

September 14, 2026

Application Administrator c/o Phumla Ngesi & Sinazo Mnyaka
Petroleum Association of South Africa
Heron Place, First floor, Heron Close, Century City
Cape Town, Western Cape

SLR Project No.: 700.000130.00001

Dear Madam/Sir

Re: Environmental and Social Impact Assessment for Field Development in Block 11B/12B and associated production activities (that support the Production Right application), South Africa

1.0 Introduction

Our pre-application meeting held on 19 June 2026 regarding the above-mentioned project has reference.

SLR Consulting (South Africa) (Pty) Ltd (SLR), on behalf of Main Street 1549 (Pty) Ltd (Main Street), hereby:

- Formally withdraws the Environmental Authorisation (EA) application associated with Production Right 12/4/013, submitted in February 2025 in support of the ongoing Production Right application for the proposed non-intrusive survey campaign within Block 11B/12B; and
- Submits a new Application for Environmental Authorisation, in support of the same ongoing Production Right application, for the proposed field development and associated production activities in Block 11B/12B, South Africa.

This submission follows the expansion of the project scope from a survey-only programme to the assessment of the full field development. The rationale for the withdrawal of the previous EA application and submission of a new application is outlined below.

2.0 Background

Main Street, together with its Joint Venture (JV) partners at the time¹, conducted exploration activities in Block 11B/12B, located ~75 km off the South Coast of South Africa, roughly between Mossel Bay and Cape St Francis. These activities, undertaken under their Exploration Right (Ref. No. 12/3/067), included seismic surveys and exploration well drilling, which led to the discovery of gas and associated condensates in the Brulpadda 1AX (2019) and Luiperd 1X (2020) wells, located within the Paddavissie Fairway situated in the south-western part of the Block.

¹ Main Street's JV partners in the Exploration right were Canadian Natural Resources International (South Africa) Limited (CNRI), QatarEnergy International E&P LLC (previously Qatar Petroleum International Upstream LLC) and TOTAL Energies EP South Africa (now TotalEnergies EP South Africa S.A.S.) (TEEPSA).



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Following this discovery, the JV partners applied for a Production Right in 2022 and, under TEEPSA leadership, initiated an Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) process for an early field development scenario, which was accompanied by a public participation process in 2022 and 2023. However, in 2024, TEEPSA resigned as operator of Block 11B/12B, and together with QatarEnergy and CNRI, withdrew from the project. Main Street elected to continue with the Project and assumed operatorship.

As the new operator, Main Street planned to advance the Project through a downscaled, largely non-intrusive survey campaign to assess the metocean, benthic, geotechnical and geophysical conditions in the area, thereby informing potential future development scenarios. An EA application for this survey campaign was subsequently submitted, and the associated ESIA process commenced in February 2025.

As a result of the progressive evaluation and advancement of technical development work, and in accordance with the principles of integrated environmental management under the National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (No. 107 of 1998) (NEMA), Main Street has expanded the ESIA to encompass the entire field development of the Paddavissie Fairway. This approach ensures comprehensive assessment of all reasonably foreseeable environmental and socio-economic impacts.

This expansion in scope necessitates the withdrawal of the previous EA application (Ref 12/4/013) which was submitted in support of the ongoing Production Right application for the proposed survey campaign, and its replacement with a new EA application and associated ESIA process in support of the same Production Right application, covering the full proposed field development and associated production activities..

The proposed Project, including onshore infrastructure, is a declared Strategic Integrated Project (SIP) as gazetted in terms of the Infrastructure Development Act, 2014 (No. 23 of 2014). It forms part of the Energy Strategic Integrated Project No. 20f, that was gazetted on 06 December 2022 (GN 47658) under the Oil & Gas National Programme (refer to Annexure A).

3.0 Withdrawal of EA application associated with the proposed non-intrusive survey campaign

We hereby withdrawal, on behalf of Main Street, the EA application associated with Production Right 12/4/013, submitted in February 2025 for the proposed non-intrusive survey campaign within the area of interest (AOI).

4.0 Submission of EA Application for proposed field development in Block 11B/12B and associated production activities

We hereby submit, on behalf of Main Street, the “Application Form for Environmental Authorisation” for the proposed field development in Block 11B/12B and associated production activities, South Coast, South Africa, in support of the ongoing Production Right application. This application replaces the previously submitted EA application for the proposed survey.

Please also be advised that the Draft Scoping Report prepared for the proposed field development in Block 11B/12B and associated production activities has been released for a 30-day review and comment period from **14 September 2026 to 15 October 2026**.

Copies of the full Draft Scoping Report and Non-technical Summary will be available at the following locations from 14 September 2026:



- SLR website: <https://www.slrconsulting.com/public-documents/11b12bproduction/>
- Data free website: <https://slrpublicdocs.datafree.co/public-documents/11b12bproduction/> which is accessible from an internet-capable mobile phone WITHOUT data charges.

After closure of the comment period, the draft report will be updated into a Final Scoping Report, which will be submitted to your department for consideration and recommendation to the Department of Mineral and Petroleum Resources. As the proposed Project forms part of a designated SIP, the provisions of Section 17(2) of the Infrastructure Development Act, 2014, read with Schedule 2, are applicable and provide the framework for the consideration and decision-making processes associated with the application.

Please do not hesitate to contact the undersigned should you have any queries in this regard.

Kind Regards,



Jeremy Blood

Registered EAP (2019/1368); Prof. Nat Sci (400164/06)
SLR Consulting (South Africa) (Pty) Ltd



Annexure A:

SIP Status Confirmation



Ms. Mameetse Masemola
Head: Infrastructure South Africa

Email: [REDACTED]

To Whom It May Concern,

**STRATEGIC INTEGRATED PROJECT (SIP) 20f OIL & GAS NATIONAL PROGRAM (OGNP):
CONFIRMATION OF PROJECT STATUS**

The Oil & Gas National Program forms part of the Energy Strategic Integrated Project No. 20f, that was gazetted on 06 December 2022 (Government Gazette 47658) in line with the provisions of the Infrastructure Development Act (Act No.23 of 2014) (IDA). The projects under SIP 20f shall be managed within the requirements as set out in the IDA.

The following project has been awarded a SIP 20f status:

i. Main Street 1549 (Pty) Ltd: Block 11B/12B Luiperd Development

This project together with any of their associated infrastructure, such as, but not limited to access roads, substations, pipelines and overhead power lines, are regarded as Strategic Integrated Projects (SIPs) to be expedited in terms of Schedule 2 (Section 17(2)) of the Infrastructure Development Act (Act No. 23 of 2014). The above project sponsor is required to submit (i) Monthly Risk Register Updates, (ii) Quarterly Progress Reporting and (iii) Annual SIP Project Plan Updates. Should the reporting requirements not be fulfilled, the SIP Steering Committee reserves the right to revoke SIP status.

I hereby request that you please assist the Project Sponsor with the necessary approvals, authorisations, licences, permissions, and exemptions, as determined within the boundaries of IDA and other applicable legislations. Your assistance will be much appreciated.

For clarifications, you may contact Mr. Simphiwe Ndlovu, Acting Programme Manager: Infrastructure Pipeline Development and Management at Infrastructure South Africa on [REDACTED]

We wish the Project Sponsor all the best in the development of this project.

Yours sincerely

Ms. Mameetse Masemola
Chairperson: SIP Steering Committee
Head: Infrastructure South Africa (ISA)
Date: 25 March 2026





mineral resources

Department:
Mineral Resources
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA



APPLICATION FORM FOR ENVIRONMENTAL AUTHORISATIONS IN TERMS OF THE NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT ACT, 1998 AND THE NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT WASTE ACT, 2008 IN RESPECT OF LISTED ACTIVITIES THAT HAVE BEEN TRIGGERED BY APPLICATIONS IN TERMS OF THE MINERAL AND PETROLEUM RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT ACT, 2002 (MPRDA) (AS AMENDED).

PLEASE STATE TYPE OF AUTHORISATIONS BEING APPLIED FOR.

APPLICATION TYPE	APPLICABLE FEE	Mark with an X where applicable
NEMA S&EIR application on its own	R10 000.00	☒
NEMA BAR application on its own	R 2 000.00	☐
NEMWA S&EIR application on its own	R10 000.00	☐
NEMWA BAR application on its own	R 2 000.00	☐
NEMA S&EIR application combined with NEMWA S&EIR application	R 15 000.00	☐
NEMA BAR application combined with NEMWA BAR application	R 3 000.00	☐
NEMA S&EIR application combined with NEMWA BAR application	R 11 000.00	☐

Note: Proof of payment is provided in **Appendix 8**.

1. CONSULTATION BASIC ASSESSMENT AND/ OR SCOPING REPORT

This application will be subjected to a Scoping and Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) process in terms of National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (No. 107 of 1998) (NEMA), as amended.

2. DETAILS OF THE APPLICANT

Project applicant:	Main Street 1549 (Pty) Ltd		
Registration no (if any):	2017/252494/07		
Trading name (if any):	Not applicable (N/A)		
Responsible Person, (e.g. Director, CEO, etc.):	Rob Nicolella		
Contact person:	Rob Nicolella		
Physical address:	Registered address: Unit B14, N1 City Mews, Corner of Manus Gerber Street & Frans Conradie Drive, N1 City, Cape Town, 7460 Physical address: Suite 801, Point Mall Office, 76 Regent Street, Sea Point, Cape Town, 8005		
Postal address:	PO Box 1712, Milnerton, Cape Town, Western Cape		
Postal code:	7435	Cell:	-
Telephone:	+27 21 481 7560	Fax:	-
E-mail:	Rob.Nicolella@africaenergycorp.com		

	Onshore pipeline alternatives: up to 130 Ha (Note: Area = pipeline length x pipeline corridor width based on greatest pipeline distance per Alternative). Area values based on the pipeline length and 24-inch nominal diameter (24" ND) pipeline are additionally included. <table><tr><th>Alternative Name</th><th>Length (km)</th><th>100 m Assessed Pipeline Corridor Area (Ha)</th><th>24" ND Pipeline Area (Ha)</th></tr><tr><td>Option 1</td><td>13</td><td>130</td><td>0.79</td></tr><tr><td>Option 2</td><td>10</td><td>100</td><td>0.61</td></tr><tr><td>Option 3</td><td>7</td><td>70</td><td>0.43</td></tr></table>	Alternative Name	Length (km)	100 m Assessed Pipeline Corridor Area (Ha)	24" ND Pipeline Area (Ha)	Option 1	13	130	0.79	Option 2	10	100	0.61	Option 3	7	70	0.43
Alternative Name	Length (km)	100 m Assessed Pipeline Corridor Area (Ha)	24" ND Pipeline Area (Ha)														
Option 1	13	130	0.79														
Option 2	10	100	0.61														
Option 3	7	70	0.43														
Magisterial district:	Offshore Project Area: The closest magisterial districts to the application area for Licence Block 11B/12B, includes: • Sarah Baartman District Municipality (Eastern Cape) • Overberg District Municipality (Western Cape) • Garden Route District Municipality (Western Cape) • Eden Magisterial District Municipality (Western Cape) Onshore Project Area: The onshore pipeline is located within the Garden Route District Municipality (Western Cape).																
Distance and direction from nearest town	Distances from PR Application area: • Cape St Francis, located ~75 km away from the north-eastern corner of the PR application area. • Mossel Bay, located ~120 km away from the north-western point of the PR application area. Distances from Onshore pipeline area: • Mossel Bay is located <10 km from the onshore pipeline																
21 digit Surveyor General Code for each farm portion	Offshore Project Area: There is no applicable 21-digit SG code for the offshore component. Onshore Project Area: The 21-digit SG codes for the properties affected by the proposed onshore pipeline route alternatives are listed above and not repeated here.																
Locality map	Locality maps of the offshore (Figure 1) and onshore (Figure 2) components are included in Appendix 2 .																
Description of the overall activity. (Indicate Mining Right, Mining Permit, Prospecting right, Bulk Sampling, Production Right, Exploration Right, Reconnaissance permit, Technical co-operation permit, Additional listed activity) The current application for Environmental Authorisation (EA) is for a Production Right.																	

4.1 PROJECT HISTORY

Main Street 1549 (Pty) Ltd (Main Street), together with its Joint Venture (JV) partners at the time, conducted exploration activities in Block 11B/12B, located ~75 km off the South Coast of South Africa, roughly between Mossel Bay and Cape St Francis. These activities, undertaken under their Exploration Right (Ref. No. 12/3/067), included seismic surveys and exploration well drilling, which led to the discovery of gas and associated condensates in the Brulpadda 1AX (2019) and Luiperd 1X (2020) wells. Both discoveries lie within the Paddavissie Fairway, a large turbiditic reservoir fairway clearly imaged on 3D seismic data, situated in the south-western part of the Block adjacent to Block 9, operated by the Petroleum Oil and Gas Corporation of South Africa (PetroSA).

Following the discovery of gas-condensate within the Paddavissie Fairway, the JV partners evaluated several development scenarios, considering both current and potential future domestic gas market demand. In September 2022, the JV partners submitted an application for a Production Right (PR 12/4/013) (PR). This application included a request for a five-year Gas Market Development Period (GMDP), during which obligations under the Production Work Programme (PWP) for the PR are suspended for up to five years. During this period, the Holder must conduct studies to determine whether the gas can be commercially produced, with the PWP deemed provisional until such determination is made.

Under TEEPSA leadership, the JV also applied for an EA and commissioned an Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) for an early field development scenario, accompanied by a public participation process in 2022 and 2023. However, in 2024, TEEPSA resigned as operator of Block 11B/12B, and together with QatarEnergy and CNRI, withdrew from the project. Main Street elected to continue with the Project and assumed operatorship.

As the new operator, Main Street planned to advance the Project through a downscaled, largely non-intrusive survey campaign to assess the metocean, benthic, geotechnical and geophysical conditions in the area, thereby informing potential future development scenarios. An EA application for this survey campaign was subsequently submitted, and the associated ESIA process commenced in February 2025.

As a result of the progressive evaluation and advancement of technical development work, and in accordance with the principles of integrated environmental management under the National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (Act No. 107 of 1998) (NEMA), Main Street has expanded the ESIA to encompass the entire field development of the Paddavissie Fairway. This approach ensures comprehensive assessment of all reasonably foreseeable environmental and socio-economic impacts. This expansion in scope has led to the submission of the current EA application, which forms the subject of this ESIA process.

4.2 APPLICATION FOR ENVIRONMENTAL AUTHORISATION

Main Street is assessing the development of the Paddavissie Fairway through two alternative production scenarios that include the extraction, processing and export of gas and condensate resources. The proposed development includes offshore production facilities, subsea infrastructure, offshore and onshore pipelines, associated survey activities, and supporting marine, aviation and onshore operations (refer to Point 4.3 below for further information).

The proposed Project triggers activities listed under Listing Notice 1, 2 and 3 of the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Regulations 2014 (as amended), promulgated in terms of Chapter 5 of NEMA. As such, an EA is required prior to commencement of the listed activities.

SLR Consulting (South Africa) (Pty) Ltd (SLR) has been appointed as the independent Environmental Assessment Practitioner (EAP) to undertake the ESIA process in accordance with NEMA and the EIA Regulations 2014 (as amended).

4.3 PROPOSED PROJECT

As noted above, Main Street has elected to assess two optional full-field development scenarios for the Paddavissie Fairway. These scenarios represent conservative, maximum footprint cases that are reasonably foreseeable, ensuring that the environmental assessment captures the upper bound of potential impacts.

1. Main Street's JV partners in the Exploration right were Canadian Natural Resources International (South Africa) Limited (CNRI), QatarEnergy International E&P LLC (previously Qatar Petroleum International Upstream LLC) and TOTAL Energies EP South Africa (now TotalEnergies EP South Africa S.A.S.) (TEEPSA).

The final development concept will ultimately be shaped by several factors, including the evolution of the future regional gas market. By assessing the maximum reasonable development envelope, the resulting EA would accommodate a range of potential development configurations.

4.3.1 Development scenarios

Production Scenario 1: Full Field Development of the Paddavissie Fairway and Piping Gas Onshore

Development of the full field using a Floating Production, Storage and Offloading (FPSO) facility for offshore separation and processing. Gas would be exported to shore via new offshore and onshore pipelines, supplying a proposed gas receiving facility associated with the reference development case (currently a proposed GtP facility, subject to a separate EA application) and potentially other off-takers. Condensate would be offloaded, via shuttle tankers, and delivered to domestic and/or international markets.

Production Scenario 2: Full Field Development of the Paddavissie Fairway and Liquefying Gas Offshore

Development of the full field using a Floating Liquefied Natural Gas (FLNG) facility for offshore separation and liquefaction. A Floating Storage and Offloading (FSO) vessel is anticipated to be required to provide additional storage for the condensate. Both condensate and Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG) would be offloaded, via shuttle tankers, and delivered to domestic and/or international markets.

Each of these two full-field scenarios may be preceded by partial development of the field through existing PetroSA facilities, with continued partial export of products via these facilities during and after full development of the Paddavissie Fairway.

4.3.2 Project Phases and Activities

4.3.2.1 Offshore Route and Site Assessment Surveys

Prior to construction, route and site assessment surveys will be undertaken at the proposed production sites within Block 11B/12B and along the proposed pipeline corridors extending across the continental shelf to the shoreline, as well as into adjacent Block 9 where required. The offshore survey programme will comprise a largely non-intrusive survey campaign, including bathymetric surveys, sonar surveys, metocean data collection and seafloor sampling. These investigations will provide information required to support engineering design and project planning.

The onshore survey programme along the proposed pipeline route will also be largely non-intrusive, including topographical surveys, ground-penetrating radar surveys, magnetometer surveys, electromagnetic surveys, multi-channel analysis of surface waves and electrical resistance tomography. However, some limited ground investigations, such as trial pits, coring and cone penetration testing, will also be undertaken.

Up to four offshore survey campaigns and two onshore / nearshore surveys will be conducted over a period of ~16 months.

4.3.2.2 Drilling Activities

Up to 19 wells may be drilled within the Paddavissie Fairway, including production wells, appraisal wells and, where required, gas injection wells. Prior to completion, some wells may be tested to improve understanding of reservoir characteristics and inform development planning. Drilling activities will occur intermittently during the construction phase and will be undertaken using suitable offshore drilling units and associated support vessels. Up to seven campaigns will take place at different times over a period of ~11 years (~7 months per three well campaign).

4.3.2.3 Construction (Installation and Commissioning) Activities

During the construction phase, subsea infrastructure will be installed on and below the seabed to connect offshore wells to the central processing facility (CPF) and support the extraction and transport of gas and condensate. Activities include:

- Installation and commissioning of subsea infrastructure, which includes all infrastructure located on or below the seabed used to extract hydrocarbons from the reservoir and connect the wells to the CPF, including wellheads, Xmas trees, flow line tie-ins and end-points, and Subsea Umbilicals, Risers and Flowlines (SURF).
- Mobilisation, mooring and commissioning of the CPF (either a FPSO or FSO/FLNG depending on the development scenario).

- Installation and commissioning of gas pipeline from FPSO to shore, with a buried portion from the shore crossing to a proposed gas receiving facility associated with the reference development case (currently a proposed GtP facility, subject to a separate EA application). (Scenario 1 only) or F-A Platform (if applicable). The pipeline section traversing the coastal zone will be installed using horizontal directional drilling (HDD).
- Onshore, marine and aviation support operations using available facilities.

In line with the drilling programme, construction activities will also take place at different times over a period of ~11 years.

4.3.2.4 Production Operations

Production activities are anticipated to continue for ~20 to 30 years and will include offshore production operations, operation of the CPF, offloading of gas and/or condensate via shuttle tankers, and associated marine, aviation and onshore support activities.

4.3.2.5 Decommissioning

At the end of field life, decommissioning activities are expected to include:

- Plugging and abandonment of development wells;
- Flushing and disconnection of pipelines and umbilicals;
- Retrieval of selected subsea infrastructure, including production risers and umbilicals;
- Leaving selected subsea pipelines, structures and wellheads in situ on the seafloor where appropriate;
- Removal and relocation of the CPF;
- Leaving the onshore gas pipeline in situ following decommissioning; and
- Associated marine, aviation and onshore support activities.

4.3 NATIONAL SCREENING TOOL

In terms of Regulation 16(1)(b)(v) of the EIA Regulations 2014 (as amended), separate Screening Reports were generated for the offshore Project area (including the PR area in Block 11B/12B and pipeline to shore) and the onshore Project area (including the pipeline route alternatives) has been generated using the Department of Forestry, Fisheries and the Environment (DFFE) National Screening Tool. The outputs of the DFFE Screening Tool are included in **Appendix 6**.

The specialist assessments identified by the DFFE Screening Tool and the rationale for why they will or will not be undertaken in the current ESIA is provided in the table below.

Table 1: Rationale for inclusion or exclusion of specialist assessment identified by the DFFE Screening Tool

Specialist Assessment	Included/ Excluded	Rationale for inclusion / exclusion in the ESIA
Landscape/ Visual Impact Assessment	Excluded	The proposed project is located between ~96 km (inshore CPF location) and 150 km offshore (Paddavissie Fairway), with the exception of subsea and onshore pipelines extending onshore from the FPSO (Scenario 1). Due to these distances, offshore activities at the CPF and in the well field will not be visible to sensitive coastal receptors. Onshore activities would be largely temporary and limited to the construction phase, as the pipeline would be buried.
Aquatic Biodiversity Impact Assessment	Included	A SSVR was compiled which verified High sensitivity aquatic features are present within the onshore Project area, with a High sensitivity assigned to the onshore Project area. An Aquatic Biodiversity Impact Assessment Report will be compiled and included as part of the ESIA Report.
Marine Ecology Impact Assessment	Included	A Marine Ecology Impact Assessment and Fisheries Impact Assessment will be compiled to address impacts on all coastal and marine ecosystems and species. Potential avifaunal impacts will be assessed as part of the Marine Ecology Impact Assessment for offshore activities.

Terrestrial Biodiversity Impact Assessment	Included	A SSVR was compiled which verified that High to Low sensitivity terrestrial features (animal, plant and avifaunal) are present within the onshore Project area. A Terrestrial Biodiversity Impact Assessment will be compiled and included as part of the ESIA Report. Avifaunal impacts will be assessed as part of this study.
Defence Assessment	Excluded	No marine ammunition dumps are located in the Project's area of influence and the Project activities are not expected to impact any national defence operations.
Noise Impact Assessment	Included	A specialist Underwater Noise Modelling Study will be undertaken during the Impact Assessment Phase. The findings of this study will be used to assess the impact of offshore project noise on marine fauna and fisheries, as part of the Marine Ecology Impact Assessment and Fisheries Impact Assessment, respectively. Due to the temporary nature of onshore construction activities, no assessment is considered necessary for the onshore project area.
Radioactivity Impact Assessment	Excluded	No assessment will be undertaken as the target sampling sites (as part of the offshore survey activities of the project) and drill sites are not expected to be naturally radioactive. If any radioactive sources are used during offshore Project activities, those would be minimal and would be managed in line with the relevant legislation and guidelines for the management of radioactive sources.
Traffic Impact Assessment	Excluded	Although no standalone Traffic Impact Assessment will be undertaken, impacts related to marine traffic will be assessed in the Socio-economic Impact Assessment. A temporary increase in traffic volumes is anticipated over the onshore construction period (~9 to 12 months). The impacts associated with these construction vehicles travelling to and from the onshore project area are not expected to be greater than those from the many other vehicles already using regional and national roads in and around the Project area. In addition, due to the offshore location of other project components and relatively small impact area, no specific specialist assessment is deemed necessary.
Geotechnical Assessment	Excluded	As part of the proposed survey activities of the Project, there will be geophysical/geotechnical investigations and thus, no other geotechnical assessment will be commissioned. Potential impact related to these geophysical/geotechnical investigations will be assessed in the ESIA Report.
Climate Impact Assessment	Included	A Climate Change Risk Assessment will be undertaken to determine the potential impact of the proposed production activities on climate change.
Health Impact Assessment	Excluded	No standalone Health Impact Assessment will be undertaken as the relevant Project activities are located offshore, with the main infrastructure between ~96 km (inshore CPF location) and 150 km offshore (Paddavissie Fairway). The ESIA will consider air emissions associated with Project activities and related impacts on sensitive coastal receptors. Although negligible health impacts on third parties are anticipated, an Air Quality Impact Assessment will be undertaken to provide an analysis of available ambient air quality monitoring data and the identification of possible sensitive receptors and proximate pollution sources within the likely area of impact.
Socio-economic Assessment	Included	Socio-economic impacts will be assessed as part of the Socio-Economic Impact Assessment. Additionally, a Fisheries Impact Assessment will be undertaken to assess the potential impacts on commercial and small-scale fisheries.
Ambient Air Quality Impact Assessment	Included	An Air Quality Impact Assessment will be undertaken which will establish an emissions inventory of key Project emission sources, undertake dispersion modelling to determine surface-level impacts of emissions from key Project activities, and assess potential air quality impacts on sensitive coastal receptors.
Air Quality Impact Assessment	Included	
Seismicity Assessment	Excluded	No assessment will be undertaken as the area of interest is not located in a seismically active zone and the proposed project activities are not of a nature that would induce natural seismic activity.
Archaeological and Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment	Included	In terms of onshore heritage, a SSVR was compiled which verified that Very High sensitivity features are present along the coastal zone and in close proximity to the proposed onshore pipelines. An onshore Heritage and Palaeontology Impact Assessment will be undertaken to assess the potential impacts on terrestrial heritage features.

