and they move all around the world where we, and that well is going to be more expensive, we will end up spending a considerable amount of money here in South Africa because we use a lot of expertise from here, we use a lot of contractors and supplies from here. So, the impact we'll have under this application is to drill a well, we'll effect the local economy, that money will go back to the local economy, and then if there is a discovery made, then we will do an assessment. It will take another year to plan another well. All that, that drilling we'll do will confirm for us as a company and for you as South Africa is if the oil is there. If the oil is there, then these guys have to go and do a complete process again, I am just going to finish, and come back and apply for a production right. So, this drilling does not give us authority or a right to develop the oil. What we do is we find it and put it in South Africa's piggy bank and then you will make the decision as the people of South Africa and your government, whether that's good or bad, you will make that decision at that time.</p> <p>Today there is about 450 000 barrels of oil a day that is imported into South Africa, and most of it comes down this space, so as the fishing community you guys know those tankers are coming every day. They are bringing the majority of oil into the country; no oil is coming from South Africa. So, today, even if we are not increasing capacity, today you are using 450 000 barrels of oil out in this parking lot and the</p>

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	<p>generators in all the cities and all the vehicles in the rest of the country, you are doing that as a developed nation. So, you have made that choice. Right now you buy all that oil from Angola, Nigeria, Ivory Coast, Ghana, so you've decided to do that now, if the oil is in the piggy bank and it's out there and then we come and we can help you to discover it, then you can decide, do you want to still get your oil from up the coast or do you want to have your own independent oil. So, that's a choice that you can make, and it's not an issue that we're here morally, we're not here just because we're out to try to develop and export the oil. South Africa has mandates for first oil, it is to be able to take a percentage into the country, you have royalty regimes set, there is a fiscal regime that is set here. So, when people come to explore for oil, I have to bring in the capital here, that well that we're going to drill here now is going to be about a \$ 90 million investment, the well that we drilled off of Hondeklip Bay we spent \$ 50 million on and there was nothing in it. It was dry and so we went back to our investors and said; sorry guys it didn't happen.</p> <p>First off, if we get through the permit stage and there is an authorisation to potentially issue a permit, then we need to submit an oil spill response plan. That oil spill response plan has to have all of our safety factors in it. The clean-ups, the insurance provided for the communities, all of the costs that we are going to have to incur in case there was an incident, to be able to bring in the expertise, South Africa has a base of expertise that's unique to the world, there's only about five or six stations around the world and South Africa is one, Cape Town is one place where we do actually have clean-up expertise and if there is an emergency in Brazil there are often people from South Africa that will go to help clean that up. That safety response plan has to be submitted to you as the public and the community and it has to go to the government and it has to go to the environmental consultants, everybody must be able to sign off on it. So, we use industry-standard practices, all the government agencies have their own inputs into it and all around the world we have had international oil companies submitting incidents, the Gulf of Mexico, that you brought up, the incidents over time that happened, and why they have happened, the investigations of why they happened, and try to gather all that information, so we're using a based information package in order to come up with the safety program that has the least amount of risk possible to be able to actually drill the well.</p> <p>I hope that answers that question with regard to safety and our process, I am going to have to run because I have a commitment I've got to get to right now so I'm going to let a couple of questions be addressed here as I take the parting, I guess.</p>
f.	<p>Deon de Klerk</p> <p>Ek het nou gehoor, 10 jaar gelede was die eerste dril al klaar goedgekeur. En ons hoor nou eerste daarvan. So, wie sê nie die is 'n... verstaan jy? So dit beteken...so ek dra kennis van alles. Nou, u sê nou die permitte is al klaar toegeken en nou word dit net. My vraag was, is die 'n sê of is die, 'n vraag? My direkte vraag is; Dollars, Amerikaners, daar gaan nou geboor word, daar waar julle gaan boor, watter guarantee het julle daai gaan nie 'n earthquake veroorsaak nie, want die Namakwaland lê, die hele wêreld het gate in geboor. Gate in geskiet diamante, goud, Suid-Afrika is al so vrot aan gate, nou moet ons in die see ook kom mors. 'n bars kom, daai gat wat daar gemaak is, want wat daar ingevul word is nie dieselfde materiaal wat hy gevorm is al die jare nie. Daai is iets wat al nog, ancient times, from the beginning of the earth is daai dig gevorm daar. Ons gaan nou daar peuter, wat gaan gebeur? Dan net, my tweede vraag is, ek gaan 'n direkte vraag vra aan die company, is julle involved in Skuinsbaai en se probeer toemaak? Want al die goed gebeur want as die vis doodgaan nê, dan is dit om werksgeleentheid te skep vir ons mense maar daai fabriek, 104 jaar from generation to generation to generation, feed hulle mense, toe gemaak, met die olie, so die vis moet uitgeroei word sodat hier kan olie inkom kan kry huh? Dit werk nie so nie. Kom nou mense, ons kan nie die goed goedpraat nie.</p>

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	<p>Colin Kinley</p> <p>First off we're not involved in the closure of any fish factories. Second off there's ever been anywhere in the world any possible causation of an earthquake related to drilling a hole. Your reference to that is if people were fracking and injecting water because that's what you read about on the internet, but that is not what is happening here. Here we're drilling wells, we're drilling holes and in many cases, you know there are perforations being made all around us and there's no possible tooling and no possible pressure that we can use to cause an earthquake. So, those are just things that people read about on the internet and they are not factual and as far as the permit process, I am going to let GP answer that. My only comment on that is like I said to start with, on the well that we just drilled, we as a company made the choice to come and discuss with the community. This process now that's in place is exactly the same, and the community, not one individual but the community decides and the community includes your government, includes the regional people, includes the impact studies that we have to conduct, includes the social studies that we have to be able to show the community how we may or may not affect employment and how it may or may not affect the environment and those are processes that we're trying to go through and work through. So, we're not responsible for everything. We're not responsible for the fish factory closing. We're trying to participate with you in effective communication so that we understand your needs, we understand the difference in thought, if our fish expert who is going to comment has missed something on fish migration he wants to hear from you, but he wants to sit across the table and have coffee and talk about it to make sure that it goes into that and it is addressed in how we deal with it. So, I don't know, I am going to let GP talk because on the regulatory side he probably can give you better comment, but thank you very much. We will come back, once this sort of draft is done; we are going to come back here in the fall. Once the environmental work is done, if you guys decide, you know what we want to have a round-table session, we don't want to have, this should be on a round-table, we can sit down, walk through the permit and be able to talk to you about that.</p> <p>GP Kriel</p> <p>Ek wil net ook gou bylas oor hy het gepraat oor die goeters wat dalk verwarring kan veroorsaak in terme van die aardbewings en goeters, dis goeters soos hydraulic fracturing en daai goeters wat hulle van gepraat het in die Karoo, en wat Amerika graag doen en daai goeters. Maar dis nie wat hulle hier doen, of dis nie wat hulle hier gaan voorstel om te doen nie. So, ek wil net van die regulatoriese kant af, en van of dit 'n sê of vra is, hierdie is nie vir my om te sê nie, en dis ook nie vir julle om te sê nie dis vir die, dis vir ons om almal saam te gaan sê en kyk hierdie is die inligting, hierdie is wat ons het, hulle kom met 'n voorstel, dis net 'n voorstel op hierdie stadium. Hulle het nie goedkeuring om dit te doen nie. En totdat hierdie proses nie afgehandel is nie en totdat al die sê wat gesê moet word nie gesê is hierso saam met ons, saam met ons wetenskaplikes, saam met julle nie, kan daar glad nie 'n besluit geneem word deur die Departement van Minerale Hulpbronne en Energie, wat die bevoegde owerheid is, oor hierdie aansoek nie. So, hulle is die ouens wat die finale sê gaan hê. Askies tog?</p> <p>So, ek verstaan hoe jy voel en ek verstaan, maar dis ongelukkig hoe die wetgewing op hierdie stadium in die land is. Ons moet ons bes probeer om dit te doen maar...daar nee, ek verstaan dit, ek verstaan dit. So, dis nie, ons het rêrig ons bes probeer doen om vir julle hierdie vrae te kom vra, nè, en by julle te kom hoor. Oukei, so kom ons gebruik die geleentheid wat daar is binne-in die raamwerk wat ons het. Moenie van 'n geleentheid om jou sê te sê of om jou vraag te vra of wat ook al daar is laat verby gaan nie. Hier is hierdie geleentheid om dit te sê. En onthou hierdie is 'n oop proses, ons vra nie nou net vandag hier nie. Julle het nie nodig om nou hier net jou mind op te maak oor die proses nie. Dit kom nou al vir 'n maand of twee kom dit aan wat ons nou al geadverteer het, wat ons hier in die gemeenskappe kom</p>



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	<p>rondloop het, wat ons kom opnames doen het sover en dit gaan nou aan. Ons het nou vir julle gesê wat ons gekry het, ons gaan die 21ste Augustus gaan ons die periode afsluit en dan gaan ons dit instuur nê, maar dis 'n oop proses, ons trek net elke nou en dan 'n lyn in die sand dat ons 'n dokument kan klaarkry en dan instuur. Maar dis 'n oop proses, so tot einde volgende jaar, wanneer die proses afgehandel is en die besluit kom uit, selfs na die besluit uitgekom het is daar nog steeds 'n appèl fase, dan kan julle as 'n gemeenskap of enige individue in die land kan dan gaan sê ek stem nie saam met dit nie en ek appelleer teen dit, hier is my appèl. Dan gaan daai na 'n ander departement toe, dit gaan na die Departement van Visserie, Bosbou en Omgewing toe. Verstaan? Nee maar dit gebeur gereeld. Ek wil net vir jou sê, daar is baie van hulle wat gebeur. Duidelik, die meneer van Natural Justice daar agter sal vir jou kan sê, verstaan so daar is daai regte, daar is al daai goeters, julle het access tot daai goeters so moenie voel dat jou hande afgekap is nie. Dit is die reg wat die konstitusie jou gee deur die Omgewingswet om deel te neem in daai proses. En selfs na dit bly ons nog steeds darem in 'n vry land, ons het access tot die howe en al daai goeters en daai meneer soos wat die meneer van Natural Justice ook vir jou kan sê, word gebruik, dis nou, daar is prokureurs hier wat vir jou kan sê, dit word gebruik. Oukei so moet asseblief nie voel dat dit 'n ding is van dis 'n sê of 'n vra nie, hierdie is 'n geleentheid om deel te neem, ek neem ook net deel aan die proses soos wat julle ook net deelneem in die proses, so ons vra, sê vir ons wat julle issues is, en dit is nie noodwendig altyd om julle te kom oorreed nie. Ons probeer jou nie kom oorreed en ons ding op jou afdwing nie, dis jou reg as mens om nie te hoef saam te stem nie. So, jy het nie nodig om saam met ons te stem nie. Jy het nie nodig om saam met Ilse of enige van die ander spesialiste saam te stem nie. Partykeer stem ons nie saam onder mekaar oor sekere goeters nie, maar dan probeer ons die middel weg kry en ons probeer 'n oplossing kry vir die ding soos die meneer ook gesê het, die oplossing is vir ons belangrik.</p>
g.	<p>Julio Jafta</p> <p>Goeie dag, ek is Mnr Jafta van Laaiplek, ek sien nou hierso hier word gedril daar gaan 'n gat in, maar nou waar is die goed wat daar uitkom? Ons sien nie waar die goed uitkom daar nie en waarnatoe dit gaan nie because dit kan die habitat van die seelewe beskadig, ek meen maar net, because soos dit nou is ek sien daar gaan 'n boor af wat boor maar ek sien nie daar kom goed uit nie. So waar is daai goed wat daai gat, waar is daai gat goed wat daar ingaan? Daai is wat ek wil weet.</p> <p>Alice Carrol:</p> <p>This is just exploration</p> <p>Nehemiah Dominick</p> <p>So, wat gebeur is wanneer hulle nou boor in die grond in, GP can you perhaps just put the picture with the drill rig that is connected to...so, ek gaan net 'n prentjie opsit om vir julle te sien...maybe right to the beginning, yes. Up a bit further. Yes, that one, just where you had it now. Yes, I think you can stop right here. So, soos julle kan sien is hier 'n pyp, sorry, soos julle kan sien is daar 'n pyp wat in die grond ingaan nê, so die is 'n heeltemal toe sisteem wat gebeur is, so as hulle nou boor gaan al daai stof en die klippe gaan dit nou weer op met die pyp na die rig toe. Dit word gevang in 'n drom in en dit word gevat weer terug land toe of dis eerste skoongemaak op die drill rig dan gaan dit nou weer land toe waar hulle nou weer skoonmaak soos die water nou skoongemaak het, dan word daai water nou weer in die sisteem in op die land gesit. So dit gaan nie anywhere in die omgewing nie.</p> <p>Niks wat opgetrek is gaan weer terug in die see in nie. So die water wat hulle nou skoonmaak is amper soos vars water wat hulle nou het. So, the rubble goes up in the pipe nothing gets spilled in the</p>

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	<p>environment itself, so it goes onto the rig, and then that rubble that's on the rig gets transported back onto land again.</p> <p>GP Kriel</p> <p>Ja, onthou as hulle die afval dan weggooi, gaan hulle dit moet weggooi op 'n plek waar jy mag daai afval weggooi. Dit word ook geregleer, so as jy dit op 'n afvalhoop gaan gooi moet dit op 'n afvalhoop wees wat geregistreer is vir daai waste wat hulle dan moet doen. Daai tipe goeters gaan ons ook vasvang in die omgewingsbestuursplan. So dis 'n goeie punt wat Meneer opgebring het daar. Ek wil net sê, wat hulle gewoonlik doen is hulle drill daar eerste stukkie en dan kom daar so bietjie stof op, nè. Maar dis 'n tydelike ding wat hulle doen, en dan gooi hulle 'n sement platvorm en dan drill hulle deur daai sement platvorm en dan case hulle dit. En dan daarna drill hulle nog 'n bietjie dieper, teen daai tyd behoort daar nou nie meer goeters uit te kom nie. Dan drill hulle nog dieper en sit nog 'n sement platvorm, sit nog 'n casing in, so hy taper so af in die aarde in. So dis onder die seabodem wat hy af taper en dan gooi hulle nog 'n laaste een en dan case hulle hom en dan drill hulle deur daai casing en dan gaan hulle af, en dan bo-op daai sit hulle dan goeters wat hulle noem blowout preventers en allerhande sulke goeters. Soos as ek nou reg onthou van wat hy gister verduidelik het by een van die ander vergaderings, dan daai blowout preventer aan die onder kant, as daar vir enige rede 'n verlies in drukking is of iets soos daai goeters en daar is iets wat uitkom dan sny dit daar onder af. So, dis 'n veiligheidsmaatreël wat hulle ingebou het na goeters soos wat gebeur het in die Gulf of Mexico en daai goeters. Daar het hulle bietjie onverantwoordelik opgetree en goeters en so na daai goeters gebeur het is daar 'n klomp veiligheidsmaatreëls wat opgeskerp moes word en al sulke goeters. In die ou dae het hulle dit aan die bokant afgesny. So, daar was 'n groot kans dat daai pyp kon beweeg of daar allerhande sulke goeters kan wees, vir hulle op die rig het hulle ook 'n groot klomp goeters wat die ding stable hou, so hulle het GPS en al daai goeters wat die ding op dieselfde plek moet hou en hulle motors wat hardloop en hulle ankers wat hulle die ding moet vasmaak meer is baie meer stabiel as wat dit was in die verlede. So hulle het daai veiligheidsmaatreël ook probeer opskerp. So, daai is van die goeters wat die industrie self, en dis deel van hulle voorstel, dis deel van hierdie projek, so daai is van die goeters waarna ons ook gaan kyk en seker maak dat al daardie goeters ingebou is en dat dit ook ge-oudit word, sou ons voorstel dat dit aangaan. Maar ja ons moet nog daarby uitkom. Maar ons gaan spesifiek ook kyk na daai inisuele drill-cuttings wat hulle noem, die rubble wat uitkom, daai ou wat die olie modulering gaan doen gaan ook na dit kyk. Want daar is tog bietjie sediment wat [inisueel? 1:10:06] opgeskop word en dan gaan dit iewers heen gaan. So ons gaan kyk na dit en hoe vêr dit gaan en waar dit is en dan sal ons ons impak bepaling op daai goeters doen. Dis maar soos wat jy doen op land terwyl hulle construction doen jy weet dan is stof een van die impakte gewoonlik en dan moet 'n mens bietjie natgooi met water en sulke goeters en mens moet dit hanteer. Oraait, so dis soortgelyk met wat op land gebeur dan.</p> <p>Chris Heineken</p> <p>Ek wou ook kommentaar oor die goed wat uit die boorgat uitkom maar wat ek wil sê eerstens, die kommentaar wat ek gehoor het tot nou is baie goeie kommentaar, dit bewys julle het baie gevoel vir julle omgewing en dit is belangrik. En ek wens dat daai gevoel wil bietjie meer as die boorgat kan verbygaan na bou rommel en ander rommel wat rondgestrooi is in ons hele land deur. Dat ons kan daar verantwoordelik optree. Maar nie te sê, die kommentaar oor die visvang is regtig goed, jy weet ek moet dink aan die ouens wat sit daar op die boot, daar sit ses, sewe, agt manne en daar is niks vis wat aangaan daar nie en dan praat die manne tussen mekaar en dan bespiegel julle op al hierdie goed, en dis goed dat julle daaroor dink. Daai wat jy gesê van Child's Bank en daai omgewing, is 100% korrek, daai is doodreg en dit is goed wat moet in ag geneem word, en dit is waar die kommentaar so goed is dat dit</p>

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	<p>gaan gevang word en mense gaan moet reageer op daai kommentaar. Dis belangrik. En wat in ag geneem is, al is daai boorgat in 2000 meter, Child's Bank is in 500 meter, maar daar is 'n verbintenis tussen daai twee. Ek gaan 'n bietjie praat oor die snoek. Want almal dink oor snoek. En in die verlede, ek gaan net 'n tree terug. Die navorsing op snoek is baie dun. Daar is nie genoeg navorsing op die snoek, daar is duisende navorsing op stokvis en die sardyn en die ansjovis elke jaar, maar oor die snoek, bitter min. In die ou dae en ek praat nou 40 jaar gelede, het hulle toetse gedoen in Namibië, nou jy kry snoek van Angola af reg teen Namibië se kus af. Ek praat van persoonlike ervaring, ek het al snoek net suid van Angola gevang. So, hulle is daar en die idee was dat daai snoek het kus-af gewerk Lüderitz verby, Suid-Afrika. Vandag is die idee dat dit nie so is nie. Dat die bron van snoek in Namibië nie 100% verbind is aan ons bron hier in die Kaap. Alhoewel daar is interaksie, daar is bewys dat daar is, wat gebeur in Namibië kan ook hier Suid-Afrika beïnvloed. Ons bron van snoek word, die snoek beweeg baie meer seewaarts toe en wal toe. Ons weet dat die snoek kom bymekaar vir kuitskiet in Agulhas gebied op die selfde as die ansjovis en die sardyn en daai goed en ook buitekant. Nou, as jy in die sleep trol bedryf is, jy sal weet dat reg deur die jaar vang hulle snoek. Reg deur die jaar. En as jy daai snoek oopsny, hy is vol kuit. Want ons kry dit hier teen die wal regdeur die jaar. So daar is 'n beweging van die snoek op sekere tye van die diepsee in wal se kant toe en die idee is, en ek sê dis 'n idee, dis nog nie bewys nie, shame hulle is kinders, ons kan nie opgewonde raak oor dit nie. Die idee is hulle kom noord, kom van die diepsee in, noord hier in Hondeklipbaai, Kleinsee, tot by Port Nolloth, dan beweeg daai snoek af. En ons weet hier in April, Mei maand is daai snoek hierso, hy is vol kuit, dikpens, en alles en dan beweeg hy af verby St. Helena Bay, Saldanha, Yzerfontein, Kaappunt se kant toe en ek weet dit was nie hier nie maar 'n paar dae gelede het hulle gesê hulle het lanklaas snoek gevang in die Kaap, en dis verkeerd. Hulle het nou die jaar het hulle snoek gevang uit Miller's Punt wat hulle het teruggeploeg aanmekaar. So, die snoek, dit is die algemene beweging en wat moet navorsing moet gedoen word is kan ondernemings soos die met die boorgat, kan dit 'n impak hê op die snoek en ek dink dit is wat tekort is, ons het dit nodig. Maar nou wat ek wil sê, en hierdie navors, en dit is voorgestel, hierdie navors is nie 'n klein navors nie, dit moet plaasvind en terug kyk oor 20, 30 jaar om 'n prent te kry wat gebeur, wat beïnvloed die snoek van jaar tot jaar. Dis nie net die snoek nie, dis die geelstert, dis die tuna, alles. Nou, as ons kyk, julle het gesien al daai boorgate, ek gaan jou nou sê, vir die laaste 20 jaar plus is boorgate en allerhande aktiwiteite het plaasgevind hier buite, hier buitekant, noord, in Namibië, nou is ons geheue 'n bietjie vaag. Gaan terug 10 jaar toe, hoe het die snoek hier gelyk? Jy het snoek gevang hierso dat die mense begrawe is in die snoek. Ek het foto's van die bote wat terugploeg. Ek het selfs in Saldanhabaai snoek gevang, dieselfde tyd was hulle besig daar bo om te boor en wat ook al aan te gaan. So maar ek sê nog dis nie noodwendig dat dit beïnvloed of nie beïnvloed, so dis hoekom ek dink julle bekommernis so belangrik is. Ons moet dit bestudeer. Wat ek kan wel sê, en ons moet kyk wat ons weet, die pelagiese bedryf is ook op 'n af op die oomblik. En ons weet as hy op 'n lae punt is, is die snoek ook op 'n lae punt. Hoekom is die pelagiese op 'n lae punt? Het dit te doen daarmee? Ons weet nie. Want dieselfde tyd as al die gebeurtenisse daar bo in die noorde het ons 'n paar jaar gelede 10 jaar gelede het ons van die grootste sardyn vangste gehad vir jare en ansjovis so ons nie altyd gesê hulle is verbind nie. Wat ons ook moet kyk, en dit is nog meer belangrik, is wat is die weer-patrone, hoe behels hulle die vis? En ons het nie 100% beheer oor die weer, maar ons weet, en almal van julle hierso weet wanneer waai die suidoos, wanneer is hy veronderstel om te waai en wanneer laas het ons daai stormsterk suidoos gekry vir twee, drie weke, dis jare laas. Miskien die jaar sal ons dit kry. Maar wat ons wel sien, as die suidoos laat waai in die jaar, hy begin eers hier in Desember, Januarie, dan is die hele pelagiese bedryf drie maande agter. So, daar is so baie feite wat moet nagegaan word en dit is hierdie interaksie, hierdie kommentaar van julle af wat vir ons sê dis belangrik, dit moet ons na kyk. En dit is hoekom julle moet nooit julle vroeë onderskat nie. Dit is baie belangrik vir ons. Ek het nou seker te lank gepraat.</p>
<b>h.</b>	

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	<p>Deon de Klerk</p> <p>Ja, goeie middag weereens, ek het myself reeds bekendgestel. Die ander vragies wat ek net-nou gehoor het oor 10 jaar gelede het julle klaar die go-ahead gekry vir daai boorgat wat hulle laasjaar geboor het. Was dit gekonsulteert met die gemeenskappe uit die Noord uit tot in die Wes Kaap? Was daar afgevaardigdes van Mantashe, Gwede Mantashe, Minister van Energie? Want sover ek weet was daar nie gekonsulteert 12 jaar terug, as ek kyk as hulle 10 jaar terug vir hulle die go-ahead gegee het om laas jaar te kan boor, moet hy mos dan 12 jaar of 11 jaar terug, 'n jaar voor die tyd dan gekonsulteert het met gemeenskappe. Maar ons gemeenskappe was dan nie gekonsulteert in verband met die dinge nie. So weereenswat dit my die indruk skep dat dit is die hoe die ministers verby die gemeenskappe beweeg. En die 50 miljoen se uitgawes wat van melding gemaak is net-nou, ons gewone mense benefit nie daaruit nie, dit is die hotelbase en goed en wat as enige iets gebeur met drill en ons as gewone vissermanne kan nie meer visvang nie, watter compensation is daar vir die gemeenskappe?</p> <p>GP Kriel</p> <p>Ja, so ongelukkig kan ek nie te veel sê oor die vorige proses wat vir daai gat gevolg is nie. Dit was ander konsultante wat betrokke was daar en daai EIA gedoen het. Ek wil net melding maak dat die, soos wat die tyd aangaan word die regulasies strenger, en jy weet dalk in die tyd toe hulle dit gedoen het was die vereistes om 'n sekere hoeveelheid mense te konsulteert en sulke goeters dalk nie so streng gewees nie. So, dit is dalk hoekom daar dalk dinge gebeur het wat of dalk anders, hulle proses was dalk nie so volledig soos wat hierdie goeters nou is nie. Oraait, so ek kan nie eintlik vir jou uitsluitel gee op daai vraag nie, ek dink jy sal dalk met die ander ouens moet gesels daaroor. Maar, wat ek wel weet is hulle het die regte toestemmings in plek gehad om te kon doen wat hulle moes gedoen het vir die regulasies wat betrokke was op daai tyd. Die huidige regulasies, as gevolg van goeters soos wat Shell gesê het, en soos wat met Shell gebeur het en die oproer en die ongelukkigheid in die gemeenskappe, dit het duidelike effekte gehad in hoe ons as omgewings praktisyne hierdie goeters aanpak. So dit was 'n bietjie van 'n wake-up call vir ons gewees, as ek dit so kan stel, en dis aan julle te danke en julle inputs daarso, so baie dankie vir daai. En ek dink dit het tot 'n meer betekenisvolle proses begin skuif so dis hoekom ons ingegaan het in die gemeenskappe in hierdie projek, dis hoekom ons so wyd adverteer het en dis hoekom ons ekstra moeite probeer doen het, en dis hoekom ons vandag hier ook is. Ons het, ek weet nie of julle weet nie maar daar is soos in 11 vergaderings wat ons in hierdie week hou, dis eintlik meer want van hulle is fokusgroep vergaderings, vandag se fokusgroep vergadering het nou in die publieke deelname ook ingegaan maar, as ons al daai goeters in ag neem is dit 20 vergaderings wat ons in 'n week kom hou so ons probeer regtig die moeite doen om by julle uit te kom en te kom luister in daai verband.</p> <p>Soos wat ek van hulle verstaan is, natuurlik moet hulle die oil spill response plan en daai goeters hê, so dis die eerste linie van verdediging, so die eerste linie van verdediging is om te sê kan dit gedoen word, as ons op die einde van hierdie proses kom dan kan ons 'n besluit maak oor of dit gedoen kan word sonder dat daar 'n te groot impak op die omgewing gaan wees, onder ideale toestande. En is daar genoeg beskerming in plek gesit sodat as daar 'n groot event is soos 'n blow-out, of as die olie uitspuit of wat ook al, kan 'n mens dit dan gaan mitigeer, rehabiliteer, gaan daar te groot impak op die mense wees. Dis hoekom ons die ekonome betrokke gekry het om daai ding, en die sosiale wetenskaplikes en die visserye en daai ouens, om seker te maak dat ons daai ding meet op 'n manier. Sou hulle goedkeuring kry vir die proses en dit gaan dan uit, moet hulle versekerings uitneem vir goeters soos die blow-outs om seker te maak dat daar geld is om te kan kompenseer waar daar nodig is vir kompensasie en daai tipe goeters. En om seker te maak dat daar genoeg geld beskikbaar is, en hulle moet van die geld opsy sit sodat hulle kan rehabiliteer en kan skoonmaak en al daai goeters kan doen. So, daar is dan nou 'n plan in plek vir daai goeters as deel van die oil spill response plan en dis deel van die versekering en goeters wat hulle</p>