		Additionally, an Intangible Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment will be undertaken to assess the impacts related to the offshore and onshore production activities.
Maritime Heritage Impact Assessment	Included	An Underwater (Maritime) Impact Assessment will be undertaken to assess the potential impacts on maritime heritage features.
Palaeontology Impact Assessment	Included	In terms of onshore palaeontology, a SSVR was compiled which verified a low sensitivity within the proposed onshore pipeline corridors. As noted above, an onshore Heritage Impact Assessment (including palaeontology) including will be undertaken to assess the potential impacts on terrestrial palaeontology. The Underwater (Maritime) Heritage Impact Assessment will assess the potential impacts on maritime palaeontology.
Agricultural Impact Assessment	Included	A SSVR was compiled which verified that High to Low sensitivity agricultural/soil features are present within the onshore Project area. A Soils and Agricultural Impact Assessment will be undertaken as part of the ESIA.

5. ACTIVITIES TO BE AUTHORISED

(Please provide copies of Environmental Authorisations obtained for the same property as **Appendix 3**).

(For an application for authorisation involves more than one listed activity that, together, make up one development proposal, all the listed activities pertaining to this application must be listed note that any authorisation that may result from this application will only cover activities specifically applied for). (Attach a proposed Site plan, drawn to a scale acceptable to the competent Authority, showing the location of all the activities to be applied for, as **Appendix 4**).

NAME OF ACTIVITY	Aerial extent of the Activity Ha or m ²	LISTED ACTIVITY (Mark with an X where applicable or affected)	APPLICABLE LISTING NOTICE (GNR 544, GNR 545 or GNR 546)	WASTE MANAGEMENT AUTHORISATION (Indicate whether an authorisation is required in terms of the Waste Management Act). (Mark with an X)
Listing Notice 1 (R.983 of 2014 as amended by GN No 327 of 2017, R706 of 2018 and R517 of 2021)				
<u>Listing Notice 1 – Activity 12</u> 12. The development of - (ii) infrastructure or structures with a physical footprint of 100 m ² or more; where such development occurs - (a) within a watercourse; (b) in front of a development setback; or (c) if no development setback exists, within 32 m of a watercourse, measured from the edge of a watercourse; ... <u>Description of Activity in relation to the Proposed Project:</u> The onshore gas pipeline (Scenario 1), which would have a footprint greater than 100 m ² , would pass through or within 32 m of a watercourse. The need for a Water Use Licence (WUL) or General Authorisation (GA) in terms of the	>100 m ²	X	R.983 of 2014 as amended	N/A

NAME OF ACTIVITY	Aerial extent of the Activity Ha or m ²	LISTED ACTIVITY (Mark with an X where applicable or affected)	APPLICABLE LISTING NOTICE (GNR 544, GNR 545 or GNR 546)	WASTE MANAGEMENT AUTHORISATION (Indicate whether an authorisation is required in terms of the Waste Management Act). (Mark with an X)
National Water Act, 1998 (No 36 of 1998) will be confirmed during the ESIA process. Should it be required, a WUL or GA (whichever is applicable) will be obtained by the applicant.				
<u>Listing Notice 1 – Activity 15</u> <i>“The development of structures in the coastal public property where the development footprint is bigger than 50 m², ...”</i> <u>Description of Activity in relation to the Proposed Project:</u> The gas pipeline (Scenario 1), which would have a footprint greater than 50 m ² , would pass through coastal public property.	>50 m ²	X	R.983 Of 2014 as amended	N/A
<u>Listing Notice 1 – Activity 16</u> <i>“The development and related operation of facilities for the desalination of water with a design capacity to produce more than 100 m³ of treated water per day.”</i> <u>Description of Activity in relation to the Proposed Project:</u> During production, the FPSO or FLNG will use freshwater produced onboard via seawater desalination. The design capacity would be more than 100 m ³ of treated water per day.	N/A (but will be > 100 m ³)	X	R.983 of 2014 as amended	N/A
<u>Listing Notice 1 – Activity 17</u> <i>“Development - (i) in the sea; (iii) within the littoral active zone; (iv) in front of a development setback; or (v) if no development setback exists, within a distance of 100 m inland of the high-water mark of the sea or an estuary, whichever is the greater; In respect of – (c) embankments; (d) rock revetments or stabilising structures including stabilising walls; or (e) infrastructure or structures with a development footprint of 50 m² or more...”</i> <u>Description of Activity in relation to the</u>	>50 m ²	X	R.983 of 2014 as amended	N/A

NAME OF ACTIVITY	Aerial extent of the Activity Ha or m ²	LISTED ACTIVITY (Mark with an X where applicable or affected)	APPLICABLE LISTING NOTICE (GNR 544, GNR 545 or GNR 546)	WASTE MANAGEMENT AUTHORISATION (Indicate whether an authorisation is required in terms of the Waste Management Act). (Mark with an X)
Proposed Project: The Project entails the development of a gas and condensate field in Block 11B/12B. This includes the drilling of up to 19 wells and installation of production related infrastructure with a development footprint >50 m ² , including subsea production system, FPSO or FSO/FLNG moorings, multiphase pipelines, etc. Scenario 1 includes a gas pipeline from the FPSO to shore and onto a proposed GtP facility.				
Listing Notice 1 – Activity 18 <i>“The planting of vegetation or placing of any material on dunes or exposed sand surfaces of more than 10 m², within the littoral active zone, for the purpose of preventing the free movement of sand, erosion or accretion, excluding where -</i> (i) <i>the planting of vegetation or placement of material relates to restoration and maintenance of indigenous coastal vegetation undertaken in accordance with a maintenance management plan; or</i> (ii) <i>such planting of vegetation or placing of material will occur behind a development setback.”</i> Description of Activity in relation to the Proposed Project: Dune stabilisation (>10 m ²) will be required during rehabilitation of shore crossing. This will be undertaken in accordance with the EMPr and rehabilitation plan, not a maintenance management plan.	>10 m ²	X	R.983 of 2014 as amended	N/A
Listing Notice 1 – Activity 19 <i>“The infilling or depositing of any material of more than 10 m³ into, or the dredging, excavation, removal or moving of soil, sand, shells, shell grit, pebbles or rock of more than 10 m³ from a watercourse; ...</i> Description of Activity in relation to the Proposed Project: The onshore gas pipeline (Scenario 1) would result in the removal and moving of soil of more than 10 m ³ from a watercourse.	N/A - See details specified in Section 4 above	X	R.983 of 2014 as amended	N/A

NAME OF ACTIVITY	Aerial extent of the Activity Ha or m ²	LISTED ACTIVITY (Mark with an X where applicable or affected)	APPLICABLE LISTING NOTICE (GNR 544, GNR 545 or GNR 546)	WASTE MANAGEMENT AUTHORISATION (Indicate whether an authorisation is required in terms of the Waste Management Act). (Mark with an X)
The need for a WUL or GA in terms of National Water Act, 1998 will be confirmed during the ESIA process. Should it be required, a WUL or GA (whichever is applicable) will be obtained by the applicant.				
<u>Listing Notice 1 – Activity 19A</u> <i>“The infilling or depositing of any material of more than 5 m³ into, or the dredging, excavation, removal or moving of soil, sand, shells, shell grit, pebbles or rock of more than 5 m³ from:</i> (i) the seashore; (ii) the littoral active zone, an estuary or a distance of 100 metres inland of the highwater mark of the sea or an estuary, whichever distance is the greater; or (iii) the sea...” <u>Description of Activity in relation to the Proposed Project:</u> The proposed seafloor sampling survey may result in the moving and/or removal of cumulatively more than 5 m³ of sediment. Furthermore, the drilling of up to 19 wells will result in the removal and discharge of more than 5 m³ of rock (cuttings). Development Scenario 1, which includes the installation of a gas pipeline from FPSO to the shore (approximately 100 km in length), will also involve the moving and/or removal of more than 5 m³ of material.	N/A - See details specified in Section 4 above	X	R.983 of 2014 as amended	N/A
Listing Notice 2 (R.984 of 2014 as amended by GN No 327 of 2017, R706 of 2018 and R517 of 2021)				
<u>Listing Notice 2 – Activity 2</u> <i>“The development and related operation of facilities or infrastructure for the generation of electricity from a non-renewable resource where the electricity output is 20 MW or more”.</i> <u>Description of Activity in relation to the Proposed Project:</u> The CPF will be powered by a portion of the produced gas. The electricity output will be greater than 20 MW.	N/A	X	R.984 of 2014 as amended	N/A

NAME OF ACTIVITY	Aerial extent of the Activity Ha or m ²	LISTED ACTIVITY (Mark with an X where applicable or affected)	APPLICABLE LISTING NOTICE (GNR 544, GNR 545 or GNR 546)	WASTE MANAGEMENT AUTHORISATION (Indicate whether an authorisation is required in terms of the Waste Management Act). (Mark with an X)
<u>Listing Notice 2 – Activity 4</u> <i>"The development and related operation of facilities or infrastructure, for the storage, or storage and handling of a dangerous good, where such storage occurs in containers with a combined capacity of more than 500 m³."</i> <u>Description of Activity in relation to the Proposed Project:</u> The Project involves the offshore handling and storage of more than 500 m³ of dangerous goods including, but not limited to, gas, condensate, diesel, completion fluids, biocides, radioactive material, etc. Onshore, diesel for vehicles and generators used during construction will be temporarily stored in an onshore construction site.	N/A - See details specified in Section 4 above	X	R.984 of 2014 as amended	N/A
<u>Listing Notice 2 – Activity 5</u> <i>"The development and related operation of facilities or infrastructure for the processing of a petroleum resource, including the beneficiation or refining of gas, oil or petroleum products with an installed capacity of 50 m³ or more per day, ..."</i> <u>Description of Activity in relation to the Proposed Project:</u> At the CPF, produced fluids will be processed to separate gas, condensate and produced water. The production capacity is greater than 50 m³ or more per day. The CPF may be either an FPSO or FSO/FLNG: • Scenario 1: An FPSO facility is used for production and processing of produced fluids and storage of gas and condensate until it can be offloaded and/or exported. • Scenario 2: On the FSO/FLNG, produced gas would be processed and liquefied offshore. This process would generate two liquid product streams, namely LNG and stabilised condensate.	N/A - See details specified in Section 4 above	X	R.984 of 2014 as amended	N/A

NAME OF ACTIVITY	Aerial extent of the Activity Ha or m ²	LISTED ACTIVITY (Mark with an X where applicable or affected)	APPLICABLE LISTING NOTICE (GNR 544, GNR 545 or GNR 546)	WASTE MANAGEMENT AUTHORISATION (Indicate whether an authorisation is required in terms of the Waste Management Act). (Mark with an X)
<u>Listing Notice 2 – Activity 6</u> <i>"The development of facilities or infrastructure for any process or activity which requires a permit or licence or an amended permit or licence in terms of national or provincial legislation governing the generation or release of emissions, pollution or effluent, ..."</i> <u>Description of Activity in relation to the Proposed Project:</u> The Project will involve activities that will trigger activities listed under Section 21 of NEM:AQA, and activities would constitute controlled emitters under Section 23.	N/A	X	R.984 of 2014 as amended	N/A
<u>Listing Notice 2 – Activity 7</u> <i>"The construction of facilities or infrastructure for the bulk transportation of dangerous goods:</i> (i) <i>in gas form, outside an industrial complex, using pipelines, exceeding 1 000 m in length, with a throughput capacity of more than 700 tons per day</i> (ii) <i>in liquid form, outside an industrial complex, using pipelines, exceeding 1 000 m in length, with a throughput capacity more than 50 m³ per day."</i> <u>Description of Activity in relation to the Proposed Project:</u> The Project entails the development of a gas and condensate field in Block 11B/12B. This would involve the transport of produced fluids from the well field to the CPF in a multiphase pipeline (~80 km) and, under Scenario 1, the gas will be piped to shore (~100 km).	N/A - See details specified in Section 4 above	X	R.984 of 2014 as amended	N/A

NAME OF ACTIVITY	Aerial extent of the Activity Ha or m ²	LISTED ACTIVITY (Mark with an X where applicable or affected)	APPLICABLE LISTING NOTICE (GNR 544, GNR 545 or GNR 546)	WASTE MANAGEMENT AUTHORISATION (Indicate whether an authorisation is required in terms of the Waste Management Act). (Mark with an X)
<u>Listing Notice 2 – Activity 14</u> <i>The development and related operation of –</i> (ii) <i>an anchored structure; or</i> (iii) <i>any other structure or infrastructure on, below or along the seabed, ...”</i> <u>Description of Activity in relation to the Proposed Project:</u> The Project entails the construction of a subsea production system connecting the wells to the CPF, via a multiphase pipeline. Scenario 1 also includes a gas pipeline from the FPSO to shore. The FPSO or FLNG/FSO would also be moored (anchored) to the seabed.	N/A - See details specified in Section 4 above	X	R.984 of 2014 as amended	N/A
<u>Listing Notice 2 – Activity 20</u> <i>“Any activity including the operation of that activity which requires a Production Right in terms of Section 83 of the Mineral and Petroleum Resources Development Act, as well as any other applicable activity as contained in this Listing Notice, in Listing Notice 1 of 2014 or Listing Notice 3 of 2014, required to exercise the Production Right.”</i> <u>Description of Activity in relation to the Proposed Project:</u> The proposed Field development in Block 11B/12B and associated production facilities requires a PR in terms of the MPRDA. Following the discovery of gas-condensate within the Paddavissie Fairway, the JV partners at the time applied for a PR (12/4/013 PR) to develop the Field.	N/A - See details specified in Section 4 above	X	R.984 of 2014 as amended	N/A
<u>Listing Notice 2 – Activity 26</u> <i>“Development -</i> (i) <i>in the sea;</i> <i>in respect of -</i> (a) <i>facilities associated with the arrival and departure of vessels and the handling of cargo;</i> (d) <i>breakwater structures; ...”</i>	Up to 10 000 m ²	X	R.984 of 2014 as amended	N/A

NAME OF ACTIVITY	Aerial extent of the Activity Ha or m ²	LISTED ACTIVITY (Mark with an X where applicable or affected)	APPLICABLE LISTING NOTICE (GNR 544, GNR 545 or GNR 546)	WASTE MANAGEMENT AUTHORISATION (Indicate whether an authorisation is required in terms of the Waste Management Act). (Mark with an X)
<u>Description of Activity in relation to the Proposed Project:</u> The proposed project includes the installation of wither a FPSO (Scenario 1) or FSO/FLNG (Scenario 2). The condensate and LNG will be directly offshore via shuttle tankers, which would require arrival and departure of these vessels. Although no breakwater system will be constructed, a temporary rock wall will be constructed on the beach for the horizontal directional drilling (HDD) terrace / platform.				
Listing Notice 3 (R.985 of 2014 as amended by GN No 327 of 2017, R706 of 2018 and R517 of 2021)				
<u>Listing Notice 3 – Activity 4</u> <i>“The development of a road wider than 4 m with a reserve less than 13.5 m.</i> i. Western Cape: ii. Areas outside urban areas; (aa) Areas containing indigenous vegetation;” <u>Description of Activity in relation to the Proposed Project:</u> Existing roads will be used as far as possible. New roads (or tracks) to be used during construction, following the pipeline route, will be up to 8 m wide.	N/A - See details specified in Section 4 above	X	R.985 of 2014 as amended	N/A
<u>Listing Notice 3 – Activity 10</u> <i>“The development and related operation of facilities or infrastructure for the storage, or storage and handling of a dangerous good, where such storage occurs in containers with a combined capacity of 30 but not exceeding 80 m³.</i> i. Western Cape: ii. Areas outside urban areas; (aa) Areas seawards of the development setback line or within 200 metres from the high water mark of the sea if no such development setback line is determined;	N/A - See details specified in Section 4 above	X	R.985 of 2014 as amended	N/A

NAME OF ACTIVITY	Aerial extent of the Activity Ha or m ²	LISTED ACTIVITY (Mark with an X where applicable or affected)	APPLICABLE LISTING NOTICE (GNR 544, GNR 545 or GNR 546)	WASTE MANAGEMENT AUTHORISATION (Indicate whether an authorisation is required in terms of the Waste Management Act). (Mark with an X)
(bb) Areas on the watercourse side of the development setback line or within 100 metres from the edge of a watercourse where no such setback line has been determined" Description of Activity in relation to the Proposed Project: The proposed onshore pipeline development may need infrastructure for the storage and handling of dangerous goods (diesel and oils) in containers with combined capacity of more than 30 m³. The capacity will not exceed 80 m³. The gas pipeline would also provide for the storage of gas, but this would be >80 m³.				
Listing Notice 3 – Activity 12 <i>"The clearance of an area of 300 m² or more of indigenous vegetation ...</i> i. Western Cape: i. Within any critically endangered or endangered ecosystem listed in terms of Section 52 of the NEMBA or prior to the publication of such a list, within an area that has been identified as critically endangered in the National Spatial Biodiversity Assessment 2004; ii. Within critical biodiversity areas identified in bioregional plans; iii. Within the littoral active zone or 100 m inland from high water mark of the sea or an estuarine functional zone, whichever distance is the greater, excluding where such removal will occur behind the development setback line on erven in urban areas; iv. On land, where, at the time of the coming into effect of this Notice or thereafter such land was zoned open space, conservation or had an equivalent zoning; or" Description of Activity in relation to the Proposed Project:	>300 m ²	X	R.985 of 2014 as amended	N/A

NAME OF ACTIVITY	Aerial extent of the Activity Ha or m ²	LISTED ACTIVITY (Mark with an X where applicable or affected)	APPLICABLE LISTING NOTICE (GNR 544, GNR 545 or GNR 546)	WASTE MANAGEMENT AUTHORISATION (Indicate whether an authorisation is required in terms of the Waste Management Act). (Mark with an X)
The onshore pipeline, which could result in the clearance of 300 m ² or more of indigenous vegetation, passes through Critical Biodiversity Areas (CBA1) and Critically Endangered Ecosystem.				
<u>Listing Notice 3 – Activity 14</u> <i>“The development of -</i> <i>(ii) infrastructure or structures with a physical footprint of 10 m² or more;</i> <i>where such development occurs -</i> <i>(a) within a watercourse;</i> <i>(b) in front of a development setback; or</i> <i>(c) if no development setback has been adopted, within 32 m of a watercourse, measured from the edge of a watercourse;</i> <i>i. Western Cape</i> <i>i. Outside urban areas:</i> <i>(aa) A protected area identified in terms of NEM:PAA, excluding conservancies;</i> <i>(dd) Sensitive areas as identified in an environmental management framework as contemplated in Chapter 5 of the Act and as adopted by the competent authority;</i> <i>(ff) Critical biodiversity areas or ecosystem service areas as identified in systematic biodiversity plans adopted by the competent authority or in bioregional plans;”</i> <u>Description of Activity in relation to the Proposed Project:</u> The onshore pipeline will have a physical footprint larger than 10 m² and will be constructed within 32 m of the sea. In addition, the pipeline will pass through a CBA1.	>10 m ²	X	R.985 of 2014 as amended	N/A

6. PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

Provide details of the public participation process proposed for the application as required by Regulation.

Details of the Public Participation process to be followed.

6.1.1. Identification of Interested and Affected Parties to be Consulted

The proposed Project comprises both offshore and onshore components. Accordingly, landowners and lawful occupiers of properties potentially affected by the onshore component will be identified and consulted as part of the ESIA process.

IDENTIFICATION CRITERIA		Mark with an X where applicable	
		YES	NO
Will the landowner be specifically consulted?		X	
Will the lawful occupier on the property other than the Landowner be consulted?		X	
Will a tribal authority or host community that may be affected be consulted?		X	
Will recipients of land claims in respect of the area be consulted?		X	
Will the landowners or lawful occupiers of neighbouring properties be identified?		X	
Will the local municipality be consulted?		X	
Will the Authority responsible for power lines within 100 metres of the area be consulted?		X	
Will Authorities responsible for public roads or railway lines within 100 metres of the area applied for be consulted?		X	
Will authorities responsible for any other infrastructure within 100 metres of the area applied for be consulted? (Specify)		X	
The South African Maritime Safety Authority (SAMSA), SANRAL, Mossel Bay Municipality and Transnet National Ports Authority (TNPA) will be consulted as part of the EIA process.			
Will the Provincial Department responsible for the environment be consulted?		X	
The following provincial departments will be consulted as part of the EIA process: • Department of Environment Affairs and Development Planning; and • Heritage Western Cape. • Should a WUL or GA in terms of National Water Act, 1998 will be confirmed during the ESIA process, the Provincial Department of Water and Sanitation will be consulted.			
Will all of the parties identified above be provided with a description of the proposed mining /prospecting operation as referred above?		X	
Will all the parties identified above be requested in writing to provide information as to how their interests (whether it be socio-economic, cultural, heritage or environmental) will be affected by the proposed mining project?		X	
Other, Specify	Other relevant government departments and key stakeholders which will be consulted as part of the EIA process include: • Regulatory authorities responsible for the offshore environment: ○ Petroleum Agency SA (PASA) ○ Department of Fisheries, Forestry and the Environment (DFFE); and ○ South African Navy Hydrographic Office (SANHO). • Other regulatory authorities and organs of state (National, Provincial and Local Municipalities); • Wards located on the coast within Area of Influence (including Ward Councillors); • Community and Traditional Leadership, e.g.: ○ Traditional and indigenous leadership; ○ Community leadership; and ○ Small-scale fishing cooperatives.		

IDENTIFICATION CRITERIA	Mark with an X where applicable	
	YES	NO
	- Businesses (e.g. Fishing Companies and Operators; Offshore Mining and Oil / Gas Operators; Small, Medium and Micro Enterprises (SMMEs); Community Business Forums; and Media) - Civil society (including Community Outreach Organisations; Community Based Organisations, including Faith Based Organisations; Environmental Groups, Research Institutions and other Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs); Fishing Associations; Tourism Association Groups; Harbour User Groups/Associations; and Women and the Youth); and - Other members of the general public including Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs).	