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	<p>moet uitneem. 'n Ander ding, as mens net kyk in terme van 'n maatskappy se oogpunt, as daar iets soos dit moet gebeur gaan dit sleg wees vir hulle. Dis bad vir hulle. So, geen maatskappy gaan wil hê dat daar 'n event soos daai moet gebeur nie en ek is seker van, as dit my maatskappy was en ek moet gaan drill gaan ek absoluut alles in my vermoë doen om seker te maak dat dit nie gebeur nie. Dis nog steeds nie 'n 100% sekerheid dat dit nie kan gebeur nie maar daar moet ons eers gaan kyk daarna, as dit aanvaarbaar is, dan kan 'n mens dan gaan kyk watse planne stel jy in plek en hoe kan 'n mens dit nog veiliger maak as wat dit klaar is.</p>
i.	<p><b>Mervin Solomon</b></p> <p>Ek is van die South African Aboriginal Congress. I came from the descendants of the Hottentot people. Government according to legislation, according to the heritage that was left by us, by the British Government, Act three of 1961, this is our land aborigines land of the Coloured People. The sea belongs to the Coloured People, not the Department of Minerals and Energy, not to Gwede Mantashe, not to the government but to the Coloured People. The concern of our people is that our people have been marginalised for more than 300 years and we as a People, are very serious about our issues with our people. Most of our people are living out of the seas. The companies around here are already robbing our people of their resources. Now another oil company is coming to our shores. It is like they come and mandate us; it is like they come there with their ready plan of action and they have never discussed with us, as the aboriginal people. They never paid money, they never paid anything to our people. I know all the educated people here have been sent out, anything to do with this and you already have something in this. You were sent to be here today. You come to our environment and our place, none of us here benefited from the time that we come to spend here but all of you have already been paid for your time and whatever you have to do here. What about the indigenous people? Our people are living from the seas. What they have has already been taken away from them. Now, another people from another county comes and want to take our resources, but none of these companies have ever done anything for our aboriginal people. All we hear is how they want to extract oil from our place. The sea belongs to us. It belongs to the aboriginal people. The Coloured People. I want everyone to talk about how they are going to compensate the aboriginal people.</p> <p><b>Nico Bezuidenhout</b></p> <p>Dankie, ek dink ons hoor hierdie comment oor die voordeel van hierdie projek vir die plaaslike mense. Ek bedoel dit is duidelik gestel wat die voordeel van hierdie projek is in terme van die olieboor, dit is reeds bespreek, vir die ekonomie hierso en dat daar nie 'n direkte impak op hierdie plaaslike gemeenskappe is nie. So, dit is reeds genoem, maar ek dink u aanmerking is in elk geval op die rekord nou en dis iets waarna waarskynlik die ekonomiese impak, die sosiale impak en die heritage impak gaan, 'n studie gaan kyk. Ek het u hand gesien, ek sal by u uitkom.</p> <p><b>GP Kriel</b></p> <p>Ja, ek wil net vinnig vir jou net die onderskeid maak. Is it okay if I speak in Afrikaans? Sir, is it okay if I speak in Afrikaans? Okay. Ek wil net die onderskeid maak dat hierdie is 'n eksplorasië projek. En ons weet dat dit op die uiteinde gemik is om te kyk vir die olie wat dan eventually uitgehaal kan word. Ons verstaan dit, maar ons kan nie op die stadium 'n klink klare antwoord gee oor wat, hoe daai produksie gaan lyk nie, want hoe daai produksie gaan lyk op die einde van die dag hang af van wat die aansoeker kry en wat die eksplorasië vir hulle gaan sê. So, dis baie moeilik om dan te praat oor, vir die ouens wat nou die werk kom doen hierso, hulle gaan nie rêrig enige iets anders kry as inligting van wat onder die</p>

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	grond is nie. Dit kos hulle 'n groot klomp geld om dit te kom doen, daai gaan 'n deel van ons ekonomiese studie en sulke goeters ook wees, maar dit kos hulle geld om dit te doen. Dis eintlik wanneer dit eers in die produksie gedeelte kom wat dit dan vir hulle begin 'n profit toon en dan kan 'n mens oor daai goeters en daai profyte en dan begin praat, verstaan. So, ons kan nie vir julle enige verdere klaarheid gee oor die compensation van daai en so aan nie, so ek is, ekskuus as ek dit gemis het.
j.	<p>Mervin Solomon</p> <p>He already came with a mandate. Already they must drill, want to drill, but it is already a decision that was taken already, but they have never considered the people who are the owners of the seas. The Coloured People. I know there is money involved, all of you have been paid. Look, we are coming to sit here, but already you didn't even come and discuss and say; People we are here today in your vicinity because it's a secret, you have already all had benefit from this whole operation, but us, we come here we sit here, we didn't benefit anything. Understand what I am saying?</p> <p>All is about money today. We can't eat air, we can't eat water, it is all about money. We spent our time here to come and listen to you, it's money, but many of us are compensated for</p> <p>GP Kriel</p> <p>Yes, would love to compensate you for that, but then you know it opens the door to other things then. I understand we get compensated for the work that we do and that is also written into the regulations there that we have to be done. The overwhelming majority of this project and I am talking about the EIA side of it and not necessarily the whole exploration part of it, of our project is to go out and to pay for studies and to make sure we gather information and do all of that stuff, so it costs a lot of money to do that, because we want to get the most accurate information available so that we can make the best-informed decision that we can from all of that information that we gather. We are not trying to hide anything, we are not trying to say that we are saints and that we also are not a business that needs to make a profit, that is part of our thing, but we are doing it so that we can come and bring the message to you and I understand and I really appreciate your time and your effort and I know it costs you stuff and it is really, really important for you to come here and to come and say your say and you know if I, if we then start compensating people then it opens the door to saying you compensated me and that's why I was there and I bought your vote or something like that. So, it goes both ways and we don't want to be open to those things, we want to give you the platform on a neutral basis for you to come and say your say, it is not to come and convince or coerce you into anything so you know this is really the nature of our approach in this side. Same with all the specialists, it's not that. I realise that in terms of the asking for permission and asking for approach, or asking to come and chat to you, you know this is our attempt to do that. So, this meeting and this platform was created for that and this is how we need to run the process in South Africa, this is how the legislation is written, this is the onus that is on us to do it in this particular way. So, again you know if we misunderstood it or if there is something that we could have done better, we're open to that and we would happily discuss that further with you in whichever format you would want us to do that. So, thank you for your comments. I really appreciate it.</p>
k.	<p>Hennie April</p> <p>Ek is Hennie April van die SAEC Labour Desk. Daar is een of twee vrae wat my kollega reeds vir u gevra het, maar kom ek loop net deur. Vanmiddag is julle hier op die konsent van ons plaaslike Kleurling mense te kry?</p>



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	<p>Nico Bezuidenhout</p> <p>Nee, nie konsent nie. Ons is nie hier om toestemming te vra nie, nee, sorry.</p> <p>Hennie April</p> <p>Het julle al navorsing gedoen wat is die needs, veronderstel die projek word geloods, wat is die needs van ons local mense? Watter word met die boor van die olie en die gas? Hier is 'n klomp matrikulante wat werkloos is in ons gemeenskappe, hoe gaan ons baat vind by die projek? Hier is nou 'n soortgelyke, nie 'n soortgelyke projek, hier is 'n ontwikkeling oorkant die pad, besig om huise te bou in Steenbos Cove, waar ek dink 1% van die plaaslike mense baat vind, want ongelukkig is dit nie bouers nie, dis vissermanne. Dis seermanne.</p> <p>GP Kriel</p> <p>So, ek dink ek en Ilse kan dalk vir julle bietjie terugvoering gee daaroor, so ons het definitief as deel van daai opname wat ons saam met Abodabi Express gedoen het, het ons, ek sê weer dis 'n steekproef gewees, dis nie 'n volledige survey van elke persoon wat in die areas bly nie, maar ons het, en daai ding was omtrent 50 vrae wat ons gevra het, en dit gaan oor goeters soos, hy kan miskien dalk ook later vir julle vertel wat is die huishoudelike set-up, hoeveel mense bly in die huise, jy weet hoe lyk die geslagte van die mense, dis soos om 'n demografiese profiel op te trek. Hoe is die inkomste in daai, baie van daai was anoniem gewees so dis nou nie asof ons mense se details het en goeters nie maar, so op die einde het julle access tot toilette, al daai verskillende goeters wat hulle soos in 'n sensus sal doen, en al daai verskillende, wat is julle vlak van opvoeding, so dis 'n groot klomp goeters wat ons help om 'n prentjie te teken en om van die ou data bietjie op te dateer vir die plaaslike huidige toestand nou, sodat ons dan 'n profiel kan trek en kan sê dit is hoe die gemeenskappe lyk. Want dit verander oor tyd, so party van die sensus data is oud, party van dit is in party plekke tot 2011 oud. So dat 'n mens dan daai goeters kan updateer en dat ons nou 'n profiel kan hê van hoe die gemeenskappe lyk. So, daai was vir ons baie van waarde gewees. En Pedro hulle het omtrent, hulle het 1200 mense ge-survey, dis baie, dis 'n groot steekproef gewees wat hulle gedoen het daarso. So, in terme van die mense wat gaan baat vind by die projek, soos wat ons vantevore gesê het, is daar ongelukkig nie duidelikheid en goeters wat ons nou kan gee oor werkskepping en sulke goeters nie. Dit gaan meer indirek as wat dit direk gaan wees. So, as ons praat van direkte werkskepping van ouens wat op die rig gaan werk, ouens wat die rig kan service, wat kan dienste gee daar en al daai goeters, dis bitter min. Dis miskien een of twee mense wat hulle kan kry van die plaaslike goeters af en hulle gaan hoofsaaklik dan van 'n groter sentra af werk soos Kaapstad en miskien Saldanha, afhangende van waar hulle hulle finale planne het en goed soos daai. So, in daai geval kan hulle dan indirekte dienste verskaf soos die ouens wat die bote gee wat dan die rig gaan petrol of diesel of wat ook al gee, die ouens wat gaan kos voorsien aan die ouens wat daar bly, die plekke waar die gastehuise is. So daai is min of meer die tipe voordele waarvan ons nou kan praat. En as ons nou moet sê en ons kom aan die einde van die proses en sê ons kom by die plek waar ons sê ons dink dis 'n goeie ding dat die ding kan aangaan, of hy kan aangaan sonder te veel issues, dan skryf ons daai goeters vas in die omgewingsbestuursplan dat hulle daai goed moet dan doen. Verstaan, ten minste is daar dan dit, ten minste van dit. So, as mens dan kyk na die profiel van die mense en watse kinders, as hulle dan nou verder sou aangaan met produksie kan ons nie nou te veel daaroor sê nie, want ons weet weereens nie hoe groot die reserwe is nie en of hulle in die eerste plek gaan goedkeuring kry vir dit en of hulle dit gaan kan doen, wat is hulle finansiële situasie oor 10 jaar, 15 jaar, ons kan nie nou beloftes maak oor daai goeters nie want dit is 'n absolute ander proses. Maar wat dan tipies gebeur, as ons 'n tipiese scenario kan skets, weereens dis nie seker nie en mens kan dit nie duidelik sê nie. Sou hulle wil</p>

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	<p>voortgaan, dan is daar 'n vyf na ses, of partykeer, wat het hy gesê, sewe jaar gap tussen wanneer hulle hulle studies doen en wanneer hulle 'n besluit maak voordat daar finale produksie begin gebeur want daar is baie infrastruktuur wat gebou moet word. Daar is baie planne wat gemaak moet word. Daar is baie goed wat opgestel moet word voordat hulle die olie of die gas kan uithaal. En dit hang ook af van hoe hulle dit uithaal, of hulle 'n pyplyn bou, of hulle dit met skepe kom haal of wat ook al. En dan in daai tyd moet hulle dan, gebaseer op hulle social en labour plan wat hulle dan moet bymekaar stel as deel van hulle EIA in daai fase vir die produksie self moet hulle dan sê; ons gaan soveel mense oplei vir die diens van die rig, en ons gaan soveel teruggee aan die plaaslike gemeenskappe en hier is die profiel van die gemeenskappe, dis hoeveel mense ons van daai industrie gaan gebruik, en al daai tipe goeters, en daai goeters moet dan weer bespreek word met die plaaslike gemeenskappe. Ek weet nie of jy dalk vir my wil gesels oor die social en labour plan en hoe dit hoofsaaklik uitgevoer word nie.</p> <p>Ilse Aucamp</p> <p>Dankie, GP, so in 'n neutedop, wat GP sê is om hierdie gat te boor gaan vir julle wat in die saal sit, absoluut dit gaan nie werk skep nie, dit gaan nie voordele bring nie. Net die gat, maar nou is die gat geboor en hulle sê ja daar is olie, en hulle sê kom ons haal hierdie olie uit en verkoop dit. Hulle kan eers die olie uithaal nadat hulle toestemming gekry het, soos GP sê, en dan sê die wet, en al die ouens moet dit doen, die myne moet dit doen, die sonplase moet dit doen, die windplase moet dit doen, hulle moet social in die main wees omdat ons onder DMR val, het hulle social en labour planne. So daai plan het drie dele, soos hy het 'n skills development plan en dan moet hulle sê presies dis hoeveel ingenieurs ons kort so hier is nou 'n slim oukei hier in die skool kom ons borg hom dat hy gaan swot, en dan kan hy by ons kom werk, maar hulle kyk na, hulle moet nie net, hulle moet skilled en unskilled en semi-skilled werk beskryf. So, dis die een plan, die skills development plan. Deel van die social-labour plan. Dan is daar gewoonlik 'n infrastruktuur deel wat hulle sê julle moet 'n pad teer of vir die mense water aanlê of 'n saal opdateer of so iets, en dan moet daar ook, ons noem dit, waar is daai oom wat so met my geraas het oor my Engels, maar ons noem dit 'n Local Economic Development Plan so daar moet ook planne wees oor hoe om ontwikkeling te stimuleer en die gedagte agter 'n social-labour plan is dat, want ons weet 'n myn se lewe hou op, daar is net soveel olie, sê nou maar net daar is 20 barrele en hulle haal dit uit dan is dit verby. So, maar wat die social en labour plan moet doen en veral hierdie skills development en so daarvoor is dit belangrik dat dit transferable skills wees soos iets wat jy kan oordra en op ander gebiede gebruik, en ook dat daar bietjie entrepreneurskap en besighede ontwikkel wat nie afhanklik is van sê nou maar die olie industrie of die myn industrie nie, ekskuus ek is nou 'n Gautenger, en so baie kyk ons dan na sê nou maar 'n hoenderplaas, of daar is projekte waar jy letterlik in jou huis in 'n kamer met hoenders kan boer, dit stink seker maar anyway, so daar is allerhande goeters wat jy so kan doen in die social en labour plan, maar daarvan praat ons eers oor jare. En dan gaan ons eers moet terugkom na julle toe. En ek hoor ook wat u sê, en ek wil sommer net daaroor kommentaar lewer oor die toestemming, die sê en die vra en dit is 'n baie seer punt, want die wet is so geskryf en soos u ook gesê het, die EIA proses is nie demokraties nie. So al sê almal van ons nee ons wil dit nie hê nie en die regering sê hulle wil, kan hulle dit goedkeur. Maar julle kan appeal. Julle kan sê ons wil nie, en dis hoekom so baie van die ouens in die hof op geëindig het en hoekom daar verlede jaar net een gat geboor is, want die ander ouens sit almal in die hof nog en so gemeenskappe het baie meer krag as power, as wat julle dink julle het. So, en ons sien dit en ons hoor dit. Nico is die baas so ek moet vir hom luister.</p>
I.	<p>Atmore Rodgers</p> <p>Bly te kenne, ek is een van die leiers, die Koi leiers in die area in die Weskus, hier is baie van my kollegas en my mense wat hier sit. GP, GP, daar is iets wat my baie bekommerd het. Nou, that sister there with</p>

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	<p>the green, my sister that side, we know each other for almost two years am I right? Yes, from Saldana Bay. No, I am talking to her. Yes, all right, but it doesn't matter. There is one thing that worries me about these meetings, one; I asked the last time why do we have meetings this time of the morning? While all the people are in their jobs. Who do you want to reach GP? Who do you want to speak to? We were quite fortunate; we just make a turn-off and we heard there was an oil and gas meeting. We don't say no for opportunities, but if it comes like this then we have to say no. I think, and I am going to speak under correction, I think I am one of the most experienced rig workers in this room, and I am not speaking of hearsay, I am speaking out of experience, you don't go and start to drill and explore if you don't think, there's no indicators that shows you to go and drill. Look, I know that we're from the West Coast, now all over in the world we show them as to what we are capable of. Even 50 years back, that this man you are talking about, Act three 1961. The declare us incapable and not important enough to run our own country, but I am good enough for the last 35 years to work outside in other countries right around the world. You know that question that I ask you every time, nobody adhered to that. That tells me, one, it is worried and two, whatever you are going to do you are just going to do it, it is like Gwede Mantashe said already it is... you just go man and you have your meetings and see that the people are there and you carry on. Just camouflage them, don't worry, GP man, you just carry on. I also told the guys last time and I asked them nicely, I understand it cost you guys, hey man for any oil company just take Total, BP, British company, Total Energy, they changed their name also now. Just take Total, I have been throwing diesel in with them at Total for the last 40, 50 years. Do you think Total will give anything to our existing communities within their communities? No, nothing, not a cent, but they come here and we have to support them. I am asking you, GP, do you think that's right? No, it can't be right. You can't even maintain a simple thing that I am asking, wait until tonight until the people are coming out of, we were here the other night and have a meeting here. In the night, why? So that we can reach the people that are absolutely outside. GP, but it seems we talk to nobody, GP and that is very worrying and that is very worrying. I am not going to go anywhere else. I am just asking, you know you are not going to get, we are not going to get any employment here. The only thing that you are going to come and do maybe you know limit wise I am going to speak under corrections, you come drill or explore, eventually if you get the oil, we heard the other day the operations are going to start from, what is the place's name, Yzerfontein. They plan to build 800 houses there, but for who. The question is for who? Who is going to benefit from it? Yet, you didn't ask the people, the people that the land belongs to. You didn't approach them. I wanted to correct you, we are not talking about communities but we talk about the aboriginal people also here. That is what we are talking about and that is a serious issue which needs to be addressed with your people and with Gwede Mantashe and whoever. Gwede has never even been to the sea or put his feet on the sea. You know we're so sick and tired of people coming from Jo'burg, sitting with, you won't believe it. The people here from the West Coast. Their boats are... the other day, the boats are lying in the harbour. They can't go out because of their fishing quota, they can't get one. That is very sad. The people are hungry, they are fighting all over the show just for a piece of bread. I have been coming from these rigs. I am finished, I am klaar GP, I am finished, you are still young, you can maybe go and work on the rigs, but I am finished. Nothing to say. No more, because if you speak nobody listens.</p> <p>Nico Bezuidenhout</p> <p>Okay, thanks for the comments, firstly they are all noted. Some of them I don't think anyone here is really in a position to respond to because for example around the legislation, but your concerns and the processes and so on are noted. I do think some of the things you have said can be responded to here. Just in terms of, and I know everyone wasn't here from the start, but you said you just found out there's a meeting, but maybe you are talking about the groundwork that was done to communicate meetings,</p>

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	<p>and there is one slide there with all the different things that are done in terms of communication and then maybe let's talk about the reason why this is in the morning which I guess is not ideal, but there are certain constraints.</p> <p>GP Kriel</p> <p>Thank you very much. Look, we're not here to exclude anyone by design, it's not what we wanted to do, so I am going to respond in English is that okay, just let me know. We acknowledge that we can probably come in the afternoons for the next round, and we'll have a look at that. It is a real busy schedule it is a lot of people and a lot of communities that we have to touch. So for us logistically this is the approach that made the most sense, but in terms of how many people can attend and that, I really do take that seriously so we'll go back and look at that and if there's some changes that we can make and adapt to that and try our best to adhere to your requests we will definitely take that approach and do that. So, I understand that people are working and you guys have really made a concerted effort to come and attend and we really are appreciative of that and thank you for that. It is not our intention to exclude anyone specifically by design. It is our intention to come here and we are also away from our families to come and bring a message to you. It is not even a patch on what you guys are experiencing and I don't want to come and stand here and say that, that is the case. Apologies again if it is an inconvenience and we'll have a look at that and see if we can do better next time in terms of that. In terms of the process that we followed, like I said we went through a lot of effort to come and bring a message to the communities and to spread the word, so we had Abolobi express and those guys and they distributed a whole lot of pamphlets, thousands of them, 11 000 of them I think up and down the coast into the individual communities and knocked on the door. How the EIA process works typically is that it asks you to register and to say I am interested, I am affected, because for us it is impossible to know exactly who is affected and all that kinds of stuff, so we do our best to identify people. We have a database of about 700 key people that we know from previous processes and that includes government departments, Mayors, Ward Councillors, up and down the chain everywhere and as well all of the Traditional Leaders that we know of and that we are aware of and in that case we worked also with a guy like Pedro who knows a lot of you guys and we asked him to specifically touch and get in contact with you guys as much as possible. I am sorry if someone slipped through the cracks and we want to correct that and we want to engage with you further on that. Again it was not by design and it was not specifically to exclude anyone to do that. Maybe for the next round we can then set up specifically with the Traditional Leaders, we can have a second discussion and then we can hear from the rest of the community. So we are open to suggestions like that as well.</p>
m.	<p>Peter Raatus</p> <p>Ja, de Klerk het daaraan geraak, de Klerk het die vraag direk gevra nè, ek het gevra watse contingency plan het julle op see en op land, nou ek het gehoor wat hy sê oor die ene op see maar hy het niks gepraat van die ene op land nie. Maar de Klerk het daaraan geraak en gevra die vraag, hoe gaan die mense gekompensate word as daar 'n fout kom daar buitekant?</p> <p>Op die land, vra ek die vraag en de Klerk het dieselfde vraag gevra, hoe gaan die mense op land...gekompenseer word as daar 'n fout kom daar buitekant? Want waar gaan die vis wees? Die vis gaan nie verby kom nie. Hy gaan nie verby kom nie, want daai olie, hoe vër dryf daai olie nie nou nie?</p> <p>GP Kriel</p>

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	<p>Ja, so ek meen die goeters wat op see gebeur beïnvloed tog die mense op land nè, is dit waarby Meneer uitkom? Oukei so daai versekering en goeters wat hulle moet uitneem gaan dan die vissermanne wat nie meer kan vis nie en sulke tipe van goeters kan cover, en dan ook hulle financial provision en goeters moet ook daai goeters kan cover, so as daar dan enige industrie is wat 'n claim kan maak en gesê maar ons het 'n verlies gehad teenoor 'n sekere ding, dan gaan dit dan deel van die versekering se goeters wees wat hulle dan kan uitbetaal. [audio cut 1:56:37] Jy sê dan jy wil hê hulle moet verder met julle kom kommunikeer en vir julle kom wys wat daar gekompenseer gaan word?</p> <p>Peter Raatus</p> <p>Die regering nè, vir jare nou al, ons is uitgesluit. Ons is nie van belang gewees nie. Die regering moet nie eers 'n permit toestaan en agterna vir julle stuur om hier met ons te kom praat nie. Die regering moet direk met ons praat. Maar hulle is dan verantwoordelik vir ons. Hulle is verantwoordelik vir ons, of hoe? Dink ek nou of praat ek nou?</p> <p>Nico Bezuidenhout</p> <p>Ek bedoel ons kan nie namens die regering praat nie, so dit word opgeneem, hierdie is genoteer, maar dit gaan saam met die verslae in, ek dink wanneer ons nog 'n rondte doen, al die notules gaan saam met die verslae in, en dit gee ons deur na die Departement toe en dis goed wat mens maar, ek bedoel mens moet self met die regering deal oor die probleme van die regering en dis partykeer moeilik. Maar ons kan nie daarop antwoord nie, dis genoteer.</p>
n.	<p>Deon de Klerk</p> <p>Baie dankie vir nog 'n kans. Julle het, ek fight nie met julle nie, ek het concerns, alles concerns. Sy het dit nou-nou so mooi gestel, maar die mense het dit nie gevang nie. You can take that to the bank. Take that to the bank, want u sien ons dink nie aan wat nou eintlik nog daar gaan gebeur nie, ons bekyk nou maar die breë picture. Ons gat boor, right ons kry olie. So, die plan daar vanaf, op 'n sekere punt, van A tot Z, daar gaan..., korrek? So, daar gaan moet grond beskikbaar gestel word om facilities op te sit. Huise gaan gebou word. Nou, dit is nou alles, as ons nou terug gaan weereens; wat gebeur met ons? Ons het nou klaar nie grond om te boer nie boer in 'n kamer met hoenders. Om 'n hoender te hou in my jaart nie. Daar is nie grond beskikbaar nie. Maar nou onthou net wat gebou moet word. Maar waar gaan grond beskikbaar gekry word as jy hier nou nie grond in Suid-Afrika is vir ons mense om te kan hê nie? Want, vat plase, een plaas behoort aan een persoon, ander dag op een plaas het nou vandag bly ons in pondokkies en ons moet nou in ons kamers met 'n hoender boer....goed op te sit, huise te kan gebou word dat daai mense se lewens kan voortgaan, maar dan lewe ons hier. En ongelukkig daai mense is weg, want ek wil nou 'n korreksie bring, die...word ons verneder, word ons nie gesien nie, word ons nie erken nie. Alles is gesteel van ons af....is van ons gesteel, daai is gesteel. Hoe ons mense voel en dit maak seer. Ons het 'n man gekry wat ons wat weet van menswees af, die laaste bietjie gaan nou kom gevat word. Dis unfair. Julle het ook gewetes. Daai meneer het nou sy vrae beantwoord, ongelukkig is hy weg wat daai man bedoel... om te luister, julle word betaal. Ons moet dit verniet doen 'n salaris om nou voor te werk want ons wil net weet wat aangaan. Sien dis nie net, daai klein bietjie, is klaar weggevat...klaar weggevat. Nou as hulle nou eers dink daaraan om weg te vat wat gaan van daai goeters? So, kom ons gaan terug na ons menslikheid toe en dan kom kyk ons of dit reg is, want ons moet mekaar lief het soos onself want ons is mens ons is mens, ons het mekaar nodig om te kan groei en te kan leer. Nie mekaar af te breek nie.. Dit is wat hier na toe stuur, snoek daar het julle die goed gewys, alles wat in die seewater lê, soos jy aangegaan het, het elke ene bygevoeg, daai maak laat ons see se seasons uitraak. Ons moet</p>

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	<p>voeg nog by wat klaar daar is. ons moet nie dink aan nou aan onself nie, aar wat van almal op die aarde wat vorentoe en wat nog moet kom, ons moet vir hulle prepare, ons moet die grond bewerk, nie die see nie. Ons moet die grond bewerk, ons kan plant. Ons kan voortlewe. Dit is wat so, kom ons wees menslik en ons gaan terug en ons gaan dink, vir wie is dit 'n benefit? Die heel Suid-Afrika vol behoort aan buitelandse companies, dieselfde so hulle verkoop daai olie wat hulle boor en wat hulle kry, hulle verkoop daai olie aan Suid-Afrika, ons moet betaal, Wie betaal die diesel? Hoekom betaal nie? Petrol kos jy betaal 'n klomp meer as wat daai mense betaal.</p> <p>Nico Bezuidenhout</p> <p>Ek is jammer om u te onderbreek maar u weet, meeste van wat u sê, ek sê nie dis nie geldig nie, en ons hoor u, maar dit is nie enige iets waarop enige iemand hierso kan 'n antwoord lewer nie. Ek bedoel oor in terme van wat ander lande betaal vir petrol en jy weet die konsessies wat toegestaan word aan maatskappye en so aan. Hier is nie iemand hier nie, so ons het u aanmerking, maar dis hoekom ek gevra het dat ons maar net dit kort en kragtig hou want meeste mense het reeds verdwyn. Ek dink ek gaan die laaste kans gee vir Meneer hierso.</p>
<b>o.</b>	<p>Anonymous Participant</p> <p>En dan dit op skrif sit, ek dink dis die beste. Dis vinnig, dis maar net ek het nie antwoorde nie because ek weet waar is die proses. Sien so die een is, wat ek wil adres is die aspekte wat die potensiële ander projekte wat die mense moet na die meetings toe kom en miskien 'n bietjie deurmekaar raak is dit wie ook al, is dit 'n drillery, is dit 'n wat. So, aan die einde van die dag was ons al hier vir 'n klomp meetings en die cumulative impact as al daai potensiële projekte kan gebeur, dit is nie te sê enige iets het nog gebeur nie maar wat gaan daai impak dan wees? Daai is een van die iets wat ek wil hê ons moet na kyk. En dan die tweede een is die groen, greenhouse gas emissions van die bepaalde projek wat ons daar gaan loads, wat is die bydrae van dit? En die commitment van Suid-Afrika om nie meer aan sulke agreement te voldoen nie, ek weet nie hoe die projek dan saamstem as 'n nuwe projek wat opgerig gaan word in terme van die emission van greenhouses nie. Die derde een is oor die universiteit, ons moet 'n bietjie help en slyp daarso, soos ons verstaan because why, as ons nie die regte inligting het of kan deurgee of, dan gaan dit die proses bietjie benadeel vir ons almal in terme van die cultural en die living heritage. So my observation en my struggle in terms of the living heritage and cultural reports is die communities hier het hulle hele geskiedenis verloor, as julle kan hoor hoe huil die mense hier in terme van alles, aboriginals, ek weet nie eers wat is aboriginal nie, ek weet self nie wat aboriginal beteken hier vir my nie, sien en dan is daar indigenous mense wat praat en dan is daar Koi-San mense wat praat, so vir my is dit, daar is 'n loss of history wat hier gebeur het hier along die coast, hier along die area. Vir lang, lang jare, centuries, ek is 'n ou wat geskiedenis study, dis daarom dat ek gesê ek weet nie wat beteken aboriginal nie, of dit 'n woord is, of dit 'n abnormale original persoon is of wat dit vir my beteken nie, so baie mense het doodgegaan in die see. in die Oos Kaap nie maar in die see, wat kan vertel raak deur die mense wat hier is. En ek dink daar moet meer konsultasie wees, julle het met ons gepraat rondom; we will engage more, because ek dink die cultural heritage issue moet versterk word in terme van nie net die UNESCO se uitkyk van shipwrecks, want hier het klomp oorloë gebeur hierso, hier het klomp, as jy hier op die veld staan dan sê hulle vir jou hier is mense begrawe met my laaste koms hier. So hier het klomp dinge gebeur hier en hoe gaan ons daai goed optel? Hoe gaan ons kan 'n regte cultural heritage report gee van die konneksie wat die mense hier rêrig het met die ocean wat eintlik 'n living heritage homself is, die ocean homself. Wat daar gebeur het hier maar julle hoor die cry van die mense in terme van hulle se emotional feeling en attachment towards die see en die ocean, ek is nie van die see nie, ek is van die binneland, sien ek is so 30 kilometer van die see af, ek verstaan die see nie, verstaan</p>




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	<p>ons op die in die Sandveld, vir my is dit, ek leer ook maar hier in terme van die connection van die vissermanne wat hier rondom my sit, van hulle se processes maar vir ons is om hulle te help, dis om te kan verstaan en dis baie moeilik om die cultural heritage te explain en te articulate, het ek gekom kry want ons het 'n maand gelede die MPA hier gedoen, die Marine Protected Areas Resources Act en goed gedoen hierso en ons het probeer touch on heritage maar ons het nie, daar is nie 'n tangible ding wat ons kan vat en sê dit is wat ons heritage aan die einde van die dag is nie. Want nou kom spring die een op en hy sê hy is aboriginal, die ene sê, maar wat is die connections wat ons rêrig waar het met die ocean. As ons kan daar gaan en julle kan help daarmee en dig, as ons daarin kan dig om te nie net nou nie maar hoeveel het jare gelede, dan dink ek sal dit ook help vir verder studies en verdere impakte wat gedoen moet word. Dis maar al wat ek wil bydra.</p> <p>GP Kriel</p> <p>Ja, baie dankie, dit was, ja ons gaan verseker kyk. Die kumulatiewe impakte is definitief een van die goeters waarna ons kyk, so soos wat ek gesê het ons kyk na elke impak en ons rate elke impak op die kumulatiewe impakte self en dan het ons 'n aparte gedeelte van ons verslag waar ons kyk na kumulatiewe impakte as 'n geheel en ons rate hulle dan as aparte impakte spesifiek op hulle eie. So dan kyk ons na ander projekte soos byvoorbeeld verlede jaar moes ons kyk na, as daar twee of drie seismic surveys op dieselfde tyd gebeur, wat sal dan die kumulatiewe impak van dit wees, nou gaan ons van daardie projek en hierdie projek en van die mynwyse en al die ander goed wat op dieselfde tyd gebeur hierso saam met die visvang en alles moet ons dan in ag neem en dan gaan, ons het vir elkeen van die spesialiste gevra om dit te doen, en dan gaan ons ook op ons eie dit dan self bymekaar sit, so dis hoekom ons daai integration wil doen op 'n manier dat ons daai goeters kan uitsorteer. Die greenhouse gas goeters is definitief, Derek het 'n spesialis studie wat net daarna gaan kyk, so na die emissies en dan ook die aards verwarming en die potensiaal vir dit, Derek wat daarna gaan kyk, so hulle kry dan al die inligting van al die brandstof wat gebruik word en hoeveel brandstof hulle gebruik en vir hoe lank dit gebruik gaan word en al daai situasies en dan kan 'n mens daai emissions factors bereken, jy kan 'n greenhouse gas quantification doen en dan kan 'n mens gaan kyk watse kontribusie dit tot aard verwarming gaan hê. So ons doen baie van daai goeters self dis van die beter ouens in die land om daai te kan doen. Oraait, cultural, ja.</p> <p>Prof Rose Boswell</p> <p>Thanks, thank you very much for that comment, and you are absolutely right, I am not going to dispute that. So we have been basically travelling and conducting, we say research but basically, we have been engaging in conversations with people from the beginning of last year. There are so many communities that it takes time and we realise that we need time to basically have these conversations because they are really important, but from March of last year, so from Port Nolloth all the way down the coast, up to Tsintsa in the Eastern Cape, we have been talking with various communities. Some communities obviously we haven't yet engaged with and we really want to do that and we fully, fully acknowledge that there are both human relations with the sea, small-scale fishers have those relations but it's also people who do not identify as small-scale fishers. We have people who self-define as belonging to the Koi-people, there are those who see themselves as aboriginal and then there are indigenous people, there is a distinction that is made between these groups, sometimes it is political; their distinctions, but in each instance where we came across communities and we engage with people there were very rich and important stories that are told about South Africans cultural heritage with the sea and so we document these, our baseline reports which we write, which tells that story, and which we want to bring</p>


		<b>NOTULE VAN VERGADERING/ MINUTES OF MEETING</b>	
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	back to the communities to share so that people can also hear what others are saying elsewhere. So, we would be more than happy to engage and to hear your stories.

## BYLAE/ APPENDICES

<b>1. Bywoning Register/ Attendance Register</b>
<b>2. Aanbieding/ Presentation</b>

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 <b>EIMS</b> ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT MANAGEMENT SERVICES		<b>NOTULE VAN VERGADERING/ MINUTES OF MEETING</b>	
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## VERADERING BESONDERHEDE/ MEETING DETAILS

Vergadering/ Meeting		1570 Scoping Report Review Meeting	
Vergadering Plek/ Meeting Venue	Hoedjiesbaai Hotel, Saldanha Bay	Date	2023/08/03
		Time	15:00-18:00


Teks in *italics* is uit die Afrikaanse teks vertaal. *Text in italics has been translated from the Afrikaans text.*

'n Openbare vergadering is geskeduleer met die Belanghebbende en Geaffekteerde Partye (I&APs). Die doel van die vergadering was om die terugvoering te gee oor die bevindinge van die Basiese Assesserings Verslag aan lede van die publiek en belangrike I&APs vas te lê. Tydens die openbare vergadering wat tussen 15h00 en 18h00 plaasgevind het, is 'n aanbieding van die projekbeskrywing, voorlopige impakassessering, projekspan en projektydraamwerke aan alle deelnemers van die vergadering deur Environmental Impact Management Services (EIMS) Pty (Ltd) gelewer. 'n Aanbieding is deur mnr GP Kriel van EIMS in Afrikaans gelewer. Nadat die aanbieding afgelewer is, is 'n vraag- en antwoord sessie geopen waar deelnemers vrae gevra het of hul kommentaar oor die projek uitgespreek het. Die bywoningsregister is aangeheg as 'n aanhangsel tot hierdie dokument.

*A Public Meeting was scheduled with the Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs). The aim of the meeting was to feedback regarding the findings of the Basic Assessment Report the members of the public and key I&APs. During the public meeting which took place between 15h00 and 18h00, a presentation of the project description, preliminary impact assessment, project team and project timeframes was delivered to all attendees of the meeting by Environmental Impact Management Services (EIMS) Pty (Ltd). A presentation was delivered by Mr GP Kriel from EIMS in Afrikaans. After the presentation was delivered, a question and answer session was opened where attendees asked questions or expressed their comments regarding the project. The attendance register has been attached as an appendix to this document.*

## AGENDA

Item
<b>1. EIMS Aanbieding/ EIMS Presentation</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Bekendstelling van die projekspan/ <i>Introducing the project team</i></li> <li>b. Projekbeskrywing/ <i>Project Description</i></li> <li>c. Regsaansoekproses/ <i>Legal Application Process</i></li> <li>d. Publieke Deelname/ <i>Public Participation</i></li> <li>e. Omgewing/Receiving Environment</li> <li>f. Impakbepaling/ <i>Impact Assessment</i></li> <li>g. <i>Studieplan vir OIS/Plan of Study for EIA</i></li> <li>h. <i>Specialis span/Specialist Team</i></li> </ul>
<b>2. Vraag en Antwoord/ Questions and Answers</b>

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## NOTULE/ MINUTES

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1.	<p>Alle deelnemers is versoek om die bywoningsregister te onderteken soos hulle ingeskryf het. Aanbieding van EIMS was gelewer volgens die agenda hierbo aan die vergaderingangers. Daar is aangedui dat die vergadering opgeneem sou word vir die doeleindes van akkurate notule neem. Agtergrondinligtingsdokumente (in Engels, Afrikaans en IsiXhosa), kommentaarvoms, registrasie, inligtingsuitdeelstukke en bywoningsregisters is by die vergadering beskikbaar gestel.</p> <p>Die deelnemers is aangemoedig om hul kommentaar en bekommernisse in te dien deur die kommentaarvoms in te vul wat verskaf word of deur kommentaar in te dien by die projek-e-posadres wat verskaf is. Daar is opgemerk dat alle deelnemers wat hul kontakbesonderhede verskaf het, by verstek geregistreer sal word op die I&amp;AP-databasis wat deur EIMS gehandhaaf word. Na aanleiding van die aanbiedings is die vloer oopgemaak vir 'n bespreking en die deelnemers is aangemoedig om enige vrae of bekommernisse wat hulle oor die projek gehad het, op te stel.</p> <p><i>All attendees were requested to sign the attendance register as they entered. Presentation from EIMS was delivered as per the agenda above to the meeting attendees. It was indicated that the meeting would be recorded for the purposes of accurate minute taking. Background Information Documents (in English, Afrikaans and IsiXhosa), comments forms, registration, information handouts and attendance registers, were made available at the meeting.</i></p> <p><i>The attendees were encouraged to submit their comments and concerns through filling in the comment forms provided or by submitting comments to the project email address provided. It was noted that all attendees who have provided their contact details would be registered by default on the I&amp;AP database maintained by EIMS. Following the presentations, the floor was opened for a discussion and the attendees were encouraged to bring up any questions or concerns they had about the project.</i></p>
2.	<b>Vraag en Antwoord/ Questions and Answers</b>
a.	<p>Ishmael Jacobs</p> <p>Ek is Ishmael Jacobs, lynvisser, al die jare, en ons word nou die small-scale, en soos daar gesê was, daar was regte aan ons gegee vir vyftien jaar deur die Minister, but now, vir my, is die met die langtermyn, gaan dit 'n problem wees vir ons. Does not matter of julle nou sestig myl, of vyftig myl buitekant die baai gaan boor; ons sit klaar met die probleem hier met die skaai. Vyftien, twintig jaar gelede, toe het ons hier agter die S-kaai; toe kon ons alle spesies vang. Daar is nou niks om te vang vir ons nie. Sien? So, vir my, ek sê somer straight, ek weet nie wat ons ander lynvissermanne sê nie, want ek weet nie of dit 'n oplossing gaan wees; of dit gaan survive nie, want ons moet dink aan ons kinders. Verstaan? Of julle nou vyftig, sestig myl buite die baai gaan boor; ons moet dink aan die langtermyn, because ons het klaar probleem hier met die S-kaai en die olieboor wat hier is, want ons het alle spesies gevang agter die S-kaai, en daar is nou niks om te vang meer nie.</p> <p>Chris Heineken</p> <p>Ek moet reageer, want u praat nou van my voorstoep hier. Wat jy nou gesê het van hier agter die skaai is 'n honderd en tien, 'n honderd en vyftig persent, twee honderd persent reg, Oukei. Daar is miskien van julle wat weet, ek het die mosselboordery hier in 1985/86. In daai dae, hier, net hier, het my manne in teetyd, 'n halwe blou drom volgemaak met witstompies. In teetyd. Dit is twintig minute klaar. Dit gebeur glad nie meer nie, oukei, n in die jare tot die middeljare het ons witstomp mee te vang, hier in die baai, en nou is hy skoon weg. Oukei. Die seevisserij het 'n studie daarop gedoen om dit te bepaal. Hulle het</p>

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	<p>dit voor ... Hulle het al klaar gewaarsku dit gaan gebeur. Daar was 'n paar redes. Oukei, en ek gaan nou wetenskaplik praat. Die een was, op sekere tye toe daai witstompneus in die middel van sy kuitskiet periode; so daai ... Ek praat van daai groot witstompneuse, het ons hom opgevang. Hy was so maklik om te vang, jy kon enige iets laat sak. Die ander een is baie omstredig. So, ek sê dit nou; julle gaan nie my kwoteer nie, want die broei witstompneus nou, bly nog hier hoog bo in die lagoon. All right? Dan kom hy af. All right. En as hy daar by Langebaan kom, op 'n naweek, lê daar 'n honderd bote. Elke man is geregtig aan tien vis. Elke boot het omtrent vier mense aan. Watse kans het daai vis om weer terug te kom die kant toe? Dit is vir my die probleem. Oukei. Dit is al voor gesê. Hulle wil die quotas vir die publiek afbring, want, kyk, die publiek het nie so baie nodig nie, maar net om terug te kom; dit is 'n heel ander saak van wat ons nou praat. Jou vraag, en ek dink wat gaan nog opkom, gaan oor die snoek wees; oor die Hotnot vis, die Tuna, en die Geelstert, en dit sal ons beantwoord as dit nou opkom.</p>
b.	<p>Carmelita Mostert</p> <p>Goeie middag, almal. Ek is Camelita Mostert, visservrou. Gebore langs die kus, en dit is ons se gewoontereg; die oseaan. Toe ons ons se oë oopmaak, toe lewe ons hieruit die oseaan uit, by die palletjies waar die witstompneus gevang word. En ek glo nie; ek sal nooit vir government kan glo of sy navorsers nie. Ek wil dit vandag bekend maak aan ons vissermanne dat aan die teenwoordigheid sit, want hulle is self die navorsers. Want in tye, het hulle, op 'n stadium gesê, ons roei die vis uit. En hoe kan 'n handlyn visserman die vis uitroei? Onmoontlik, want ons manne vang met een hand die vis, en elke lyn wat gesak word is daar 'n hoekie aan. So, dit is vakansiegangers, mense wat glad nie ... Ek hoor die oom praat van Langebaan. Daai is vakansiegangers; daar is nie regtig vissermanne.</p> <p>Maar handlyn vissermanne in Langebaan se getal is agtien. Agtien mense. So het die ware visserman uitgesteef. En ek wil aansluit by Ishmael, dat dit is die</p> <p>'n Vis is baie sensitief, want daai fyn yster in, en as daai vis daai goed inkry, beskadig dit hom. Enige vis wat seerkry, will run away. Hy kom dan nie terug nie. Hulle maak besluitnemings. Hulle ken nie die seelewe nie. Hulle weet nie wat in die oseaan aangaan nie. Ons sê weer, "Ons vissers is ons eie navorsers, want ons weet van want ons dink aan môre, en die toekoms.</p> <p>En ons dink aan ons nageslagte. So, hoe kan sy kabel gee, en hul plasing. My eerste beplanning is dat vissermanne wat vandag teenwoordig is. Kyk net nou, op my ouderdom, vanaf my ouderdom en hier is jonk vissers wat nog jonger as ek is; "Waarvan gaan hulle in die toekoms lewe? Wie gaan brood op tafel sit; wie gaan die skoolfondse betaal." Want ek het 'n kleinkind waarvan ek, ek moet 'n bydra lewer, want dit is ouma en oupa se plig, soos die ma en 'n pa; jy is mos lief vir jou kinders. So, hoe gaan ons generasie vooraan kan lewe. Hier sit 'n tagtigjarige visserman, Morgan Sitrun. Hulle kry klaar swaar op die boot, maar sy liefde en sy passie is die oseaan. So, hy het met my pa gewerk en hy het met ander vissers gewerk; het hy nog nooit 'n ander werk gehad nie. Hy is 'n visserman gebore, toe ek my verstand kon kry hy het nie vandag 'n vrou nie, how gaan hy, sy huishouding, aan lewe, kan hou? So, my bekommernis is, waarnatoe is Barbara Creecy, dan verdink hulle miljoene. Hulle dink aan hulle sak, maar hulle laat ons mae moet honger kry. Hoekom? Dit is onnodig. So, ek stem nie saam met die departement se navorsers nie, want hulle navorsings daar waar die vis nie is nie. So, byvoorbeeld, wat hy genoem het van...</p> <p>vissers weet dat ons binne in die wal, dan kan die groot bote daar kom nie, maar ons as die klein bootjies kan nog roei na daai wal toe tussen die rotse. Dis hoekom ek sê, "Ons spend ons se span, en ons weet hoeveel om te vang; van al die jare was dit nog nooit 'n probleem nie, maar toe die trawlers hier in kom, hulle... hoeveel jaar terug was hier snoek in Saldanha? Ons moet maar kruwel; Lambertsbaai, Elandsbaai, St Helenabaai; ons moet al daai plekke agter die snoek aan travel, hy kry nie kans om in te kom nie, maar swaar, en ons vissers sal voortlewe. Barbara Creecy moet nie net kom, regtig hier, om ons vangs aftebied. Sy wil lieg vir ons. Ons wag nou vir vyftien jaar. As sy die goed goedkeur. Hoe gaan ons lewe. Waar is</p>

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	<p>die vyftien jaar vir ons en ons kinders van die gemors, van waar in die buiteland se kool en gas, water geskep nie. Dit is hoekom daai mense se toonnaels. Hulle kry nie meer vis om te vang nie, want daar is nie, as gevolg van die boordery in hulle oseaan. Nou wil hulle dit aan die Weskus kom doen. Maar ek sê dat ons vissersmanne sal die ding praat want olie kan nie met water gemeng word nie. Ons kan alleenlik vis, in isolie bak, maar olie kan nie met water gemeng word nie. Ons gaan om die... ons sal sterwe.</p>
c.	<p>Christie Links</p> <p>Ek is Christie Links van Saldanha. Ek bly in Saldanha. Groot geraak hier in Saldanha. Oor die veertig jaar hier in Saldanha; om meer spesifiek te wees, vier-en-veertig jaar, is ek nou al hier in Saldanha. Ek is nou op die ouderdom van nege-en-vyftig. So, ek wil net hier saamstem met die persoon wat gepraat het oor die wit stompneuse waar die honderde bote wat hom daar vang nie. Onthou, ek vang al al die jare, van skooltyd af, [inaudible 0:11:36] self wit stompneus, en ek weet hoe gaan dit. Wanneer daar 'n klomp bote lê; dit is nie elke boot wat hom vang nie; een, aan net in een hoek, een vis. En die ander een is, dit is nie die vangste wat dit bedryf nie; die spesie bedryf nie, maar wat dit wel bedryf is, as waarna nie gekyk word, opreg, na die persone...</p> <p>Kyk hier, die ouens is veronderstel om tien visse te vang, maar dan kom vang die manne op die einde van die dag honderd visse, en dit kan ek nie dit saamstem, of goedkeur nie, dat dit as gevolg van die bote is nie. Ja, reg genoeg vis...die ander tiepe vis dat hy kan van soggens vroeg af, en dit byt ook nie somer heeldag nie. En as jy nie daar is nie, kan jy maar maak wat jy wil; jy sal hom nie weer kry nie. So, ek glo nie aan dit die, soos wat Mev Mostert gesê het, ons is die navorsers. Ons weet presies wat daar aangaan. En gepraat van die olie projek, of die waaraan die olie boor, en die ontginning van dit; en as ons kyk sewentig myl; dit is hoe hulle hom uitgewerk het, sewentig myl. U was reg toe u gesê het, tussen sestig en tagtig myl van die wal af.</p> <p>As die is dieselfde area waar ons se vis loop, wanneer ons op die walf, veral as ons daar by Lambertsbaai snoek kan vang; Lambertsbaai, St Helenabaai snoek vang. Kan die snoek, kom hy beter van die snoek, van daai kant af. Die snoek, die oogmerke wat ons in ons het is dat die snoek kom vanaf die Noorde uit, af na die Suide toe. Soos elke persoon het maar, soos mense; ek wil jou belê Dieselfde is met die vis ook. En wanneer dit kom daar soos by die Hondeklipbaai, dan gaan hy diepere in, en [dan kry die trawlers vir hom in die buite kant. Seem voor by my dat die trawler nie daar op daai gebied trawl nie. Ek, myself, het ook getrawl. Ek het al getrawl daar, en ons wees presies wat daar aangaan, en watter tiepe visse wat jy daar kry; verskillende soorte visse. Reg, seeskilpaaie, en die tipe van seediere, kry ons ook daar. Ons gaan tagtig saam af, né. Tagtig saam gaan ons af; agt honderd meter, nege honderd meter lyne word weggeskiet. Want met hulle ... ons kos inkomste is die van die see ook vir ons lynvissers doen. En ons word as gevolg van die trawlers; wat van die diep see trawlers.</p> <p>En dan kom kry ons nou 'n bietjie later die trawlers, as hulle mooi gaan kyk na die tuna. Die tuna wat in dieselfde lyn beweeg waar die blok uit een uit gesit is, as dit nou al iets gebeur. Ek wil dan kyk oor die... wat ons voor aansoek gaan doen het, wat hulle alweer aansoek gedoen het. Die kostes is die spesies, en ons moet op daai kant se tiepe water gaan werk. Wat gaan nou hier word op die einde van die dag, die goed word toegelaat. En dan is daar net een vraag wat nou vir my is, is dat mits dit goedgekeur word?; wat is daar vir ons kleinskaalse vissers? Is daar enige kompensasie vir ons waarna ons kan kyk? Want as ons kyk is dit 'n langtermyn werk. Oor vyftien jaar, na vyftien jaar en hulle keur dit goed, gaan dit nog steeds vrot wees; daai tyd is ons seker, van ons al dood al wees; seker al klaar manier leefwyse wat daar is, veral as jy see toe gaan. So, ons ... Maar wat sal daar vir ons se nakommeling is? Creecy dis die vraag wat ons graag wil weet. Is daar iets uit een uit gesit vir hulle vir die langtermyn gevra. Vir ons wat nou begin met die small-scale. Die eenheid, ons wil nie ons se vissies moet geraak word nie; ons moet geraak word nie, anderkant, die Regering. Wat die Regering aan dink is 'n ekonomiese werkskepping, maar soos</p>