6.1.2. Details of the Engagement Process to be Followed

Steps to be taken to notify interested and affected parties (Describe the process to be undertaken to consult interested and affected parties including public meetings and one on one consultations. NB the affected parties must be specifically consulted regardless of whether or not they attended public meetings. Photographs of notice boards, and copies of advertisements and notices notifying potentially interested and affected parties of the proposed application must be attached as an Appendix) See Appendix 7 for Public Participation Materials	The aim of the proposed public participation process is to co-ordinate a process through which I&AP) are informed of the proposed project and EIA process and are provided with an opportunity to provide input into the proposed project, the assessment and proposed mitigation measures. Scoping Phase: <i>Stakeholder identification and mapping:</i> A preliminary analysis and mapping of Block 11B/12B stakeholders undertaken by SLR (see Appendix 7 for further details) has informed the proposed methods and intensity of engaging different groups of stakeholders. SLR has done extensive rounds of stakeholder engagements as part of the previous Surveys ESIA along the South Coast. As such, a good stakeholder database exists, as well as a profile of the different groups of I&APs has been established. As such, this existing I&AP database will be reviewed and updated. The I&AP database will be updated throughout the ESIA process based on comments submitted, meeting attendance or registration requests. In addition, any people wanting to be removed from the initial stakeholder database will be deleted, as requested. <i>PASA Pre-Application Meeting:</i> A meeting was held with PASA on 19 June 2026 to provide notification of the proposed Project and the Operator's intent to submit an application for EA and consult on the ESIA process (including associated public participation strategy) and PASA / DMPR requirements. <i>Public Participation Approach:</i> A Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) was prepared to meet international good practice requirements and to demonstrate adherence to the principles contained in the NEMA Public Participation Guidelines (DEA, 2017). Refer to the Stakeholder Engagement Plan (Appendix 7) for the details regarding the proposed public participation approach and steps. <i>Consultation and Disclosure Methods:</i> Various means of disclosure will be used to announce the start of the ESIA process, availability of Draft Scoping Report for review and comment and planned public open days / meetings, as well as inviting I&APs to register. Refer to the attached SEP (Appendix 7) for further details. <i>Preparation of a Public Comments and Responses Report:</i> All comments received will be incorporated into a Comments and Responses Report, which shall be attached to the final Scoping Report. Impact Assessment Phase: Public participation during the Impact Assessment Phase will include the same relevant steps as for the Scoping Phase. Refer to the detailed SEP for further information (Appendix 7).
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Information to be provided to Interested and Affected Parties.	The Draft Scoping Report and Draft ESIA Report will be made available for review and comment. The following information will be provided to I&APs as part of the ESIA process for the proposed Project: • The locality map; • List of activities to be authorised; • Scale and extent of activities to be authorised; • Typical impacts of activities to be authorised; • The duration of the activity; and • Detail of the intended activities to enable I&APs to assess what potential impacts the activities may have on them.
Information to be required from Interested and Affected Parties.	Other, Specify: Technical and Specialist Reports. The following is required from I&APs: • To provide information on how they consider that the proposed activities will impact on them or their socio-economic conditions; • To provide written responses stating their suggestions to mitigate the anticipated impacts of each activity; • To provide information on current land uses and their location within the area under consideration; • To provide information on the location of environmental features on site to make proposals as to how and to what standard the impacts on site can be remedied. requested to make written proposals; and • To mitigate the potential impacts on their socio-economic conditions to make proposals as to how the potential impacts on their infrastructure can be managed, avoided or remedied). Other, Specify: All written submissions received during the public participation process will be collated and responded to in a Comments and Responses Report, which will be included in the Final Scoping Report and Final EIA Report submitted for decision-making. In addition, main comments raised in public open day meetings will be captured. Focus Group and Online meeting minutes will also be included in final reports. The final reports will be made available to I&APs on the SLR website and data free website for information purposes.

7. DESCRIPTION OF THE ASSESSMENT PROCESS TO BE UNDERTAKEN

ITEM	DESCRIPTION
Environmental attributes. Describe how the Environmental attributes associated with the development footprint will be determined.	A description of the physical, biological (including biodiversity and ecosystem services) and socio-economic environment will be compiled and presented in the Scoping Report. Environmental and social attributes (otherwise known as the environmental and social baseline) associated with the proposed Project area will be determined through the review of existing desktop information, baseline information from previous studies undertaken in the South Coast offshore region, onshore site assessments, consultation with I&APs and through specialist studies undertaken as part of the ESIA process.
Identification of impacts and risks. Describe the process that will be used to identify impacts and risks.	Potential environmental and social impacts associated with the Project activities will be determined by using experience gained from the environmental and social assessments of similar operations elsewhere in the region, as well as technical and specialist studies. Input on the environmental and social impacts

ITEM	DESCRIPTION
	will also be informed from comments provided by I&APs and regulatory authorities during the consultation process.
Consideration of alternatives. Describe how alternatives, and in particular the alternatives to the proposed site layout and possible alternative methods or technology to be applied will be determined.	The main project alternatives to be considered include: - Activity alternatives; - Operational alternatives (e.g. transfer locations/operations etc.); - Site or location and layout alternatives; - Design or technology alternatives; and - The option of not implementing the activities (no-go alternatives). Where no feasible alternatives exist, this will be motivated. All alternatives considered will be presented in the Scoping and ESI Reports.
Process to assess and rank impacts. Describe the process to be undertaken to identify, assess and rank the impacts and risks each individual activity.	The proposed method for the assessment of environmental issues will be set out in the 'Plan of Study for Impact Assessment', which will be included as part of the Scoping Report. The impact identification and evaluation process will involve the following main steps: - Defining the area of influence; - Identifying the potential impacts; - Compiling an impacts-aspects register; and - Evaluating the significance of pre-mitigation and residual impacts, both incremental and cumulative.
Contribution of specialist reports Describe how specialist reports, if required, will be taken into consideration and inform the impact identification, assessment and remediation process.	The specialist studies will provide baseline information and identify and assess impacts according to predefined impact assessment criteria. The technical modelling studies will not assess any potential impacts as such, but will rather provide supporting information for use in other specialist studies, which will review and interpret data relevant to identifying and assessing environmental and social impacts that might occur as a result of the proposed activities in their particular field of expertise. The following technical modelling studies will be conducted: • Drilling Discharges Modelling; • Hydrocarbon Spill Modelling; • Liquid Effluent Dispersion Modelling; • Underwater Sound Transmission Loss Modelling; and • Quantitative Risk Assessment (onshore pipeline only). The following specialist studies will be undertaken: • Marine Ecology Impact Assessment; • Fisheries Impact Assessment; • Terrestrial Biodiversity Impact Assessment; • Aquatic Biodiversity Impact Assessment; • Soils and Agriculture Impact Assessment; • Onshore Heritage and Palaeontology Impact Assessment; • Intangible Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment; • Underwater Heritage Impact Assessment (Tangible); • Socio-Economic Impact Assessment; • Air Quality Impact Assessment; • Climate Change Risk Assessment; and • Conceptual Closure and Decommissioning Strategy.

ITEM	DESCRIPTION
	The results of the technical modelling and specialist studies will be integrated into the Draft EIA Report, which will be made available for review and comment.
Determination of impact management objectives and outcomes. Describe how impact management objectives will be determined for each activity to address the potential impact at source, and how the impact management outcomes will be aligned with standards.	Specialists will apply the mitigation hierarchy by identifying and recommending actions in sequential order of priority by first seeking to avoid impacts and where avoidance is not possible suggest ways in which negative impacts could be mitigated and benefits could be enhanced. Overall, the ESIA project team (including the relevant specialists) will determine the impact management objectives and requirements in consultation and agreement with the technical team. Where required, the relevant South African and/or international standards and guidelines will also be considered in defining relevant thresholds/limits to achieve the required objectives/management outcomes.

8. OTHER AUTHORISATIONS REQUIRED

LEGISLATION	Mark with an X where applicable			
	AUTHORISATION REQUIRED		APPLICATION SUBMITTED	
	YES	NO	YES	NO
SEMA s				
National Environmental Management: Air Quality Act	?	?	TBC The proposed Project triggers activities listed in Section 21 of NEM:AQA and thus may require an AEL. This will be confirmed with the National Air Quality Authority during the ESIA phase and, if necessary, an application will be submitted.	
National Environmental Management: Biodiversity Act	?	?	TBC Activities that may trigger permitting requirements under NEM:BA (e.g. vegetation removal) will need to be identified and incorporated into the overall Project approvals framework.	
National Environmental Management: Integrated Coastal Management Act		X	Although no formal approval is required, the Competent Authority (DMPR) must consider the requirements of Section 63(1) of NEM:ICMA when making a decision on the EA application and ensure alignment with applicable coastal management plans and objectives. In considering the EA application, the Competent Authority will need to consider all requirements of Section 63(1) of NEM:ICMA. Considerations of NEM;ICMA requirements in relation to	

LEGISLATION	Mark with an X where applicable			
	AUTHORISATION REQUIRED		APPLICATION SUBMITTED	
	YES	NO	YES	NO
			the proposed Project will be outlined in the ESIA.	
National Environmental Management: Protected Areas Act		X	N/A	
National Environmental Management: Waste Act		X	N/A Although the Act does not expressly exclude offshore installations from its application, and Maritime Zones Act, 1994 (No. 15 of 1994) states that all laws applicable in South Africa are applicable to installations (e.g. FPSO or FSP/FLNG facilities) within the EEZ, it is understood that a WML would not be required as waste generated offshore are not applicable to NEM:WA. This has previously been confirmed by DFFE. The management, treatment, recycling and disposal of waste arising from offshore activities would take place in compliance with MARPOL 73/78, or brought to shore for disposal at onshore facilities with the appropriate licensing.	
National legislation				
Mineral Petroleum Development Resources Act	X		Yes The proposed Field development in Block 11B/12B and associated production facilities requires a PR in terms of the MPRDA. Following the discovery of gas-condensate within the Paddavissie Fairway, the JV partners at the time applied for a PR (12/4/013 PR) to develop the Field.	
National Water Act	?	?	TBC The need for a WUL or GA in terms of National Water Act, 1998 will be confirmed during the ESIA process. Should it be required, a WUL or GA (whichever is applicable) will be obtained by the applicant.	
National Heritage Resources Act	X		The proposed Project triggers activities listed in Section 38 of the NHRA. The relevant ESIA documents will be uploaded to the South African Heritage Resources Information System (SAHRIS)	

LEGISLATION	Mark with an X where applicable			
	AUTHORISATION REQUIRED		APPLICATION SUBMITTED	
	YES	NO	YES	NO
			for SAHRA and HWC review and comment, with a case created on the portal.	
Others: Please specify		X	N/A	

Please provide proof of submission of applications in **Appendix 5**.

In the event that an authorization in terms of the National Environmental Waste Management Act is required for any of the activities applied for please state so clearly in order for such an authorisation to be considered as part of this application.

9. DRAFT EMPR

For consultation purposes, provide a high-level approach to the management of the potential environmental impacts of each of the activities applied for.

Note: The below table provides a summary of key potential impacts resulting from Normal Operations and Unplanned Events. The potential impacts listed below will be confirmed and assessed in the ESIA Report, following inputs from the technical and specialist studies. The mitigation measures below will be confirmed and updated during the Impact Assessment Phase and included in the EMPR.

ACTIVITIES	PHASE OF OPERATION	SIZE AND SCALE (of Disturbance) (volumes, tonnages and hectares or m ²)	TYPICAL MITIGATION MEASURES	COMPLIANCE WITH STANDARDS
Normal Operations				
Operation of drilling units, vessels, CPF and shuttle tankers	All	Air emissions generated by drilling units, support vessels, installation/construction vessels, CPF, shuttle tankers and associated logistics throughout the Project life cycle. Drilling activities to take place within the Paddavissie Fairway, with up to 19 wells to be drilled. Offshore installation and/or survey operations to take place across the offshore survey area. Production activities to be limited to the CPF and associated shuttle tanker/support vessel transit routes.	• Optimise vessel, vehicle and helicopter logistics. • Minimise unnecessary vessel movements. • Optimise equipment performance and fuel efficiency.	EMPr; Compliance with MARPOL 73/78 Standards for fuel quality.
		Offshore lighting associated with vessels, drilling units, CPF and support activities within the proposed offshore Project area and associated shuttle tanker and support vessel transit routes.	• Avoid unnecessary lighting during non-operational periods.	EMPr; International maritime safety requirements.
		Underwater noise generated by survey equipment, vessel manoeuvring, dynamic positioning and drilling activities. Dispersion/movement of underwater noise will be assessed by the proposed Underwater Noise modelling study.	• Marine fauna observation procedures where required. • Minimise unnecessary vessel movements.	EMPr.
Helicopter operations	All	Helicopter transit between offshore facilities and onshore bases (proposed	• Maintain minimum flying heights where practicable.	EMPr; Civil Aviation Act (Act 6 of 2016) and associated regulations.

ACTIVITIES	PHASE OF OPERATION	SIZE AND SCALE (of Disturbance) (volumes, tonnages and hectares or m ²)	TYPICAL MITIGATION MEASURES	COMPLIANCE WITH STANDARDS
		onshore aviation base at George airport).	- Comply with aviation authority requirements. - Avoid sensitive ecological areas where practicable.	
Well Flow Testing and Flaring	Construction (Drilling & Installation), Production (Operation)	Some wells (of the 19 wells to be drilled) within the Paddavissie Fairway may undergo well flow testing and flaring. Underwater noise from VSP operations to be assessed by the Underwater Noise modelling study.	- Pre-survey monitoring by Marine Mammal Observer (MMO) and Passive Acoustic Monitoring where applicable. - Soft-start procedures for VSP operations. - Shutdown procedures when fauna enter mitigation zones. - Optimise test programme design. - Minimise flaring where practicable. - Use high-efficiency burners.	EMPr.
Well drilling and installation of well and subsea infrastructure	Construction (drilling & installation)	Up to 19 wells to be drilled within the Paddavissie Fairway. Discharges from drill unit will occur around the well. Discharge dispersion and the potential area of impact will be assessed by the proposed drilling discharge modelling study. Installation of subsea infrastructure to be restricted to offshore PR Area and offshore, subsea pipeline corridor (up to two 80 km multiphase pipelines). Under Scenario 1 an up to 100 km gas pipeline from the FPSO to the shore may be installed.	- Usage of low-toxicity drilling fluids and cement. - Monitor discharges. - Discharge cuttings at greater than ~10 m below surface. - Seabed survey prior to drilling and installation, to identify objects, seafloor inconsistencies or structural features (e.g. colony forming corals, rocky outcrops). - Monitor discharges.	EMPr; MARPOL 73/78 Requirements and standards for discharges to sea.
Operation of support vessels, CPF and shuttle tanker(s)	Production (Operation)	Atmospheric emissions (noise, light and pollutants/GHG) and underwater noise from the CPF, shuttle tankers and support vessels will be restricted to CPF and transit routes from port to the CPF.	- Atmospheric emissions and generation of underwater noise to be managed as per "Operation of drilling units, vessels, CPF and shuttle tankers" above. - Produced water: - Onboard treatment of hydrocarbon	EMPr; MARPOL 73/78 Requirements and standards for discharges to sea.

ACTIVITIES	PHASE OF OPERATION	SIZE AND SCALE (of Disturbance) (volumes, tonnages and hectares or m ²)	TYPICAL MITIGATION MEASURES	COMPLIANCE WITH STANDARDS
		Produced water generated during production operations to be released at sea from the CPF. Two potential locations for the CPF are proposed ((1) in deep water near the wells or (2) in shallower water on the continental shelf.as per Section 4 above). Dispersion and the potential area of impact to be assessed by the proposed Liquid Effluent study.	component to <30 mg/l or ship to shore. ○ Monitor produced water discharge (oil concentration) and cooling water (temperature).	
Routine operational discharges to sea (e.g. grey water, sewage, deck drainage)	All	All routine discharges from vessels will occur within the offshore Project area and en route to and from the Project area. No physical footprints are associated with discharges linked to vessel(s).	• Compile and implement a Waste Management Plan that complies with MARPOL 73/78 standards. Notably, prohibit the discharge of oily water (>15 ppm) as outlined in MARPOL 73/78 regulations. • Use a low-toxicity biodegradable detergent for the cleaning of the deck and any spillages. • Use drip trays to collect run-off from equipment that is not contained within a bunded area and route contents to the closed drainage system. • Prohibit operational discharges when transiting through Marine Protected Areas (MPAs). • Monitor and audit appropriate implementation of the Waste Management Plan and MARPOL 73/78 standards.	Compliance with MARPOL 73/78 standards for discharges to sea.
Safety zones around survey vessel, construction vessels, drilling units, CPF and	All	Minimum 500 m exclusion zones around drilling unit, CPF and shuttle tankers as well as relevant offshore installations.	• Navigational warnings issued through South African Navy Hydrographic Office (SANHO). • Notices to Mariners.	EMPr; Maritime Safety Requirements.

ACTIVITIES	PHASE OF OPERATION	SIZE AND SCALE (of Disturbance) (volumes, tonnages and hectares or m ²)	TYPICAL MITIGATION MEASURES	COMPLIANCE WITH STANDARDS
offshore infrastructure			• Fisheries Liaison Officer during survey activities. • Survey and accurately charted wellheads and subsea infrastructure with the SANHO. • Grievance management mechanism.	
Transit and operation of vessels	All	Vessel movements within offshore Project area and transit routes resulting in increased vessel traffic.	• Enforcement vessel operational speed limits • Constant watch by vessel captain from all vessels for cetaceans and turtles in path of the vessel • Stakeholder engagement.	EMPr
Installation / construction and commissioning of shore crossing	Construction	Onshore crossing to be installed via Horizontal Directional Drilling (HDD). Construction and installation operations to take place at temporary onshore drilling platform. Up to 1.5 km micro-tunnel and associated pipeline to be installed through HDD method.	• Implement no-go areas and / or buffers to avoid sensitive areas. • Limit site clearance to the minimum required for development. • Rehabilitation. • Erosion management and control. • Minimise emissions (dust, light, noise). • Training of employees.	EMPr
Installation / construction and commissioning of onshore pipeline, including shore crossing	Construction	Vegetation clearing and soil disturbance will be restricted to the (up to) 13km long onshore pipeline corridor.	• Implement no-go areas and / or buffers to avoid sensitive areas. • Limit site clearance to the minimum required for development. • Rehabilitation. • Effective stormwater management. • Erosion management and control. • Alien vegetation management and monitoring.	EMPr
		Impacts to fauna, avifauna and nearby residence due to increased noise levels, atmospheric emissions and lighting restricted to the onshore pipeline corridor and nearby vicinity.	• Minimise emissions (dust, light, noise).	EMPr

ACTIVITIES	PHASE OF OPERATION	SIZE AND SCALE (of Disturbance) (volumes, tonnages and hectares or m ²)	TYPICAL MITIGATION MEASURES	COMPLIANCE WITH STANDARDS
		Disturbance and potential impacts due to increased vehicle traffic and human activity on site during construction restricted to access roads and onshore pipeline corridor.	• Effective equipment and vehicle maintenance. • Education and training of employees.	EMPr
Maintenance of onshore pipeline	Production (Operations)	Ad-hoc site visits and maintenance on the onshore pipeline servitude may result in temporary increases in atmospheric emissions (air, noise and light) within vicinity of onshore pipeline servitude.	• Minimise emissions (dust, light, noise). • Erosion management and control. • Alien vegetation management and monitoring.	EMPr
Procurement of goods and services	All	Procurement opportunities throughout surveys, drilling, construction, production and decommissioning. Local content and income through local service providers and/or at the port and logistics base.	• Appointment of local suppliers where feasible. • Stakeholder engagement. • Manage community expectations.	EMPr; Social Labour Plan (SLP)
Sale of gas and condensate / project revenues	Production (Operation)	Contribution to GDP and state revenue at National and Provincial level.		EMPr
Employment of staff, rotation of staff & presence of construction workforce	All	Direct and indirect employment opportunities throughout the Project lifecycle, occurring as local and/or national scale. Potential impacts to community health and safety restricted to local communities (e.g. Mossel Bay).	• Stakeholder engagement. • Community expectation management. • Implement a code of conduct.	EMPr; SLP
Abandonment of subsea infrastructure	Decommissioning	Selected subsea infrastructure to be abandoned on seabed following production operations and risk assessment.	• Survey and accurately charted wellheads and subsea infrastructure with the SANHO.	EMPr; Best Available Practice for offshore decommissioning and closure.
UNPLANNED EVENTS				
Operation and transit of drilling	All	Operation and transit of drilling unit and Project vessels leading to a	• Post drilling ROV survey	EMPr

ACTIVITIES	PHASE OF OPERATION	SIZE AND SCALE (of Disturbance) (volumes, tonnages and hectares or m ²)	TYPICAL MITIGATION MEASURES	COMPLIANCE WITH STANDARDS
unit & Project vessels		potential loss of equipment.	• Retrieval of lost objects / equipment where practicable • Notification to SANHO	
Well drilling and installation of well infrastructure	Construction (drilling & installation)	Well drilling and installation of well infrastructure leading to potential loss of well control / blow-out. Potential area of impact to be determined by the proposed hydrocarbon spill modelling study.	• Well Design and technical integrity including selecting appropriate casing, cementing and mud programmes. • Monitoring of well conditions. • Blow-Out preventer. • Spill training and clean-up equipment. • Stakeholder engagement. • Grievance mechanism.	Well-specific response strategy and plans (Oil Spill Contingency Plan, Emergency Response Plan, Blow-Out Contingency Plan, Shipboard Oil Pollution Emergency Plan).
Transfer of gas and condensate in subsea pipeline	Production (Operation)	Potential leak (rupture) from gas pipeline and/or multiphase pipeline during production activities/phase. Potential area of impact to be determined by the proposed hydrocarbon spill modelling study.	• Design and technical integrity. • Pipeline inspections. • Emergency Response Plan. • Spill training and clean-up equipment. • Stakeholder engagement. • Grievance mechanism.	EMPr; Oil Spill Contingency Plan, Marine Pollution (Control and Civil Liability) Act and associated Regulations.
Operation of CPF	Production (Operation)	Potential loss of condensate from CPF due to vessel accident. Potential area of impact to be determined by the proposed hydrocarbon spill modelling study.	• Emergency Response Plan. • Spill training and clean-up equipment. • Stakeholder engagement. • Grievance mechanism.	EMPr; Oil Spill Contingency Plan, Marine Pollution (Control and Civil Liability) Act and associated Regulations.
Transshipment / bunkering of hydrocarbons	Production (Operation)	Potential hydrocarbon spill during offshore bunkering / transshipment activities.	• Bunkering procedure. • Refuelling procedure. • Shipboard Oil Pollution Emergency Plan. • Emergency Response Plan. • Spill training and clean-up equipment. • Stakeholder engagement. • Grievance mechanism.	EMPr; Oil Spill Contingency Plan, Shipboard Oil Pollution Emergency Plan, Marine Pollution (Control and Civil Liability) Act and associated Regulations.
Transfer of gas onshore to end user	Production (Operation)	Potential loss of containment – explosion, fire – from onshore pipeline.	• Design and technical integrity (MHI Risk Assessment). • Emergency Response Plan. • Stakeholder engagement. • Grievance mechanism.	EMPr

10. CLOSURE PLAN

In the space provided under each heading below, please provide a high level description of the plan for closure and the information that will be provided in the draft EMPr accompanying draft basic assessment report or environmental impact reports going forward.	
Baseline environment Describe how the baseline environment will be determined with the input of interested and affected parties and due cognizance of the current land uses and or existing biophysical environment	The baseline environment will be described using available information from previous studies undertaken within Block 11B/12B and the broader South Coast offshore environment, supplemented by specialist studies undertaken as part of the ESIA process. Baseline information will include the offshore and onshore receiving environments potentially affected by the proposed project, including the proposed pipeline route and associated infrastructure. I&APs will be afforded opportunities to provide input on the baseline environment through review and comment on the Draft Scoping Report, Draft ESIA Report and associated specialist studies.
Closure objectives Describe the closure objectives and the extent to which they will be aligned to the baseline environment	A conceptual closure and decommissioning plan will be compiled as part of the Impact Assessment Phase of the project and submitted as part of the ESIA Report. The key objectives for closure are to: • Ensure that offshore and onshore infrastructure is decommissioned in a manner that protects human health, safety and the environment; • Ensure that relevant stakeholders are aware that production operations are complete; • Minimise pollution and ensure the appropriate management and disposal of waste materials generated during decommissioning; • Plug and abandon wells in accordance with recognised industry standards and regulatory requirements and ensure there are no leakages; • Ensure corrective actions contribute towards the improvement of the EMPr implementation, if appropriate; • Implement appropriate measures to manage residual environmental risks associated with infrastructure remaining in situ, where applicable; • Define closure objectives, targets, responsibilities and monitoring requirements for all phases of decommissioning; • Establish a programme for monitoring, auditing and reporting on closure performance where required; • Develop a schedule, responsibilities and budget for decommissioning and closure; • Detailing the closure costs for the life of the Project at increasing levels of accuracy as the project develops and approaches closure; and • Ensure compliance with all applicable legal and regulatory requirements relating to closure and decommissioning. The EMPr will include a section addressing decommissioning and closure of the offshore and onshore components of the proposed development.
Rehabilitation Plan Describe the scale and aerial extent of the prospecting or mining listed	The draft EMPr to be submitted with the Draft ESIA Report will include a section addressing decommissioning and closure of the offshore and onshore

activities to be authorised, including the anticipated prospecting or mining area at the time of closure, and confirm that a site rehabilitation plan drawn to a suitable scale will be provided in the draft EMPr to be submitted together with the draft EIR or Basic Assessment Report as the case may be.	components of the proposed development, including any recommendations made by specialists. The decommissioning phase of the project will include, <i>inter alia</i>: • Plugging and abandonment of wells; • Flushing and disconnection of pipelines and umbilicals; • Retrieval of selected subsea infrastructure, such as production risers and umbilicals; • Removal and relocation of the CPF (FPSO or FLNG/FSO); • Undertaking inspections and surveys, where required, to verify the condition of the seafloor and remaining infrastructure; • Notification of relevant stakeholders and authorities, including the South African Navy Hydrographer, regarding any infrastructure that remains in situ; and • Management of associated marine, aviation and onshore support activities during decommissioning. A conceptual closure and decommissioning plan will be compiled as part of the Impact Assessment Phase of the project and submitted as part of the ESIA Report.
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Rehabilitation Cost Describe how the rehabilitation cost will be determined and provide a preliminary estimate thereof	A conceptual closure and decommissioning plan will be compiled as part of the Impact Assessment Phase of the project and submitted as part of the ESIA and EMPr process. A financial provision quantum will be estimated by an independent service provider as part of the ESIA process, and a guarantee will be put in place to execute the EMPr in the event of premature closure or in the event that the EMPr has not been fully executed on conclusion of the Project. The required financial provision mechanism and proof of payment or arrangements thereto will be secured prior to the commencement of project activities (assuming EA is received), in accordance with Regulation 10(b) (Financial Provisioning Regulations 2015 (GN R1147)), to ensure that adequate funds are available to meet rehabilitation, closure and decommissioning obligations. Closure costs will be refined as Project design progresses and additional engineering information becomes available. The closure cost estimate will consider, <i>inter alia</i>, well plugging and abandonment, removal of selected offshore infrastructure, management of waste, environmental monitoring requirements, and implementation of closure and decommissioning measures. In addition, Protection and Indemnity (P&I) Insurance will be put in place for all Project vessels utilised for the proposed activities to address maritime emergencies, such as grounding or sinking of a vessel and associated spills, as well as in the unlikely event of a hydrocarbon spill. Appropriate financial provision and insurance mechanisms will be maintained in accordance with applicable legal requirements and company procedures.
Decommissioning Considering that rehabilitation must take place upon cessation of an activity, describe when each of activities applied for will be rehabilitated in terms of either the cessation of the individual activity or the cessation of the overall prospecting or mining activity.	Decommissioning will commence following the end of production activities, which is anticipated to be approximately 20 to 30 years. As noted above, a conceptual closure and decommissioning plan will be compiled as part of the Impact Assessment Phase. Decommissioning measures, monitoring requirements and closure commitments will be included in the EMPr and refined as the Project progresses.