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	<p>ek gehoor het is min werkskepping vir al die plaaslike mense. So, ek vind nou eintlik uit dat dit sal baat vir ons mense om in te sê, "Ja, dit wat nou daar besig is nie.</p> <p>GP Kriel</p> <p>Oukei, dankie, meneer. Dankie vir jou kommentaar. Jy weet, ons het alles opgeneem en goed, en ons sal dit ook vir ons visserye kennis gee om na te kyk, want ek dink dit is baie belangrik dat daai kommentaar van meneer gekry het. So, baie dankie daarvoor. Ons is bewus dat daar 'n hele reeks goed wat gebeur hier langs die kus. Soos ek gesê het, ons verstaan daar is ander gebruike, en daar is verskillende visserye wat onder mekaar werk, en saam met mekaar werk, en partykeer teenmekaar werk. So, ons weet dat daar ... Die trawlers het hulle story, en ons verstaan dat daar aardsverwarm is, en dat daar dalk verandering vir die see patrone is, en al daai tiepe goed is goed waarna ons gaan kyk. So, wat ons doen, ons doen 'n ding wat ons noem kumulatiewe impak. So, as deel van ons ... Ons gaan identifiseer vir julle al daai lys van vir langimpakte gesien wat ons op die verskillende goed geïdentifiseer het, maar is nou op die einde van die dag, kan baie van hulle klein impakte wees. 'n Mens kan sê jy kan dit bestuur, maar as hulle op dieselfde area gebeur, of in dieselfde tyd gebeur, of as hulle op dieselfde groep spesies moet affekteer; kan hulle kumulatiewe impak hê. En dit beteken die impak, individueel is klein, maar saam kan daai impak groot wees. So, daai is 'n baie belangrike gedeelte van die omgewing se impakstudie proses, en dit is een van die goed wat ons spesifiek vir die visserye, en vir elke liewe spesialis ouens gevra het om dit te gaan kyk, sodat ons saam 'n besluit kan maak. So, as ons al hierdie studies gedoen het, gaan ons vir die spesialiste vra om saam om 'n tafel te sit, en dan te sê, "Oukei, luister, maar hier is die impak van die olie. Hier is die impak van geraas. Hier is die impak op die visserye. Hier is die impak of the mariene ekologie. Hier is die impak op aardsewarming, en al daai goed. En dan moet ons dit integreer op 'n manier, sodat ons by daai kumulatiewe impakte kan uitkom. Sodat die spesialiste vir mekaar af kan werk, met al hulle navorsing wat hulle gedoen het. So, daai goed, vir ons, is uiters belangrik, en ons hoop om vir julle te kan kom terugvoering gee oor dit as ons terugkom met die omgewings impakstudie berigte. Ja, so dit is min or meer wat ek wil sê oor kumulatiewe impakte.</p> <p>Colin Kinley</p> <p>Good afternoon, and thanks for the invitation to come and meet you guys. As I said, I am Colin Kinley. I am a director of Eco Atlantic, and we are one of the partners on the block, and we have, for the last couple of years, been working with the stakeholders, basically from the Namibian border down to Cape Town, to try and communicate a little bit of what we are doing, and we drilled a well off of Hondeklip Bay last year. This was a successful well. It was done safely, and no environmental incident, and we did not hit any oil on it, but time will go on, and it was the only oil well that was drilled in South Africa last year.</p> <p>Yes, and so, we want to talk a little bit about our impact here, and we will talk about the technical side of what is going to happen on the well, but to answer the question, short and long-term impact. Today, in your fishing lanes, there is about four hundred and fifty thousand barrels a day that is travelling from other countries into South Africa. South Africa, essentially, has no oil it is producing, and there is fifty million barrels of oil, as you know here locally. Actually, sixty million barrels of oil stored locally here in Saldanha Bay. All of that oil is foreign oil. There is not one barrel of it that comes from South Africa. Our invitation ... Go ahead.</p> <p>So, our interest, and our invitation to come to the Atlantic side here for South Africa was to explore, and to see if there is a potential for oil that South Africa can have themselves. This process that we are chatting to you on is about coming here to do exploration. So, we go through the permitting process</p>

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	<p>that GP has spoken about, and once we get into a position where we are authorised, then we come back to visit with you. Talk about our safety plan. Our safety plans are all made public. They are for your review, and it is left at that point that we get permission from the government to drill.</p> <p>So, about a year from now, if the approvals happen; we come back to drill a well. If there is a discovery, we will do another well a year later, to confirm what is there. If the oil is there, after it is tested, it is typically another six to eight years before any production will start to happen. It takes about two months to drill a well. So, as I said, if we come in a year, if the approval is in place; it takes about two months to drill a well, and that well will cost here about R90 million dollars. So, a significant amount of that money goes to South African expertise, South African ships, fuel, their support, helicopters, aeroplanes, and our entire infrastructure of experts like we have here today, in order to support the drilling of that well.</p> <p>So, we typically, if there is two months of drilling, it typically takes six months of warehousing, shipping and equipment, working, so essentially, we do not add jobs. So, that is a fact, during that time period, because the ship is brought in with the drilling crew on it, and the local expertise are already working for ... We are employing them, because they are contractors. It is not growing employment during that phase. We do have a very positive impact on the economy, because we are buying things. We are hiring those existing contractors that we just spoke about. So, that boost happens in the local economy, but it does not add a bunch of jobs at that time.</p> <p>So, the real impact on employment happens six to eight years down the road. So, what that means is that if we make a discovery ... Of course, everyone will know the discovery is made, and that happens over a couple of years, in order to get the drilling done. Once the drilling is done, then there is usually, like I said, five years, seven years, depending on the type of infrastructure that we need, before the production comes on. It is during that time that you will know of what is going to happen. If there is going to be production facilities, and they will start to put crews on. The crew that will stay out in the ocean, might have sixty people on it, and, so, you end up with expertise for engineering, from mechanics, for diesel, but most of those people will be trained locally, and they will be local people, but that phase of work does not happen, until the production facility is put in down that road of six to seven years.</p> <p>So, just go back to our timeline for a minute. Once we have made that discovery, and the discovery is announced to use the community, and is announced to the Government, and we have everything set up, so that we have done our initial tests, then we have to apply for production right. We do not get the right to produce. We only get the right to drill and explore, because that is what we have been asked to do, is to see if it is there. If the people of South Africa do not want to have that production, and you would rather prefer to buy, and to continue to buy your oil from Angola, Nigeria, or whatever the decisions are; you have that decision. You will decide, at the time, do we get a production right, or do you just leave the resource in the ground, and maybe, someday in the future you develop it. So, that is the decision that is made by South Africa. It is not made by the oil company. We are getting a permit. Applying for a permit here to drill, and see if it is here in your piggy bank. Then you will make the decision, as a country, if you are going to develop that oil, or do you just want to leave it where it is.</p> <p>So, I think, just to summarise. The production that comes online, eventually, has an effect, regionally, there is as much effect that we see our economies one step away. So, people ask, "Well, am I going to get something directly back out of the drilling?" And there is a certain amount of people that are trained, and they do get something back directly at a drilling, but what is more common is the second affect, and that is the hotels, the restaurants here, the trucking companies, the shipping companies, the support basis; all of those secondary effects become very material. So, the fact that we may have a hundred and twenty people on rotation out on the platform where the oil is; there is several hundred people that become the supply chain, and there is several thousand people that are affected just indirectly, because of that economy of the suppliers that are helping us through that process.</p>

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d.	<p>Anonymous Participant</p> <p>We know also a lot about drilling and all that. My thing is this; that red block there is on the map. How did it get there? I mean, did you find oil there? I mean, we would like to know, specific, that red block. Why, now ... How is it on then on the map there?</p> <p>Colin Kinley</p> <p>So, the entire outside border of the country is divided up into blocks like this, over a history of the last sixty, seventy years. It is like ... You are familiar with the mining concessions. You can get a mining concession over here. You go to the Government. You can apply for it. You can get the right to explore on it. If you do nothing, the Government takes it back. So, I go here. I make an application, and the application goes into the Government. I have to be qualified. I have to be financially stable. My company has to be large enough. I have to have a secure and environmental record, and then I have to commit of what I am going to do. Am I going to do work, because your Government, no different than my Government, or any other Government; they all require a certain amount of work over a certain period of time and you get, as a country, all the information back.</p> <p>If I decide to explore it, and I cannot find any oil; I have to pay my licence fees every year. I have to participate. I have to pay my permits, but if I decided, after several years that I cannot find any oil by looking at it; I give the licence back to the Government, and the Government makes the decision, and they have an auction, and they put it up to a number of oil companies around the world, and they may come in, and they might have a participation option to come in, and enter it. So, these concessions here are all very much like a mining concession, or in some cases, a fishing concession where you know you have certain areas you cannot fish in. It is exactly the same. So, that gives us the option, and the right. We do the exploration. If we do not find what we are looking for, then we have got to get out, or we have got to commit to do more work, so, then you cannot just get the land and sit on it.</p>
e.	<p>Ishmael Jacobs</p> <p>What you saying is, you do not know whether there is oil yet.</p> <p>Colin Kinley</p> <p>Yes, correct.</p>
f.	<p>Ishmael Jacobs</p> <p>You see, to make a long thing short, I do not have a problem. If my grandchildren can benefit out of this, like there was explained by the rigs. The rigs come with their own employees, you see. So, if my grandchildren can benefit out of it; it is fine with me, but we are not going to benefit with it, because, like there was explained that the rigs come with their own employees.</p> <p>Colin Kinley</p> <p>You are correct. The rigs come with their own employees, but the rigs are only here for a couple of months at a time. So, when the production comes online, and when we start... these lads in the front row are ... These guys; not you and not me, these are going to know, there is fantastic training here in South Africa. Lots of people come around the world for emergency response, for all kinds of things that</p>

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	<p>they are trained on here. You have one of the best helicopter centres in the world here. So, we make a discovery. These guys are going to get wind of that, because it is public, and they are going to make the moves, or the daughter of that lady there, or her granddaughter is going to make the decision that she wants to make the decision that she wants to be a pilot, or engineer, and that opportunity is going to be there. So, yes, and that is why I am trying to be clear and honest on the timing. If I bring a drilling rig in here; these guys are coming out of the North Sea. They coming in to do a job. They are highly trained, and, yes, once in a while, they will pick up a local lad, and they will say they will train him.</p>
g.	<p>Ishmael Jacobs</p> <p>You said you guys never drilled here yet. If you guys are going to drill, obviously there are going to be damages. What effect is that going to have?</p> <p>Colin Kinley</p> <p>Okay, let me answer your question. So, and we will just put a little different map up here. There has been lots of oil that has been tested, but there has not been any big commercial discoveries here off the coast that have been economic. So, our catch has not been great, like sometimes in some years, your catch is not great, and we respect that, but if you take a look at this map, and GP will put it up here. So, you know the distance, the Orange River, and the Orange River is the dividing border between Namibia and South Africa. So the Orange River has been feeding into the region for thousands of years, and it feeds us a nice clean sand into the basin. You guys know that, because you are trawling in it, you are fishing it; you know what the basin is like. This is the Orange Basin. The Orange Basin is the basin in which the sand is been dumped out of the Orange River. Now the entire area, all this area, has, before it was submerged, there is carbon in it. The carbon is the trees, the organics. So, it sits down underneath here. So, we have the big basin, just to finish there. So, that is the entire basin, and in that basin there is ... You take a look at this section in here; this is Namibia. These discoveries over the past two years have been the largest discoveries in the world. So, this, you know, you go into where a Total is, and you go into where Shell is; these discoveries are billions of barrels. So, yes, that is probably a good idea.</p> <p>So, that is the Basin, everybody, you guys, know very well where the Basin is. Let us go to this next one yes. So, this the Orange River, and the Orange River is flowing here, and Namibia is on this side, and South Africa is on that side. So, the Orange River is feeding sand, and there is a big body of sand that builds up on each of the levels of the continental shelf. It is dumping sand over thousands of years.</p> <p>So ... And at the bottom here is the layers of carbon where oil naturally generates. And just like in your sink when you wash the dishes, the oil floats on top of the water. So, what happens is the oil goes through sand, and comes up into these clean sand that came out of the Orange River. So, there is ... Now it is full of oil, and there is sand with oil in it.</p> <p>So, these becomes the trap where the oil is, and that is where we are trying to explore to find. Our seismic was done over ... Yes, two thousand. Yes, ten years ago, in 2013. So, ten years ago, the seismic was completed. So, there is no seismic here, and we are not talking about seismic. Now, there are several spots in the Orange Basin in South Africa where people have drilled, and found little bits of oil. So, we know it exists, and we know that this layer exists in South Africa.</p> <p>This side they have already discovered, looks like, within the last week they have already announced results. It looks like there is somewhere in a four to six billion barrels of oil on that side.</p> <p>On this side, in South Africa, this has not been explored up here. There has been about thirty, or forty wells that have been drilled in here. They were exploratory nature that never found any significant oil or</p>

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	<p>gas. So, just like your cell phones, you know that the cell phone that you had eight years ago, the technology was completely different than the cell phone that you have today. The same as in the oil and gas industry, the advancements in technology have significantly leapt ahead. So, where we drilled here over the past fifty years, and found no significant oil; the new science is being used in Namibia, and the oil is there. Our intention is to bring, and use, the new science, just like your new cell phone, the new technology, the automated controls, and all of the computer systems that we use now to find oil, and apply that exploration on the South African side. And I do not mean, I am not trying to be boring with geology, but I think it is important for us all to understand why we are really here. That, you know, the intentions, why we are looking when somebody say, "Well, they already looked for oil, and it never happened. That is why we are here. Technology has changed. We see the opportunity. We want to be able to go on and explore, and if the decision of South Africa is that you want the production, then you will decide, when we apply for the production right, if we discover something; then you will decide at that time, and I know that was a long answer to your question. This is a common occurrence all along the Orange basin. There is several flows; it is not just out of the Orange River, but as you go back to that licence map, and you can see that where we are at, and where we are located; there is a reason why we have the shape that we decided to explore on.</p> <p>So ... And I will just make one, just to finish on this discussion. I just wanted to show you when people say, "Well, why does your block look like that? Why do you not just have a circle or a square?" These lines here, and there is people in this room, the fisherman, know better than I do. This is the bathymetry line; that is the depth. So, that is a thousand metres. This is two thousand metres, and this three thousand metres. So, these are the locations that we see oil. So, where we see oil from our science right now; we are looking really close, and the reason it is on that line is, because just like I showed you; it was [on the edges that yield? 0:52:25] where the oil is trapped.</p>
h.	<p>Gerald Zachareas</p> <p>Baie dankie vir die geleentheid dat ek nou kan eindelijk my voice raise om rede dat ek is vissers van Saldanha. Ek is Gerald Zachareas van Saldanha. Ek het nou al van geboorte tyd al was ek hier teen die kusgebiede, en so aan. En, soos nou, in die tyd het dinge baie verander rondom die vangs, en alles die. So, ons is nou al moeg al van mense wat elke tyd ons see waters kom steel ... O, bietjie laat. Kyk ons is nou al moeg van miljoenêrs wat hier in ons see waters net kom maak soos hulle wil. En dan kry ons niks daaruit nie. Ons kan nie ons eers kinders op die skool hou nie. Daar is regte uitge-issue alreeds ... Ek is nie racist nie. Uit apartheid jare uit was daar regte aan mense gegee, en daai mense het nou nog die regte, en ons word ... Hoe kan ek sê? Ons word agtergelaat. En almal die ... Hoe kan ek sê? Soos jy verduidelik het, jy is finansieel sterk. Jy het 'n company. Jy ... Ek verstaan jou. Jy is daar waar jy is, maar as jy hier, die kant, hier wat ons nou nog probeer om 'n bestaan te maak, om te kom drill. Jy wil nou kom drill hierso in die oseaan in, ek dink nie dit is 'n goeie idee vir ons nie, because why ons gaan niks daaruit baat nie. Ons is mense wat 'n bestaan maak hierso, uit die see uit, en ons probeer 'n eerlike bestaan maak, maar dit werk ook nie om rede dié soort goed plek vat hier in ons see gebiede van gate word gedril, en al hierdie stories. En companies wat hier kom om pype onder die water te kom lê, en hulle weet nie watter geraas maak daai ... Toe, selfs as jy gaan drill; daai drilling maak so geraas hoeveel myle in die see in, en as daai vis daai geraas gehoor het, dan skyf hy onmiddelik uit die gebiede uit. So, ons sal maar ... Ek sê eintlik, nee, vir oil en gas, ek is baie eerlik, ek kan nie daarmee saamstem nie.</p> <p>Nico Bezuidenhout</p> <p>Your opposition is noted, and will be noted throughout the process, if it remains like that, but, basically, what he says. He is a fisherman here from Saldanha all the years. He is not racist, but some of these</p>

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	<p>only for the environment, but also for our people, because people are sleeping on these decks, because we are running 24 hours a day.</p> <p>So, the intention here in this well is to take it out to drill the hole. We will go down the hole. Do the test to see what we think is there. After the hole is done, all of that casing comes back out. We fill the hole with cement. It leaves an impact like that; it is cemented off, and then we go down with a robot to see that the video film it. To see with that robot, to be able to see if there is any impact in the area. Your government keeps a bond; they keep an insurance. So, they, with the well that we drilled last year; it took eight months to get everything inspected, completed. Earlier this week we got full approval. Everything was done. There was zero impact. We went and ran the videos on it, and they were able to see it. So, now we are onto the next project. So, just ... I know you want to summarise that, so, I will just let you ...</p>
i.	<p>Christie Links</p> <p>Die meneer het genoem daar van hulle her laas jaar julle survey gedoen, en daar was blykbaar niks impakte rondom dit nie. Vir ons was dit net verbasend dat na soveel jare ons so 'n swak seisoen gehad het, hierdie jaar net na die survey. Ons het baie swak seisoen gehad wat snoek betref in Lambertsbaai. Gewoonlik Lambertsbaai se snoek season, soos ons hom ken, tot en by drie maande, sê maar twee en 'n half tot by vier maande. Hierdie jaar is maar net 'n maand en 'n half gehad. Nog nie eers 'n opregte snoekseisoen gewees nie. En dit is baie bekommerwekkend. En terwyl hulle die survey gedoen het, laas jaar; was daar tuna bote buite gewees wat tuna gevang het. Ek kan nou nie meer vir u duidelik sê nie, maar ek weet daarvan. Ek kan en gaan weer navorsing rondom dit doen, en as julle dit so wil hê kan ek dit vir julle aanstuur, waar die skipper gegaan het. Waar elke keer wanneer hy by die tuna kom, dan gee die tuna pad voor hulle. En dit is nogals hier vir ons iets, dit was vir ons 'n vreemde ding wat gebeur. Gewoonlik wanneer bote nader kom die tuna vis, dan kom die tuna na die boot toe, maar wat daar gebeur het; die tuna gee pad, en dit is 'n probleem. So, ek kan nie sê dat die vis, ek bedoel die omgewing nie geraak is nie. Volgens my het u survey 'n helse impak gehad op ons se vis, wat ons gevang het, of sou moes gevang het, of kon gevang het vir hierdie jaar.</p> <p>Ons begin vroeg snoek te vang vanaf begin van Februarie, vanaf Port Nolloth af, Hondeklipbaai af. Dan kom ons hier by Maart maand, Lambertsbaai. Lambertsbaai, Maart maand. Maart tot Mei, so, enter St Helenabaai, tot Augustus. So, hierdie tyd het ons maar altyd enkel-enkel snoeke gekry; ons kry nie nou meer enkel snoeke nie. En dan gaan dit soos dit al verder aan. So, hoe die jaar aangaan, hoe verder gaan hy van kUSDorp tot kUSDorp. So, dit is by Ysterfontein, en so aan. Dit is nou tyd vir September maand, en dit wanneer ons snoek vang, maar dan kry ons nog steeds enkel-enkel snoeke, soos ons dit noem. Enkel-enkel snoeke nog steeds die tyd van die jaar, so tot en met by Oktober maaand. In dieselfde area, vanaf Hondeklipbaai af, sê vanaf Port Milette af tot en met by St Helenabaai. Dieselfde met die geelstert, die tunatjies, alles dit, kry ons so af en toe.</p>
j.	<p>Chief Maart</p> <p>I suppose we have our usual suspects here. EIMS, and, as I said, on many occasions, I think, your sugar-coating of the impact by actually talking about the cumulative impact is, according to me, actually a criminal, because you know that any impact on the environment, especially on the sensitive ecosystems like your oceans is irreversible. No matter how small that impact is. So, do not come with this sugar-coating of the impact, telling us about the cumulative impact, and that is, actually, how you are going to measure it.</p> <p>Ek dink, wat ek probeer sê is, dat die gewone argument wat EIMS hardloop met hierdie goed is om te praat oor die kumulatiewe impak. En ek sê die kumulatiewe impak, ongeag hoe klein dit ookal mag wees</p>

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	<p>volgens hulle parameters waar volgens hulle meet, is dit nogsteeds significant. Dit is nog steeds beduidend. En gewoonlik het sulke impakte die gevolg langtermyn, laat dit nie weer kan reverse word nie. Jy kan dit nie weer omkeer nie, and I actually want to continue. The ocean actually holds a special place in the life of many of our coastal communities. For some people it is a place of tranquility. For others, it actually sustain their livelihoods, and feed their families, and, I think, that is actually why we are here in our numbers as the fishing community, because that is actually the one critical part of the ocean that is of paramount importance to us.</p> <p>Ek praat weer in Afrikaans. Die oseane hou vir ons 'n geweldige groot plek in ons harte, want vir sommige mense bied dit, wanneer jy onstuimig voel in jou siel, dan gaan sit jy by die see, en dit kalmeer jou. Maar vir andere, en ek dink die meeste van die mense wat hier is; vir hulle is die see 'n bron van inkomste, en 'n bron van hulle hele lewensbestaan om hulle families te voed. We also know that oceans play a critical role in regulating the climate, and also generating oxygen. So, for us the ocean is quite critical, also, within that ecosystem that we currently want to sustain. I want to talk about, quickly, our cultural heritage, and our cultural links with the ocean. You see, the ocean is actually, for us, a spiritual place that we normally associate, also, with healing, because many of our older people know that they will actually go and get a bottle of sea water when they do not feel their indigestion is not so nice.</p> <p>Then they go and get a bottle of sea water. So, we see it as a healing, but also the spiritual connectiveness with the sea where we actually believe that our ancestors also reside within the sea, because we find that ambience when we, as I said earlier, that tranquility we find when we are actually are at the sea. Soos jou ouma, of jou oupa kom, en hy streel so oor jou kop. En hy sê vir jou, "Wees rustig, my kind. So, die oseaan het vir ons 'n diep betekenis wat dit aanbetref. Maybe, the other thing I also want to talk about, and that is actually my unhappiness with our government, because they are perpetually putting the economy, or their deep pockets actually over, and they see it as more significant, than the livelihoods of our people, and you see, the ownership of the oceans; the government claims that they actually have ownership of the oceans. It is actually a fallacy. Dis die grootste leuen dat die regering dink; die oseaan behoort aan hulle. The ocean belongs to the people living next to that waters, and that title deed we have on the ocean is maybe not on paper, but it is deeply enshrined within how the way we actually conduct ourselves, and how we respect our oceans. I need to get to exactly what the director of Eco Atlantic, Carl. Yes, has said about the millions of barrels that we are currently importing, and I actually need to, maybe, also tell him emphatically that his lesson on geology really bored me, because that is not important to me, because what he actually wants us to do about allowing them to come and drill for oil here in our oceans is what I call ecological suicide. Currently, South Africa is already the world's thirteenth largest emitter of green house gasses due to its heavy reliance on coal. This ocean's, or this offshore drilling for oil and gas, and adding it into the whole equation, will actually worsen that position we currently have. We are now at number thirteen; I believe after this, we will move up to, maybe, number six or number five as being the worst emitter of greenhouse gasses. So, Carl, you really want us to commit ecological suicide by allowing you to come and drill for oil in our oceans?</p> <p>I will get to the economics of it, because you also spoke about the economics of it.</p> <p>What we well know is that offshore drilling is actually causing a lot of damage to our environment. As we all know that offshore oil platform placement and well drilling, the submarine pipeline, and the refinery reconstruction that happens normally, can mobilise marine sediments, and disturb your benthic organisms within the sea, resulting in permanent loss of physical habitat, and also mobilisation of contaminates into marine food webs. We are already struggling, as my learned friend, Mr Links, said, that we are already struggling to get out of the ocean what we have historically have been used to, and, I think, you should not ignore that impact that is currently being introduced with offshore oil drilling. Maybe, I want to get to the last point; you actually clearly have said, and we all know it, that you will have no positive impact on job creations, but you actually want to downplay it against the economic</p>

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	<p>impact that it can have. My question is actually, "What economy are you going to effect positively?" Because we all know within government there are a lot of officials with deep pockets who already are aligned to these offshore drilling programs and projects, who are waiting for these things to come to their pockets. It is not coming to us. We all know that you are running a business. You are not actually doing this for charity, and we know that you will actually want to achieve equitable return on your investment. So, you will want to sell it at a profit. Okay. We know that you are going to sell it back to South Africa at a profit. So, at the same price as we are currently buying from overseas countries; we are going to buy that oil from you again, because you are not going to sell it to us for mahala, and you are not going to give it to us for free, unless you actually commit, and convince these coastal communities that you are going to donate at least ten million barrels a year to our coastal communities to negate that negative impact on our economy, because we are going to lose our fishing economy that we are currently are reliant on. I think I should stop there.</p> <p>GP Kriel</p> <p>Dankie vir jou tyd. Dankie vir die moeite dat jy gedoen het om hierna toe te kom. Ons waardeer dit. Ja, ons het al vantevore gesels oor hierdie goed, en ek weet ons gaan nie altyd saamstem oor die goed, maar ek dink dit is nog steeds belangrik; moet 'n mens 'n mens se sê, sê. So, ek waardeer dit. Jy weet, van ons oogpunt af, het ons nodig om die kumulatiewe impak te moet meet, en daar is sekere tools wat ons moet gebruik om dit te doen. Ons gebruik die ... Daar is verskillende goed in die Wetgewing wat ons kan gebruik. Daar is die wetenskaplikes wat ons gebruik. En dan is daar al die navorsing, en al daai goed wat ons ook gebruik. So, ons moet gaan kyk, byvoorbeeld, volgens die Wetgewing, moet ons gaan kyk na die omvang van dit, en hoe lank dit gaan aanhou, en wat die waarskynlikheid van dit is, en hoe erg dit gaan wees, en of 'n mens dit kan omkeer of nie. En al daai goed word gebaseer op die bestaande kennis wat die wetenskaplikes het, maar dit word ook gebaseer op die inheemse kennis wat julle het. So, dit is hoekom ons van groot waarde ag vir julle om julle tradisionele, en julle inheemse kennis met ons te deel. So, hierdie tiepe forum is vir ons baie belangrik, en ons wil regtig kom inlê op daai ... Wag net. Hang net gou-gou vas. So, ons wil regtig nie goed kom sugar-coat hierso nie. Ons idee is nie om te kom sugar-coat nie. Ons idee is om vir julle te kom sê wat ons gekry het, en julle dan julle geleentheid ook vir julle, om met ons te deel, en ons wil graag daarna luister.</p> <p>Dit is spesifiek hoekom ons vir die kenners ook saamgebring het, soos ou Chris, en vir Ilse, en vir Prof Boswell en haar span. So, ons is regtig hier om te luister, en dan gaan ons weer terug kom, jy weet, as ons nou ons omgewingsimpakstudie gedoen het, en dan terugvoering te gee. Ons stem saam met jou. Die kus het 'n belangrike plek in alle Suid-Afrikaners se lewens. Ons verstaan dit. Dit is 'n belangriker ding, en ons weet daar is mense wat al langer hier in Suid-Afrika pers ander, en ons verstaan dat daar ander mense is wat dieper verbintenis met die see het as gevolg van hul tradisies, en hulle kulture, en al daai goed. So, ek is baie bly dat jy dit net vir ons weer beaam het, en in ag geneem het. Daarso is ons kulturele spesialiste. Hulle is van die top mense in die wêreld in seker aspekte van daai goed.</p> <p>So, ons het regtig dit baie ernstig in hoog geag om seker te maak dat hulle daai goed in groot detail vir ons gaan kyk. So, ons wil baie graag daarna kyk. Dan die ... Ja. Die see is 'n belangrike, dit is seker dië belangrikste gedeelte op aarde. Die see gee vir ons meeste van ons suurstof. So, ons kan nie verby dit kyk nie. Ons weet die fitoplanktone en daai goed is verskriklik belangrik, en is die basis van die voedsel ketting. So, dit is hoekom ons regtig in groot diepte daarna ook gaan kyk as deel van die studie. Weereens die coastal links, soos ek gesê het, Prof Boswell gaan vir ons duidelik daarna gaan kyk. In terme van die sosiale aspekte gaan ons ook daarna kyk. En soos ek gesê het, hoe gaan kyk hy die mense wat met mekaar gesels oor die hele besigheid. Ek kan ongelukkige nie kommentaar oor die Government nie. Ons almal het maar ons hier probleme met die government. Ek is seker tot 'n groot mate, maar daar</p>