Signature of the applicant / Signature on behalf of the applicant:

Main Street (Pty) Ltd

Name of company (if applicable):

Date:

7 September 2020

APPENDIX 1: DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE AND THE CURRICULUM VITAE OF THE EAP

I, Jeremy Blood, declare that –

General declaration:

- I act as the independent environmental practitioner in this application
- I will perform the work relating to the application in an objective manner, even if this results in views and findings that are not favourable to the applicant
- I declare that there are no circumstances that may compromise my objectivity in performing such work;
- I have expertise in conducting environmental impact assessments, including knowledge of the Act, Regulations and any guidelines that have relevance to the proposed activity;
- I will comply with the Act, Regulations and all other applicable legislation;
- I will take into account, to the extent possible, the matters listed in regulation 8 of the Regulations when preparing the application and any report relating to the application;
- I have no, and will not engage in, conflicting interests in the undertaking of the activity;
- I undertake to disclose to the applicant and the competent authority all material information in my possession that reasonably has or may have the potential of influencing - any decision to be taken with respect to the application by the competent authority; and - the objectivity of any report, plan or document to be prepared by myself for submission to the competent authority;
- I will ensure that information containing all relevant facts in respect of the application is distributed or made available to interested and affected parties and the public and that participation by interested and affected parties is facilitated in such a manner that all interested and affected parties will be provided with a reasonable opportunity to participate and to provide comments on documents that are produced to support the application;
- I will ensure that the comments of all interested and affected parties are considered and recorded in reports that are submitted to the competent authority in respect of the application, provided that comments that are made by interested and affected parties in respect of a final report that will be submitted to the competent authority may be attached to the report without further amendment to the report;
- I will keep a register of all interested and affected parties that participated in a public participation process; and
- I will provide the competent authority with access to all information at my disposal regarding the application, whether such information is favourable to the applicant or not
- all the particulars furnished by me in this form are true and correct;
- will perform all other obligations as expected from an environmental assessment practitioner in terms of the Regulations; and
- I realise that a false declaration is an offence in terms of regulation 71 of the Regulations and is punishable in terms of section 24F of the Act.

Disclosure of Vested Interest (delete whichever is not applicable)

- I do not have and will not have any vested interest (either business, financial, personal or other) in the proposed activity proceeding other than remuneration for work performed in terms of the Regulations;
- ~~I have a vested interest in the proposed activity proceeding, such vested interest being:~~



Signature of the environmental assessment practitioner:

SLR Consulting (South Africa) (Pty) Ltd

Name of company:

08/09/2026

Date:



Jeremy is an Associate Environmental Consultant and has been working as an Environmental Assessment Practitioner since 1999. He has project managed a number of large-scale projects covering a range of environmental disciplines, including Environmental Impact Assessments (EIAs), Environmental Management Programmes (EMPs), Stakeholder Engagement, Environmental Compliance and Monitoring and Environmental Control Officer (ECO) related work in South Africa, Namibia, Mozambique and Kenya.

He has expertise in a wide range of projects relating to oil / gas and mining (heavy mineral mining and borrowpits), housing/industrial developments, renewables (solar PV) and infrastructure projects (e.g. roads, railway line, power lines and pipelines).

Education

- MSc, Stellenbosch University (2006)
- BSc (Hons), Rhodes University (1995)
- BSc, Rhodes University (1994)

Project Experience

Environmental and Social Due Diligence

ESDD for a Wind Energy Facility, South Africa: Client confidential (2018)

ESDD for a 102 MW Wind Energy Facility near Copperton in the Northern Cape, South Africa. Jeremy's role included reviewing project-related and legislative information and report writing.

Environmental Due Diligence, Block 2C, West Coast, South Africa: Anadarko South Africa (Pty) Ltd (2011)

Environmental Due Diligence for Licence Block 2C, West Coast, South Africa. Jeremy's role included project management, review / auditing and report writing.

Environmental Due Diligence, Block 5/6, South-West Coast, South Africa: Anadarko South Africa (Pty) Ltd (2011)

Environmental Due Diligence for Licence Block 5/6, South-West Coast, South Africa. Jeremy's role included project management, review / auditing and report writing.

Renewables and Green Hydrogen

Coega Green Ammonia Production Plant, Gqeberha, Eastern Cape: Coega Green Ammonia (Pty) Ltd, a subsidiary of Hive Hydrogen SA (2024-2025)

EIA process for the proposed development and operation of a 1 200 MW Green Hydrogen and Ammonia Production Plant, and associated infrastructure, within Zone 7 of the Coega Special Economic Zone (SEZ) in Gqeberha. Jeremy's role included technical advisor, reporting writing and review.

Met Masts and Remote Sensing, Tsau//Khaeb National Park, Namibia: Hyphen Hydrogen Energy (Pty) Ltd (2022)

EIA for a meteorological (met) mast and remote sensing campaign in the Tsau //Khaeb National Park (TKNP), near Lüderitz, southern Namibia. The project forms part of a large-scale export green hydrogen (H₂) proposed for the area in order to better understand the suitability of the wind resource in the identified development area. Jeremy's role included managing the EIA and public participation process, specialist report review and EIA report writing.

Kokerboom Solar Project, Keetmanshoop, Namibia: Kokerboom Solar Generation (Pty) Ltd (2016)

Scoping study for a solar (photovoltaic) power plant, near Keetmanshoop, Namibia. Jeremy's role included managing the Scoping and public participation process, specialist report review and report writing.

Skeyfontein Photovoltaic Power Plant, Northern Cape, South Africa: Solarhybrid AG, Germany (2011-2012)

Scoping study for the proposed Development of Skeyfontein Photovoltaic power plant and power lines near Postmasburg, Northern Cape. Jeremy's role included managing the Scoping and public participation process, specialist baseline report review and report writing.

De Aar Photovoltaic Power Plant, Northern Cape, South Africa: Business Venture Investments 1421 (Pty) Ltd (2011-2012)

EIA for the proposed Development of a Photovoltaic power plant and power line near De Aar & Prieska, Northern Cape. Jeremy's role included managing the EIA process and public participation process, specialist report review and EIA report writing.

Solar Cell Manufacturing Factory, Western Cape, South Africa: IlangaPower (Pty) Ltd (2008)

Basic Assessment for a proposed Solar Cell Manufacturing Factory, Sacks Circle, Bellville. Jeremy's role included managing the Basic Assessment process and public participation process, specialist report review and report writing.

Oil and Gas

Venus Development (offshore Block 2913B), Orange Basin, off the coast of Southern Namibia: BW Kudu Limited (2025)

EIA process for the proposed development of the Venus Field in Block 2913B to produce light oil. Jeremy's role included technical advisor, reporting writing and review.

Well drilling in Block 2814A (PPL 003), Orange Basin, off the coast of Southern Namibia: BW Kudu Limited (2024)

EIA process for the proposed offshore appraisal well drilling in Block 2814A (PPL 003), Orange Basin, off the coast of Southern Namibia. Jeremy's role included technical advisor, reporting writing and review.

Development of a Liquid Mud Treatment and Completion Fluid Plant, Port of Walvis Bay, Namibia: Halliburton Industries Limited (2024)

EIA process for the proposed construction and operation of a Liquid Mud Treatment and Completion Fluid Plant (LMTP) at Berth 8 in the Port of Walvis Bay, Namibia. Jeremy's role included technical advisor and review.

Well drilling in Block Northern Cape Ultra-Deep, South Africa: Shell Offshore Upstream South Africa B.V. (2024)

EIA process for the proposed offshore exploration well drilling in Block Northern Cape Ultra-Deep, West Coast, offshore South Africa. Jeremy's role included technical advisor, reporting writing and review.

Well drilling in Block 2813B, Orange Basin, off the coast of southern Namibia: Harmattan Energy Ltd., a Chevron affiliate (2024)

EIA process for the proposed offshore exploration well drilling in the Block 2813B, offshore Namibia. Jeremy's role included technical advisor, reporting writing and review.

Well drilling in Block 2914A, Orange Basin, off the coast of southern Namibia: Rhino Resources (2024)

EIA process for the proposed offshore exploration well drilling in the Block 2914A, offshore Namibia. Jeremy's role included technical advisor, reporting writing and review.

Well drilling in Blocks 5/6/7, South-West Coast, South Africa: TotalEnergies EP South Africa Block 567 (Pty) Ltd (2022)

EIA for drilling up to five exploration wells in Block 5/6/7, offshore South-West Coast. Jeremy's role included managing the EIA process and public participation process, specialist report review and EIA report writing.

Well drilling in Block 2913B, Namibia: Total E and P Namibia BV (2022)

Renewal of Environmental Clearance Certificate to undertake further exploration and appraisal well drilling in the Block 2913B off the coast of Southern Namibia. Jeremy's role included managing the

ECC renewal process, specialist report review and report writing (Environmental Performance Report and updating the EMP).

2D/3D seismic surveys, West Coast, South Africa: Searcher Geodata UK Limited (2021)

EIA for speculative 2D and 3D seismic surveys off the West Coast of South Africa. Jeremy was the assistant project manager and responsible for the public participation process, specialist report review and EMP report writing.

3D seismic survey in PEL 90, Namibia: Tullow Namibia Ltd (2021-2022)

EIA for a 3D seismic survey in Petroleum Exploration Licence 90 (PEL 90) in the Orange Basin off the coast of Namibia. Jeremy's role included managing the EIA process and public participation process, specialist report review and EIA report writing.

Management of Change (MOC) Procedure for Piling, Cabo Delgado Province, Mozambique: Total E&P Moçambique Area 1, Limitada (2021)

Implement MOC Procedure and prepare Screening Framework and Technical Note for the expansion of the Diver Exclusion Zone for piling. Jeremy's role included managing the MOC process, specialist input and report writing.

Exploration well drilling in Block 11B/12B, offshore South Coast, South Africa: Total E&P South Africa BV (2020-2021)

EIA for additional exploration well drilling and associated exploration activities (CSEM and wave buoys) in Block 11B/12B, offshore South Coast. Jeremy's role included specialist report review and EIA report writing.

3D seismic survey in Blocks 2912 /2913B, Namibia: Total E and P Namibia BV (2020)

EIA for a 3D seismic survey in Blocks 2912/2913B in the Orange Basin off the coast of southern Namibia. Jeremy's role included managing the EIA process and public participation process, specialist report review and EIA report writing.

Management of Change (MOC) Procedure for expansion of Resettlement Village, Cabo Delgado Province, Mozambique: Total E&P Moçambique Area 1, Limitada (2020)

Implement MOC Procedure and undertake EIA Addendum for the expansion of the Resettlement Village. Jeremy's role included managing the EIA Addendum process, specialist input and report writing.

Onshore Environmental Monitoring, Afungi Peninsula, in Palma District, Cabo Delgado Province, Mozambique: Total E&P Moçambique Area 1, Limitada (2020)

Execute environmental field surveys and manage the subsequent data for a period of one year in the onshore environment in the vicinity of the Project. Jeremy's role included overall project management.

Exploration well drilling in Petroleum Exploration Licence 39, Namibia: Shell Namibia Upstream BV (2020)

Environmental Clearance Certificate (ECC) amendment application for exploration well drilling in Petroleum Exploration Licence 39 off the coast of southern Namibia. Jeremy's role included managing the ECC amendment process and public participation process, specialist report and legal register review and EIA amendment report writing.

Social Baseline and SIA related to exploration activities in Block 11B/12B, offshore South Coast, South Africa: Total E&P South Africa BV (2019-2020)

Social Baseline Study and Social Impact Assessment related to the impacts that exploration activities in Block 11B / 12B would have on the Mossel Bay area. Project management and review.

Exploration well drilling in Petroleum Exploration Licence 82, Namibia: Windhoek PEL23 BV (2019)

EIA for the drilling of up to two exploration wells in Petroleum Exploration Licence 82 (PEL82) in the Walvis Basin off the coast of Namibia. Jeremy's role included managing the EIA process and public participation process, specialist report review and EIA report writing.

Exploration well drilling in Petroleum Exploration Licence 83, Namibia: Windhoek PEL28 BV (2019)
EIA for the drilling of up to two exploration wells in Petroleum Exploration Licence 83 (PEL83) in the Orange Basin off the coast of Namibia. Jeremy's role included managing the EIA process and public participation process, specialist report review and EIA report writing.

Update Area 1 EMP for the Liquefied Natural Gas Project in Cabo Delgado, Mozambique: Anadarko Moçambique Área 1, Lda (AMA1) (2018-2019)

In June 2014 AMA1 received approval to develop the proposed LNG Project in offshore Area 1 and at the Afungi Peninsula of Cabo Delgado Province in northern Mozambique. Following project approval, the development of the project design continued through a process of optimization, resulting in further refinements to the Project Description. SLR was appointed to evaluate proposed project changes, to determine / confirm impact significance, and to update the approved EMP accordingly. Jeremy's role included the screening of project changes through an internal Management of Change Procedure to identify and evaluate the environmental implications of any changes arising from the design optimisation process, specialist report review and EMP report writing.

Exploration well drilling in Petroleum Exploration Licence 39, Namibia: Shell Namibia Upstream BV (2018-2019)

EIA for the drilling of up to two deep water exploration wells in Petroleum Exploration Licence 39 off the coast of southern Namibia. Jeremy's role included managing the EIA process and public participation process, specialist report review and EIA report writing.

3D seismic survey in the Walvis Basin, Namibia: Spectrum Geo Limited (2017)

EIA for a 3D seismic survey in the Walvis Basin of the coast of northern Namibia. Jeremy was the project manager and responsible for the public participation process, specialist report review and EIA report writing.

Coal bed methane exploration, Free State and Mpumalanga Provinces: Afro Energy (Pty) Ltd (2016)

Scoping Phase of an EIA for an Exploration Right application for Petroleum and Natural Gas (Coal Bed Methane) on various farms in a portion of the Free State and Mpumalanga Provinces. Jeremy was responsible for the management and undertaking of the scoping phase, which involved managing the public participation process and writing the scoping report.

2D seismic survey, Namibia: Spectrum Geo Ltd (2016-2017)

EIA for a 2D seismic survey in the Orange Basin off the coast of southern Namibia. Jeremy was the project manager and responsible for the public participation process, specialist report review and EIA report writing.

Relinquishment of Licence Block 3B/4B, West Coast, South Africa: BHP Billiton Petroleum (South Africa 3B/4B) Limited (2016)

Application for a Closure Certificate and consolidated Environmental Risk Report and Closure Plan for the relinquishment of Licence Block 3B/4B (ER 12/3/23) off the West Coast of South Africa. Jeremy's role included managing the relinquishment process, report writing and liaison with the competent authority.

Oil and gas exploration in Licence Blocks 3617 and 3717, South-West Coast, South Africa: Rhino Oil & Gas Exploration South Africa (Pty) Ltd (2015-2016)

EIA for exploration activities in offshore Licence Blocks 3617 and 3717 off the South-West Coast of South Africa. Exploration activities included multi-beam bathymetry and 2D/3D seismic surveys. Jeremy was the project manager and responsible for the public participation process, specialist report review and report writing.

Oil and gas exploration in various inshore licence blocks, South Africa: Rhino Oil & Gas Exploration South Africa (Pty) Ltd (2015-2016)

EIA for exploration activities in various inshore licence blocks off the South-West Coast of South Africa. Exploration activities included multi-beam bathymetry and 2D/3D seismic surveys. Jeremy was responsible for quality control and report review.

2D seismic survey, South Coast, South Africa: PGS Exploration (UK) Ltd (2015-2016)

EIA / EMP Addendum for a speculative 2D seismic survey off the South Coast of South Africa. Jeremy was the project manager and responsible for the public participation process, specialist report review and EIA / EMP report writing.

Exploration well drilling in Block 2B, West Coast, South Africa: Thombo Petroleum Ltd (2014-2016)

EIA Addendum for the drilling of up to five exploration wells in Block 2B off the West Coast of South Africa. Jeremy's role included managing the EIA process and public participation process, specialist report review and EIA report writing.

Exploration well drilling in Licence Blocks 2613A and 2613B, Namibia: Murphy Oil Corporation (2014-2016)

EIA for the drilling of up to two exploration wells in Licence Blocks 2613A and 2613B off the coast of Namibia. Jeremy was the project manager and responsible for the public participation process, specialist report review and report writing.

Exploration well drilling in Licence Block 1, West Coast, South Africa: Cairn South Africa (2013-2017)

EIA Addendum for the drilling of up to five exploration wells in Block 1 off the West Coast of South Africa. Jeremy was the project manager and responsible for the public participation process, specialist report review and report writing.

Ibhubesi Gas Project: Sunbird Energy Ltd (2013-2017)

EIA and EMP Addendum for the proposed Ibhubesi Gas Project, Western and Northern Cape, South Africa. The project involved the development of the gas field in Block 2A, which included a 430 km production pipeline (offshore and onshore) to the Ankerlig Power Station. Jeremy was the project manager and responsible for the public participation process, specialist report review and report writing.

Relinquishment of a portion of Licence Blocks 5, 6 & 7, South-West Coast, South Africa: Anadarko South Africa (Pty) Ltd (2016)

Application for a Closure Certificate and Consolidated Environmental Risk Report and Closure Plan for the relinquishment of Licence Blocks 5, 6 & 7 (ER 12/3/224) off the South-West Coast of South Africa. Jeremy's role included managing the relinquishment process, report writing and liaison with the competent authority.

2D seismic survey compliance, South Coast, South Africa: PGS Exploration (UK) Ltd (2015-2016)

EMP Compliance and audit services for a speculative 2D seismic survey off the South Coast of South Africa. Jeremy's role included managing the audit process and compiling the survey close-out report, which outlined the implementation of the EMP (compliance) and highlighted any problems and non-compliance issues that arose during the survey.

Well drilling Roadmap and Permitting Plan, South Africa: ExxonMobil Exploration and Production South Africa Ltd (2015)

SLR was appointed to develop a high-level Regulatory Roadmap and Permitting Plan for offshore exploration well drilling and associated onshore activities for ExxonMobil's South African licence areas, focusing on the Tugela South licence area off the East Coast. Jeremy was the project manager and responsible for the legal review and report writing.

Exploration Right renewal for Licence Blocks 5, 6 & 7, South-West Coast, South Africa: Anadarko South Africa (Pty) Ltd (2015)

SLR was appointed to prepare an Environmental Compliance Report as part of the Exploration Right renewal for Licence Blocks 5, 6 & 7 (ER 12/3/224) off the South-West Coast of South Africa. Jeremy's role included managing the audit process and compiling the Environmental Compliance Report.

2D seismic survey compliance, Block 2113, Namibia: Nabirm Energy Services (2014-2015)

EMP Compliance and audit services for a 2D seismic survey in the offshore portion of Block 2113A in the Walvis Basin off the coast of Namibia. Jeremy's role included managing the audit process and compiling the survey close-out report, which outlined the implementation of the EMP (compliance) and highlighted any problems and non-compliance issues that arose during the survey.

Relinquishment of a portion of the Tugela South Block, East Coast, South Africa: ExxonMobil Exploration and Production South Africa Limited (2014)

Application for a Closure Certificate and Consolidated Environmental Risk Report and Closure Plan for the relinquishment of a portion of the Tugela South Block off the East Coast of South Africa. Jeremy's role included managing the relinquishment process, report writing and liaison with the competent authority.

2D seismic survey compliance, East Coast, South Africa: CGG Services SA (2014)

EMP Compliance and audit services for a speculative 2D seismic survey off the East Coast of South Africa. Jeremy's role included managing the audit process and compiling the survey close-out report, which outlined the implementation of the EMP (compliance) and highlighted any problems and non-compliance issues that arose during the survey.

3D seismic survey, Licence Blocks 2613A and 2613B, Namibia: Murphy Oil Corporation and TGS-Nopec Geophysical Company ASA (2013-2014)

EIA for a proposed 3D seismic survey in Licence Blocks 2613A and 2613B, Lüderitz Basin, off the coast of Namibia. Jeremy was the project manager and responsible for the public participation process, specialist report review and EIA / EMP report writing.

3D seismic survey, Licence Blocks 2012B and 2112A, Namibia: Tullow Kudu Ltd (2013-2014)

EIA for a proposed 3D seismic survey in Licence Blocks 2012B and 2112A, Walvis Basin, off the Coast of Namibia. Jeremy was the project manager and responsible for the public participation process, specialist report review and EIA / EMP report writing.

Exploration well drilling in the Orange Basin Deepwater Licence Area, West Coast, South Africa: Shell South Africa Upstream BV (2013-2015)

EIA for the drilling of up to two deep water exploration wells in the northern portion of the Orange Basin Deepwater Licence Area off the West Coast of South Africa. Jeremy's role included managing the EIA process and public participation process, specialist report review and EIA report writing.

2D seismic survey compliance, East Coast, South Africa: CGG Veritas Services (UK) Ltd (2013)

EMP Compliance and audit services for a 2D seismic off the East Coast of South Africa. Jeremy's role included managing the audit process and compiling the survey close-out report, which outlined the implementation of the EMP (compliance) and highlighted any problems and non-compliance issues that arose during the survey.

2D seismic survey, South Coast, South Africa: Petroleum Geo-Services ASA (2013)

EIA / EMP for the proposed speculative 2D seismic survey off the South Coast of South Africa. Jeremy's role included managing the EMP and public participation process, specialist report review and EIA / EMP report writing.

Seafloor geochemical sampling programme, Licence Blocks 5/6 & 7, South-West Coast, South Africa: Anadarko South Africa (Pty) Ltd (2013)

EIA / EMP Addendum for a seafloor geochemical sampling programme in Petroleum Licence Blocks 5/6 & 7 off the South-West Coast of South Africa. The sampling programme consisted of seafloor sampling (piston coring), seafloor heat flow measurements and a possible multi-beam bathymetry survey to refine target locations for seafloor sampling. Jeremy was the project manager and responsible for the public participation process, specialist report review and EIA / EMP report writing.

Exploration programme, Licence Block 2C, West Coast, South Africa: Anadarko South Africa (Pty) Ltd (2012-2013)

EMP for a proposed exploration programme in Block 2C off the West Coast, South Africa. The exploration programme included 2D/3D seismic surveys, multi-beam bathymetry survey, seafloor sampling and seafloor heat flow measurements. Jeremy was the project manager and responsible for the public participation process, specialist report review and EIA / EMP report writing.

Exploration programme, Tugela North, East Coast, South Africa: Impact Africa Limited (2012-2013)

EIA / EMP for a proposed exploration programme in the Tugela North area off the East Coast of South Africa. The exploration programme included Airborne geophysical acquisition (gravity and

magnetics), 2D/3D seismic surveys, seafloor heat flow measurements, multi-beam bathymetry survey and seafloor sampling. Jeremy was the project manager and responsible for the public participation process, specialist report review and EIA / EMP report writing.

2D seismic survey, Durban and Zululand Basins, East Coast, South Africa: Sasol Petroleum International (Pty) Ltd (2012)

EIA / EMP for a proposed 2D seismic survey programme in the Durban and Zululand Basins off the East Coast of South Africa. Jeremy was the project manager and responsible for the public participation process, specialist report review and EIA / EMP report writing.

2D seismic survey, South and East Coasts, South Africa: Petroleum Geo-Services ASA (2012)

EIA / EMP for the proposed speculative 2D seismic survey off the South and East Coast of South Africa. Jeremy's role included managing the EIA / EMP and public participation process, specialist report review and EIA / EMP report writing.

3D seismic survey, Block 1, West Coast, South Africa: PetroSA (Pty) Ltd (2012)

EIA / EMP Amendment for the 3D seismic survey campaign in Block 1 off the West Coast of South Africa. Jeremy's role included managing the EIA / EMP and public participation process, specialist report review and EIA / EMP report writing.

2D seismic survey, Lüderitz and Walvis Basin, Namibia: Spectrum Geo Ltd (2012)

EIA for a 2D seismic survey in various Blocks in the Lüderitz and Walvis Basin offshore areas, Namibia. Jeremy's role included managing the EIA process and public participation process, specialist report review and EIA report writing.

2D seismic survey, Pletmos Inshore Area, South Coast, South Africa: Bayfield Energy Ltd (2012)

EIA / EMP Amendment for a 2D seismic survey in the Pletmos Inshore Area off the South Coast of South Africa. Jeremy's role included managing the EIA / EMP and public participation process, specialist report review and EIA / EMP report writing.

2D seismic survey, East Coast, South Africa: CGG Veritas Services (UK) Ltd (2012)

EIA / EMP for a speculative 2D seismic survey off the East Coast of South Africa. Jeremy was the project manager and responsible for the public participation process, specialist report review and EIA / EMP report writing.

2D seismic survey, West Coast, South Africa: Spectrum Geo Ltd (2013)

EIA / EMP for a speculative 2D seismic survey off the West Coast of South Africa. Jeremy was the project manager and responsible for the public participation process, specialist report review and EIA / EMP report writing.

2D/3D seismic survey, Block 2914B, Namibia: Signet Petroleum Ltd (2011)

EIA for a proposed 2D and 3D seismic survey in Block 2914B off the coast of Namibia. Jeremy's role included managing the EIA process and public participation process, specialist report review and EIA report writing.

2D/3D seismic survey, Blocks 5 & 6, South Africa: PetroSA (Pty) Ltd (2011)

EIA / EMP for a 2D/3D seismic survey campaign in Blocks 5 & 6 off the South-West Coast of South Africa. Jeremy's role included managing the EMP process and public participation process, specialist report review and EIA / EMP report writing.

3D seismic survey, Licence Blocks 2713A/2713B and 2815, Namibia: UNX Energy Corp (2010-2011)

EIA (including EMP for a proposed 3D seismic survey programme in the southern Orange Basin (Licence Blocks 2713A/2713B and 2815) off the coast of Namibia. Jeremy's role included managing the EIA process and public participation process, specialist report review and EIA report writing.

3D seismic survey, Licence Blocks 2112B/2212A and 2813A/2814B, Namibia: HRT Oil Gas Ltd (2010-2011)

EIA for a proposed 3D seismic survey programme in the central Walvis Basin (Licence Blocks 2112B/2212A) and southern Orange Basin (Licence Blocks 2813A/2814B) off the coast of Namibia. Jeremy's role included managing the EIA process and public participation process, specialist report review and EIA report writing.

Exploration well drilling, Block 1, West Coast, South Africa: PetroSA (Pty) Ltd (2010-2011)

Basic Assessment and EMP for the drilling of up to six exploration wells in Block 1 (ER83) off the West Coast of South Africa. Jeremy's role included managing the Basic Assessment process and public participation process, specialist report review and report writing.

2D seismic survey, Pletmos Inshore Area, South Coast, South Africa: Bayfield Energy Ltd (2010)

EMP for a 2D seismic survey in the Pletmos Inshore Area off the South Coast of South Africa. Jeremy's role included managing the EMP and public participation process, specialist report review and EMP report writing.

2D seismic survey, Tugela South, East Coast, South Africa: Silver Wave Energy (Pte) (2010)

EIA / EMP for a 2D seismic survey in the Tugela South area (Blocks 2931C, 2931D, 2932A and 2932C) off the East Coast of South Africa. Jeremy's role included managing the EIA / EMP and public participation process, specialist report review and EIA / EMP report writing.

Seismic surveys and well drilling, Block 3A/4A, West Coast, South Africa: BHP Billiton Petroleum (2009-2010)

EMP amendment for conducting seismic surveys and exploration well drilling in Petroleum Licence Block 3A/4A, West Coast, South Africa. Jeremy's role included managing the EMP and public participation process, specialist report review and EMP report writing.

Performance Assessments, South Coast, South Africa: PetroSA (Pty) Ltd (2009)

Compilation of offshore performance assessments for Block 9, Block 11a, F-A Gas Field, E-M Gas Field, South Coast Gas (SCG) Gas Field, Sable Oil Field and Oribi (E-BT)/Oryx (E-AR) Oil Fields. Jeremy's role included managing the audit process and compiling the Performance Assessment report, which outlined the implementation of the EMP (compliance) and highlighted any problems and non-compliance issues.

F-O Gas Field development, South Coast, South Africa: PetroSA (Pty) Ltd (2008-2012)

EIA and EMP for the development of the F-O Gas Field in Petroleum Licence Block 9, South Coast, South Africa. The project included the drilling of up to 14 production wells in the F-O Gas Field and connecting the gas field to the existing F-A Platform via a new approximately 39 km subsea production pipeline. Jeremy's role included managing the EIA/EMP and public participation process, specialist report review and EIA report writing.

3D seismic survey, Block 1, West Coast, South Africa: PetroSA (Pty) Ltd (2008)

EIA / EMP for a 3D seismic survey in Block 1 (ER83) off the West Coast of South Africa. Jeremy's role included managing the EIA / EMP and public participation process, specialist report review and EIA / EMP report writing.

Ibhubesi Gas Field development: Forest Exploration International (SA) (Pty) Ltd (2006-2007)

EIA and EMP for the proposed development of the Ibhubesi Gas Field and associated infrastructure in License Block 2A off the west coast of South Africa. The project involved the drilling of 99 wells and a 110 km production pipeline to an onshore gas receiving facility. Jeremy's role included managing the EIA/EMP and public participation process, specialist report review and report writing.

Well close-out report, E-M Gas Field, South Coast, South Africa: PetroSA (Pty) Ltd (2005)

Close-out report for a workover on well E-M03P in the E-M mining lease off the South Coast of South Africa. Jeremy was responsible for report writing.

South Coast Gas development project, Licence Block 9, South Coast, South Africa: PetroSA (Pty) Ltd (2004-2006)

EIA and EMP for the development of the South Coast Gas project in Petroleum License Block 9 off the South Coast of South Africa. Jeremy was responsible for specialist report review and report writing.

Refinery Conversion Project, Western Cape, South Africa: PetroSA (Pty) Ltd (2003-2005)

EIA for the conversion of the PetroSA Refinery, near Mossel bay, for 100% unleaded fuel production. Jeremy's role included managing the EIA process and public participation process, specialist report review and EIA report writing.

Mining

Opuwo Cobalt Project, Opuwo, Kunene Region, Namibia: Gecko Cobalt Mining (Pty) Ltd (2019)

EIA (Scoping phase) for the proposed Opuwo Cobalt Project Near Opuwo in the Kunene Region of Namibia. Based on the results of exploration drilling undertaken since 2017, Gecko is proposing to apply for a Mining Licence (ML) to mine the ore (copper and cobalt mineralisation) through a combined open-pit and underground mine and to process this material on site within the proposed ML area, which is located within EPL 4346. Jeremy's role included managing the EIA and public participation process, specialist report review and report writing.

Offshore diamond mining in Sea Concessions 2c and 3c, the West Coast, South Africa: Belton Park Trading 127 (Pty) Ltd (2018)

Amendment application to expand the approved diamond mining target area within Sea Concession 2C, as well as the Mining Right area to include Sea Concession 3C. Jeremy's role included managing the EIA and public participation process, specialist report review and EIA / EMP report writing.

Salt mine, Velddrift, South Africa: Velddrift Salt Company (Pty) Ltd (2018)

Update the Financial Provision for the salt mine on Portion 69 of Farm 110 near Velddrift, Western Cape, South Africa. Jeremy's role included project management, client liaison and report review.

EIA / EMP amendment for mining rights, West Coast, South Africa: Alexkor RMC Pooling and Sharing Joint Venture (2017-2018)

EIA EMP Amendment for Mining Rights 554MRC, 10025MR, 512MRC and 513MRC (diamonds) located off the West Coast of South Africa, situated roughly between Kleinsee and Port Nolloth. Jeremy's role included managing the EIA / EMP and public participation process, specialist report review and EMP report writing.

Salt mine, Velddrift, South Africa: Velddrift Salt Company (Pty) Ltd (2012)

EIA / EMP amendment for a salt mine on Portion 69 of Farm 110 near Velddrift, Western Cape, South Africa. Jeremy's role included managing the EIA / EMP and public participation process, specialist report review and EMP report writing.

Mineral prospecting, West and South-West Coasts, South Africa: Green Flash Trading 251 & 257 (Pty) Ltd (2012)

EIA / EMP amendment for the prospecting for minerals off the West and South-West Coast of South Africa. Jeremy was responsible for report writing.

Sand mine rehabilitation, Macassar, South Africa: Umhlaba Environmental Consulting CC (2011)

EMP for the rehabilitation of Afrisam's Sand Mine in Macassar, Western Cape, South Africa. Jeremy's role included managing the EMP process, specialist report review and EMP report writing.

Heavy mineral prospecting, Namaqualand, South Africa: White Water Resources Limited (2009)

EIA s/ EMPs for ten prospecting applications in an area north of the Olifants River. Namaqualand, South Africa. Jeremy's role included managing the EIA / EMP process, specialist report review and EIA / EMP report writing.

Mining Right conversion application, Western Cape, South Africa: Velddrift Salt Company (Pty) Ltd (2006-2009)

Conversion application from an old order mining right from the Velddrift Salt Company's saltworks. Jeremy acted as the project manager and was responsible for the conversion application and EMP report writing.

Coega Brick – Brickworks, Eastern Cape, South Africa: Coega Brick (2003)**

EIA / EMP amendment for operations at the Coega Brick brickworks. Jeremy was responsible for report writing.

Corridor Sands Heavy Mineral Mining Project, Gaza Province, Mozambique: Corridor Sand Limitada (1999-2002)**

EIA and EMP for the Southern Mining Corporation's Corridor Sands Heavy Mineral Mining Project, Gaza Province, Mozambique. Jeremy's role included managing the EIA/EMP and public participation process, specialist report review and report writing.

Moma Titanium Minerals Project in Nampula Province, Mozambique: Kenmare Resources (2002)**
EMP for the Kenmare Moma Titanium Minerals Project in Nampula Province, Mozambique. Jeremy was responsible for EMP report writing.

Corridor Sands Heavy Mineral Mining Project, Gaza Province, Mozambique: Southern Mining Corporation Ltd (1999-2002)**

Vegetation and floristics specialist report for the Corridor Sands EIA, Gaza Province, Mozambique. Jeremy undertook the baseline assessment and compiled the vegetation and floristics report.

Quarry, Willowvale, Transkei: BESC Consulting (1999)**

Biological survey for a quarry near Willowvale in the Transkei. Jeremy compiled the biological survey report.

Roads and Related Infrastructure

Broadway Boulevard Dualling Project, Western Cape, South Africa: HHO Africa for the City of Cape Town (2016)

Basic Assessment for stormwater infrastructure required as part of the Broadway Boulevard Dualling Project, Strand, Western Cape. Jeremy's role included managing the Basic Assessment and public participation process, specialist report review and report writing.

Gansbaai-Bredasdorp Road Upgrade Project, Western Cape, South Africa: HHO Africa for WCG: Dept. of Transport and Public Works (2016-2017)

Closure application for seven borrowpits used during Phase 3 of the Gansbaai-Bredasdorp Road Upgrade Project, Western Cape. Jeremy's role included managing the closure application process, report writing and liaison with the competent authority.

Phase 3 of the Gansbaai-Bredasdorp Road Upgrade Project, Western Cape, South Africa: HHO Africa for WCG: Dept. of Transport and Public Works (2013-2015)

ECO for the third phase of construction (km 7.8 to km 36.0) of the road between Gansbaai and Bredasdorp, Western Cape. Jeremy acted as the ECO and was responsible for ensuring the contractor complied with the Construction EMP.

Gansbaai-Bredasdorp Road Upgrade Project, Western Cape, South Africa: HHO Africa for WCG: Dept. of Transport and Public Works (2014)

Basic Assessment for a causeway near Elim and a box culvert near Baardskeerdersbos / Pearly Beach Intersection, Western Cape. Jeremy's role included managing the Basic Assessment and public participation process, specialist report review and report writing.

Hermanus – Stanford Road Upgrade Project, Western Cape, South Africa: EFG Engineers (Pty) Ltd for WCG: Dept. of Transport and Public Works (2013-2014)

Basic Assessment for the upgrading of Trunk Road 28 Section 2 (TR28/2) between Hermanus and Stanford, Western Cape. Jeremy's role included managing the Basic Assessment and public participation process, specialist report review and report writing.

Borrowpits for the Gansbaai-Bredasdorp Road Upgrade Project, Western Cape, South Africa: HHO Africa (Pty) Ltd (2012)

Screening, Basic Assessment and EMP for nine proposed borrowpits for Phase 3 of the Gansbaai-Bredasdorp Road Upgrade Project, Western Cape. Jeremy's role included managing the Screening, Basic Assessment and public participation process, specialist report review and report writing.

Repair of flood damaged bridges, Western Cape, South Africa: Bergstan South Africa for WCG: Dept. of Transport and Public Works (2010)

Basic Assessment for the repair of two flood damaged bridges in the Worcester and De Doorns area. Jeremy's role included managing the Basic Assessment process and report review.

Phase 3 of the Gansbaai-Bredasdorp Road Upgrade Project, Western Cape, South Africa: HHO Africa for WCG: Dept. of Transport and Public Works (2010)

EMP for Phase 3 borrowpits required for the Gansbaai-Bredasdorp Road Upgrade Project. Jeremy acted as the project manager and was responsible for compiling the EMP.

Phase 2 of the Gansbaai-Bredasdorp Road Upgrade Project, Western Cape, South Africa: HHO Africa for WCG: Dept. of Transport and Public Works (2009-2010)

ECO for the second phase of construction (km 0 to km 7.8) of the road between Gansbaai and Bredasdorp, Western Cape. Jeremy acted as the ECO and was responsible for ensuring the contractor complied with the Construction EMP.

Borrowpit development, Overberg District, South Africa, PD Naidoo & Associates (Pty) Ltd for WCG: Dept. of Transport & Public Works (2006-2008)

EMP for the development of 17 strategic borrowpits for the regravelling of trunk-, main- and divisional roads in the Overberg District. Jeremy's role included managing the EMP and public participation process, specialist report review and report writing.

Bridge and culvert rehabilitation, Western Cape, South Africa: BKS (Pty) Ltd / Goba (Pty) Ltd JV for WCG: Dept. Transport and Public Works (2006-2008)

ECO for the rehabilitation of bridges and major culverts in the Calitzdorp, Oudtshoorn and De Rust area. Jeremy acted as the ECO and was responsible for ensuring the contractor complied with the Construction EMP.

Phase 2 of the Gansbaai-Bredasdorp Road Upgrade Project, Western Cape, South Africa: HHO Africa for WCG: Dept. of Transport and Public Works (2010)

EMP for Phase 2 of Gansbaai-Bredasdorp Road Upgrade Project. Jeremy acted as the project manager and was responsible for compiling the EMP.

Bridge and culvert rehabilitation, Western Cape, South Africa: BKS (Pty) Ltd / Goba (Pty) Ltd JV for WCG: Dept. Transport and Public Works (2005)

Construction EMP for the rehabilitation of bridges and culverts in the Calitzdorp, Oudtshoorn and De Rust area. Jeremy acted as the project manager and was responsible for compiling the EMP.

Phase 1 of the Gansbaai-Bredasdorp Road Upgrade Project, Western Cape, South Africa: HHO Africa for WCG: Dept. of Transport and Public Works (2009-2010)

ECO for the first phase of construction of the road between Gansbaai and Bredasdorp, Western Cape. Jeremy acted as the ECO and was responsible for ensuring the contractor complied with the Construction EMP.

Phase 1 of the Gansbaai-Bredasdorp Road Upgrade Project, Western Cape, South Africa: HHO Africa for WCG: Dept. of Transport and Public Works (2010)

EMP for Phase 1 borrowpits required for the Gansbaai-Bredasdorp Road Upgrade Project. Jeremy acted as the project manager and was responsible for specialist report review and compiling the EMP.

Kat River Causeway, Eastern Cape, South Africa: MBB Engineers (2000)**

Scoping study for the upgrading of a causeway over the Kat River, Fairbairn, Eastern Cape. Jeremy's role included managing the Scoping and public participation process, specialist report review and report writing.

Ngqura harbour dune stabilisation, Eastern Cape, South Africa: Prestedge, Retief, Dresner & Wijnberg (1999)**

Stabilisation specifications for work areas and roads within the proposed Ngqura (ex Coega) harbour area. Jeremy was responsible for report writing.

Landfill Sites and Wastewater Treatment Works

Bedford sewage works upgrade, Eastern Cape, South Africa: V3 Consulting Engineers (1999)**

Scoping study for Phase II of the upgrading of the Bedford reticulation system and current sewage works. Jeremy's role included managing the Scoping and public participation process, specialist report review and report writing.

Bedford sewerage reticulation system, Eastern Cape, South Africa: V3 Consulting Engineers (1999)**

Scoping study for the construction of a waterborne sewerage reticulation system in Nyarha and Goodwin Park, Bedford, and for the rehabilitation and upgrading of the sewerage treatment works.

Jeremy's role included managing the Scoping and public participation process, specialist report review and report writing.

Hole-in-the-Wall car park and ablution facilities, Eastern Cape, South Africa: Department of Public Works (1999)**

Scoping study for the proposed car park and ablution facilities at Hole-in-the-Wall. Jeremy's role included managing the Scoping and public participation process, specialist report review and report writing.

Coffee Bay car park and ablution facilities, Eastern Cape, South Africa: Department of Public Works (1999)

Scoping study for the proposed car park and ablution facilities at Coffee Bay. Jeremy's role included managing the Scoping and public participation process, specialist report review and report writing.

Water and Sewage Pipelines

Water Supply Augmentation Project, Caledon, South Africa: SAB Maltings (Pty) Ltd (2020)

ECO for the SAB water pipeline to augment the supply of water to the SAB Maltings plant in Caledon. Jeremy was responsible for overall project management and QA/QC.

Water Supply Augmentation Project, Caledon, South Africa: SAB Maltings (Pty) Ltd (2019)

Basic Assessment for water supply augment project to ensure continued uninterrupted operation at the maltings plant. The project included a borehole and 12 km pipeline. Jeremy's role included managing the Basic Assessment and public participation process, specialist report review and report writing.

Seawater Augmentation Project, Velddrift, South Africa: Velddrift Salt Company (Pty) Ltd (2003-2009)

Scoping study, EMP and ECO for a seawater pump station and pipeline to augment water supply to the Velddrift Salt Company's operation north of Laaiplek, Western Cape. Jeremy's role included managing the Scoping and public participation process, specialist report review and report writing. Jeremy also acted as the ECO and was responsible for ensuring the contractor complied with the Construction EMP.

Tygerberg Region - Durbanville North Bulk Water Supply Project, Western Cape, South Africa: City of Cape Town (2004-2005)

ECO for the Durbanville North Bulk Water Supply (Gravity Main Phase 2). Jeremy acted as the ECO and was responsible for ensuring the contractor complied with the Construction EMP.

Rivers, Dams and Wetlands

Phase 1H of the Lourens River Flood Alleviation Project, Western Cape, South Africa: Royal HaskoningDHV (Pty) Ltd for City of Cape Town (2016-2018)

ECO for Phase 1H of the Lourens River Flood Alleviation project, Western Cape. Jeremy acted as the project manager.

Phase 1G of the Lourens River Flood Alleviation Project, Western Cape, South Africa: Royal HaskoningDHV (Pty) Ltd for City of Cape Town (2015)

ECO for Phase 1G of the Lourens River Flood Alleviation project, Western Cape. Jeremy acted as the project manager.

Lourens River Stormwater Outlets, Litter Traps and Detention Pond, Western Cape, South Africa: Royal HaskoningDHV (Pty) Ltd for City of Cape Town (2015)

Basic Assessment for Lourens River Stormwater Outlets, Litter Traps and Detention Pond, Somerset West. Jeremy's role included managing the Basic Assessment and public participation process, specialist report review and report writing.

Phase 1E of the Lourens River Flood Alleviation Project, Western Cape, South Africa: SSI Engineers and Environmental Consultants (Pty) Ltd for City of Cape Town (2012-2013)

ECO for Phase 1E of the Lourens River Flood Alleviation project, Western Cape. Jeremy acted as the ECO and was responsible for ensuring the contractor complied with the Construction EMP.

Phase 1D of the Lourens River Flood Alleviation Project, Western Cape, South Africa: SSI Engineers and Environmental Consultants (Pty) Ltd for City of Cape Town (2008-2010)

ECO for Phase 1D of the Lourens River Flood Alleviation project, Western Cape. Jeremy acted as the ECO and was responsible for ensuring the contractor complied with the Construction EMP.

Kuils River Flood Alleviation Project, Western Cape, South Africa: Sujean Investments (Pty) Ltd (2010-2011)

Basic Assessment for the proposed Kuils River flood alleviation measures for Erf 38771, Bellville. Jeremy's role included managing the Basic Assessment and public participation process, specialist report review and report writing.

Retention ponds, Western Cape, South Africa: Nsele Trading 44 (Pty) Ltd (2004-2006)

Scoping study for the proposed diversion of a canalised stream into three new retention ponds on the remainder of farm 1407, Sunnysdale (Noordhoek). Jeremy's role included managing the Scoping and public participation process, specialist report review and report writing.

General Industry

Pre-mixed dry mortar facility, Western Cape, South Africa: Mortar SA (Pty) Ltd (2018-2019)

SLR was appointed to facilitate the Atmospheric Emission Licence (AEL) application process to the West Coast District Municipality and associated public participation process. Jeremy's role included managing the AEL and public participation process, specialist report review (Atmospheric Impact Report) and compilation of the Public Participation Report.

Abalone Processing Facility, Western Cape, South Africa: Irvin & Johnson Limited (2017-2019)

Basic Assessment for an abalone processing facility at Danger Point near Gansbaai. Jeremy acted as the project manager and was responsible for report review.

Abalone Expansion Project, Gansbaai, Western Cape, South Africa: Irvin & Johnson Limited (2017-2019)

EIA for an abalone expansion project at Danger Point near Gansbaai. The project involved expanding the facility's production from 500 tons per annum (t/a) to 1 700 t/a. Jeremy's role included managing the EIA process and public participation process, specialist report review and EIA report writing.