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	<p>is definitief 'n persepsie daarvan dat die government die see besit. Die government is die ouens wat aangestel is om dit namens die mense te bestuur, en dit is mandaat wat hulle gegee word in terme van die konstitusie, en dan die Nasionale Omgewingswet is die manier hoe daai konstitusie uitgevoer word, en dit is deel van wat ons nou hierso doen. So, as die konstitusie sê jy moet 'n veilig plek hê om te kan leef. Jy moet 'n skoon omgewing hê. Jy moet al daai tiepe goed hê. Jy moet kan asemhaal, en nie hoef siek te word van daai tiepe goed nie, dan is dit die omgewingsbestuurswet wat dan deur sy omgewingsimpak regulasies, en vir allerhande ander meganismes vir mens kans gee om dit te doen. Hierdie omgewingsimpakstudie is deel van dit. Dit is daar. Dit is goed wat die regering in plek gestel het oor tyd, wat verfyn word soos wat ons aangaan, en wat meer streng word. Dat dit beter word oor tyd. So, alhoewel ... En dit word dan namens die mense bestuur. En dit is die mense wat ons almal as Suid-Afrikaners in plek ingestem het. All right. So, ons het nog gelukkig beheer oor sekere van die goed, maar ons het nie beheer oor van die ander goed nie. All right. All right, ek kan nie praat oor die geologie les nie. Ja, so, daar is definitief ... Daar gaan impakte wees. Groter, kleiner impakte. Van die impakte gaan dalk bestuurbaar wees, en ons moet nog besluit of ons, na ons na die navorsing gekyk het, of dit gaan impakte wees wat mens kan mitigeer.</p> <p>Van ons standpunt af, as ons dan vind dat dit nie gemitigeer gaan word nie, sal ons dan kop op 'n blok sit, en sê, "Nee, ons dink nie dit moet aangaan nie." Maar ons kan nie nou daai call maak nie. Daai call kan eers gemaak word as ons klaar in die omgewingsimpakstudie fase gaan kyk het na daai goed. Ek wil net die definisie van 'n impak gee. 'n Impak is nie 'n swart en wit ding nie. Ek dink ons het dit al in die verlede hier ook vir mekaar gesê. 'n Impak is 'n grys ding, en 'n mens moet gaan kyk hoe grys hy is. As hy nader aan die wit kant is, en hy is all right, en jy kan hom bestuur; dan kan 'n mens dalk voortgaan om dit te doen, maar as hy in die swart kant is, en hy is heeltemal erg, en hy skree vir jou, "Moet nie dit doen nie," dan moet jy baie mooi na hom luister, en die goed. So, 'n mens moet altyd gaan kyk na die impak. 'n Mens rate hom op 'n skaal van hoe bestuurbaar hy is, en of hy ... So, dit is nie 'n swart en 'n wit ding. Enige impak is nie die einde van 'n spesie nie, sodat ons almal hierso leef en in ons daaglikse wêreld aangaan; het ons almal 'n impak op ons omgewing. Ons almal leef in dieselfde omgewing. So, dit is nie altyd 'n swart en wit ding nie. Jy weet, as ek nou in my kar klim, en ek ry nou; ek besoedel so vêr soos ek ry. Ek dra klere, en al daai goed. Ons is deel van die supply chain van die wêreld. Ons sit hierso. Ons gebruik elektrisiteit wat aan die anderkant van die land; steenkool brand, en al daai tiepe goed. So, ons is almal deel van daai omgewings ... 'n Impak is nie 'n swart en wit ding nie. 'n Impak is 'n grys ding, maar ons moet seker maak dat dit is hoe wit as moontlik is, op die einde van die dag.</p> <p>All right. So, ons gaan spesifiek gaan kyk na die sedimente en goed wat opgeskop word. So, ons gaan ook dit laat moduleer en spesifiek daarna kyk. So, as ook die potensiaal vir olie stort, en as daar dalk iets verkeerd gaan, sodat ons die omvang van dit en die impak van dit op die seelewe, en al daai goed kan kyk. So, ons gaan spesifiek daarna kyk, maar dankie dat jy dit ook vir ons opgebring het. Ja, ek kan ongelukkig nie praat oor die ekonomiese impakte van government officials, en watter bribes hulle aanvaar, of waar, of wat ookal nie. Ons stel belang in die omgewingsimpak daarvan. So, as hulle korrup is, dan moet hulle tjoeke toe gaan op een of ander stadium. All right, maar ons kan nou nie te veel daarvan sê nie, in die EIA</p>
k.	<p>Garsen Coetzee</p> <p>Ek is Garsen Coetzee van Saldanha Visser Gemeente, maar 'n local outjie. Ek wil net weet, sou die toetse ekspedisie toegeken word, en daar word nou gedril, sal ek sien aan 'n plaaspunt op die banke, die banke wat ons uitkies. So, wat gaan gebeur as daar iets verkeerd loop; 'n Katastrofiese gevolg, en die spesie is heeltemal weg na die gedrillery en dit is nie meer lewensvatbaar vir hulle om voort te gaan nie. Wie</p>

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	<p>gaan die blame vat? Gaan ons uitgebetal word? Wat gaan dan gebeur? Wie gaan pa staan? Dit is al wat ek wil weet.</p> <p>Colin Kinley</p> <p>Well, first off, the responsibility for the drilling, the safety for the drilling; is governed first off, by the Government of South Africa, but we have oversight from the entire industry that sets the industry guidelines, and the industry rule, under which some of that equipment that you were looking at operate. South Africa is one of a half a dozen bases in the world where there are unique special services, and unique special equipment based here, to respond to any type of spill, or any type of disaster around the world, and the South African crews quite often respond to that. And we are talking, from a drilling standpoint, we are carrying a fraction of the oil that goes by here every day on a number of ships. So, those ships, just like our drilling ship, has a responsibility for the appropriate insurances, and the appropriate response plan, and like we talked earlier, before we actually get issued a permit that allows us to drill; we must file a response plan that becomes a public document for you to review, and for the industry to review, and for the insurance companies to review before the permit is granted.</p> <p>So, we have, when the drilling starts, there is staff that is here in South Africa that are watching what we are doing. There is staff in Norway. There is staff in Scotland, and there is staff in America that are watching real-time during the drilling process, and I can pick up on my phone, and see the pressure, and the volume, and the fluids, and I can see that anywhere in the world. So, these control rooms are watching, and that is able to give us the support and insurance. So, if we see the pressure drop on a hydraulic line where we see a change in an engine, we can react instantly, because that is all modelled, and then we all use the systems too with alarms on it, to be able to maintain those controls. Those controls that are in place were never in place in the past. A lot of that technology has come recently, and I will be the first to say, it is going to continue to change. It is going to continue to get better, and it is going to continue to evolve, just like the fuel bunkers on any of the ships that are here. Used to be, you had a single tank. Now you have got double tanks. Now the material that you are using for those tanks have changed. That is all, and that is regulated. So, you, as a fisherman, have to use that in order to have containment for spills. We are no different. We self-regulate, but we also are regulated by the insurance companies, and the Governments. So, the ship that shows up here is certified, and it is checked, and it has to be up to world-class standards in order to be able to move into the country.</p>
I.	<p>Tyrone Tilling</p> <p>Ek sê dankie vir die geleentheid. Ek dink dat ... Dit is Tyrone Tilling. Tyrone Tilling. Ek dink dat die gemeenskap het nou 'n geleentheid gehad om hulle sê te sê, en julle het aan ons verduidelik hoe dit is. Hoe julle hierdie ding gaan doen, né. Wat ek probeer verstaan is, met ons weerstaan wat ons gebied het, en ons opinies wat ons gelewer het; gaan julle nogsteeds voorgaan met julle proses?</p> <p>GP Kriel</p> <p>So, ja, ons gaan deur die omgewingsimpakstudie proses gaan. So, onthou ons is net die aansoekers; van ons is aansoekers, van ons is nie. So, hulle is die aansoekers wat hierso sit. Ons is die professionele span wat half die omgewingsimpakstudie doen. Oukei. So, ons gaan maar deur daai proses gaan dat ons kan 'n antwoord kry vir of ons dink daar gaan 'n beduidende impak op die omgewing wees, of nie. So, vir ons is dit belangrik om daai ding uit te sien, want ons het nou nog tweede fase waardeur ons moet gaan om daai antwoord te kan kry. Maar met die spesialiste en goed. Ja. So, ons gaan nou met die einde van daai ding kom. As dit gebeur dat, soos ek sê, in die tweede helfte van hierdie ding, as ons daar uitkom,</p>

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	<p>en ons voel dit is nie die moeite werd om aan te gaan nie; sal ons dit dan sê. En ons het al dit in die verlede gesê.</p> <p>En dan baie keer word die finale verslag dan nie eers gesubmit nie, en sulke tiepe goed. So, dit gebeur. As ons aan die einde van die proses kom, en ons sê, "Oukei, luister, ons dink daar is 'n manier wat ons hierdie ding kan bestuur, en dat hy is lewensvatbaar in terme van die mense, en die omgewing, en al daai goed, dan sal ons dit weer vir julle kom voordra, en as julle dan nie saamstem nie, is dit ook Oukei. Verstaan? Dit het al verlede jaar 'n hele paar keer gebeur ook. As mense nie saamstem nie, is dit ook Oukei. En ons gaan daai misnoeë wat julle dan het, of watookal; sal ons dan nog steeds instuur net soos julle dit gesê het. Oukei. Dan hang dit af van die Department van die regering om dan daai besluit te maak om te sê, "Ons stem saam met die konsultant." Of "Ons stem saam met die gemeenskap," en dan kan hulle dan die ding goedkeur, of afkeer.</p> <p>Whatever dit gebeur, ons sal julle daai besluit laat weet. Oukei. En dan in daai fase, het julle dan 'n reg om te appelleer teen die besluit. So, sê nou maar julle stem nie saam dat die goedgekeur word nie, is dit dan julle reg om dan daarteen te appelleer, en dit gebeur. Mense appelleer teen die goed. Ons...van die goed wat gebeur. En dan moet dit na 'n ander departement toe gaan. En dan gaan dit na die Departement van Bosbou, Visserye en die Omgewing. Hulle is dan half onafhandelik van die Minerale Hulpbronne Energie wat oorspronklik die besluit geneem het. En dan gaan hulle na hulle toe sodat hulle dan eis, uit 'n meer objektiewe oogpunt kan kyk na die ding, en dan 'n besluit maak oor of die appel, wat ingedien is, geldig is, of nie. Oukei? So, dit is min or meer die opsies wat beskikbaar is vir die ... En dit is goed wat daar is, en dit is meganismes wat in die Wetgewing is. Dit is min or meer hoe die proses gaan loop.</p>
m.	<p>Ishmael Jacobs</p> <p>We are going backwards and forwards about the whole thing. Same thing; backward, forward. My thing is this. Due to global warming, and everybody knows about global warming, and it is already having your effect on the line fishing. I do not know who I must put this question to. To that gentleman, or the people representing the Government? Are you guys representing the Government?</p> <p>My thing is this, if you had to drill again, into the future, where my grandchildren, and grands-whatever, and like Mr Links said, "We do not get that seasonal fishing anymore due to global warming." Understand? We do not catch the fish we used to catch ten years ago, but my question is, if you were to drill, and you are successful, "What is on the table for the fisherman, if it is already going like this?"</p> <p>GP Kriel</p> <p>So, for the global warming, yes, definitely. We are also looking at that specifically with the ... Met 'n aparte studie op sy eie. Ekskuus, vir die aardverwarming gaan ons op 'n aparte studie kyk. Dit is vir ons ook belangrik om na daai tiepe goed te kyk. In terme van wat op die tafel is vir die vissermanne, vir nou. Nie veel nie. Vir die vissermanne se kinders, dalk in die toekoms, as daar voorkomstige produksie is; maybe. Ons weet nie. Ons kan nie nou duidelik sê nie.</p> <p>Want dit is 'n openbare proses, meneer. So, dit is jou geleentheid om te kom jou sê, sê. Verstaan? So, en om vir ons te kom inligting gee. So, ons wil jou daai konstitusionele reg gee om dit te kom uiteleef daar. So, dit is hoekom julle hier is, en dit is vir ons belangrik dat julle hier is.</p>
n.	Anonymous Participant



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	<p>The main question that I want to ask is, "What is the need ...? Why the need for more oil? As fisherman we use the oil to get ... We need it, but currently, there is no shortage of oil reported countrywide. So, why is there really a need for drilling in the sea, and get oil, and stuff like that out of the sea. We are not like a country like Zimbabwe, for example, who were supported with oil from years ago, but here it has never happened. So, I do not think there is a need for more oil over here really in this country, true.</p> <p>Ilse Aucamp</p> <p>Nou is daai meneer wat so ontsteld was. Ons moet net vir jou verduidelik dat, ja, nou, is hier omtrent geen benefit vir julle nie, maar as hulle besluit ... Onthou nou wat ons gesê het vroeër ook. So, dit gaan omtrent tot April volgende jaar vat, voor hulle hoor, by die Government, "Ja, julle mag die gat boor," of "Nee, julle mag dit nie boor nie." Dan, om al hulle ducks in a row te kry, gaan nog 'n jaar vat. Dan het julle gehoor, Colin het gesê, ses maande vir die skepe. So, goed, so, nou praat ons al klaar van omtrent twee jaar, en dan as hulle nog 'n gat wil boor, miskien nog 'n jaar. Dan, as hulle agter kom, yes, daar is olie. Dan moet hulle vir 'n produksie reg aansoek doen, en dit is wanneer die benefits na julle toe gaan kom, volgens ons land se Wette. Die produksie regte ... Ek weet hier is 'n paar myne in die omgewing. So, julle weet hoe dit werk. As jy 'n produksie regmaak, en dit werk dieselfde vir olie en gas, en vir solar, en vir wind, en alles; dan moet jy 'n Social en Labour plan maak. En daai plan kyk na Skills Development. So, hulle kyk na die jonger mense, en watter vaardighede is daar nodig. Hulle kyk ook mense wat klaar vaardighede het wat hulle kan heroplei, re-train. So, hy het 'n hele gedeelte oor Skills Development. Dan het hy 'n gedeelte oor local ... Oor infrastruktuur, soos gewoonlik. Lê waterpype aan. Verf 'n skool. Bou 'n skool. Daai goed. En dan die laaste een is oor werk. So, dit is oor local Economic Development. So, dit is om entrepreneurs te kry, en werksprojekte wat werk kan skep, en aanhou skep, selfs al is die olie weg. En ons almal weet, olie raak op. So, al is dit hoeveel duisend barrels; dit gaan eendag opraak. Maar dit gaan eers omtrent ... Ons kyk oor so sewe, agt jaar, en dit is net as hulle olie kry. So, dit is hoekom dit moeilik is om nou vir jou antwoorde te gee, want daar is nog so baie prosesse in die pad. Maar as daar 'n nuwe proses begin, dan moet julle soos daai EIA ... Dan moet hulle 'n nuwe een doen. Dan begin hulle weer van vooraf. Dan moet ons weer met almal kom praat. So ... En dan is dalk, jy weet, party van ons is al 'n bietjie vintage, soos ek ook maar. So ... En dan is party van ons dalk nie meer hier nie. Of ek is al afgetree of iets. Maar dan is hierdie next generation. Dan is dit julle fight wat gaan vat. So, ek is so bly ek sien jong mense hier. Daar was nie so baie by ons ander vergaderings nie, maar julle gaan die ouens wees wat op die ou einde daai prosesse gaan ... daai fight moet gaan fight, en daai benefits gaan kry. Maar dit gaan net gebeur as hulle dit uithaal. As hulle ... Of selfs, al kry hulle olie, en sê, "Daar is klomp olie, maar ons besluit ons wil dit nie uithaal nie. Ons los dit net daar op die seebodem." Dan gaan hulle ook nie. Dan is daar ook nie verdere benefit nie. So, ek dink, dit is net wat ons moet verstaan. Dit is 'n lang proses. En ek weet dit is irriterend, want nou laas jaar, praat ons met julle oor seismic, en nou is dit drilling. En dan is dit dit. En dan is ... Dit is verwarend. Ek besef dit, maar dit is hoe die stappe gaan loop.</p>
<b>o.</b>	<p>Carmelita Mostert</p> <p>Ek luister nou na alles, en my lippe is al taai van die jam van om my die bek smeer. So, ek nou is moeg vir daai storie. Ek stem saam met daai dame, dat sy nou pas erken het elke ... Dit is nou die ... Ek dink, Chief, die vierde EIMS vergadering die, en ek sien dit is 'n nuwe company. So, Dit is 'n sirkel. The circles go bigger and bigger. En wat ek wil vertel, dit is, ek moet my ander kollegas moet ek nader, en ek moet vir hulle die back report gee, en vir hulle sê wat gebeur hier. Laat ons maar weer Barbara Creecy hof toe vat, want van die eerste saak af, is Barbara Creecy gewarn. Ons het die hofspraak gewen. Hulle is teruggestuur. En hier kom net 'n ander company. So, die companies is 'n sirkel. So, as ek nie regkom nie, dan sê ek vir Mr Links, ons is partners, right? Go try jy.</p>

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	<p>As Mr Links nie regkom nie; sê Mr Links vir Mr Chief. Hy is ... Gaan doen aansoek so en so. So, ons mag dom lyk, maar ons is nie (beep) stupid nie. En die ding gief vir my. Hoekom wil julle nou, na hoeveel eeue kom praat, nou wil julle Suid-Afrika; hier moet nou olie geontwerp raak, hier in Suid-Afrika gesoek word. Al die jare kom die olie uit die buiteland uit. Al die jare moet ons vir daai olie klomp geld te betaal. So, ek meen dit is buitelandse mense wat wil kom drill, olie kry. Dan gaan hulle weer met daai klomp geld terug. Die company voor dit, Total Energy, wil vir ... Gee vir die garage, the Total garage, 10% as hulle dit sou regkry. So, my beste opinie is om terug te gaan na die res van die communities toe. Ons organisations wat ons bystaan. Die ding oop te maak, en ons gaan weer High Court toe. 2021 was ons in High Court, en ons was bevore om te die saak te wen. Soos ek sê ons is nie stupid nie. Ons is fully equipped for a ocean, out and about. So, ek wil dit weer net clear maak. Mense, asseblief. Hier sit hierdie klomp vissers wat hier uitgestap het. Hulle ken nie die helfte van die hoë taal wat vandag hier plaasgevind het nie. Daai mense gaan nog vir ek ... Ek is die ... Wie is die voorsitter? Hy is die Chair. Daai mense gaan nog steeds na ons toe kom, en vra, "Carmelita, of Bam. Wat het vandag daar gebeur? Ek verstaan nie daai ding nie, want dit is nie my language of my plat Afrikaans nie. Verstaan? So, ons ... Ek sê ek is moeg. Ek is moeg, en hier sit van die vissers; hulle kan getuig. Ek het vele male my back reports, teruggekom na hulle toe. Van hulle was saam hof toe, en hulle het die ware Jakob gesien. So, wat ek wil sê, "Ons is moeg vir jam om die bek smeer, want as die ding gaan gebeur in die oseaan." Mense, ek wil vir julle sê, ons ... Ishmael, ons klein bote gooi die meeste petrol in. Die...gaan net see toe as dit snoektyd is. Ons gaan see toe elke dag, wanneer dit 'n see dag is, gaan ons kleinskaal se handlyn vissers see toe, want ons maak ons bestaan uit die see uit. So, die LTA as hy daai klomp duisende rande gemaak het van die snoek; snoek is weg, dan lê hy by die huis. Ons betaal die meeste padongeluk; ons dra by tot padongelukfooi, maar as ons 'n accident kry in die see, dan is daar niks vir ons mense nie. So, ons is siek en sat. Ons moet vir ons die helfte van ons geld, moet ons policies uittrek, sodat ons kinders, al is dit 'n R20 000.00 wat ons agterlaat, wat vir hulle 'n week of twee hou; vir die instandhouding van water, krag, kos, en klere. So, dit maak nie sin nie, man. Dit is wat, ek sal dit aanhou sê, "Dit is nee, vir olie en gas. En dit sal nee, bly. Die hof het die laaste besluit. En as die Hooggeregshof in Kaapstad dan nie vir Barbara Creecy met sy... kan vasvat nie, dan moet ons ongelukkig na hoogste hof toe beweeg.</p> <p>Nico Bezuidenhout</p> <p>U kommentaar, is soos ek sê, is genoteer. Weereens, 'n sterk, "Nee," vir olie en gas. So, dit was die laaste hand wat ek gesien het, so vêr. Ek dink ... Ek weet nie of ons op hierdie noot wil afsluit nie, maar as dit die laaste kommentaar is; dan is dit op hierdie noot wat ons afsluit. En dan wil ek nogsteeds sê, "Baie dankie vir die manier wat ons hierdie gesprek kon voer." Dit is goed, en dit is belangrik dat almal se opinies gelig word. Ek voel gelukkig, want ek dink almal wat wou praat, het gepraat, en dat hulle kans gekry. So, van my kant af, baie dankie. Ek gaan vir GP oorgee, net om weer te herhaal wat is die proses van hieraf, want hy ... Ja, mens kan hof toe gaan, maar daar is andere stappe wat julle kan doen as julle nie dit wil hê nie. Ja, jy sal verduidelik wat die proses is.</p>

## BYLAE/ APPENDICES

1. Bywoning Register/ Attendance Register

2. Aanbieding/ Presentation

 <b>EIMS</b> ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT MANAGEMENT SERVICES		<b>NOTULE VAN VERGADERING/ MINUTES OF MEETING</b>	
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## VERADERING BESONDERHEDE/ MEETING DETAILS

Vergadering/ Meeting		1570 Scoping Report Review Meeting	
Vergadering Plek/ Meeting Venue	Yzerfontein Community Hall	Date	2023/08/04
		Time	10:30-12:30


Teks in *italics* is uit die Afrikaanse teks vertaal. *Text in italics has been translated from the Afrikaans text.*

'n Openbare vergadering is geskeduleer met die Belanghebbende en Geaffekteerde Partye (I&APs). Die doel van die vergadering was om die terugvoering te gee oor die bevindinge van die Basiese Assesserings Verslag aan lede van die publiek en belangrike I&APs vas te lê. Tydens die openbare vergadering wat tussen 11h00 en 12h00 plaasgevind het, is 'n aanbieding van die projekbeskrywing, voorlopige impakassessering, projekspan en projektydraamwerke aan alle deelnemers van die vergadering deur Environmental Impact Management Services (EIMS) Pty (Ltd) gelewer. 'n Aanbieding is deur mnr GP Kriel van EIMS in Afrikaans gelewer. Nadat die aanbieding afgelewer is, is 'n vraag- en antwoord sessie geopen waar deelnemers vrae gevra het of hul kommentaar oor die projek uitgespreek het. Die bywoningsregister is aangeheg as 'n aanhangsel tot hierdie dokument.