Atmospheric Emission Licence application: Clay Industry cc (2015)

Atmospheric Emission Licence amendment application in terms of the National Environmental Management: Air Quality Act. Jeremy acted as the project manager and was responsible for compiling the amendment application.

Offshore aquaculture Project, Western Cape, South Africa: Irvin & Johnson Limited (2007-2009)

Basic Assessment for an aquaculture project in Mossel Bay. The project involved the develop of 18 floating flexible type cages within a concession area off the coast of Mossel Bay to produce indigenous line fish (namely yellow tail, dusky cob and silver cob). Jeremy's role included managing the Basic Assessment process and public participation process, specialist report review and report writing.

Atlantis and Mossel Bay Open Cycle Gas Turbines, Western Cape, South Africa: Eskom Holdings Limited (2006-2008)

Environmental compliance audits for the Atlantis and Mossel Bay Open Cycle Gas Turbines. Jeremy's role included managing the audit process and compiling the audit report, which outlined the implementation of the EMP (compliance) and highlighted any problems and non-compliance issues that arose during construction.

Coega IDZ, Eastern Cape: Coega Development Corporation (1999-2000)**

EIA for the Rezoning of the Core Development Area from Agriculture to Special Purposes for the establishment of the Coega Industrial Development Zone. Jeremy was responsible for managing the public participation process, specialist report review and report writing.

Power Lines / Transmission Lines

Mwanza to Pombeya Power line, Malawi: Electricity Supply Corporation of Malawi (2003)**

Scoping study for the Mozambique – Malawi 220km interconnection 220 / 400kV power line from Mwanza to the substation at Pombeya, Malawi. Jeremy's role included managing the Scoping and public participation process, specialist report review and report writing.

East London IDZ power line, Eastern Cape, South Africa: Eskom (2002)**

Scoping study for construction and operation of the East London Industrial Development Zone power line. Jeremy's role included managing the Scoping and public participation process, specialist report review and report writing.

Trollip power line, Eastern Cape, South Africa: Eskom (2002)**

Scoping study for construction and operation of Eskom's Trollip scheme (22kV power line), Cape St. Francis, Eastern Cape. Jeremy's role included managing the Scoping and public participation process, specialist report review and report writing.

Kenmare Moma Power line: Kenmare Resources (2002)**

Vegetation and floristics specialist report: Kenmare Moma Power line Environmental Impact Assessment, Nampula Province, Mozambique. Jeremy undertook the baseline assessment and compiled the vegetation and floristics report.

Corridor Sands Power Line, Gaza Province, Mozambique: Corridor Sands Limitada. (2001-2002)**

EIA for the Southern Mining Corporation Corridor Sands Power Line from Chibuto to Maputo, Gaza Province, Mozambique. Jeremy was the project manager and responsible for the EIA and public participation process, specialist report review and EIA report writing.

Corridor Sands Power Line, Gaza Province, Mozambique: Corridor Sands Limitada. (2001-2002)**

Vegetation and floristics specialist report: Corridor Sands Power line Environmental Impact Assessment, Mozambique. Jeremy undertook the baseline assessment and compiled the vegetation and floristics report.

Poseidon – Albany power line, Eastern Cape, South Africa: Eskom (2002)**

Vegetation survey of the corridor for the proposed Eskom 400kV power line between Poseidon and Albany substations, Eastern Cape. Jeremy undertook the baseline assessment and compiled the vegetation and floristics report.

Railways

Corridor Sands Railway line, Gaza Province, Mozambique: Corridor Sands Limitada (2001)

EIA for the Corridor Sands Rail link from Chibuto to Barragem, Gaza Province, Mozambique. Jeremy was the project manager and responsible for the EIA and public participation process, specialist report review and EIA report writing.

Corridor Sands Railway line, Gaza Province, Mozambique: Corridor Sands Limitada (2001)

Vegetation survey of the Corridor Sands Rail link from Chibuto to Barragem, Gaza Province, Mozambique. Jeremy undertook the baseline assessment and compiled the vegetation and floristics report.

Housing / Property Development

Beverley Estate and Jubilee Park residential developments, Western Cape, South Africa: South African Dutch Development (Pty) Ltd (2012)

ECO services for the residential development on Erf 1366 (Beverley Estate) and Erf 5540 (Jubilee Park), Eerste River. Jeremy acted as the ECO and was responsible for ensuring the contractor complied with the Construction EMP.

Morgen's Village 3 and Westcape residential developments, Western Cape, South Africa: Cape Town Community Housing Company (Pty) Ltd (2012)

ECO services for the Morgen's Village 3 and Westcape Precincts, Mitchell's Plain. Jeremy acted as the ECO and was responsible for ensuring the contractor complied with the Construction EMP. Jeremy acted as the ECO and was responsible for ensuring the contractor complied with the Construction

EMP. Jeremy acted as the ECO and was responsible for ensuring the contractor complied with the Construction EMP.

Phase 2 to 4 of the Bardale Housing Scheme, Western Cape, South Africa: City of Cape Town (Human Settlements) (2009-2012)

ECO for the construction of the Bardale Housing Scheme (Phases 2 to 4) on the Remainder of the Farm Stellenbosch No. 451 (Bardale), Mfuleni. Jeremy acted as the ECO and was responsible for ensuring the contractor complied with the Construction EMP.

Karbonkelberg Housing Development, Western Cape: Sovereign Seekers Investments 77 (Pty) Ltd (2007-2012)

Basic Assessment for the proposed rezoning and subdivision of Erf 4870, Karbonkelberg, Hout Bay. Jeremy's role included managing the Basic Assessment process and public participation process, specialist report review and report writing.

Eerste River housing development, Western Cape, South Africa: Hope of Africa Foundation (2007-2008)

Basic Assessment for the proposed rezoning and subdivision of Erf 5540, Eerste River. Jeremy's role included managing the Basic Assessment process and public participation process, specialist report review and report writing.

Driftsands Housing Project: City of Cape Town (Directorate: Human Settlements) (2006-20012)

EIA for the proposed rezoning and subdivision a portion of the Driftsands Nature Reserve to consolidate and upgrade the existing informal settlements of Green Park and Los Angeles. Jeremy was the project manager and responsible for the EIA and public participation process, specialist report review and EIA report writing.

Willowbridge Shopping Centre, Western Cape, South Africa: Attfund Limited (2011)

EMP for Willowbridge North and South shopping centre, Kenridge, Bellville. Jeremy acted as the project manager and was responsible for EMP report writing.

Eerste River rezoning and subdivision, Western Cape, South Africa: Tech-Sure Fin cc (2006-2007)

Basic Assessment for the proposed rezoning and subdivision of Erf 1366, Eerste River. Jeremy's role included managing the Basic Assessment process and public participation process, specialist report review and report writing.

Eerste River housing development, Western Cape, South Africa: Hope of Africa Foundation (2004- Brights Hardware car park, Western Cape, South Africa: Brights Hardware (2006-2007)

Basic Assessment for the proposed rezoning of Portion of Erf 10565 (Public Open Space) for the development of a car park, Boston, Cape Town. Jeremy acted as the project manager and was responsible for report review.

Phase 1 of the Bardale Housing Scheme, Western Cape, South Africa: City of Cape Town (Human Settlements) (2005-2007)

Construction EMP and ECO for the construction of the Bardale Housing Scheme on the Remainder of the Farm Stellenbosch No. 451 (Bardale), Mfuleni. Jeremy compiled the EMP and acted as the ECO and was responsible for ensuring the contractor complied with the Construction EMP.

Willow Village Lifestyle Centre, Western Cape, South Africa: Attfund Limited (2005-2007)

EMP and ECO for the construction and operation of the Willow Village Lifestyle Centre on Erf 1201 (portion of Erven 975 & 976) Kenridge, Bellville. Jeremy compiled the EMP and acted as the ECO and was responsible for ensuring the contractor complied with the Construction EMP.

Bowling Club relocation, Western Cape, South Africa: Mini-Cape Developments (Pty) Ltd (2005-2006)

Scoping Checklist and EMP for the proposed relocation of the Old Oak Bowling Club to a portion of public open space on Erf 2225, Bellville. Jeremy acted as the project manager and was responsible for compiling the Scoping Checklist and EMP.

Hout Bay rezoning and subdivision, Western Cape, South Africa: Target Shelf 151 cc (2005-2006)
EIA for the proposed rezoning and subdivision of Erf 1480, Hout Bay. Jeremy was the project manager and responsible for the EIA and public participation process, specialist report review and EIA report writing.

Willow Village Lifestyle Centre, Western Cape, South Africa: Mini-Cape Developments (Pty) Ltd (2004-2007)

ECO for the construction of the Willowbridge Shopping Centre, Kenridge, Bellville. Jeremy acted as the ECO and was responsible for ensuring the contractor complied with the Construction EMP.

2005)

Scoping Study for the proposed rezoning and subdivision of Erf 5540, Eerste River. Jeremy's role included managing the Scoping and public participation process, specialist report review and report writing.

Hout Bay rezoning and subdivision, Western Cape, South Africa: Lezmin cc (2003-2005)

EIA for the proposed rezoning and subdivision of Erf 1156, Hout Bay. Jeremy was the project manager and responsible for the EIA and public participation process, specialist report review and EIA report writing.

Hout Bay rezoning, Western Cape, South Africa: Bellemar Properties (2003-2004)

EIA for the proposed rezoning of Erf 1127 and 1128, Hout Bay. Jeremy was the project manager and responsible for the EIA and public participation process, specialist report review and EIA report writing.

Elephant Park Resort, Maputo Special Reserve, Mozambique: Van Horsten Property Holdings Pty Ltd (2003)**

Pre-feasibility assessment for the proposed elephant park resort, Maputo Special Reserve, Mozambique. Jeremy compiled the pre-feasibility assessment report.

Sanderling Development, Western Cape, South Africa: SRK Consulting (1999)**

Biological survey of the wetland on the Sanderlings residential development site, Plettenberg Bay. Jeremy undertook the baseline assessment and compiled the vegetation report.

Memberships and Associations

- Environmental Assessment Practitioners Association of South Africa (EAPASA): Registered Environmental Assessment Practitioner (Number 2019/1368).
- South African Council for Natural Scientific Professions (Pr.Sci.Nat.): Registered as a Professional Natural Scientist - Environmental Scientist (Reg. no. 400164/06).
- International Association for Impact Assessment South Africa (IAIASa): Member of IAIAsa (Membership Number: 544).

Publications

- Application Procedure for the Development and Use of Groundwater. WRC Report No. 1510/1/08. Parsons, R., Eichstadt, L., Crowther, J. & Blood, J. (2008).
- Embryonic deaths in relation to water loss of artificially incubated ostrich eggs. Proceedings of the Second International Ratite Congress. Blood, J.R., Van Schalkwyk, S.J., Cloete, S.W.P. & Brand, Z. (1998).
- The effect of dietary fibre level on the production of growing ostriches. Proceedings of the Second International Ratite Congress. Salih, M.E., Brand, T.S., Van Schalkwyk, S.J., Blood, J., Brand, Z. & Akbay, R. (1998).
- Number of cellulolytic bacteria in the gastro-intestinal tracts of ostriches fed diets with different fibre levels. Proceedings of the Second International Ratite Congress. Salih, M.E., Brand, T.S., Van Schalkwyk, S.J., Blood, J.R., Pfister, B. & Akbay, R. (1998).

- The effect of pre-heating of ostrich eggs prior to storage and setting in commercial hatcheries. Proceedings of the Second International Ratite Congress. Brand, Z., Van Schalkwyk, S.J., Cloete, S.W.P. & Blood, J.R. (1998).
- The influence of different disinfection protocols on the hatching performance of ostrich eggs. Proceedings of the Second International Ratite Congress. Van Schalkwyk, S.J., Brand, Z., Cloete, S.W.P. & Blood, J.R. (1998).

APPENDIX 2: LOCALITY MAP

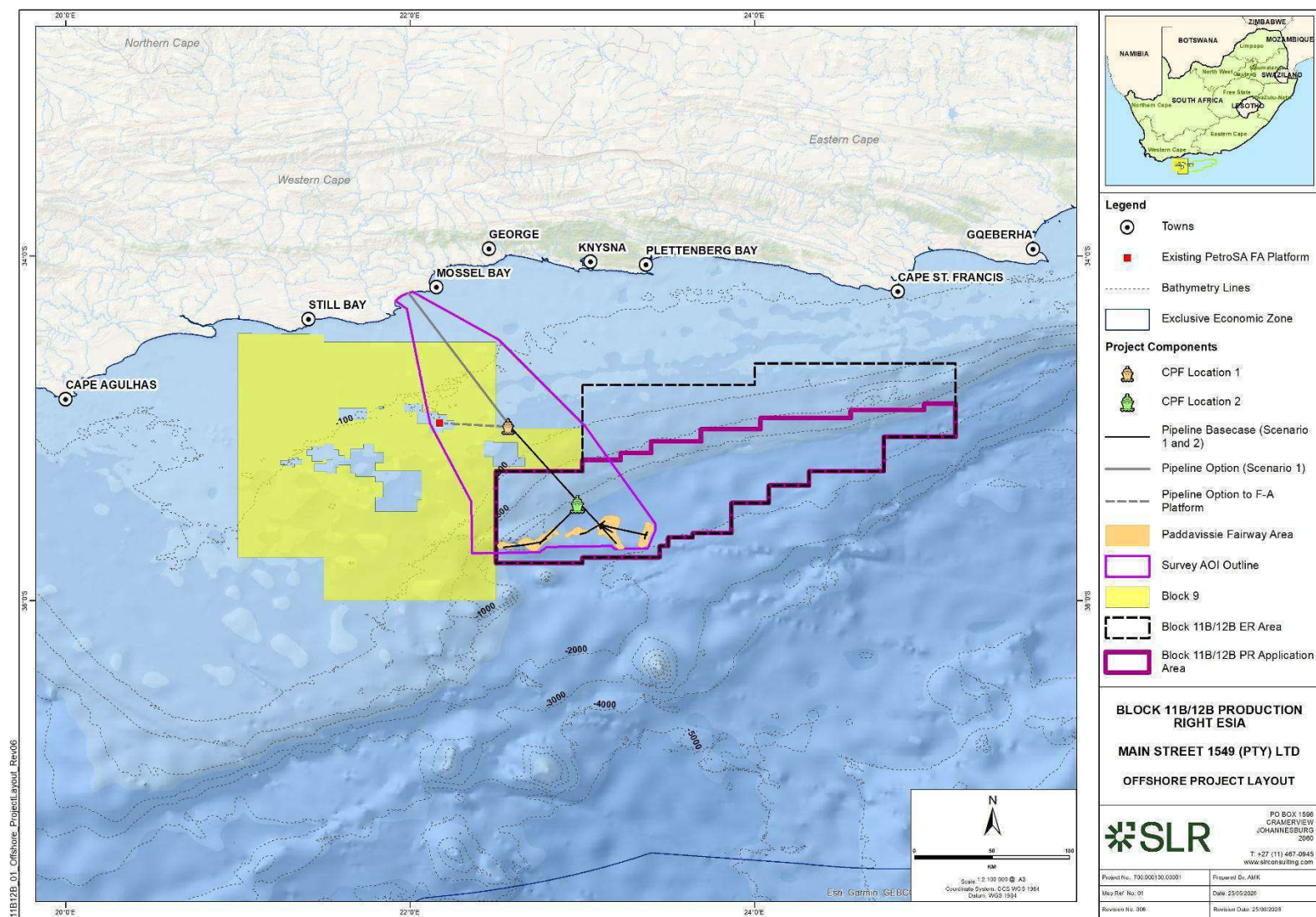


Figure 1: Locality Map of Block 11b/12b, including the Production Right Application Area, Paddavissie Fairway and Development Scenarios, and the Survey Area

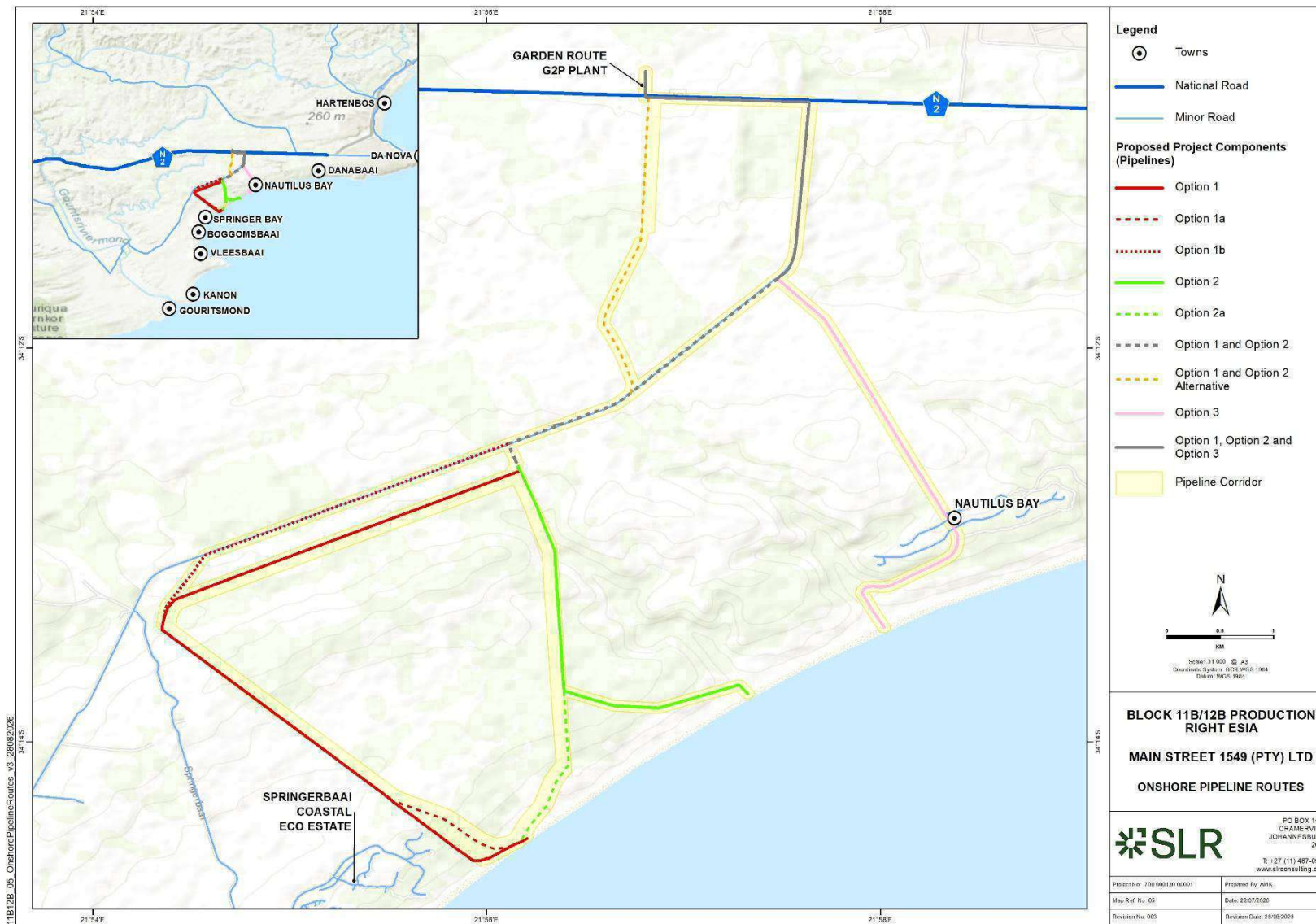


Figure 2: Locality Map of Proposed Onshore Pipeline Corridors Alternatives

APPENDIX 3: ENVIRONMENTAL AUTHORISATIONS OBTAINED FOR THE SAME PROPERTY



environmental affairs

Department:
Environmental Affairs
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

Private Bag X 447 · PRETORIA · 0001 · Fedsure Building · 315 Pretorius Street · PRETORIA
Tel (+ 27 12) 310 3911 · Fax (+ 2712) 322 2682

Reference: 12/12/20/1812

Enquiries: Mr John Geeringh

Telephone: (012) 310 3491 Fax: (012) 320 7539 E-mail: jgeeringh@environment.gov.za

Mr Jan Bradshaw
CNR International (South Africa) Limited
The Forum Building, 11th Floor
2 Maude Street
SANDTON
2196

Fax no: 011 784 2855

PER FACSIMILE / MAIL

Dear Mr Bradshaw

APPLICATION FOR ENVIRONMENTAL AUTHORISATION IN TERMS OF THE NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT ACT, 1998: GN R. 386: APPLICATION FOR AN EXPLORATION RIGHT TO UNDERTAKE WELL DRILLING IN PETROLEUM LICENSE BLOCK 11B/12B OFF THE CAPE SOUTH COAST (GN R. 386 2(g) and 6)

With reference to the abovementioned application, please be advised that the Department has decided to grant the authorisation. The environmental authorisation and reasons for the decision are attached herewith.

In terms of regulation 10(2) of the Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations, 2006, you are instructed to notify all registered interested and affected parties (IAPs), in writing and within ten (10) calendar days of the date of this letter, of the Department's decision in respect of your application as well as the provisions regarding the making of appeals that are provided for in the Environmental Impact Assessment ("EIA") Regulations, 2010.

Your attention is drawn to Chapter 7 of the EIA Regulations, 2010, which regulates appeal procedures. Attached please find a simplified copy of the appeals procedure to be followed. Kindly include a copy of this procedure with the letter of notification to IAPs.

A copy of the official appeal form can be obtained from:

Mr TH Zwane; Senior Legal Administrator (Appeals); Tel: 012 310 3929; ptzwane@environment.gov.za

Should any party, including the applicant, wish to appeal any aspect of the decision, they or the applicant must, *inter alia*, lodge a notice of intention to appeal with the Minister, within 20 days after the date of the decision, by means of one of the following methods:

By facsimile: 012 320-7561
 By post: Department of Environmental Affairs
 Private Bag X447
 Pretoria
 0001
 or
 By hand: Fedsure Forum Building,
 2nd Floor North Tower
 Corner of Van der Walt and Pretorius Streets,
 Pretoria.

If the appellant is a person other than the applicant, the appellant must within ten (10) days of lodging the notice of intention to appeal, provide a copy of the notice to the applicant and a notice indicating where and for what period the appeal submission will be available for inspection by the applicant.

If the applicant is the appellant, the applicant must also provide a copy of the notice of intention to appeal, within ten (10) days of having lodged such notice, to each person and organ of state which was a registered interested and affected party. The applicant must furthermore provide all the above-mentioned registered interested and affected parties with a notice indicating that the appeal submission will be made available on the day of lodging it with the Minister, and indicate where and for what period the appeal submission will be available for inspection by such person or organ of state.

Please include the Department, attention of the Director: Environmental Impact Evaluation, in the list of IAPs, notified through your notification letter of the decision, for record purposes.

The authorised activity or activities shall not commence within thirty (30) days of the date of signature of the authorisation. An appeal submitted in terms of Section 43 of the National Environmental Management Act (NEMA), Act 107 of 1998 (as amended), does not suspend an environmental authorisation or exemption, or any provisions or conditions attached thereto, or any directive, unless the Minister, MEC or delegated organ of state directs otherwise.

Yours sincerely



Mr Dumisani Mthembu

CHIEF DIRECTOR: ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT MANAGEMENT (ACTING)

Department of Environmental Affairs

Date: 17/1/2011

CC: Ms Tamryn Koning
 Mr Herman Grové

CCA Environmental
 DEA

Fax: 021 461 1120

APPEALS PROCEDURE IN TERMS OF CHAPTER 7 OF THE NEMA EIA REGULATIONS, 2010 AS PER GN R. 543 OF 2010 TO BE FOLLOWED BY THE APPLICANT AND INTERESTED AND AFFECTED PARTIES UPON RECEIPT OF NOTIFICATION OF AN ENVIRONMENTAL AUTHORISATION

APPLICANT	INTERESTED AND AFFECTED PARTIES (IAPs)
1. Receive notice of Environmental Authorisation (EA) from the relevant Competent Authority (CA).	1. Receive notice of Environmental Authorisation (EA) from Applicant/Consultant.
2. Within 20 days after the date of the decision, notify the relevant Appeal Authority of the intention to appeal.	2. Within 20 days of date of the decision, notify the relevant Appeal Authority of the intention to appeal.
3. The Applicant must within 10 days of having submitted the notice of intention to appeal, as indicated in 2 above, provide to each persons and organ of state who was a registered IAP- 3.1. a copy of the notice of intention to appeal; and 3.2. a notice indicating that the appeal submission will be made available on the day of lodging it with the Appeal Authority and where and for what period the appeal submission will be available for inspection by such registered IAP.	3. Appellant must within 10 days of having submitted the notice of intention to appeal, as indicated in 2 above, provide the applicant with- 3.1. a copy of the notice of intention to appeal; and 3.2. a notice indicating where and for what period the appeal submission will be available for inspection by the applicant.
4. The appeal must be submitted to the Appeal Authority within 30 days after the lapsing of the 20 days period which is allowed for the submission of the notice of intention to appeal.	4. The appeal must be submitted to the Appeal Authority within 30 days after the lapsing of the 20 days period which is allowed for the submission of the notice of intention to appeal.
5. A person or organ of state that receives notice of an appeal may submit a responding statement to the relevant Appeal Authority or designated organ of state within 30 days from the date that the appeal submission was lodged with the Appeal Authority.	5. An applicant that receives notice of an appeal may submit a responding statement to the relevant Appeal Authority or designated organ of state within 30 days from the date the appeal submission was lodged with the Appeal Authority.

NOTES:

1. **An appeal against a decision must be lodged with-**
 - a) the Minister of Water and Environmental Affairs if the decision was issued by the Director-General of the Department of Environmental Affairs (or another official) acting in his/her capacity as the delegated Competent Authority;
 - b) the Minister of Justice and Constitutional Development if the applicant is the Department of Water Affairs and the decision was issued by the Director-General of the Department of Environmental Affairs (or another official) acting in his/her capacity as the delegated Competent Authority;
 - c) the MEC if the decision was issued by the Head of Department (or another official) acting in his/her capacity as the delegated Competent Authority; or
 - d) the delegated organ of state where relevant.
2. **An appeal lodged with-**
 - a) the Minister of Water and Environmental Affairs must be submitted to the Department of Environmental Affairs;
 - b) the Minister of Justice and Constitutional Development must be submitted to the Department of Environmental Affairs;
 - c) the MEC must be submitted to the provincial department responsible for environmental affairs; or
 - d) the delegated organ of state, where relevant, must be submitted to the delegated organ of state.
3. **An appeal must be-**
 - a) on an official form obtainable or published by the relevant Appeal Authority;
 - b) accompanied by:
 - a statement setting out the grounds of appeal;
 - supporting documentation which is referred to in the appeal and is not available to the relevant Appeal Authority;
 - a statement that the appellant has complied with regulation 60 (2) or (3) has been complied with together with copies of the notices referred to in regulation 60; and
 - the prescribed appeal fee, if any.
4. **A copy of the official appeal form can be obtained from:**
Mr TH Zwane: Senior Legal Administrator (Appeals)
Tel: 012 310 3929 ptzwane@environment.gov.za



environmental affairs

Department:
Environmental Affairs
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

Environmental Authorisation

Authorisation register number:	12/12/20/1812
Last amended:	<i>First issue</i>
Holder of authorisation:	<i>CNR International; (South Africa) Limited</i>
Location of activity:	<i>Licence Block 11B / 12B off the Cape South Coast</i>

This authorisation does not negate the holder of the authorisation's responsibility to comply with any other statutory requirements that may be applicable to the undertaking of the activity.

*Dec
17/1/2011*

Decision

The Department is satisfied, on the basis of information available to it and subject to compliance with the conditions of this environmental authorisation, that the applicant should be authorised to undertake the activity or activities specified below.

Details regarding the basis on which the Department reached this decision are set out in Annexure 1.

Activities authorised

By virtue of the powers conferred on it by the National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (Act No. 107 of 1998) and the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Regulations, 2006 the Department hereby authorises --

CNR International (South Africa) Limited

with the following contact details --

Mr. Jan Bradshaw

CNR International (South Africa) Limited

The Forum Building, 11th Floor

2 Maude Street

SANDTON

2196

Tel: +440 1224303600

Fax: 011 784 2855

E-mail: jan.bradshaw@cnrinternational.com

to undertake the following activities (hereafter referred to as "the activities" indicated in Listing Notice 1 (GN R 386), Listing Notice 1 (GN R. 544) and Listing Notice 2 (GN R. 545):

*Dec
17/1/2011*

Listed activities	Project description
GN R. 386 2 <i>Construction or earthmoving activities in the sea or within 100 metres inland of the high-water mark of the sea, in respect of:</i> <i>(g) infrastructure</i>	Application for an exploration right to undertake well drilling in Petroleum Licence Block 11B / 12B off the Cape South Coast.
6: <i>The excavation, moving, removal, depositing or compacting of soil, sand, rock or rubble covering an area exceeding 10 square metres in the sea or within a distance of 100 metres inland of the high-water mark of the sea</i>	
GN R. 544 18: <i>The infilling or depositing of any material of more than 5 cubic metres into, or the dredging, excavation, removal of soil, sand, shells, shell grit, pebbles or rock from-</i> <i>(ii) the sea</i>	Application for an exploration right to undertake well drilling in Petroleum Licence Block 11B / 12B off the Cape South Coast.
GN R. 545 5: <i>The construction of facilities or infrastructure for any process or activity which requires a permit or licence in terms of national or provincial legislation governing the generation or release of emissions, pollution or effluent and which is not identified in Notice No. 544 of 2010 or included in the list of waste management activities published in terms of section 19 of</i>	Release of sewage effluent, liquid effluent and galley waste into the sea and emissions to the air

Dec
2011

*the National Environmental Management:
Waste Act, 2008 (Act No. 59 of 2008) in
which case that Act will apply.*

-for the proposed exploration drilling in Petroleum Licence Block 11B/12B within the offshore region of the Cape south coast, hereafter referred to as the property, as described in the in the Basic Assessment Report (BAR) dated July 2010 within:

Area of the activity	Latitude	Longitude
	34°30'S	20°00'E
	33°38'S	27°00'E

The granting of this Environmental Authorisation is subject to the conditions set out below.

Conditions of this Environmental Authorisation

Scope of authorisation

- 1 The exploration drilling in Petroleum Licence Block 11B / 12B is hereby approved.
- 2 Authorisation of the activity is subject to the conditions contained in this authorisation, which form part of the environmental authorisation and are binding on the holder of the authorisation.
- 3 The holder of the authorisation shall be responsible for ensuring compliance with the conditions contained in this environmental authorisation. This includes any person acting on the holder's behalf, including but not limited to, an agent, servant, contractor, sub-contractor, employee, consultant or person rendering a service to the holder of the authorisation.
- 4 The activities authorised may only be carried out at the property as described above.
- 5 Any changes to, or deviations from, the project description set out in this authorisation must be approved, in writing, by the Department before such changes or deviations may be effected. In assessing whether to grant such approval or not, the Department may request such information as it deems necessary to evaluate the significance and impacts of such changes or deviations and it may be necessary for the holder of the authorisation to apply for further authorisation in terms of the regulations.

- 6 This activity must commence within 4 (four) years from the date of issue. If commencement of the activity does not occur within that period, the authorisation lapses and a new application for environmental authorisation must be made in order for the activity to be undertaken.

6.1 Relevant legislation that must be complied with by the holder of this authorisation includes, *inter alia*:

- All provisions of the Occupational Health and Safety Act, 1993 (Act 85 of 1993).
- All provisions of the National Environmental Management: Air Quality Act, 2004 (Act 39 of 2004).
- All provisions of the National Environmental Management: Integrated Coastal Management Act, 2008 (Act 24 of 2008).
- All provisions of relevant acts as listed in the BAR on page 2-2, section 2.1.4.

- 7 The holder of an environmental authorisation has the responsibility to notify the competent authority of any alienation, transfer and change of ownership rights in the property on which the activity is to take place.

Appeal of authorisation

- 8 The holder of the authorisation must notify every registered interested and affected party, in writing and within 10 (ten) calendar days of the date of this environmental authorisation, of its decision to authorise the activity.
- 9 The notification referred must –
- 9.1 specify the date on which the authorisation was issued;
 - 9.2 inform the interested and affected party of the appeal procedure provided for in Chapter 7 of the Regulations, 2010;
 - 9.3 advise the interested and affected party that a copy of the authorisation will be furnished on request; and
 - 9.4 give the reasons for the decision.

Management of the activity

- 10 The Environmental Management Programme (EMP) for the activity submitted as part of Application for EA and included in section 7 on page 7-1 of the BAR, is hereby approved for implementation.

Monitoring

- 11 The applicant must appoint a suitably experienced person to act as an Environmental Control Officer (ECO) for the activity that will have the responsibility to ensure that the mitigation / rehabilitation measures and recommendations referred to in this authorisation are implemented and to ensure compliance with the provisions of the approved EMP.
- 12 The ECO shall keep record of all activities, problems identified, transgressions noted and a schedule of inspections undertaken by the ECO, and the copy of these records must be readily available for DEA upon request, i.e. within 48 hours.
- 13 The ECO shall remain employed until the exploration drilling activity is concluded.
- 14 The Applicant must inform the Department, attention *The Director: Compliance Monitoring*, of the appointment of the ECO and provide the name and contact details of the ECO for record purposes prior to commencement of the activity.

Recording and reporting to the Department

- 15 The holder of the authorisation must submit an environmental audit report to the Department within 60 days of completion of the activities at the property. The environmental audit report must –
 - 15.1 Indicate the date of the audit, the name of the auditor and the outcome of the audit in terms of compliance with the environmental authorisation conditions as well as the requirements of the EMP.
 - 15.2 Records relating to monitoring and auditing must be kept on site and made available for inspection to any relevant and competent authority in respect of this development.

Commencement of the activity

- 16 The authorised activity is not allowed to commence within thirty (30) days of the date of signature of the authorisation.
- 17 An appeal under section 43 of the National Environmental Management Act (NEMA), 2008 (as amended) does not suspend an environmental authorisation or exemption, or any provisions or conditions attached thereto, or any directive, unless the Minister, MEC or delegated organ of state directs otherwise.

Notification to authorities

- 18 Fourteen (14) days written notice must be given to the Department that the activity will commence. Commencement for the purposes of this condition includes site preparation. The notice must include a date on which it is anticipated that the activity will commence. This notification period may coincide with the period contemplated in 16 above.

Site closure and decommissioning

- 19 Should the activity ever cease or become redundant, the applicant shall undertake the required actions as prescribed by legislation at the time and comply with all relevant legal requirements administered by any relevant and competent authority at that time.

Specific conditions

- 20 Copies of any permits from other organs of state which may be required in respect the exploration drilling activity must be submitted to the Department for record keeping purposes.
- 21 The requirements of the approved EMP forms part of the conditions of this authorisation.

General

- 22 A copy of this authorisation must be kept at the property where the activity will be undertaken. The authorisation must be produced to any Environmental Management Inspector of the Department who requests to see it and must be made available for inspection by any employee or agent of the holder of the authorisation who works or undertakes work at the property.
- 23 Where any of the applicant's contact details change, including the name of the responsible person, the physical or postal address and/or telephonic details, the applicant must notify the Department as soon as the new details become known to the applicant.
- 24 The holder of the authorisation must notify the Department, in writing and within 48 (forty eight) hours, if any condition of this authorisation cannot be or is not adhered to. Any notification in terms of this condition must be accompanied by reasons for the non-compliance. Non-compliance with a condition of this authorisation may result in criminal prosecution or other actions provided for in the National Environmental Management Act, 1998 and the regulations.

- 25 National government, provincial government, local authorities or committees appointed in terms of the conditions of this authorisation or any other public authority shall not be held responsible for any damages or losses suffered by the applicant or his successor in title in any instance where construction or operation subsequent to construction be temporarily or permanently stopped for reasons of non-compliance by the applicant with the conditions of authorisation as set out in this document or any other subsequent document emanating from these conditions of authorisation.

Date of environmental authorisation: 17/1/2011



CHIEF DIRECTOR: ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT MANAGEMENT (ACTING)

Department of Environmental Affairs

Annexure 1: Reasons for Decision

1. Background

The applicant, CNR International (South Africa) Limited, applied for authorisation to carry out the following activities –

GN R. 386

Item 2 Construction or earthmoving activities in the sea or within 100 metres inland of the high-water mark of the sea, in respect of:(g) infrastructure.

Item 6: The excavation, moving, removal, depositing or compacting of soil, sand, rock or rubble covering an area exceeding 10 square metres in the sea or within a distance of 100 metres inland of the high-water mark of the sea.

GN R. 544

*Item 18: The infilling or depositing of any material of more than 5 cubic metres into, or the dredging, excavation, removal of soil, sand, shells, shell grit, pebbles or rock from-
(ii) the sea.*

GN R. 545

Item 5: The construction of facilities or infrastructure for any process or activity which requires a permit or licence in terms of national or provincial legislation governing the generation or release of emissions, pollution or effluent and which is not identified in Notice No. 544 of 2010 or included in the list of waste management activities published in terms of section 19 of the National Environmental Management: Waste Act, 2008 (Act No. 59 of 2008) in which case that Act will apply.

-for the proposed exploration drilling in Petroleum Licence Block 11B/12B within the offshore region of the Cape South Coast, hereafter referred to as the property, as described in the in the Basic Assessment Report (BAR) dated July 2010.

The applicant appointed CCA Environmental Management (Pty) Ltd to undertake the basic assessment process as required by the EIA Regulations, 2006.

2. Information considered in making the decision

In reaching its decision, the Department took, *inter alia*, the following into consideration -

- a) The information contained in the BAR dated July 2010;
- b) The comments received from SAMSA, and interested and affected parties as included in the BAR dated July 2010;
- c) Mitigation measures as proposed in the BAR dated July 2010 and the EMP;
- d) The information contained in the specialist studies contained within Appendices 6 and 7 of the BAR; and
- e) The objectives and requirements of relevant legislation, policies and guidelines, including section 2 of the National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (Act No. 107 of 1998).

3. Key factors considered in making the decision

All information presented to the Department was taken into account in the Department's consideration of the application. A summary of the issues which, in the Department's view, were of the most significance is set out below.

- a) Details provided of the qualifications of the EAP indicate that the EAP is competent to carry out the environmental impact assessment procedures.
- b) The findings of all the specialist studies conducted and their recommended mitigation measures.
- c) The need for the proposed project stems from the requirement to sustain the fuel production industry in South Africa and to find alternative sources of supply.
- d) The BAR dated July 2010 included a description of the environment that may be affected by the activity and the manner in which the physical, biological, social, economic and cultural aspects of the environment may be affected by the proposed activity.

- e) The BAR dated July 2010 identified all legislation and guidelines that have been considered in the preparation of the BAR.
- f) The proposed methodology used in assessing the potential impacts identified in the BAR dated July 2010 and the proposed specialist studies have been adequately indicated.
- g) A sufficient public participation process was undertaken and the applicant has satisfied the minimum requirements as prescribed in the EIA regulations, 2006 for public involvement.

4. Findings

After consideration of the information and factors listed above, the Department made the following findings -

- The majority of impacts on the natural environment associated with the proposed activity are considered to be of low significance.
- After mitigation, the overall significance of the activity is regarded as low.
- The identification and assessment of impacts are detailed in the BAR dated July 2010 and sufficient assessment of the key identified issues and impacts have been completed.
- The procedure followed for impact assessment is adequate for the decision-making process.
- The proposed mitigation of impacts identified and assessed adequately curtails the identified impacts.
- All legal and procedural requirements have been met.
- The information contained in the BAR dated July 2010 is accurate and credible.
- EMP measures for the activity were proposed and included in the BAR and will be implemented to manage the identified environmental impacts during the implementation process.

In view of the above, the Department is satisfied that, subject to compliance with the conditions contained in the environmental authorisation, the proposed activity will not conflict with the general objectives of integrated environmental management laid down in Chapter 5 of the National Environmental Management Act, 1998 and that any potentially detrimental environmental impacts resulting from the proposed activity can be mitigated to acceptable levels and / or avoided. The application is accordingly granted.

APPENDIX 1C

ROD FOR APPROVAL OF ADDENDA EMPs



Petroleum Agency SA

South African Agency for Promotion of Petroleum Exploration and Exploitation SOC Ltd.
Registration No. 1999/015715/07

Tygerpoort Building
7 Mispel Street
Bellville 7530
P.O. Box 5111
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Fax: +27 21 938-3520
plu@petroleumagencyrsa.com



APPROVAL OF ADDENDA ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PLANS TO THE APPROVED LEASE SPECIFIC ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PROGRAMME IN TERMS OF THE REQUIREMENTS OF THE MINERAL AND PETROLEUM RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT ACT, 2002 (ACT NO. 28 OF 2002).

Application Details	
Details of Applicant	CNR International (South Africa) Limited St Magnus House, Guild Street, Aberdeen AB116NJ, United Kingdom Contact Person: Keith Thornton Tel: +44 1224 303759 Fax: +44 1224 308037 Email: keith.thornton@cnrinternational.com
Environmental Consultant	CCA Environmental (Pty) Ltd Contact Person: Mr Jonathan Crowther Tel: +27(0)21 461 1118/9 Fax: +27(0)21 461 1120
Application	Section 102 Application: Amendments to the approved Lease-specific Environmental Management Programme
Project Name	Seismic survey and well drilling
File Ref Number	12/3/1/67/2/2/2
Area	South Coast of South Africa
Size of the application area	18 773, 607 km ²
Mineral	Petroleum

16 May 2012

Directors: T Ramontja (Chairperson)

R Nkambule N Qata T Ramuedzisi *M R Xiphu (*Executive)

Subsidiary of CEF SOC Ltd.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This Record of Decision (RoD) is for the approval of the addenda Environmental Management Plans for seismic surveys and well drilling, submitted in terms of section 102 of the Mineral and Petroleum Resources Development Act (hereafter referred to as the Act) of 2002 (Act No. 28 of 2002). In its application to convert the sublease to exploration right in licence block 11B/12B in terms of item 4(2)(f) of Schedule II of the MPRDA, the Canadian Natural Resources (South Africa) Limited (hereafter referred to as CNR) submitted Lease Specific Environmental Management Programme (LSEMPR) which was approved by the Department of Mineral Resources (then the Department of Minerals and Energy) in terms of the Minerals Act of 1991 (Act No 50 of 1991).

Following the conversion of the sublease to exploration right in terms of the Act, CNR embarked on updating the approved LSEMPR for seismic survey in order to bring it in line with the requirements of the Act. Furthermore, CNR plans to drill an exploration well during the exploration right period, and since the LSEMPR did not assess environmental impacts associated within drilling activities; an EMP for drilling was developed. Both addenda EMPs were submitted to the Agency on 09 May 2012, addressing the environmental assessment requirements such as the baseline environmental information, description of exploration operations, impact assessment and evaluation, impact control and management measures, public participation, financial provision, monitoring, emergency procedures, etc. Block 11B/12B is located offshore within the South Coast region of South Africa and is approximately 18 774 km² in extent.

Given the extent of the exploration activities and the identified potential environmental risks; the envisaged negative impacts on the marine environment shall be of low significance provided that the proposed mitigation measures are effectively implemented.

The information provided meets the requirements of the Act and it is therefore recommended that the EMPs for the seismic survey and well drilling should be approved.

1. COMPLIANCE WITH THE REQUIREMENTS OF THE ACT

1.1 Submission

1.1.1 Item 10(1) of Schedule II of the Act states that 'Any Environmental Management Programme approved in terms of section 39(1) of the Minerals Act and in force immediately before this Act took effect and any steps taken in respect of the relevant performance assessment and duty to monitor connected with that environmental management programme continues to remain in force when this Act comes into effect'.

Item 10(2) further stipulates that the above provision does not prevent the Minister from directing the amendment of an environmental management programme in order to bring it into line with the requirements of this Act. In this regard, CNR voluntarily revised LSEMPR bringing it in line with the requirements of the Act. An addendum EMP for seismic survey was therefore submitted to the Agency on 09 May 2012.

1.1.2 Section 102 of the Act states that '..., environmental management programme and environmental management plan may not be amended or varied without the written consent of the Minister. EMPs for both seismic survey and well drilling were submitted to the Agency on 09 May 2012.

1.2 Approval of the EMP/EMPR

The EMP or EMPR is administered and processed in terms of section 39(4) which states that the Minister must approve the EMPR or EMP provided:

- (a) it complies with the requirements of section 39(3);
- (b) the applicant has complied with the section 41(1); and
- (c) the applicant has the capacity or has provided for the capacity to rehabilitate and manage negative impacts on the environment.

2. LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION OF EXPLORATION ACTIVITIES

2.1 Location

Exploration Block 11B/12B is located offshore within the South Coast region of South Africa, between Mossel Bay and Humansdorp. It is approximately 18 734 km² in extent and occurs adjacent to other Petroleum Licence blocks, namely Block 9 to the west, 11A and 10-14B to the north and 13C to the east.

2.2 Exploration activities

The submitted EMPs are to commission the following activities:

2.2.1 Seismic Surveys

CNR anticipates that future 2D or 3D seismic surveys will be undertaken within an area of approximately 4 000km², and would cover an area of between 750 to 1 500km² at water depths of between 1 000m to 2 000m. Equipment to be used during the surveys include a seismic vessel towing streamers and airgun arrays with tail buoys connected to the streamers, and chase boat to control marine traffic. The survey involves directing the high level, low frequency sounds towards the sea-bed with signals from geological surfaces recorded by receivers housed in the streamers.

2.2.2 Well Drilling

CNR is proposing to drill one well and subsequent wells of up to ten depending on the results of the initial well during the tenure of the exploration right. Wells would be drilled at water depths of between 500m to 2 000m and would be approximately 2 300m deep. It is anticipated that a semi-submersible drilling unit or any equivalent unit would be used for drilling purposes and each well would take approximately 80 days to complete.

3. BASIS FOR REVIEW AND DECISION MAKING

3.1 Baseline Environmental Information

Section 39(3)(a), read with Regulation 52(2)(a) requires the EMP to establish the baseline information concerning the affected environment to determine protection, remedial measures and environmental management objectives. In this regard, both EMPs provide an in-depth description of the physical oceanography i.e. topography, sediments, water circulation, nutrient distribution, etc.; biological oceanography which indicates the existence of fish species, turtles, seabirds, marine mammals, etc.; and current human uses of the South Coast which amongst others include fishing, oil and gas production, glauconite and phosphorite prospecting, recreational use and undersea fibre optic cables.

It is important to note the following:

- The exploration right area does not overlap with any granted prospecting or mining permits/rights.

- A number of species found within the South Coast region are listed in the Red Data Book for Africa and/or South Africa and amongst others these include the southern right whale, African penguin, cape gannet, turtles and dolphins.
- A number of large baleen whales found in the South Coast are migratory in nature, however, the Southern right whale migrate into the near-shore region of South Coast between June and November annually.
- No marine protected areas overlap with the exploration right area.
- There is likely interference with shipping traffic especially in the northern half of the licence block.

The provided description of the environment likely to be affected by the proposed exploration operations is satisfactory and is in line with the requirements of section 39(3)(a) of the Act.

3.2 Environmental Impact Assessment & Controls

Section 39(3)(b), read with Regulation 52(2)(b) requires the EMP to investigate, assess and evaluate the impact of the proposed exploration operations on the environment, the socio-economic conditions of any person who might be directly affected and any national estate referred to in section 3(2) of the National Heritage Resources Act, 1999 (Act No 25 of 1999), with the exception of the national estate contemplated in section 3(2)(i)(vi) and (vii) of the 'said' Act. Furthermore, section 39(3)(d), read with Regulation 52(2)(c) makes provision for the description of the proposed mitigation and management measures to control and remedy adverse impacts. In assessing the EMPs the following was identified:

- Potential environmental impacts ranging from discharges and wastes; noise pollution from seismic, helicopter and drilling operations; atmospheric pollution from combustion activities; impacts on biological diversity i.e. colonization by benthic organisms and translocation of invasive species from ballasting activities and smothering of benthic species by drill cutting and fluids; marine water pollution from accidental spillages, drilling cuttings and fluids; pathological injuries/mortality and behavioural avoidance by cetaceans and other marine fauna from anchoring drill rigs and seismic operations; etc.
- Potential socio-economic impacts which amongst others include temporary and permanent loss of trawling grounds and displacement of marine transport routes due to statutory exclusion zone.