*A Public Meeting was scheduled with the Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs). The aim of the meeting was to feedback regarding the findings of the Basic Assessment Report the members of the public and key I&APs. During the public meeting which took place between 11h00 and 12h00, a presentation of the project description, preliminary impact assessment, project team and project timeframes was delivered to all attendees of the meeting by Environmental Impact Management Services (EIMS) Pty (Ltd). A presentation was delivered by Mr GP Kriel from EIMS in Afrikaans. After the presentation was delivered, a question and answer session was opened where attendees asked questions or expressed their comments regarding the project. The attendance register has been attached as an appendix to this document.*

## AGENDA

Item
<b>1. EIMS Aanbieding/ EIMS Presentation</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Bekendstelling van die projekspan/ <i>Introducing the project team</i></li> <li>b. Projekbeskrywing/ <i>Project Description</i></li> <li>c. Regsaansoekproses/ <i>Legal Application Process</i></li> <li>d. Publieke Deelname/ <i>Public Participation</i></li> <li>e. Omgewing/Receiving Environment</li> <li>f. Impakbepaling/ <i>Impact Assessment</i></li> <li>g. <i>Studieplan vir OIS/Plan of Study for EIA</i></li> <li>h. <i>Specialis span/Specialist Team</i></li> </ul>
<b>2. Vraag en Antwoord/ Questions and Answers</b>

		<b>NOTULE VAN VERGADERING/ MINUTES OF MEETING</b>	
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## NOTULE/ MINUTES

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1.	<p>Alle deelnemers is versoek om die bywoningsregister te onderteken soos hulle ingeskryf het. Aanbieding van EIMS was gelewer volgens die agenda hierbo aan die vergaderingangers. Daar is aangedui dat die vergadering opgeneem sou word vir die doeleindes van akkurate notule neem. Agtergrondinligtingsdokumente (in Engels, Afrikaans en IsiXhosa), kommentaarvoms, registrasie, inligtingsuitdeelstukke en bywoningsregisters is by die vergadering beskikbaar gestel.</p> <p>Die deelnemers is aangemoedig om hul kommentaar en bekommernisse in te dien deur die kommentaarvoms in te vul wat verskaf word of deur kommentaar in te dien by die projek-e-posadres wat verskaf is. Daar is opgemerk dat alle deelnemers wat hul kontakbesonderhede verskaf het, by verstek geregistreer sal word op die I&amp;AP-databasis wat deur EIMS gehandhaaf word. Na aanleiding van die aanbiedings is die vloer oopgemaak vir 'n bespreking en die deelnemers is aangemoedig om enige vrae of bekommernisse wat hulle oor die projek gehad het, op te stel.</p> <p><i>All attendees were requested to sign the attendance register as they entered. Presentation from EIMS was delivered as per the agenda above to the meeting attendees. It was indicated that the meeting would be recorded for the purposes of accurate minute taking. Background Information Documents (in English, Afrikaans and IsiXhosa), comments forms, registration, information handouts and attendance registers, were made available at the meeting.</i></p> <p><i>The attendees were encouraged to submit their comments and concerns through filling in the comment forms provided or by submitting comments to the project email address provided. It was noted that all attendees who have provided their contact details would be registered by default on the I&amp;AP database maintained by EIMS. Following the presentations, the floor was opened for a discussion and the attendees were encouraged to bring up any questions or concerns they had about the project.</i></p>
2.	<b>Vraag en Antwoord/ Questions and Answers</b>
a.	<p>Shaun Hullat</p> <p>Ek wil net vir GP daar vra. Hy het gesê van die kommunikasie was op radios uitgesit en gepraat van radio Namakwaland en watse ander radio stasie. se radio stasie wat vir Yzerfontein uitsaai is Paron FM en miskien as jy daar sal opsit sal dit meer in die klas dorpe, Darling, Malmesbury, Yzerfontein uitkom en meer aandag trek as wat dit Vredenburg se radio stasie of radio Namakwaland, so te sê.</p>
b.	<p>Charl Damon</p> <p>I just want to ask about the biodiversity data. The two, not blocks, the two target areas that you have identified. Is that the latest data of the biodiversity area which do not reflect into the two target areas or is it all data. I know you have ... There is a build up of data since 2012. Is that the latest data?</p> <p>GP Kriel</p> <p>Yes, so the data is as current as our scientists can get it. And we also continually check that they do update it. So obviously this is not the only study they have done over the last few years, but you know I have been involved in. But as the reports go on we can see that they are including more and more data. We definitely try and ask them to update their references, update their research on a continual basis.</p>

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	<p>They continually survey that and the information that they have to use has to be current. We do try to make sure from a quality point of view that they do that.</p> <p>Charl Damon</p> <p>Under commercial fishing. I am not sure if you are familiar with that. What is their opinion about the sites that have been identified? What is their input? Are you liaising with them, or just-</p> <p>GP Kriel</p> <p>Yes, there is a very strong communication or links with the fishing industry. The various sectors. You know we talk about a sector, tuna longline trawl sector. Sorry, ek kan Engels.</p>
c.	<p>Charl Damon</p> <p>Nee, dit is fine. Die ander ding is net, the other mineral mining that was mentioned. How many of those mines are still active and what the impact is.</p> <p>GP Kriel</p> <p>Okay, dit kan ons nie eintlik beantwoord nie. Die diamant myne is nog aanmekeer. Die diep myne wat werk daarso, De Beers en ook aan die wal se kant toe. Maar dit is buite ons kennis, of buite my kennis kom ek stel dit so. Ons gaan kyk na daardie verskillende goeters saam met die marine ekologie. Dit is dalk nie vir Chris deel van die visserye goeters nie. Ons gaan kyk na daardie verskillende impakte saam met die marine ekologie en die ouens.</p> <p>Ons het 'n redelike idee van watter van daardie myne en goeters nog operasioneel is, soos ek vir Chris ook gesê het dit is meestal van die diamant myne van daardie ouens. So ons gaan skryf dit ook dan op 'n kaart en ons gaan dit as deel van ons cumulative assessment in die EIA gaan ons dit dan ook spesifiseer. Sodat ons daardie goeters dan kan rate en dat ons dan kan kyk wat die impak daarvan gaan wees.</p>
d.	<p>Charl Damon</p> <p>Yes, my last thing. Under the indigenous heritage on the waters, there is a lot of history available on what they did. Ocean, how they would utilise the water economy, what type of materials that they use specifically on fishing. The other is, how did they travel in sea? What do we know as a sport and an entertainment luxury for White people? It is surfboards that they used, the history is all. And I said not available, but if you do some research on the indigenous heritage, especially of what happens on the water, inland and how they travel. Because we did not have boats, that history maybe we can liase at a later stage on that issue.</p>
e.	<p>Suzette van Niekerk</p> <p>Ek verteenwoordig CRAG hier in Yzerfontein. Ons is 'n groep CRAG staan vir Concerned Residents Action Group. Ons het onlangs 'n duisend-seshonderd briewe by Swartland afgelewer. Want ons besorg was oor ons omgewing. Ons het hiernatoe getrek, Yzerfontein is 'n klein dorpie, rustige aftree dorpie. Dit is vir ons baie belangrik. Ek besef visvang en kulturele regte is belangrik, maar regte is vir ons ook belangrik. En niemand kan nog vir my met duidelikheid gesê het as daar nou gas of olie raak geboor word, hoe kom</p>

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	<p>dit aan land? Hoe word dit? Gaan daardie olie pyplyn deur die see gaan, gaan daar weer geskiet word in die see om die pyplyn in te sit?</p> <p>Ons was by toe die fibre, weet nie wat dit in Afrikaans is nie. Kabel hiernatoe gekom het. Dit was 'n boot wat op en af, op en af gegaan het. Dan kom hulle agter die kabel bly nie op die grond nie, daar moet gewigte geplaas word. Dit was 'n groot omwenteling vir die see lewe, vir die voëls en ook vir die mense wat hier bly. So ons wil graag weet, as dit moontlik is, julle doen soveel studies oor al die ander goed. Maar die goed wat die mense op die land, hier op Yzerfontein spesifiek kan bevoordeel, kan benadeel. Hier is nie werkloosheid op Yzerfontein nie. So wat kan die voordeel wees? Hou julle in gedagte dat hier is mense wat die rustigheid, die skoon natuur, al daardie goed baie baie belangrik is. En dat ons dit asseblief so wil behou.....</p> <p>Colin Kinley</p> <p>First off, good morning and thank you for the invitation to be here. If I lived here my concerns would be exactly the same, because this is a beautiful little town and I completely agree with your comments.</p> <p>Okay, that is cool. Where we are drilling is a long way out according to the block sheet, you can see where we are. If there is oil discovered that ... First off there will be drilling and the drilling is going to be the first phase of maybe in about a year. Then another year later we would do another. That is kind of that window where we would actually do the drilling. And if there is oil there, it is normally another sort of six to seven years before we will get to a point to develop that oil. So the total time period sort of runs in that six to nine years, from today to the point there would be oil developed.</p> <p>This oil is really too deep in the water, because they are in two-and-a-half kilometers of water. It is really difficult to put an underwater facility to have a pipeline. I can tell you that technology might change. There is certainly no plan and there is no economics today in trying to put a fixed pipeline, because ore oil does not work like that. So to answer your question on the oil side. The normal thing would be, there would be a platform up there. A platform similar to this drilling rig, we would have pumping facilities. Wells in the area would be, we call them umbilical, but it will be tied into that platform. And then ships would go there to pick up the oil.</p> <p>Today you have about five-million barrels a day that are circulating around the Cape. And there are about four-hundred-and-fifty, so about half-a-million barrels a day that they are using here. And that is a separate discussion about whether you should be using the oil, you should use coal or solar. I understand that complete issue, but to answer your question in terms of oil, there are about half-a-million barrels that come in here that go into Cape Town today. This port is not set up, there is no infrastructure here for those big oil tankers to come in anyways.</p> <p>So there is no, from the oil perspective. If there was a question, Saldanha Bay has one of the largest storage facilities in the continent and they have almost sixty-million barrels of oil at any time in storage in Saldanha. So it has your supply system that is in place there to let the country get by, for some reason there is ... a... get cut off. But that hub that is there, supplies lots of oil to other countries. If there ever was oil shipped in this discovery, the likelihood that something new would be built in Cape Town. Because there is no capacity there. It could be that there would be something developed in Saldanha one day for it to receive oil. But those ships are coming by the Cape now that are bringing that supply of oil.</p> <p>So there is not an intention to construct a pipeline to bring it in here, to bring oil in here. So that answers the question about oil. So there are two issues and two products here we are talking about, one is oil and one is gas. If at some point there was a decision to ... And actually if you that map, I will say it would</p>



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	<p>be helpful. If there was a decision to take some of the gas, because you wanted to put a power plant up this coast. You can see where the area is, these are areas that are identified right now.</p> <p>That is the Namibian and South African border that is right there. This large orange dotted circle comes down here like this, it is called the orange basin. And that is the area of interest right now. In this part of the orange basin on the other side of the border which is that small strip, it is like 20% of the basin, they found what looks like a recording this week, it looks like somewhere in the five to six-billion barrels of oil range that is in that basin.</p> <p>And there is some gas in that, so some gas will come with it. As we move down the shelf and you can see these are old shelves, the shelf is up here. But if you move down here, this is an old shelf that is a thousand meters. This line, you can see my shadow going up, that is two-thousand meters and this line here is three-thousand meters, so really deep water. It is this shelf here that looks like as being a soft point for gas and oil. To answer your question, if we made a discovery here of oil, the oil is likely to come around and come to a new facility. A deepwater port that already has infrastructure in place and that is going to be either the rebuild of potentially Saldanha. There is also a hub that is up here that Namibia is looking at building, it could be the oil goes north to that side.</p> <p>And you have new port facilities going in right at the border, that are being constructed for mining right now and they might be big enough. From the oil perspective we are coming into this entire region for oil does not make a lot of sense for us, other than if we came into that point. That is the main shipping lane today for the oil that you are bringing in now. From an oil perspective, it really will not change. It is not like you are going to double your demand, it is like that you would not have to import it as much. Because you do not have one barrel of oil today, of production.</p> <p>There is very minimal production off a few old wells. So all of the oil essentially that is consumed in South Africa, is shipped in here. It is shipped in here from Nigeria, Angola, or up the coast, around West Africa. So all that oil is shipped in from other countries. The likely scenario would be if you come up with major discoveries over here, then you will continue to feed your own system. But there will be less oil coming down the coast in your shipping lanes. Because you will be in a position where ... And we will talk a little about the whole permit thing. But you will be in a position where South Africa decides, we do not need to buy our neighbours oil because we are going to have our own.</p> <p>Does not mean that you are going to have to necessarily consume more oil, because maybe you will not. Maybe you will add to solar, maybe you are going to have the wind power, maybe other energy, might be nuclear. But the likelihood is that you are not going to add this oil plus have that shipping. So you will be about ... You will stop shipping some and you will pick up shipping for others. That is the issue in terms of oil volumes and maybe that answered your question in terms of oil.</p> <p>Now gas, gas is easy to find. Gas is easy, because it is mobile and it is easy to pump and it is easy to transport. This deep water is still pretty hard to develop gas on. The normal scenario for that deeper water like Mozambique or like Kenya, because it tends to ... So you know, the gas for the most part is in East Africa, the oil is in West Africa. And there is a long story about why that is. But for the most part that is how it works. There is quite more oil here and when you go to the other side there is gas.</p> <p>Those facilities in that deep water, they freeze the gas. They bring a ship by, just like you would do with an oil tanker. They take the gas in it and they freeze it and that becomes solid like an ice cube and it shrinks it. And then they put it on a boat and they take it away to the market. The market might be a power plant anywhere in South Africa, it could be there is a decision to sell that gas because you do not need it. But you will make that decision. The likely scenario on the gas side of things, is to ship it.</p>

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	<p>But that does not mean that there would not be a pipeline, if there was a market here. Right now there is no market for the gas to go to, because there are just no power plants here that we can get approval to feed into. But if the gas is right there, the likely scenario would be to come in. If I was a plumber I would go in a straight line, bring it up north, put on a generating facility and get power into that region that is starved for electricity now. Not that you guys are either, but the likely scenario would be to feed the grid over there.</p> <p>That could be a gas pipeline. It would come in and come into that shallow water because it gets shallow pretty fast and comes across. That gas field right there was a discovery, you know there are eleven or twelve discovery wells in gas. So there is a lot of gas in there, it is not related to us at all. But it has been existing here in South Africa and it has not had a market for many many years. Because they just have not been collectively able to get a market, get power and get. So it would make sense at some point, to answer your question. If there were power facilities in, they might put a pipeline in. But I think it would be much further north, you would not put that long of a stretch because a pipeline is very expensive.</p> <p>So two things. Oil, it will be tanked away and it will be picked up and shipped. That is the most common and economical route to go, from my opinion. And for the gas, I think it would be the shortest route. It would probably come in, come up onshore and then make the decision of what to do and pick the appropriate place to come in.</p> <p>So there are no intentions here regionally to have that impact. Obviously the community wanted the fibre optic cable, so that is why it came in here. I am sure you had some impacts that happened. We do not see that taper impact at all because we are not going to be operating directly in this region. The reason why we are here so you can completely understand what we are doing is because the fishermen have legitimate concerns, like we want to know what is going on. And that is why we are here, we will answer some more questions about that and some of the effects and you guys feel free to ask questions on it. But I hope that answers your question.</p>
f.	<p>Danny Nortje</p> <p>I am the representative of..... My concern is Saldanha Bay. If those tankers come in there and there is an oil spill there, there is a spawning ground for all that type of fish there. And with the tide, that goes in and out all the time. We have a jetty there, an iron ore jetty that is going to be pumped out there to all the different holding tanks. They did that over all the years, but now it is for big scale now. And now as the tide goes in ... Langebaan is a holiday resort, all those houses are built on the shore. So with one oil spill, what is going to happen to all those holiday makers there? And the oyster farms there and the black mussel farms and all the spawning ground of the white steenbras and the white stumpnose and the harders and the kabbeljou. What is going to have to happen to that spawning ground? That tide goes all the way up the estuary, close to Yzerfontein here.</p> <p>Colin Kinley</p> <p>I think, the thing to think about. Is that we are not changing anything. It is there today and we drilled that well right there last year. We went to Saldanha to see if we could store our fuel there, because I had to take fuel up to that rig. And it did not pass all of our inspections, so we hauled all our fuel from down here in Cape Town and took it up.</p> <p>Like I answered the lady that is representing the locals here. In Saldanha, there would have to be a significant upgrade before the international oil groups would be able to put any other different oil than</p>

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	<p>the five-hundred-thousand barrels a day they are hauling in there now. And that decision of whether it went to Saldanha Bay or whether it went to Cape Town or where it makes the most sense. Is probably going to be where it is the most safest and the most modern facility is at the time.</p> <p>I know Saldanha had troubles and they rebuilt it and they rebuilt it that they have done and the volumes are pretty significant and I would say for the most part they are very safe today. But when we went to actually store diesel there, we could not find capacity. So I do not know what the thinking there is on the rebuilding of that.</p> <p>But to answer your question though, what happens. First off part of this process is the draft approval which is why we are here because we want to talk to you guys. And that report is just a draft and it is not completed. We are here to work with the people from the IMS, very independent. So they ask us to come in and be able to talk operations, what is really going to happen and boots on the ground.</p> <p>But if the experts here, that GP went through earlier. If they do not sign off, then I cannot even go to the next step. Our thoughts were, let us come on this preliminary tour you might say to be able to talk early. Then the next step is going to be to go to formalisation of that document, which is the environmental document. Then the next step after that, is we can actually go on file for our permits. And then we have to file with all of the regulators on an oil spill response plan.</p> <p>And that oil spill response plan has to be state of the art and exactly what we are going to do. To answer your questions, right? So what do we use for, if there was a spill. What are the percentages of that chance of it happening, how is the cleanup done, what is the response, what insurances are in place, how do we respond? When you are drilling on these projects now, you move a drilling rig like we had in the video into the area. That rig is already regulated, it cannot even float until it has certain safety features on it.</p> <p>So we go and fly into Norway and in this case and in this case that is what we did. We flew auditors and inspectors into there and we did a completed evaluation of the rig itself, the actual drill rig. Then we had your marine agency here, had to sign off and do an inspection on that vessel to make sure the vessel itself, forget about drilling a hole in the ground.</p> <p>The vessel is going to be able to withstand storms [inaudible 30:15]. We block it properly all the things that you do as an operator in the fishing community, we have to make sure the vessel meets all those standards. Then when we come into the area we have to make sure that the environmental regulations are lived up to, they are laid out in the map book because we have to be sensitive to any issues.</p> <p>And even our traffic, like our helicopter traffic that is going to go up to the rig. Where can we fly the helicopter? This lady is on her front porch reading a book, she does not need a helicopter going over there feeding that rig. So we have to look at routing and we have to talk to the communities about those things. These set of issues, I am sorry I am not pointing, but these specific issues that she has drafted are things that we can consider. Above activity and noise and we have to make sure if we are going to use helicopters, if we decide to change crews out of Cape Town. These guys are off of active areas so we are not giving them traffic and we are not creating that noise.</p> <p>So those types of issues go into there in terms of how we do our operations. And they are regulated by us as a company, by the regulator which is probably a dozen environmental agencies that we interact with in South Africa. Our insurance companies, like we have to present insurance in place in order to be able to do this work. So we have to be insured for that liability, so we have to go to the Lloyds of London or we have to go to the big Aeon insurance company. There are only a few in the world that are large enough to ensure these types of operations. A well out here is going to cost a hundred-million dollars.</p>

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	<p>That is just the well and your question what if there is a clean up? We have to have massive amounts of insurance in place.</p> <p>Then the agencies, the agencies demand the regulator and essentially the government. They demand that we have insurance in place for when we go to clean up, so we do not leave a mess behind. We had to go in, we worked with the cultural and heritage people. We go and do a survey and we use a submarine and you will see in the video, you can see we show the type of cameras and robots that we would use to make sure we have video of the entire area, so we are not disturbing the area. So we get a fresh picture and we have to do that survey before we come.</p> <p>And then after we drill the well we do the same survey. And then we have to do a report on how we have cleaned up, how we plugged the well. What did we do with the cuttings, did we ship them all out? Where did they go to, this cuttings from down the bottom of the hole? How was the fluids cleaned?</p> <p>Once the agencies are all happy, then they sign off. But until that time that they are happy, they are sitting on a bond that is big enough if they need to go and hire somebody else to do it. If I do not do a good enough job. So they sit on that money, I have to give them that to start with before I even move in. So that there is a guarantee there will be cleaning up after. Like on that drill right there, the [inaudible 33:25] well. We finished drilling that well in December. On Monday of this week the agencies have gone through all of our reports and then we have auditors come in. They look through the video, because everything we do is videoed.</p> <p>And when you already have the opportunity at sometime you can get some glimpses of some of those videos. There are a couple of still shots here where you can see the fish and the activity, or watching around the drilling rig. To see, we have mammal people that are watching. If there are whales there, you had a good question earlier speaking about sound. Is there a sound effect?</p> <p>And we have videos of the same whale and her calf come in every day to the rigging area. So to be able to watch them we have records of the whales that are working in the area, that are feeding in the area. We keep videos on the fish. The fishermen that were in the area in Hondeklip Bay, we did have the same conversations with them. We actively participated with them, they watched the results of that. And we were just out there earlier this week, chatting with the same group of guys because you have to start to become a little bit understanding of any specific issues that are dealt with.</p> <p>That is sort of the way we have to be able to regulate and put the assurances in place. Today the drilling industry is completely different than a lot of the wells or drills. There have been lots of wells all around the region here. The equipment that we are using now, we have very few people on the drilling rigs. The drilling rigs that are going to come in here. People quite often ask, what is the job situation going to be? And it is like, the rig comes in, they work for two months, they drill the well, they complete abandonment and they are gone and they move to some other country.</p> <p>That is how it works. We have a significant effect on the economy. Because even in this case here we spend ninety or a hundred-million dollars on the well. It is kind of close to half of it, maybe a third depending on how many services we can get here. Guys like Halobert and then Baker Hews and those big companies that are international. We are using their offices here, we are already using their expertise.</p> <p>Our geologist, geophysicist, drilling supervisors. Those are people that live here. And even for this last well, and if this is going to go ahead we are going back to the same people. We might not get all the same guys, but there is a good group of expertise here. And there is a shortage of grey hair in the</p>


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	<p>industry and you have got experienced crew here that know the regions, it is good to be able to use them.</p> <p>Plus then all of our services, okay. Our services like air ship, the ships that we are servicing here based out of Cape Town. We have to use fair sized ships that can haul quite a bit of a equipment. We need to keep one at the drilling rig and we have to keep one that is usually doing transport. Bringing in groceries and fuel and bits and pieces and so they stay out here.</p> <p>So on that well that we did up the coast to Hondeklip Bay. That well cost us fifty-million dollars that is in shallow water. Cost is fifty-million dollars and I just had to do an audit for the insurance company. We will make twenty-million of that. Of that fifty, it was drilling. The other thirty-million was logistics and handling of services that we had here in South Africa. And the reason I had to split them is because the insurance company needs to understand those things.</p> <p>In the short term, we have a positive effect on the economy because there were twenty of us last night that were out to dinner in one of the local towns and we are all staying there. And as people come in to do more work and work with the communities, there are people and there is a little bit of activity that increases there.</p> <p>The drilling is a short term boost. Yes, it is a lot of money. But it usually goes into specialty services, the forklift guy, the safety guy, the port that we got in, the dock that we got in Cape Town. All the sort of normal things that you expect, but as activity increases and there is a good positive secondary effect on the economy.</p> <p>And if there is oil, just to address that because of the questions people ask. If there is oil, what happens. You do your discovery, we are a couple of years out. Now they know there is oil, what is in it for ... When are the jobs going to get created there and what is going to be the effects of that?</p> <p>And like I said, that is years out. So typically what happens and what I always tell people. Is that look, "If we are going to be two or three years down the road and you have got a fourteen or fifteen year old granddaughter. This comes into it and we make that discovery. That is who is the most likely affected." Because if we make a discovery, we are all going to know about it. And if it is material like Namibia has, it will be very positive for the country.</p> <p>Namibia has gone from zero oil, exactly the same as South Africa. To now becoming a major export hub and it will be an opportunity for them. No, it might be ten years to develop. But if you go to that position and you make your decision that after we do our exploration and we come back to and file for a production right. And we have to come back and talk to you at that time and we have to do the same process again to see if there has been any changes in the environment between then and now.</p> <p>If we were approved to do that. In that time period, two or three years down the road that young girl who was fourteen or fifteen years old, she should be making the decisions and her parents probably are going to be helping her. Because they are going to be saying, "Look, this oil industry is developing here. You have an opportunity to be an engineer. You might want to be a helicopter pilot. You do not necessarily have to go and work at Starbucks. You need to go to work." And you can guide her to that for her training.</p> <p>The young guy that shows up and wants to set off to go and take ... To get his degree in engineering or wants to become a diesel mechanic. So it is the people in that age group. They start the schooling and all of a sudden now they get out of the school and they are twenty-two or twenty-three and we are pumping oil. That is the kid we are looking for. And so that is the time period. For you and I, that is not happening. But for some of the other people here and our grandkids and our own kids. That is a different</p>

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	story and it is not ... So people will want to know how we are directly affected? What is in the deal for all of us? And I hope that kind of answers some of the questions about the entire process here.

## BYLAE/ APPENDICES

<b>1. Bywoning Register/ Attendance Register</b>
<b>2. Aanbieding/ Presentation</b>

<b>A</b> 8 Dalmeny Road, Pine Park, Randburg PO Box 2083, Pinegowrie 2123, South Africa <b>T</b> (011) 789-7170   <b>F</b> (086) 571- 9047	<b>E</b> mail@eims.co.za <b>W</b> www.eims.co.za	<b>A</b> Regus Business Centre, 14 Stewart Drive, Berea, East London PO Box 19731, Tecoma, 5214, South Africa <b>T</b> (043) 783-9826   <b>F</b> (086) 571- 9047
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 <b>EIMS</b> ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT MANAGEMENT SERVICES		<b>NOTULE VAN VERGADERING/ MINUTES OF MEETING</b>	
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## VERADERING BESONDERHEDE/ MEETING DETAILS

Vergadering/ Meeting		1570 Scoping Report Review Meeting	
Vergadering Plek/ Meeting Venue	Virtual Meeting	Date	2023/08/10
		Time	15:00-17:00


Teks in *italics* is uit die Afrikaanse teks vertaal. *Text in italics has been translated from the Afrikaans text.*

'n Openbare vergadering is geskeduleer met die Belanghebbende en Geaffekteerde Partye (I&APs). Die doel van die vergadering was om die terugvoering te gee oor die bevindinge van die Basiese Assesserings Verslag aan lede van die publiek en belangrike I&APs vas te lê. Tydens die openbare vergadering wat tussen 15h00 en 17h00 plaasgevind het, is 'n aanbieding van die projekbeskrywing, voorlopige impakassessering, projekspan en projektydraamwerke aan alle deelnemers van die vergadering deur Environmental Impact Management Services (EIMS) Pty (Ltd) gelewer. 'n Aanbieding is deur mnr GP Kriel van EIMS in Afrikaans gelewer. Nadat die aanbieding afgelewer is, is 'n vraag- en antwoord sessie geopen waar deelnemers vrae gevra het of hul kommentaar oor die projek uitgespreek het. Die bywoningsregister is aangeheg as 'n aanhangsel tot hierdie dokument.

*A Public Meeting was scheduled with the Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs). The aim of the meeting was to feedback regarding the findings of the Basic Assessment Report the members of the public and key I&APs. During the public meeting which took place between 15h00 and 17h00, a presentation of the project description, preliminary impact assessment, project team and project timeframes was delivered to all attendees of the meeting by Environmental Impact Management Services (EIMS) Pty (Ltd). A presentation was delivered by Mr GP Kriel from EIMS in Afrikaans. After the presentation was delivered, a question and answer session was opened where attendees asked questions or expressed their comments regarding the project. The attendance register has been attached as an appendix to this document.*

## AGENDA

Item
<b>1. EIMS Aanbieding/ EIMS Presentation</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Bekendstelling van die projekspan/ <i>Introducing the project team</i></li> <li>b. Projekbeskrywing/ <i>Project Description</i></li> <li>c. Regsaansoekproses/ <i>Legal Application Process</i></li> <li>d. Publieke Deelname/ <i>Public Participation</i></li> <li>e. Omgewing/Receiving Environment</li> <li>f. Impakbepaling/ <i>Impact Assessment</i></li> <li>g. <i>Studieplan vir OIS/Plan of Study for EIA</i></li> <li>h. <i>Specialis span/Specialist Team</i></li> </ul>
<b>2. Vraag en Antwoord/ Questions and Answers</b>

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1.	<p>Alle deelnemers is versoek om die bywoningsregister te onderteken soos hulle ingeskryf het. Aanbieding van EIMS was gelewer volgens die agenda hierbo aan die vergaderingangers. Daar is aangedui dat die vergadering opgeneem sou word vir die doeleindes van akkurate notule neem. Agtergrondinligtingsdokumente (in Engels, Afrikaans en IsiXhosa), kommentaarvorms, registrasie, inligtingsuitdeelstukke en bywoningsregisters is by die vergadering beskikbaar gestel.</p> <p>Die deelnemers is aangemoedig om hul kommentaar en bekommernisse in te dien deur die kommentaarvorms in te vul wat verskaf word of deur kommentaar in te dien by die projek-e-posadres wat verskaf is. Daar is opgemerk dat alle deelnemers wat hul kontakbesonderhede verskaf het, by verstek geregistreer sal word op die I&amp;AP-databasis wat deur EIMS gehandhaaf word. Na aanleiding van die aanbiedings is die vloer oopgemaak vir 'n bespreking en die deelnemers is aangemoedig om enige vrae of bekommernisse wat hulle oor die projek gehad het, op te stel.</p> <p><i>All attendees were requested to sign the attendance register as they entered. Presentation from EIMS was delivered as per the agenda above to the meeting attendees. It was indicated that the meeting would be recorded for the purposes of accurate minute taking. Background Information Documents (in English, Afrikaans and IsiXhosa), comments forms, registration, information handouts and attendance registers, were made available at the meeting.</i></p> <p><i>The attendees were encouraged to submit their comments and concerns through filling in the comment forms provided or by submitting comments to the project email address provided. It was noted that all attendees who have provided their contact details would be registered by default on the I&amp;AP database maintained by EIMS. Following the presentations, the floor was opened for a discussion and the attendees were encouraged to bring up any questions or concerns they had about the project.</i></p>
2.	<b>Vraag en Antwoord/ Questions and Answers</b>
a.	<p><b>Angila Joubert</b></p> <p>Yes, good afternoon it is Angila Joubert from Berg municipality in West Coast area. Also part of an interest in evicted party commenting on this proposed project. I just have a great concern as the Environmental officer at the municipality regarding this proposed project and the impacts that I have been through the scoping report. But it just seems very vague and many factors are uncertain as to the impacts that this proposed project will have on the marine ecology, the marine mammals and especially migratory species, the fish stocks. So it is a great concern and many of the community members do not understand the depth and the complications mentioned within the scoping report. I think it should be more made straightforward for the community members to really grasp what this project really entails. But from an environmental point of view, I have a great concern for the impact and there always seems to be a mitigation indicated within the report and some of them are mentioning low impact where from my side, I view it as a great impact, because there is no long-term analysis of what this will have the effect of this on the marine ecology and environment on a long-term basis it could be a detriment for long term effect and that is not acquainted for, it is the same as a mining application. There is no long-term irreversible impacts that are acquainted for or taken into account and many of the factors are looking at possibilities and mentioned even as low impact when it seems like it could be a severe high impact. So I am just worried about how these impacts will be mitigated and the environment will be preserved and conserved for future generations. Livestock of the fish stock and especially migratory species traveling through this area as you have mentioned in the report now.</p>

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	<p><b>GP Kriel</b></p> <p>Okay, yes, thank you very much. I think that is definitely a valid concern and it is, but I do think we need to just remember that we are still at scoping phase so it is not the final time to describe and raise those impacts. We did identify the impacts on the various marine organisms and we did you know have a detailed look at the potential impacts relating to migration routes and things like that. Typically, this development or this particular exploration activity is going to be of a short duration. So you know if everything goes according to plan, again if everything goes according to plan, it will be a short process of approximately sixty days worth of them drilling per well and then after that they will then close it up; if they want to go into further production right activities, again that is a separate process that would obviously have longer term impacts on the environment. But again, all of that is you know we cannot really go into too much detail right now. We will have a detailed look at that. Thank you for your emphasis on that. We will also place a stronger emphasis on that and then highlight that in the EIA report.</p> <p><b>Angila Joubert</b></p> <p>Yes, thank you. Because I just want to say even if it is a short-term duration of the project, we do not know what would be the long-term impact of that upon the marine environment and ecology. That is the thing that I am concerned about, even if it is short term, you can sit with a very severe impact on the environment and the ecology and the fish docks, and you can see this effect years later and you know it was from this exploration facility within the short period. So that is just a concern because it is not very like well researched as to what could be the impact. But as you say, it could possibly be depicted later on in more detail provided on those next phases.</p> <p><b>GP Kriel</b></p> <p>Okay. Thank you very much. And I think your concern is noted and we will definitely have a look at that for the EIA phase or relate it to the fisheries and to the marine ecologist for them to consider further. Thank you.</p>
b.	<p><b>Monica Stassen</b></p> <p>Thank you. I am Monica Stassen and I am from SANCCOB, the Seabird rehabilitation facility based in Cape Town and in PE or Gqeberha. So we have commented and participated in many EIA processes and I think one of the most common threads that I can pull through all of them including reviewing draft scoping reports, is that when it comes to mitigation measures and looking into things around wildlife impacts, whilst the impacts are often noted, what I do not find is always very explicit is things like for example, and I will give a very specific example because it comes up a lot is a wildlife contingency plan. So there is a lot of these EIA's will have, mention of an oil spill contingency plan because that is mandatory. That is a government requirement, but wildlife one is not and I find it should be one of the second things on the list in the Marine Ecology Assessment that is a recommended action from a specialist, is a comprehensive wildlife response plan. I am sure many of you on the call are aware that... for the horizon disaster in 2010 was an exploratory well that was drilled and it had a catastrophic effect on the marine environment and the wildlife where thousands of while that were affected. So even a short-term well exploration plan, a lot can go wrong and I do see in the scope and report that it does list something like a well blowout as a high risk. I realize the probability is low but the risk is high. So I think it is just something to really keep in the forefront and SANCCOB we had this in our comments that a wildlife contingency plan needs to be one of those recommendations and it needs to be done properly. A small paragraph which we have seen in previous plans, is not suitable, especially this region along the West Coast. It is remote, it is isolated,</p>

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	<p>there is less people. So responding up there like SANCCOB is the primary responder for all oil spills is affecting seabirds in South Africa. It would be complex so we need this to be considered adequately. So it is not really a question it is more like a ... because I know this is the scoping report, as a heads up and a suggestion for the experts to really consider thoroughly.</p> <p><b>GP Kriel</b></p> <p>Okay. Great. Yes. Thank you very much. I think that is definitely something for us to have a look at in greater detail. Yes we have taken note of your comments and we will discuss that with our specialists and then we can look and see how we can address that in the EIA phase. Thank you for that. All right.</p>
c.	<p><b>Jackie Sunde</b></p> <p>Hi, good afternoon and thank you very much for the very clear presentation. I would just like to ask a couple of questions about the methodology for the cultural heritage study and the work that will be done on intangible cultural heritage.</p> <p>Thank you. So, I am eager to hear whether you will make provisions for the cultural heritage assessment to perhaps focus specifically on the small-scale fishers and on different indigenous coastal communities. And the reason why I asked this is, that I have noticed in the three reports that have been done for the recent TEEPSA cultural heritage assessments, there is been a tendency to kind of lump the Khoisan and small-scale fishers together. And I think that in some areas they are very distinct intangible cultural heritage issues. And it would be useful if the practitioner or the expert could spend some time and perhaps sample some of the different small scale fishing cultural heritages in different locations. For example, at the Olifantsriver on the West Coast, the community there has quite a distinct cultural heritage. If one then looks at St. Helena Bay with some of the snoek fishes and the women snoek flickers, there are other issues that come to the fore. So it would be really useful to ensure that it is quite an in-depth study and that the methodology that is used really tries not to just link all of these issues that have come up in a lot of the public hearings and in the meetings that you have held, but to try and sort of sift out some of the different heritages that I think are being articulated. And so then that comes to the issue of mitigation. So in all the TEEPSA reports, the cultural heritage expert has recommended that to address some of the intangible cultural heritage concerns, particularly ancestral concerns with the ocean, the local communities could perform a ritual and ask their ancestors to address their concerns. And several communities in more recent comments on some of those reports have articulated their shock and disgust at the fact, that this mitigation measure has been proposed and have indicated that the expert does not appear to understand their intangible cultural heritage. So I think it will be important that the issue of mitigation measures that are proposed, is looked at in some depth and very carefully and consulted well, particularly with Indigenous and other communities along the West Coast. Thank you.</p> <p><b>GP Kriel</b></p> <p>Thank you very much, Jackie, thanks for that. I think that is some valuable comments there. I do know, I am going to hand over to Professor Rose Boswell, who is the heritage specialist on this project. Rose, do you think that you can respond to some of Jackie's questions there, please?</p>

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	<p><b>Rose Boswell</b></p> <p>Yes, thank you for that. And thanks for the comments and suggestions, Jackie. They are well taken. I think we need to make a distinction between the idea of lumping communities together and perceiving communities or individuals, rather as having overlapping identities and cultural heritage affiliations. And in all the TEEPSA reports which you mentioned here. This particular point was actually highlighted very powerfully and needs to be considered. But having said that, I do bear in mind the suggestions that you have made with regard to specific sites. Obviously, the aim is to be as comprehensive as possible in covering as many communities as we can in the process of assessment. But one must also bear in mind that it may not be possible to include and cover every single community. So much effort is actually made to engage with as many people and as a diversity of people as possible for the cultural heritage impact assessment. Regarding the proposed mitigation that was recommended in the TEEPSA report, I think I have responded to that in the comments for TEEPSA. So I am not sure how it applies here. But obviously all reports are different and these suggestions for mitigation actually arise from the communities that we actually interview. So I am not sure how much else I need to add here.</p>
d.	<p><b>Vainola Makan</b></p> <p>Yes. Thank you for the opportunity and thank you for the presentation. Yes. I would just like to know how this environmental impact assessment will be different from the ones that has been coming so far. I am very concerned about the impartiality of environmental impact assessors because we find that every time the community ask a question that there is bias towards explaining why the mines should indeed come. And I think that that the question of methodology is really going to be important if you want to be perceived as impartial agent. So the first thing is that there has been a trend to organize when this consultation is happening and of or research or scoping that there is a certain elite group in the community that is isolated. And those people have already sort of been seen as pro-mining or they there is some interest or there is some kind of deal with those community leaders that that you will benefit in some way. And then there is a bias from the start. And so I would like a whole community approach where the whole community has the opportunity. And if you look at the history of the West Coast and its peoples, you will find that people have been excluded from education at high levels. People have been excluded from access to information, from being able to study at the tertiary levels. And they also do not have the means to go and buy newspapers. Even when there is these three newspapers coming, they have to travel far to go get them or they have to go to certain places. Their daily survival is so full of pressure where they just need to get their children to school to feed their families, and there is not time to sit and do leisurely reading. But if someone come to your doorstep, there is an escalated effort in order to make sure that the communities know about this meeting. There is an explanation about the importance of the possible impact of this meeting. We have seen that that has actually worked and we got handfuls of people in in these consultations. We have sent away previous agencies that come and then that they just have a fluffy or they send a couple of emails to so-called the strategic stakeholders which does not have the community interest at heart or they're government related or they somehow linked to government and in some way and that that is inauthentic. And so I would like to know how you are going to be different and how this is going to be in a very authentic people-centred community centred process. And yes, so there are many different ways you can do it in a co-creation way where the community is even asked to give ideas of how you can do this process before you come to them after the fact, how can we do this which is going to really going to be meaningful to you. And respect that those communities has been living in that community. There has been living close to the ocean when they open their eyes the day, the fish has been their livelihood. The fish has been the place where they find the identity. Thank you.</p>

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	<p><b>GP Kriel</b></p> <p>No thank you very much. I think those are all fairly valid points. We realized there is only so much you can do in an EIA process because we are fairly constrained by the regulations and what we need to do. There is also a fairly set timeline. So that is why I think the general perception would be out there that all EIA's are the same and we all have to do certain things. So there are certain legislated requirements that we have to do. So for instance, advertising in newspapers, putting site notices up, informing certain members of the community or certain levels of organization within those communities. So ward councillors, municipal managers, municipal entities, all those kinds of things, any other particular organizational groups such as the NGO's and so forth, organs of state. So we have to target those specific people in terms of the regulations that we are bound by but then there is also the reasonable approach. So and that is where I think your comments come in, specifically for this project we agree with you on that that is why we pulled in the grassroots communication approach and that is where we took hands with Pedro and his team. I think we had about a hundred community field workers up and down the various coastal communities, which we also assisted in diving around, and spend some time in the Northern Cape making sure that they could go to the various communities and spread the word literally going door to door. I know e-mail is a challenge in a place where you have not got a data connection and those type of things so we spread the word there. We also tried to tone down the actual content of those pamphlets so that it was not too high of an English or too high in Afrikaans or too high of [municipal? 00:52:06] so that we could get the meaning across and get the people interested. So the approach is there to give the people the information and then to ask them to contact us if they want to be part of that process. So we have had a large amount of people that registered as a result of that. There has been some interest on that and that is more or less how we're trying to distract this EIA so that it is spreading the word and get to the communities in a bit of a better way. We understand that there is a whole bunch of challenges. So we did try our best to do that. We realize it is not all perfect and we definitely are open for more suggestion on how we can improve on that. So thank you very much for that, hope that answers your question somehow. All right, I see your hand is still up Vainola. Is there another follow up question that you have in that regard?</p> <p><b>Vainola Makan</b></p> <p>What we can perhaps ask is what is the exact timeline; what is the procedure that would follow so that communities are not being sprung on in the last week before because they are also busy with their own stuff. Yes. What is the procedure after this? Can you put some timelines please?</p> <p><b>GP Kriel</b></p> <p>Yes. So we are concluding our scoping report phase by the 21st of August. So it is like I said it is an open process; there is not defined timeline for you to stop sending in comments or concerns or questions or whatever you might have on this project. But we want to draw a line in the sand for the 21st of August for the scoping comments if we could have those by that time. They said that would just allow us to get our report finalized and submitted to the petroleum agency and to the Department of Mineral Resources and Energy. So if we could have our comments on the scoping report by then, then we are planning our second round of public consultation meetings in the wards the middle of November. But again we will finalize our EIA report and our draft EIA report. We will finalize that towards the start of November and then we will again send out notifications to everyone that is registered. That is why it is very key for us to have the people registered on our database so we can keep them informed of what the next step is in the process. So registration is open and you can continue to register as the process goes on. We would</p>



		<b>NOTULE VAN VERGADERING/ MINUTES OF MEETING</b>	
EIMS Verw./ <i>EIMS Ref</i>	1570	Projek Naam/ <i>Project Name</i>	BLOCK 3B/4B EXPLORATION EIA


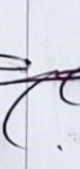


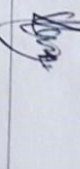

Item No	Item
	like you to be part of that. So to towards that end of November we will then have that second round of consultation meetings and then we will have notifications sent out before that. Then towards the end of the year, we will then finalize our report and then submit that to the department for their consideration. All right, if there is no other hands, going once going twice, I think we can we can close.

## BYLAE/ APPENDICES

<b>1. Bywoning Register/ Attendance Register</b>
<b>2. Aanbieding/ Presentation</b>

<b>A</b> 8 Dalmeny Road, Pine Park, Randburg PO Box 2083, Pinegowrie 2123, South Africa <b>T</b> (011) 789-7170   <b>F</b> (086) 571- 9047	<b>E</b> mail@eims.co.za <b>W</b> www.eims.co.za	<b>A</b> Regus Business Centre, 14 Stewart Drive, Berea, East London PO Box 19731, Tecoma, 5214, South Africa <b>T</b> (043) 783-9826   <b>F</b> (086) 571- 9047
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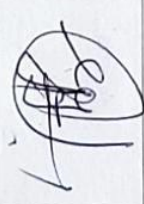
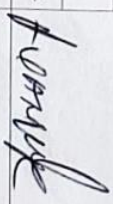

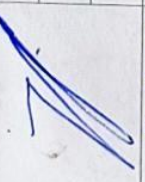
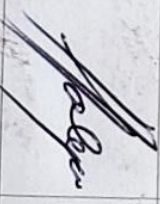
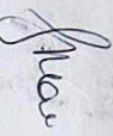
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Attendance Register		EIMS Ref	1570	Project	Proposed Block 3B/4B Exploration Right EIA	
Meeting	Scoping Report Review Meeting	Venue	Port Nolloth Drop Inn Centre, Oven Street, Port Nolloth	Date / Time	2023/07/31 09:00-10:00	
Name and Surname	Address	Contact Details	Signature	Organisation		
CEDRICK Bruynijes	2399 Eumie NAKA STR Sizami, Port Nolloth Northern Cape 8280	Tel: Cell: 069 3709070 Email: cedrick@freemindholdings.com		Freemind Holdings International		
Janine Kern	1347 WINDING ST McDonaldsbaai 1011 Nolloth	Tel: 083 682 2109, 885 1235 Cell: 083 682 2109, 885 1235 Email:		Monarch Group		
Annie Leam	1347 WINDING ST McDonaldsbaai 1011 Nolloth	Tel: Cell: 073 025 7173 Email:		Freemind Holdings International		
Elia Cooper	Floose Street 34 Port Nolloth	Tel: Cell: 07183 11664 Email: elia.cooper@gmail.com		Elia's Kitchen		
Lokeneo Vaughan	177 Mealy Street, Nollothville Port Nolloth	Cell: 065 509 5089 Email: lokeneo.vanhuysen@gmail.com Tel: 0836640447		Port Engineering		
Edward Jansz	189 HEAVY ST. Port Nolloth	Cell: Email:				




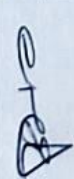


Attendance Register	EIMS Ref	1570	Project	Proposed Block 3B/4B Exploration Right EIA
Meeting	Scoping Report Review Meeting	Venue	Port Nolloth Drop Inn Centre, Oven Street, Port Nolloth	Date / Time
	Focus Group			2023/07/31 09:00-10:00

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Name and Surname	Address	Contact Details	Signature	Organisation
Ger Jantjes	HLA ZOSTR. 2666 PORT NOLLOTH	Tel: 0840640902 Cell: Email: Tel: Cell:		T.R.S Church
Anna van der Merwe	Gravestreet 303	Email: Annavandermerwe8280@gmail.com 0785977563 Tel: Cell: 0828280668 Email: ilseeequuspectives.co.za		Annexes Gerat Trading catering.
Ilse Aucamp	Pretoria	Tel: Cell: Email:		Equuspectives.
Chris Heinicke	SARADANA	Tel: Cell: 082 0798011 Email: CHRIS@CAPLISH.CO.ZA		CAPLISH
Charles Malgas	658 Mabelle St PORT NOLLOTH	Tel: Cell: 0798402364 Email: charlesmalgas@gmail.com		Local community
Shiela Mayau	281 Khelisa Street Ciranile	Tel: 0168659595 Cell: 0168659595 Email: shielamayau@gmail.com		Local community



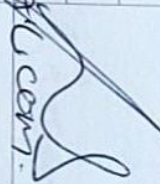

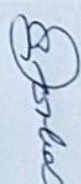

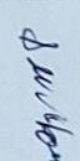

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Name and Surname	Address	Contact Details	Signature	Organisation
Sylvia Mathombe	Baba Street 2360 Sizemile	Tel: - Cell: 060 376 5840 Email: ndeshisylvia@gmail.com		Local Community
Beidre Obete	505 BENCH Rd, Port Nolloth	Tel: 027-8517544 Cell: 084 237 9070 Email: Nbooksopenweb.co.za		Silver Souinons
Saif Sheikh	3073 Tuna Street R.Nolloth	Tel: Cell: 0728982568 Email: heavenlyline@gmail.com		Heavenly line general Trading
Anthony Gaptor	39 Hesse Str. P/N	Tel: Cell: 061 755 6991 Email: theaaron@gncril.com		Richtersveld Church Council & Local Entrepreneur Enterprise Development
		Tel: Cell: Email:		
		Tel: Cell: Email:		




Attendance Register		EIMS Ref	1570	Project	Proposed Block 3B/4B Exploration Right EIA
Meeting	Scoping Report Review Meeting	Venue	Port Nolloth Drop Inn Centre, Owen Street, Port Nolloth		
		Date / Time	2023/07/31 09:00-10:00		

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Name and Surname	Address	Contact Details	Signature	Organisation
Piet Peters	Nolothville 350	Tel: 064 839 1716 Cell: 064 839 1716 Email: <a href="mailto:baanpropry@netnet.com">baanpropry@netnet.com</a>		ZENANO PROPERTY DEVELOPMENT GROUP
Arnolds	1051 Nolloth 8280	Tel: 0787479124 Cell: 0787479124 Email: <a href="mailto:psk@forbes@gmail.com">psk@forbes@gmail.com</a>		Audobokla VSSetys
Pietel JOHANNES	LYDIA LINKS PARK 3822	Tel: 0738323100 Cell: 0738323100 Email: <a href="mailto:psk@forbes@gmail.com">psk@forbes@gmail.com</a>		D. B. Jacobs Catering
Edies forbes	Nolothville 1573	Tel: 0622 386860 Cell: 0622 386860 Email: <a href="mailto:psk@forbes@gmail.com">psk@forbes@gmail.com</a>		A. C. S. Nollothville
Jacob-Ruiters	Makrishi 3093	Tel: 0656635435 Cell: 0656635435 Email: <a href="mailto:psk@forbes@gmail.com">psk@forbes@gmail.com</a>		Tubemuckel Sanderson
Sophen Mth	Ranbow City 2	Tel: 0784100189 Cell: 0784100189 Email: <a href="mailto:psk@forbes@gmail.com">psk@forbes@gmail.com</a>		Community Member
Jacobi Arendse	Nolothville 85			



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Name and Surname	Address	Contact Details	Signature	Organisation
Loratta Losper	Flossenstr. 32	Tel: Cell: 081 0083644 Email:	L Losper	A.G.S. Nollbthville
Phillip Kuehse	Satzmule 2300	Tel: Cell: 0671 48 5165 Email:		Luvuyo CNDc
Basil Augustus Burdast 221		Tel: Cell: Email:		CHDC
		Tel: Cell: Email:		
		Tel: Cell: Email:		
		Tel: Cell: Email:		





## EIMS Ref

1570

## Project

Proposed Block 3B/4B Exploration Right EIA

Date / Time
2023/07/31
15:00-16:00

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Klein-2-er gemenskap  
lid



# Attendance Register

EIMS Ref

15/70

Project

Proposed Block 3B/4B Exploration Right EIA

Meeting

Scoping Report Review Meeting

Focus Group





Venue

Eric Baker Hall, Hondeklip Bay

Date / Time

2023/07/31  
15:00-16:00

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Name and Surname	Address	Contact Details	Signature	Organisation
Alfreda v. Myk	Kleinsee Fairway Drive 7	Tel: Cell: 0788478945 Email:		Kleinsee Gemeenskap lid.
Lindie Cloete	5de Street 0a	Tel: Cell: 084 761 6912 Email:	L Cloete	Kleinsee Gemeenskap lid
Anoeshea Cloete	4de Laan no.1	Tel: Cell: 083 409 8613 Email:		Kleinsee Gemeenskap lid
Cyril Hollenbach	KLEINSEE 2st No 17	Tel: Cell: Email: a.hollenbach@g.vaalica		K/S Community
M. Bamba	Kirigalip 126 H48	Tel: Cell: Email: 0761563191		L H F C
B. Cook	124 BARBOESSTOT	Tel: Cell: Email: cookbernard56		L H F C



# Attendance Register

EIMS Ref

1570

Project

Proposed Block 3B/4B Exploration Right EIA

Meeting

Scoping Report Review Meeting  
Focus Group

Venue

Eric Baker Hall, Hondeklip Bay

Date / Time


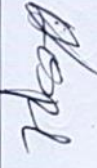
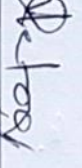

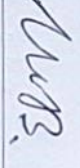

2023/07/31  
15:00-16:00

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Name and Surname	Address	Contact Details			Signature	Organisation
J Don	BAMBOES	Tel:				Adon
		Cell:				
		Email:	DJ			
		Tel:				
K Alexander	H K 13	Cell:	071 5611879		K Alexander	Fishing Co-op
		Email:				
		Tel:				
		Cell:	071 3627359			
J. Saac	Aneegia ST9 447/153.	Email:			J. Saac	
		Tel:				
		Cell:				
		Email:				
Moodan	P1 K. 13	Tel:			Moodan	
		Cell:				
		Email:				
		Tel:				
A Soccoo	H K B	Cell:			A Soccoo	
		Email:				
		Tel:				
		Cell:				
G. Tsheni	"	Email:			G. Tsheni	VRAE GROELBOK
		Tel:				
		Cell:				
		Email:				




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Name and Surname	Address	Contact Details	Signature	Organisation
Daniel Buter	Bambaoes	Tel: Cell: 0608705099 Email:		Londtine Hondeklipbaai
Phita Joster		Tel: Cell: Email:		
Pieter van der Merwe	MORC Hondeklipbaai	Cell: 0664498372 Email:		
Chris Henckes	Saldanha	Cell: 087 8798611 Email: CAPTAIN@MWE8.CO.ZA Tel: 011		Cupfish
Nico Beuidenhout	Pudema.	Cell: 083 2293861 Email: nico.beuidenhout@gmail.com Tel: 081 131 1643		Consultant - EIMS
Bongile Matha	Hondeklipbaai	Cell: Email: 3338476@myqwc.ac.za		



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Name and Surname	Address	Contact Details	Signature	Organisation
Chirleddahonbard Hondcklipbaer		Tel:		
		Cell: 0633190161		
		Email: badenhorstloftsgwen@gmail		
		Tel:		
		Cell:		
		Email:		
		Tel:		
		Cell:		
		Email:		
		Tel:		
		Cell:		
		Email:		



# Attendance Register

EIMS Ref

1570

Project

Proposed Block 3B/4B Exploration Right EIA

Meeting

Scoping Report Review Meeting  
Focus Group

Venue

Miriam Owles Community Hall, Hawe Road,  
Doringbaai

Date / Time

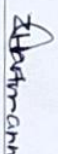




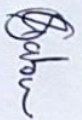
2023/08/01  
11:00-12:00

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Name and Surname	Address	Contact Details	Signature	Organisation
Nico Bezuidenhout	Refoma	Tel: 083 225 3861 Cell: 076 760 5728 Email: vico.bezuidenhout@gmail.com	Nico	Consultant - EIMS.
Ger Afrikaars	Doringbaai	Tel: 076 760 5728 Cell: 076 760 5728 Email:	Ger	PIC - CDV.
Priscilla Arends	Doringbaai	Tel: 076 065 671 7553 Cell: 076 065 671 7553 Email:	Priscilla	Women Fishery Forum
Anchen Frisley	Doringbaai	Tel: 068 567 2423 Cell: 068 567 2423 Email:	Anchen	SPort.
Ezelda Arendse	Doringbaai	Tel: 076 355 5333 Cell: 076 355 5333 Email: ezelda.arendse@gmail.com	Ezelda	Pelican Fisheries
Iba Aucamp	Petrus	Tel: 082 828 0668 Cell: 082 828 0668 Email: ibaseguspect@es.co.za	Iba	



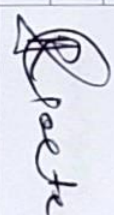





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Name and Surname	Address	Contact Details	Signature	Organisation
Drzonele Hartmann	NMU	Tel: Cell: Email:		Nelson Mandela University
Chris Heincken	SALDAANHA	Cell: 082 899 8611 Email: CHRIS@CAPFISH.CO.ZA Tel: Cell:		CAPFISH
Jessica Thornth	NMU	Email: jessica.thornth@mandela.ac.za Tel: Cell:		Nelson Mandela University
F du Plessis	NMU	Email: fdu@mandela.ac.za Tel: Cell:		
J. N. LOUIS	NMU	Email: njlouis23@gmail.com Tel: Cell:		
S. Gabie	NMU	Email: Sharon-gabie@yahoo.co.id Cell: Tel:		



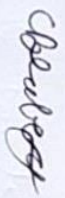



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Name and Surname	Address	Contact Details	Signature	Organisation
Lee Gosnell	NM4	Tel: Cell: 0835574569 Email:		NM4
Phyllis Dan	Snook Str 445 Doringbaai 8151	Tel: Cell: 0838649545 Email: dan.phillips@comnet		Doringbaai Conservation Group
RODNEY ROETE	SNORK STR 381 DORINGBAAI	Tel: Cell: 0833901951 Email:		—
Fabian Mohammed	Doringbaai Snook Str 396	Tel: Cell: 076 8123919 Email:		Small Scale
FREESTON GILBERT	55F Snook Str. 410	Tel: Cell: 0731803431 Email:		Small Scale.
PETRO DORINGBAAI	Doringbaai MATTHEWS STR 22	Tel: Cell: 081 8816949 Email: pdoringbaai@gmail.com		Small Scale Fisher



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Name and Surname	Address	Contact Details	Signature	Organisation
Peter Engelaar	Bultweg 27 Doringbaai	Tel: Cell: 0713278765 Email:		F.F.G. Church
Peter Buijs	40 FORTIN STR Doringbaai	Tel: Cell: 084 452 1610 Email: pety.owies@gmail.com		ENVIRONMENTAL EDUCATOR
Galen Blankenberg	Doringbaai SNOEKSTR 400	Tel: Cell: 0765195544 Email:		
Dalene Cloete	Doringbaai Kerkstraat 44	Tel: Cell: 076 519 5544 Email:	D. Cloete	
Margrieta Jacobs	Kerkstr 20	Tel: Cell: Email:	M. Jacobs	
Jo-Anh Boois		Tel: Cell: Email:		
Daniël Stal	Doringbaai	Tel: Cell: 0632131457 Email: Dstall4409ds@gmail.com		Metziliqungu youth Development ORGANISATION
Beth y Dan	D Baai			



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Name and Surname	Address	Contact Details	Signature	Organisation
Bethy De		Tel:		
		Cell:		
		Email:		
		Tel:		
		Cell:		
		Email:		
		Tel:		
		Cell:		
		Email:		
		Tel:		
		Cell:		
		Email:		
		Tel:		
		Cell:		
		Email:		



### Attendance Register

EIMS Ref

1570

Project

Proposed Block 3B/4B Exploration Right EIA

Meeting

Scoping Report Review Meeting  
Focus Group





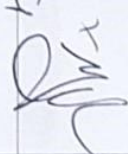

Venue

Lamberts Bay Hotel, 72 Voortrekker Street, Lambert's Bay

Date / Time

2023/08/02  
09:00-10:00

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Name and Surname	Address	Contact Details	Signature	Organisation
CHRIS HEINECKEN	SANDHUR Bay	Tel: Cell: 082 879 2611 Email: CHRIS@CAP1514.CO.ZA		CAP1514
Sharon Gabie Capeberha		Tel: Cell: Email: Sharon.gabie@capeberha.co.za		NMMU
Rose Boswell	"	Tel: Cell: Email: rose.boswell@mandela.ac.za		NMMU
Jessica Thantzen	"	Tel: Cell: Email: jessica.thantzen@mandela.ac.za		NMMU
Francios Du Plessis	"	Tel: Cell: Email: FDP@mandela.ac.za		NMMU
Zaynelle Hartmann	"	Tel: Cell: Email: Zaynelle.hartmann@mandela.ac.za		NMMU



# Attendance Register

EIMS Ref

1570

Project

Proposed Block 3B/4B Exploration Right EIA

Meeting

Scoping Report Review Meeting  
Focus Group





Venue

Lamberts Bay Hotel, 72 Voortrekker Street, Lambert's Bay

Date / Time

2023/08/02  
09:00-10:00

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Name and Surname	Address	Contact Details	Signature	Organisation
Nhan Loats	kyetherha	Tel: Cell: Email: <u>DIS204 STR. mandela.ac.za</u>		my
FERDINAND FRANSMAN	ABALOBI EXPRESS CONGRUENT LAMBERTS BAY	Tel: Cell: <u>083 9888 545</u> Email:		ABALOBI EXPRESS
The Aucamp	Pretoria	Tel: Cell: <u>0828 28 0668</u> Email: <u>ilse@eguspechies.co.za</u>		Eguspechies.
Gil Kriel	JHB / EL	Tel: Cell: <u>08233449</u> Email:		
D. Dufuit	15 FARMERSTE LIBAHI	Tel: Cell: <u>073 572 6509</u> Email: <u>DUECO@CENDEBERG.COM</u>		CENDEBERG
M. Males	SWARTS STR. 40	Tel: Cell: Email:		MCIC.



Meeting

Scoping Report Review Meeting






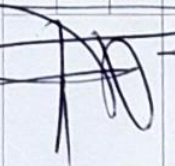
Venue

Lamberts Bay Hotel, 72 Voortrekker Street, Lambert's Bay

Date / Time

2023/08/02  
09:00-10:00





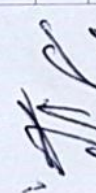
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Name and Surname	Address	Contact Details	Signature	Organisation
Sarah Joseph	Seemeeisinge	Tel: Cell: 0640969588 Email:		W.C.I.C
Anthony Jayna	Sybilie Street	Tel: 060 340 7665 Cell: Email:		P.S.I.C
P.C. Anthony Andrews	Penrhy. 70 Lambert Bay	Tel: 082 730 4534 Cell: Email:		West coast Guerrilla Council
Jonathan V. Ndlovu	Lambert Bay	Tel: 0684 90 3625 Cell: Email:		N.J
John V. Ndlovu	Chobson Roberts Lambert Bay	Tel: Cell: 0823 995134 Email:		Fisher men
Ernest T. Tlou	Consensus SMU Lambert Bay	Tel: Cell: 0663 850034 Email:		Festherm



Attendance Register	EIMS Ref	1570	Project	Proposed Block 3B/4B Exploration Right EIA
Meeting	Scoping Report Review Meeting	Venue	Lamberts Bay Hotel, 72 Voortrekker Street, Lambert's Bay	Date / Time
	Focus Group			2023/08/02 09:00-10:00

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Name and Surname	Address	Contact Details	Signature	Organisation
MARZAKHE GUNYA	90 Voortrekker Street	Tel: 087 432 1920 Cell: 0634455 707 Email: Mgunya@cape.gov.za		DPPE
HUMAN NONTSHANG	11 duart SITE / Cumbest bay	Tel: Cell: 0784472265 Email:		
George Louie	Boyce St 21 C/ Bay	Tel: Cell: 0626739894 Email: leeegeorge@gmail.com		
J.P. PUGAROTIS	ST. PETER'S 37	Tel: 084 719 7733 Cell: 0644723962 Email: poppelops@gmail.com		BEAHS TRANSFER
SILDAWA	Stewart 204	Tel: Cell: 0608950405 Email:		
		Tel: Cell: Email:		



# Attendance Register

EIMS Ref

1570

Project

Proposed Block 3B/4B Exploration Right EIA

Meeting

Scoping Report Review Meeting  
Focus Group

Venue

Lamberts Bay Hotel, 72 Voortrekker Street, Lambert's Bay

Date / Time

2023/08/02  
09:00-10:00

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Name and Surname	Address	Contact Details	Signature	Organisation
CHARLES ADAMS	FRANSMAN-NO9	Tel: Cell: 0730564911 Email:	C ADAMS	
GEORGE JAHAM	LAWY STR 101	Tel: Cell: 0718305126 Email:	G JAHAM	WCTC
LENN JAHAM	CONRAD VESTER 30	Tel: Cell: 0652485180 Email:	L JAHAM	
LENN JAHAM	LAWY STR 101	Tel: Cell: 0743364149 Email:	L JAHAM	
CECIL AICHELLE	55 GREENHILL SINGEL	Tel: Cell: 08336645552 Email:	C AICHELLE	
JOHANNES AICHELLE	SEVENHILLS 30 LAUBERSTR	Tel: Cell: 0848199994 Email:	J AICHELLE	



# Attendance Register

EIMS Ref

1570

Project

Proposed Block 3B/4B Exploration Right EIA

Meeting

Scoping Report Review Meeting






Venue

Lamberts Bay Hotel, 72 Voortrekker Street, Lambert's Bay

Date / Time

2023/08/02  
09:00-10:00







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Name and Surname	Address	Contact Details	Signature	Organisation
Donovan van Wyk	Link Str 82	Tel: 06333197184 Cell: Email:		
Willard Fortuin	BARNVELDS Str 15	Tel: 0633197184 Cell: Email:		
Jacky Saal	Barklee Str. 93	Tel: Cell: 0630216051 Email:		
Shepherd Xengawa	123 Fisant Street	Tel: Cell: Email:		
A-Shosha		Tel: Cell: 0732177708 Email:		









Attendance Register		EIMS Ref	1570	Project	Proposed Block 3B/4B Exploration Right EIA	
Meeting	Scoping Report Review Meeting					
	Public Meeting	Venue	Elands Bay Hotel, 1 Hunter Street, Elands Bay			
					Date / Time	2023/08/02 16:00-18:00

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Name and Surname	Address	Contact Details		Signature	Organisation
John Swobos	Albatarossingel	Tel: 0717205784			
Andries van der Langstraat		Cell:			
		Email:			
		Tel:			
James	Benagatant	Email:			
		Tel:			
Patrick Adonis	34 LOW STREET	Cell: 061 264 4262			PouRcuidE
		Email: patrick.adonis@pouRcuidE.co.za			
		Tel:			
CHRIS HENCKEN	SANDANNA	Cell: 082 279 8611			Capfuss
		Email:			
		Tel:			
C. leuw	Elands	Cell: 082 725 1905			
		Email:			
		Tel:			
Carri-ann Aleyer	Burn Street	Cell: 07324 0722			
		Email:			



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Name and Surname	Address	Contact Details	Signature	Organisation
Japhaness Engelbrecht		Tel: Cell: 0632098372 Email:		SSF.
Fredrick DANSTER		Tel: Cell: 0632312832 Email: engelbrechtprime@gmail.com		C.L.S.A.
Bathini Nuyeka		Tel: Cell: 0196086088 Email: lbathini460@gmail.com		SSF
Percy KLAUSE		Tel: 0655397196 Cell: Email:		SSF
Janothan Smith		Tel: 083 218 0365 Cell: Email:		SSF
Nwanne Awek		Tel: Cell: Email:		SSF



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Name and Surname	Address	Contact Details	Signature	Organisation
<div> <div> <div>Loviso</div> <div>Mobana</div> </div> </div>	<div> <div>Belamoerstr. 4</div> </div>	<div> <div>Tel:</div> <div>Cell:</div> <div>Email:</div> </div>	<div> <div> <div>L. M. Mobana</div> </div> </div>	<div> <div>S.S.F.</div> </div>
<div> <div> <div>FRYER</div> <div>ADRIAN</div> </div> </div>	<div> <div>LAWG. ST. 11</div> </div>	<div> <div>Tel:</div> <div>Cell:</div> <div>Email:</div> </div>	<div> <div> <div>Adrian Fryer</div> </div> </div>	<div> <div>S.S.F.</div> </div>
<div> <div>JOSEF</div> </div>	<div> <div>P. KKEWYATSI</div> </div>	<div> <div>Tel:</div> <div>Cell:</div> <div>Email:</div> </div>	<div> <div> <div>P. KKEWYATSI</div> </div> </div>	<div> <div>S.S.F.</div> </div>
<div> <div>U. Stevens</div> </div>	<div> <div>Amosingel 24</div> </div>	<div> <div>Tel:</div> <div>Cell:</div> <div>Email:</div> </div>	<div> <div> <div>U. Stevens</div> </div> </div>	<div> <div>S.S.F.</div> </div>
<div> <div>S. Davis</div> </div>	<div> <div>4 BARRIOS 18</div> </div>	<div> <div>Tel:</div> <div>Cell:</div> <div>Email:</div> </div>	<div> <div> <div>S. Davis</div> </div> </div>	<div> <div></div> </div>
<div> <div>PHILLIPS</div> </div>	<div> <div>PHILLIPS</div> </div>	<div> <div>Tel:</div> <div>Cell:</div> <div>Email:</div> </div>	<div> <div> <div>PHILLIPS</div> </div> </div>	<div> <div></div> </div>



# Attendance Register

EIMS Ref

1570

Project

Proposed Block 3B/4B Exploration Right EIA

Meeting

Scoping Report Review Meeting  
Public Meeting


Venue

Elands Bay Hotel, 1 Hunter Street, Elands Bay

Date / Time

2023/08/02  
16:00-18:00




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Name and Surname	Address	Contact Details			Signature	Organisation
Mick Graham	28 Duine Street	Tel:				
		Cell:	083 823 2948			
		Email:				
		Tel:				
		Cell:				
		Email:				
		Tel:				
		Cell:				
		Email:				
		Tel:				
		Cell:				
		Email:				



Attendance Register		EIMS Ref	1570	Project	Proposed Block 3B/4B Exploration Right EIA
Meeting	Scoping Report Review Meeting		Venue	Sheon Jerry Cave <del>Sheon Jerry Cave</del> <del>Community Hall, Fhemlase</del>	
Public Meeting				Date / Time	2023/08/01 16:00-18:00

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Name and Surname	Address	Contact Details	Signature	Organisation
Ilse Aucamp	Pretoria	Tel: 0828259668 Cell: 0828259668 Email: ibed@equispapers.co.za		equispapers
Charles Kinsbush	67, 8 ST. HELENA BAY	Tel: 0810499538 Email: CHARLIE6@GMAIL.CO.UK		CPRIKAA
MERLEEN SELOROUS	ST. HELENA BAY	Tel: 0723580090 Cell: 0723580090 Email:		
		Tel: Cell: Email:		
		Tel: Cell: Email:		
		Tel: Cell: Email:		
		Tel: Cell: Email:		



Attendance Register		EIMS Ref	1570	Project	Proposed Block 3B/4B Exploration Right EIA	
Meeting	Scoping Report Review Meeting		Venue	<del>Eberheiser Community Hall, Eberheiser</del>	<i>Steven Berg Cove</i>	Date / Time
	Public Meeting					2023/08/01 16:00-18:00




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Name and Surname	Address	Contact Details	Signature	Organisation
Ilse Aucamp	Pretoria	Tel: Cell: 0628259668 Email: <i>ilse@equuspectus.co.za</i>	<i>[Signature]</i>	<i>equuspectus</i>
<i>Charles Kentsuba</i>	<i>lot 8 ST. HELENA BAY</i>	Tel: Cell: 0810499538 Email: <i>CHARLIE16@gmail.com</i>	<i>[Signature]</i>	<i>CRICKATH</i>
<i>MERVIS SELOMOS</i>	<i>ST. HELENA BAY</i>	Tel: Cell: 07123580090 Email:	<i>[Signature]</i>	
		Tel: Cell: Email:		
		Tel: Cell: Email:		
		Tel: Cell: Email:		



Attendance Register	EIMS Ref	1570	Project	Proposed Block 3B/4B Exploration Right EIA
Meeting	Scoping Report Review Meeting	Venue	Steenberg Cove <del>Steenberg Community Hall, Steenbras</del>	
Public Meeting			Date / Time	2022/08/01 - 2023/08/03 <del>16:00-18:00</del> 09:00-10:00






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Name and Surname	Address	Contact Details	Signature	Organisation
CHIEF	61 Noordhoek	Tel: 079 636 6227 Cell:		
Raymond D AWDKUS	VEIDKIF	Email:		
Trevor	Langvile	Tel: 0725814660 Cell:		
Benjamin	21 Protea Str	Email: tbenjamin208@gmail.com Tel:		Union leader
Aरिक		Cell: 0737069622		
Blanco	30 Erica Str	Email: www.plains@gmail.com Tel:		Union leader
DEON DEKLERK	SSSukereersingal	Cell: 0796290070 Email:		FISHERMAN
CHARLINE		Tel:		
ACHILES	Stompneus Bay	Cell: 07871971437 Email:		CHAIR Person Stompneus Bay forum
Suljo Sathya	Neordhoek	Tel: 0710 3935222 Cell:		
		Email:		



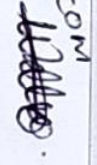



Attendance Register		EIMS Ref	1570	Project	Proposed Block 3B/4B Exploration Right EIA
Meeting	Scoping Report Review Meeting	Venue	<u>Steenberg Cove</u> <u>Eberhardseer Community Hall, Eberhardseer</u>		
Public Meeting		Date / Time	2023/08/07 2023/08/03 16:00-18:00 <del>10:30-12:30</del> 09:30		

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Name and Surname	Address	Contact Details	Signature	Organisation
ASHLEY Milander	Wardhoek	Tel: Cell: 0638525390 Email:		
Bradley Warner	Kainville ST, Helenburg	Tel: Cell: 0736455957 Email:		
PETER R MATHIS	20 HALEMOON STR LAINSVILLE	Tel: 0769540706 Cell: Email: PETER.R.MATHIS3@gmail.com		
Elisabo Eynan	224 Hobbsstraat Kainville	Tel: Cell: Email: elisabeeynan985@gmail.com		EMAN
Shane Jacobs	11 Ransdorp Kainville	Tel: Cell: Email: ashwin@calltoserve.co.za		Call-to-Serve.
David Sison	24 Hwangliss St. Lainville	Tel: Cell: 0829921454 Email: 0773779443		










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Name and Surname	Address	Contact Details	Signature	Organisation
DANIELLE HUMANS	19 SCHOLST, LAINGVILLE	Tel: benjaminidanielle1112@gmail.com Cell: 0723534746 Email: danielle.b@cochagafamilytribe.co.za		CAL TO SEEVE Cochaga Tribe
RODNEY WATTHED	503 LUNAR STR (CAVE)	Tel: Cell: Email:		
Anthony Layha	578 LIL R	Tel: Cell: Email:		
John Old Henry	C/o Boom & Better Lambert	Tel: 08233495134 Cell: Email:		Thomson Lambert
RICARDO LEWIS	CLARE STR. 52 LAINGVILLE	Tel: Cell: Email: 0712754003		KHOI-SAN
PJ DIKKE	7 DART 19 STR LAINGVILLE	Tel: Cell: 0835339774 Email:		Elofa



Attendance Register	EIMS Ref	1570	Project	Proposed Block 3B/4B Exploration Right EIA
Meeting	Scoping Report Review Meeting	Venue	<u>Steenberg Cove</u> <u>Ebenhaeser Community Hall, Ebenhaeser</u>	
			Date / Time	<u>2023/08/01 - 2023/08/03</u> <u>16:00 - 18:00</u> 9:30

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Name and Surname	Address	Contact Details	Signature	Organisation
Jordan - <del>Wahlberg</del> Wahlberg		Tel: 0684903625 Cell: Email: <u>Jordan@naturaljustice.org</u> Tel: Cell: 0718305124 Email:		N-J
Georlette - <del>Wahlberg</del> Wahlberg		Tel: 082-574-0952 Cell: Email: <u>keurawu@gmail.com</u> Tel: Cell: 082411930 Email: <u>boschmalcolm@gmail.com</u>		WCFIC
KEURER DELMATH	LATHIPESBAAI	Tel: Cell: Email: <u>keurawu@gmail.com</u> Tel: Cell: 082411930 Email: <u>boschmalcolm@gmail.com</u>		LATHIPESBAAI
Makalm BOSCH	Londie bosch	Tel: Cell: 0616035032 Email:		LHON
FRANCISCO TESTADO	Wendelmaing	Tel: Cell: 0837507157 Email: <u>athoreddes123@gmail</u>		SHAC
STHERSON CHIEF	STHARSON	Tel: Cell: 0837507157 Email: <u>athoreddes123@gmail</u>		SHAC
ATHORE DEBETZ	STHARSON	Tel: Cell: 0837507157 Email: <u>athoreddes123@gmail</u>		SHAC








Date / Time 2023/08/01  
16:00-18:00

A8 Dalmeny Road, Pine Park, Randburg | A Regus Business Centre, 14 Stewart Drive, Berea, East London | P PO Box 2083, Pinegowrie, 2123, South Africa | E email@elms.co.za | W www.elms.co.za | T (012) 789-7170



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Name and Surname	Address	Contact Details	Signature	Organisation
Fraser Vanae	264 Park Road, Jnr	Tel: 08475622203 Cell: D Email: cymstapppic@gmail.com		
Cornelia Maset	14 Whipping St	Tel: 0295661332 Cell: Email:		
Charles Makoi	6505 Street	Tel: Cell: Email:		
M. STRAN	20 Mary St	Tel: Cell: Email:		
G. COFFEE	MURRY SO	Tel: Cell: 0849881491 Email:		
R. ROBERTS		Tel: Cell: 0844220727 Email:		



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Name and Surname	Address	Contact Details				Signature	Organisation
		Tel:	Cell:	Email:			
GERALD	19						
N. Loff	3						
ANDREW							
KHLE							
BASIL							



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Name and Surname	Address	Contact Details	Signature	Organisation
<i>Abram</i>		Tel: Cell: <i>071 2828140</i> Email:		
<i>Stewart</i>		Tel: Cell: Email:		
<i>J. Baan</i>		Cell: <i>0825390974</i> Email:		
<i>P. Joffe</i>		Tel: <i>0822274202</i> Cell: Email:		
<i>Cohen Vinger</i>		Tel: Cell: Email:		
<i>Shirley Petersen</i>		Tel: <i>08227142624</i> Cell: Email:		
<i>Edmund Jels</i>		Tel: <i>0613172217</i> Cell: Email:		



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Name and Surname	Address	Contact Details	Signature	Organisation
E. Wini	40 Spence St	Tel: 0633 28 40 98 Cell: Email:		
Shana P. Retorius		Cell: 0744 85 27 58 Email:		
Station van		Tel: Cell: 083 36 65 551 Email:		
David J. J. J. J.	08 Klankes at	Tel: Cell: Email: 083 0735 809		
E. Boers		Tel: Cell: 063 148 6721 Email:		
A. K. K. K.	17 J. J. J.	Tel: Cell: 067 1555 898 Email:		



Attendance Register		EIMS Ref	1570	Project	Proposed Block 3B/4B Exploration Right EIA	Date / Time
Meeting	Scoping Report Review Meeting					
	Public Meeting					
	Venue					

Saldanha Bay  
Erie-Robert Hall, Hendeklip Bay

2023/07/31  
16:30-18:30

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Name and Surname	Address	Contact Details	Signature	Organisation
Michael Dondse	19 Spinner Str	Tel: Cell: Email:		
Bradley Isaacs	7 Gavinq	Cell: 0264152118 Email:		
Tyrene Tsejane	11 Clarkestraft Diacville Saldanha 7895	Tel: 062 423 8822 Cell: 073 661 2331 Email: TsejaneTilling@gmail.com		
Marceline Abrahams	Spinner Str 19	Tel: Cell: 060 344 7315 Email:		
Zhaaron Dronse	1 Antenna Street VREDENBURG	Tel: 0843141961 Cell: Email: Zhaaron.lady@gmail.com		
CHIEF KHASEN MARRA	9 Oesteren Street DIAUVILLE	Tel: 082-334 5100 Cell: 083 955 999 Email: chief.marr@coahqwa.org.za		Coc Hoo va TRIBAL COUNCIL



**Attendance Register**

EIMS Ref

1570

Project

Proposed Block 3B/4B Exploration Right EIA

Meeting

Scoping Report Review Meeting  
Public Meeting

Venue




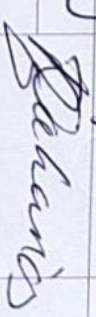
~~Erie Bay~~ ~~Homdeklip Bay~~

Saldanha Bay

Date / Time

2023/07/31  
16:30-18:30

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Name and Surname	Address	Contact Details	Signature	Organisation
SOHMANUS RUYACKER	SACODRUKA STR	Tel: 06443574679 Cell: Email:		
Johnny	264	Tel: Cell: Email:		
Chris Diehlings (Guy with GP)		Tel: Cell: Email:		
Trevor Munkayi	188 Basil Feb Street Hepburn	Tel: Cell: 0738511818 Email:		
CHARTON SWICELA	VEDDEN BURG	Tel: Cell: 082 486 4648 Email: CSI PROJECTS@egmail		SATF4-
David Zakharia		Tel: Cell: Email:		





Attendance Register

EIMS Ref

1570

Project

Proposed Block 3B/4B Exploration Right EIA

Meeting Scoping Report Review Meeting Public Meeting

Venue

Eric Baker Hall, Hondeklip Bay

Date / Time

2023/07/31  
16:30-18:30


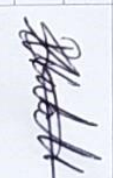

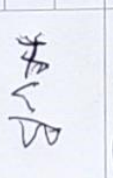
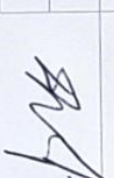
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Name and Surname	Address	Contact Details	Signature	Organisation
CHRISTIE CLARKS	115 WITTHANCA STE DURVILLE SANDHURST	Tel: Cell: 074 964 5885 Email: clarksclarks@gmail.com		Sunell SCALE FISHER
Thunji Mbarwa	264 BASIC FELDER DURVILLE SANDHURST	Tel: Cell: 0739770782182 908 Email:		SMALL SCALE ASHER
		Tel: Cell: Email:		
		Tel: Cell: Email:		
		Tel: Cell: Email:		
		Tel: Cell: Email:		
		Tel: Cell: Email:		









Attendance Register		EIMS Ref	1570	Project	Proposed Block 3B/4B Exploration Right EIA	Date / Time
Meeting	Scoping Report Review Meeting	Venue	Yzerfontein			<del>2023/07/15</del> 2023/08/04 16:30-18:00 10:30

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Name and Surname	Address	Contact Details		Signature	Organisation
Danny Nortje	59 F. Duckitt Str. Yzerfontein	Tel:			Yzerfontein small scale
		Cell: 0837317725			
		Email:			
Shaun Hulatt	21 F. Duckitt Str Yzerfontein	Tel:			Yzerfontein small scale
		Cell: 0740848977			
		Email:			
Paulus Lukas	Yzerfontein Plaas	Tel:			Yzerfontein small scale
		Cell: 0756863805			
		Email:			
Henry Van Bo	Yzerfontein Plaas	Tel:			Yzerfontein small scale
		Cell: 0857352368			
		Email:			
DANNY NORTJE, SEN.	12 DE SONGH. STR. YZERFONTEIN	Tel: 0224512439.			Yzerfontein. small scale.
		Cell: 0832357942.			
		Email:			
		Tel:			
		Cell:			
		Email:			



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Name and Surname	Address	Contact Details	Signature	Organisation
PETER SCOTT	39, STRANDBELD VILLAS BUTECANT ST YZERFONTEIN	Tel: Cell: 060 718 6275 Email: Pisscott@gmail.com		PRIVATE
GEN MURAR	133 LUTHE KATZ EXT. YZERFONTEIN	Tel: Cell: 0829261031 Email: glen@glenmiller.co.za		PRIVATE
GAFIE MLENKOP	21 YSTERHOUTHUS	Tel: Cell: Email:		
Michael Mbala	Yzerfontein Plas Yzerfontein	Tel: Cell: Email: 0834946803		
Suzette van Nijl	91 Atlantic Drive.	Tel: Cell: 0832039614 Email: crog.yad@gmail.com		CRAIG
C. Dodkins	Koffiefontein Plas	Tel: 0764560569 Cell: 060 8110051 Email: mortishenebisa@gmail.com		PRIVATE



Meeting

Scoping Report Review Meeting  
Public Meeting

Venue


~~ETB Bitterfield, Bitterfield Day~~

Yeoford's  
Public Meeting

Date / Time

~~2022/07/12 16:30:00~~ 2023/08/04

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Name and Surname	Address	Contact Details	Signature	Organisation
Chanel Dames	12 Aveling Crescent Broomhill Athens	Tel: Cell: 0791365065 Email: domancharld@gmail.com		CRH
Pedro Moolah	162018 607 Urban Sq Arling	Tel: Cell: 7345 Email:	P. Moolah	
Mary Benon Smith	Boneboomtan 64 Dorling	Tel: Cell: 0607419544 Email:	M. Benon Smith	
Mukisi	Mpongwana	Tel: Cell: Email: 0656678573		
		Tel: Cell: Email:		
		Tel: Cell: Email:		
		Tel: Cell: Email:		