The significance of all identified impacts on both seismic and drilling operations was assessed and evaluated and it was established that:

- The environmental and socio-economic impacts on seismic operations have a significance rating of low to very low with or without mitigation measures, whereas for drilling operations it ranges from very high to very low significance with or without mitigation.
- Potential impacts with high significance relate to discharge of ballast water, major accidental oil spillages and accidental release of gas. Measures to prevent potential impacts are recommended in the EMPs and are deemed adequate. Furthermore, emergency preparedness procedures and oil spill contingency plans shall be developed in consultation with relevant authorities such as the Department of Environmental Affairs: Oceans and Coasts, South African Maritime Safety Authority, etc.

CNR and its appointed Environmental Consultant have provided appropriate mitigation measures for all identified potential environmental and socio-economic impacts. Therefore, the provisions of section 39(3)(b) & (d) of the Act are satisfied.

3.3 Consultation Process

Section 79(4)(a) requires the development of the EMP to include consultation with any affected party. The review of the EMPs revealed the following:

- Consultation with I&APs which include fishing industry, relevant authorities, non-governmental organisations, etc. was carried out by distributing the Background Information Documents (BID), advertising proposed operations on local and regional newspapers, and holding information sharing meetings,
- Comments received were addressed in the EMP, and
- No objections were received against the proposed operations.

The notification and consultation process undertaken is considered satisfactory. However, on-going consultation with affected parties prior to and during and post exploration operations is required.

3.4 Financial Provision

Section 41(1) requires the applicant to make the prescribed financial provision for rehabilitation and management of negative environmental impacts. CNR has allocated US\$20 000 000 (twenty million US Dollars) for rehabilitation through a parent company guarantee method. Furthermore CNR will obtain and maintain insurance against any operational risks relating to property damage, removal of wrecks, clean-up operations from operational accidents, etc. The insurance documents must be submitted to the

Agency in line with the terms and conditions of the right i.e. before operations commence on site and within the stipulated timeframe.

The requirements of section 41(1) and MPRD regulations 53 and 54 are satisfactorily addressed.

3.5 Capacity to rehabilitate and manage negative impacts

Section 39(4)(a)(iii) requires the approval of the EMP or EMP if the applicant has the capacity or provided for the capacity to rehabilitate and manage negative impacts on the environment. Commitments made in the EMP include the following:

- 3.5.1 Contractual Agreements: CNR will include the relevant EMP on contractual documents for the contractors to understand and work under stipulated environmental obligations.
- 3.5.2 Environmental Awareness: induction training of the crew and certified Environmental Awareness and Training of the CNR's representative aboard will be carried out in accordance to the Environmental Awareness Plan.
- 3.5.3 Monitoring & EMPR Performance Assessment: continuous monitoring of seismic and drilling activities will be undertaken by appointed Environmental Officer and/or Marine Mammal Observer.
- 3.5.4 Financial Provision: as indicated in 3.4 above, financial provision for rehabilitation has been allocated and is deemed adequate.

It is therefore considered that the requirements of section 39(4)(a)(iii) are fulfilled.

4. RECOMMENDATION

The approval of the addenda EMPs is in terms of section 39(4) of the Act and is subject to the following conditions:

- 4.1 All exploration operations must be carried out and managed in accordance with the approved EMPs and this RoD conditions. Deviations from the approved EMPs' requirements may lead to the cancellation or suspension of the right in terms of section 47 of the Act
- 4.2 Seismic operations must be undertaken between the months of December to May as the migration seasons for the southern right whale species is at its peak between June and November annually. However, if for operational reasons a survey cannot be completed on time, an approval to continue with surveys must be obtained from the Agency.

- 4.3 Details and specifications of the contracted seismic and drilling vessels and proofs of certification by relevant authorities must be submitted to the Agency 30 days before operations commence on site.
- 4.4 Precautionary measures to prevent injuries and mortality of marine fauna must be undertaken. In this regard, services of an independent environmental officer must be sourced to monitor the implementation of the requirements of the approved EMPs.
- 4.5 Blow out prevention equipment on the drilling vessel must be inspected regularly and inspection results reported as part of the monitoring reports.
- 4.6 The operator must use water based drilling liquids during drilling operations. However, where it is essential to use non-aqueous liquids, they must be used only in a zero-discharge system and under no circumstances must untreated rock cuttings be discharged overboard.
- 4.7 All wastes and discharges aboard must be handled and managed according to provisions of MARPOL 73/78 and Marine Pollution (Prevention of Pollution from Ships) of 1986.
- 4.8 Measures to prevent continuous release of BOP hydraulic fluid to the seafloor must be investigated and findings including the practicality of implementation thereof communicated to the Agency.
- 4.9 Effective communication channels to inform other potential marine users of proposed operations must be established by means of Radio Navigation Warnings, notices, and through South African Navy Hydrographic Office.
- 4.10 Ongoing consultation with I&APs and other stakeholders must be undertaken before commencement, during and at completion of planned activities by means of appropriate notices.
- 4.11 All wells to be abandoned must be rehabilitated satisfactorily by placing appropriate cement plugs and removing wellheads; whereas suspended wells must be capped to prevent gas or oil from escaping to the surrounding marine environment.
- 4.12 Copy(s) of insurance documents in respect of financial provision for operational risks must be submitted to the Agency before commencement of operations and in line with the terms and conditions of the exploration right.
- 4.13 Emergency Response Plans and Oil Spill Contingency Plans suitable for the proposed operations must be developed and submitted to the Agency before vessels and rigs are mobilised on site.
- 4.14 All emergency and any significant environmental incidents must be reported to the Agency within 24 hours of occurrence and must be addressed with immediate effect.
- 4.15 International and domestic laws regulating any activities taking place at sea must be adhered to.

- 4.16 The annual review of the allocated financial provision is mandatory in terms of section 41(3). The holder is therefore required to submit the review report based on environmental liability and risk assessment annually.
- 4.17 Translocation of alien invasive species through ballasting activities must be prevented at all times and measures recommended in the EMPs implemented.

5. CONCLUSION

In light of the above, it is recommended that the EMPs for seismic survey and well drilled be approved in terms of section 39(4) of the Act.

Recommendation Submitted By:



 Phumla Ngesi
Manager: Environmental Compliance

17/05/2012

 Date

Supported By:



 Lindiwe Mekwe
General Manager: Regulation

17/05/2012

 Date

Endorsed By:



 M Xiphu
Chief Executive Officer

17/05/2012

 Date

Approved by:

Department of Mineral Resources

 Date

Ref No: 12/03/67

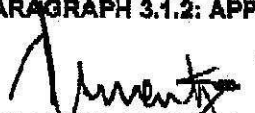
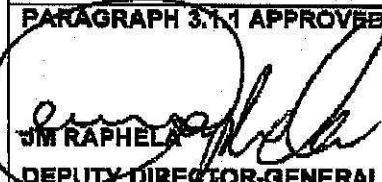
to approve the amendment of a valid EMP in terms of section 102 has been delegated to the Deputy Director-General In a delegation document signed by the Minister on the 03rd of May 2012. It is therefore recommended that the Deputy Director-General approves the amendment of the LSEMP by approving the two addenda EMP's for seismic and drilling activities subject to the conditions stipulated in the attached Environmental Compliance Record of Decision.

3. RECOMMENDATION

3.1 In light of the fact that the applicant has complied with the requirements of sections 39(3) and 41(1) of the Act, it is recommended that:-

3.1.1 the Deputy Director-General approves the amendment of the Environmental Management Programme (LSEMP) by the two addenda Environmental Management Plans ;and

3.1.2 the Director-General approves the terms and conditions of the converted OP26 sublease of **CNR International (South Africa) Limited** and the comparable terms and conditions of the envisaged production right.

RECOMMENDATION APPROVED	RECOMMENDATION NOT APPROVED
PARAGRAPH 3.1.2: APPROVED	PARAGRAPH 3.1.2: NOT APPROVED
 DIRECTOR - GENERAL: DATE: 21 May 2012	DIRECTOR - GENERAL: DATE:
RECOMMENDATION SUPPORTED:	RECOMMENDATION NOT SUPPORTED
PARAGRAPH 3.1.1 APPROVED	PARAGRAPH 3.1.1 NOT APPROVED
 JM RAPHELA DEPUTY DIRECTOR-GENERAL: DATE: 18/5/2012	JM RAPHELA DEPUTY DIRECTOR-GENERAL: DATE:

APPENDIX 1B

**DEA AMENDMENT OF EA FOR NAME CHANGE
26 FEBRUARY 2014**

**environmental affairs**

Department:
Environmental Affairs
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

Private Bag X 447 · PRETORIA · 0001 · Fedsure Building · 315 Pretorius Street · PRETORIA
Tel (+ 27 12) 310 3911 · Fax (+ 2712) 322 2682

DEA Reference: 12/12/20/1812

Enquiries: Mahlatse Shubane

Telephone: 012-395-1781 Fax: 012-320-7539 E-mail: mshubane@environment.gov.za

Mr Henry Delafon
Total E&P South Africa B.V
P. O. Box 4997
TYGERVALLEY
7536

Tel: (021) 003 4100
Fax: (021) 941 4001

PER FACSIMILE / MAIL

Dear Mr Delafon

AMENDMENT OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL AUTHORISATION (DEA REFERENCE NUMBER: 12/12/20/1812) ISSUED ON 17 JANUARY 2011: FOR AN EXPLORATION RIGHT TO UNDERTAKE WELL DRILLING IN PETROLEUM LICENSE BLOCK 11B/12B OFF THE CAPE SOUTH COAST IN THE WESTERN CAPE PROVINCE

The Environmental Authorisation dated 17 January 2011 and amendment application form received by the Department on 13 January 2014, have reference.

Based on a review of the reasons for requesting an amendment to the above authorisation, the Department, in terms of the National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (Act No. 107 of 1998) and the Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations, 2010, (EIA Regulations) hereby amends the EA issued on 17 January 2011 (EA: Ref number 12/12/20/1812) as follows –

Amendment 1

Any reference to "*CNR International (South Africa) Ltd*" is herewith substituted with "*Total E&P South Africa B.V.*".

Amendment 2

The current applicant contact details are amended:

From:

Mr Jan Bradshaw
CNR International (South Africa) Limited
The Forum Building, 11th Floor
2 Maude Street
SANDTON
2196

To:

Mr Henry Delafon
Total E&P South Africa B.V
P. O. Box 4997
TYGERVALLEY
7536

This amendment letter must be read in conjunction with the EA issued on 17 January 2011.

In terms of Regulation 10(2) of the EIA Regulations, 2010 you are instructed to notify all registered interested and affected parties, in writing and within 12 (twelve) days of the date of the Department's decision in respect of the amendment made as well as the provisions regarding the submission of appeals that are contained in the Regulations.

Your attention is drawn to Chapter 7 of the Regulations, which prescribes the appeal procedure to be followed. This procedure is summarised in the attached document. Kindly include a copy of this document with the letter of notification to interested and affected parties.

Should the applicant or any other party wish to appeal any aspect of the amendment decision a notice of intention to appeal must be lodged by all prospective appellants with the Minister, within 20 days of the date of the EA, by means of one of the following methods:

By facsimile: 012 320 7561;
By post: Private Bag X447,
Pretoria, 0001; or
By hand: 2nd Floor, Fedsure Building, North Tower,
Cnr. Lilian Ngoyi (Van der Walt) and Pretorius Streets,
Pretoria.

If the applicant wishes to lodge an appeal, it must also serve a copy of the notice of intention to appeal on all registered interested and affected parties as well as a notice indicating where, and for what period, the appeal submission will be available for inspection, should you intend to submit an appeal.

Please include the Department (*Attention: Director: Integrated Environmental Authorisations*) in the list of interested and affected parties, notified through your notification letter to interested and affected parties, for record purposes.

Appeals must be submitted in writing to:

Mr Z Hassam, Director: Appeals and Legal Review, of this Department at the above mentioned addresses or fax number. Mr Hassam can also be contacted at:

Tel: 012-310-33271
Email: AppealsDirectorate@environment.gov.za



The authorised activities shall not commence within twenty (20) days of the date of signature of the authorisation. Further, please note that the Minister may, on receipt of appeals against the authorisation or conditions thereof suspend the authorisation pending the outcome of the appeals procedure.

Yours faithfully



Mr Ishaam Abader

Deputy Director-General: Legal, Authorisations, Compliance and Enforcement

Department of Environmental Affairs

Date: 26/02/2014

CC:	Mr Jonathan Crowther	CCA Environmental (Pty) Ltd	Tel: 021-461-1118/9	Fax: 021-461-1120
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APPEALS PROCEDURE IN TERMS OF CHAPTER 7 OF THE NEMAEIA REGULATIONS, 2010 (THE REGULATIONS) AS PER GN R.543 OF 2010 TO BE FOLLOWED BY THE APPLICANT AND INTERESTED AND AFFECTED PARTIES UPON RECEIPT OF NOTIFICATION OF AN ENVIRONMENTAL AUTHORISATION (EA)

APPLICANT	INTERESTED AND AFFECTED PARTIES (IAPs)
1. Receive EA from the relevant Competent Authority (the Department of Environmental Affairs [DEA]).	1. Receive EA from Applicant/Consultant.
2. Within 12 days of date of the EA notify all IAPs of the EA and draw their attention to their right to appeal against the EA in terms of Chapter 7 of the Regulations.	2. N/A.
3. If you want to appeal against the EA, submit a notice of intention to appeal within 20 days of the date of the EA with the Minister of Water and Environmental Affairs (the Minister).	3. If you want to appeal against the EA, submit a notice of intention to appeal within 20 days of the date of the EA. with the Minister of Water and Environmental Affairs (the Minister).
4. After having submitted your notice of intention to appeal to the Minister, provide each registered IAP with a copy of the notice of intention to appeal within 10 days of lodging the notice.	4. After having submitted your notice of intention to appeal to the Minister, provide the applicant with a copy of the notice of intention to appeal within 10 days of lodging the notice.
5. The Applicant must also serve on each IAP: a notice indicating where and for what period the appeal submission will be available for inspection.	5. Appellant must also serve on the Applicant within 10 days of lodging the notice, a notice indicating where and for what period the appeal submission will be available for inspection by the applicant.
6. The appeal must be submitted in writing to the Minister within 30 days after the lapsing of the period of 20 days provided for the lodging of the notice of intention to appeal.	6. The appeal must be submitted to the Minister within 30 days after the lapsing of the period of 20 days provided for the lodging of the notice of intention to appeal.
7. Any IAP who received a notice of intention to appeal may submit a responding statement to that appeal to the Minister within 30 days from the date that the appeal submission was lodged with the Minister.	7. An Applicant who received notice of intention to may submit a responding statement to the appeal to the Minister within 30 days from the date that the appeal submission was lodged with the Minister.

NOTES:

1. An appeal against a decision must be lodged with:-

- the Minister of Water and Environmental Affairs if the decision was issued by the Director- General of the Department of Environmental Affairs (or another official) acting in his/ her capacity as the delegated Competent Authority;
- the Minister of Justice and Constitutional Development if the applicant is the Department of Water Affairs and the decision was issued by the Director- General of the Department of Environmental Affairs (or another official) acting in his/ her capacity as the delegated Competent Authority;

2. An appeal lodged with:-

- the Minister of Water and Environmental Affairs must be submitted to the Department of Environmental Affairs;
- the Minister of Justice and Constitutional Development must be submitted to the Department of Environmental Affairs;

3. An appeal must be:-

- submitted in writing;
- accompanied by:
 - a statement setting out the grounds of appeal;
 - supporting documentation which is referred to in the appeal; and
 - a statement that the appellant has complied with regulation 62 (2) or (3) together with copies of the notices referred to in regulation 62.



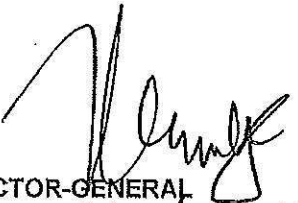
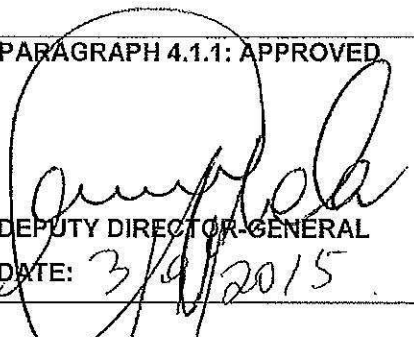
4. RECOMMENDATION

4.1 In light of the fact that the Applicants have complied with the requirements of section 81 (3) and section 102 of the Act, it is recommended that:

4.1.1 the Deputy Director-General: approves the amendment of the Environmental Management Programme;

4.1.2 the Director-General:-

- (a) grants the renewal of an exploration right for a period of 2 (two) years; and
- (b) signs the Power of Attorney authorising the Acting Chief Executive Officer to sign the deed of renewal of an Exploration Right on behalf of the Director-General attached hereto as **Annexure D**.

RECOMMENDATION APPROVED	RECOMMENDATION NOT APPROVED
PARAGRAPH 4.1.2(a): APPROVED PARAGRAPH 4.1.2(b) POWER OF ATTORNEY SIGNED  DIRECTOR-GENERAL DATE: 4/9/2015	PARAGRAPH 4.1.2(a): NOT APPROVED PARAGRAPH 4.1.2(b) POWER OF ATTORNEY NOT SIGNED DIRECTOR-GENERAL DATE:
RECOMMENDATION SUPPORTED	RECOMMENDATION NOT SUPPORTED
PARAGRAPH 4.1.1: APPROVED  DEPUTY DIRECTOR-GENERAL DATE: 3/9/2015	PARAGRAPH 4.1.1: NOT APPROVED DEPUTY DIRECTOR-GENERAL DATE:

RECOMMENDATION BY:

LP MEKWE (MS)

ACTING CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER

DATE: 22/07/2015

T MOTLOUNG (MR)

ACTING GENERAL MANAGER: REGULATION

DATE: 22.07.2015

AM THOVHAKALE (MR)

ACTING MANAGER: LICENSING AND LEGAL
COMPLIANCE

DATE: 22.07.2015

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APPROVAL ADDENDUM ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PROGRAMME (EMPR) IN TERMS OF THE REQUIREMENTS OF THE MINERAL AND PETROLEUM RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT ACT OF 2002, ACT NO. 28 OF 2002

Application Details	
Details of Holder	Total Exploration & Production South Africa B.V Block A, 3rd Floor 7 West Quay Cape Town 8002 Contact Person: Mr Henry Delafon Total E&P South Africa Tel : +27 (0) 21 003 4100 Email: henry.delafon@total.com
Environmental Consultant	CCA Environmental (Pty) Ltd Contact Person: Nicholas Arnott Tel: (021) 461 1118/9 Fax: (021) 461 1120 Email: nicholas@ccaenvironmental.co.za
Application Type	Section 102 Application: Addendum Environmental Management Programme
Project Name	Sonar Surveys and Seabed Sampling Programme
File Ref Number	12/3/67
Block Number	Block 11B/12B
Size of the block	18 734 km ²
Mineral	Oil and Gas

Directors: MP Fusi (Chairperson)

B Luthuli R Nkambule T Ramuedzisi L Nengovhela L Mekwe (Acting Executive)

Company Secretary: Adv E Hendricks

Subsidiary of CEF SOC Ltd.

South African Agency for Promotion of Petroleum Exploration and Exploitation SOC Ltd. Registration No. 1999/015715/30

1. BACKGROUND AND PURPOSE

This Record of Decision (RoD) is for the approval of an addendum Environmental Management Programme (EMPr) submitted in terms of section 102 of the Mineral and Petroleum Resources Development Act (MPRDA) of 2002, Act no. 28 of 2002 (the 'Act'). Canadian Natural Resources International ('CNRI') was issued with an exploration right ('right') on the 22nd of May 2012 to carry-out exploration activities for oil and gas in Block 11B/12B, off the South Coast of South Africa. On the 26th of September 2013, CNRI ceded 50% of the said right to Total E&P South Africa (Pty) Ltd ('TEPSA'). Since the granting of the right, an EMPr (including addendums) to undertake two-dimensional (2D) and three-dimensional (3D) seismic surveys and an EMPr for the drilling of one well and subsequent drilling of 10 exploration wells depending on the results within the block were approved. A seismic survey and the drilling of one exploration well have been carried out in the block since the execution of the right. TEPSA, the operator in the block, is now proposing to undertake the seabed sampling programme and sonar surveys over selected areas of the licence area. The approved EMPrs did not assess activities relating to seabed sediment sampling and sonar surveys; hence the applicant amended and submitted the EMPr on the 9th of December 2014 to obtain the Minister's consent in terms of section 102 of the Act.

The proposed seabed sediment sampling programme will include piston coring and box coring/grab samples, and the sonar survey may include depth sounders, side scan sonar, bottom profilers and multi-beam bathymetry. Each piston and box core would have a maximum volume of 0.02 m³ and 0.03m³ respectively, resulting in a total cumulative volume of material to be removed from the seabed of less than 5 m³. It is anticipated that all proposed activities would take in the order of three to five weeks to complete. Potential impacts identified amongst others include physiological injury and mortality of benthic biota through sediment removal, reduced physiological functioning of marine organisms due to increased water column turbidity following discard of excess core material, noise pollution due to the presence of vessels and helicopter, temporal disruption to the fishing industry, etc. Given the duration and the extent of the proposed exploration activities, the identified impacts range from insignificant to very low significance after mitigation. Implementation of mitigation measures proposed in the EMPr and this RoD would ensure that any potential impacts are avoided or minimised.

The information provided meets the requirements of the Act and it is therefore recommended that the amended EMPr for undertaking seabed sampling programme and sonar surveys should be approved.

2. COMPLIANCE WITH THE REQUIREMENTS OF THE ACT

2.1 Submission

Section 102 of the Act states that '... environmental management programme and environmental management plan may not be amended or varied without the written consent of the Minister. TEPSA submitted an amended EMPr on 9th of December 2014 in support of a section 102 application.

2.2 Approval of the EMPR

2.2.1 The amended EMPr is administered and processed in terms of section 39(4) which states that the Minister must approve the EMPr provided:

- (a) it complies with the requirements of section 39(3);
- (b) the applicant has complied with the section 41(1); and
- (c) the applicant has the capacity or has provided for the capacity to rehabilitate and manage negative impacts on the environment.

2.2.2 In terms of section 39(6)(a), The Minister may at any time after he or she has approved an environmental management programme or plan and after consultation with the holder of the prospecting right (exploration right in this regard) concerned, approve an amended environmental management plan or programme. Section 39(6)(b) sets out that for the purpose of subsection (a), section 39(4) applies with the necessary changes.

3. LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION OF EXPLORATION ACTIVITIES

3.1 Location

The exploration area is situated in Block 11B/12B off the South Coast of South Africa, between Mossel Bay and Cape St Francis between 90 km and 60 km from the coastline of each town respectively. It is approximately 18 734 km² in extent and occurs adjacent to other petroleum Licence Blocks, namely Block 9 to the West, Pletmos Inshore Block, Algoa and Gamtoos Blocks to the North and East.

3.2 Exploration activities

TEPSA intends to undertake sonar surveys and seabed sediment sampling programme which would include the following:

- i) Sonar Surveys: Surveying tools considered for use amongst others include:
 - Depth sounders: hydrographic depth/echo sounders are dual frequency, transmitting a low frequency pulse at the same time as a high frequency pulse. Dual frequency depth/echo

sounding has the ability to identify a vegetation layer or a layer of soft mud on top of a layer of rock.

- Side scan sonar to produce acoustic intensity images of the seafloor and are used to map the different sediment structures of the seafloor.
 - Bottom profilers to provide profiles to the upper layers of the ocean floor.
 - Multi-beam bathymetry acquisition to produce a digital terrain model of the seafloor in order to detect natural hydrocarbon seepage.
- ii) Sediment sampling will be undertaken to determine the presence of naturally occurring hydrocarbons and the applicant intends using a piston corer and a box corer.

4. BASIS FOR REVIEW AND DECISION MAKING

4.1 Baseline Environmental Information

Section 39(3)(a), read with Regulation 52(2)(a) requires the applicant to establish the baseline information concerning the affected environment to determine protection, remedial measures and environmental management objectives. In this regard, the EMPr provided an in-depth description of the physical oceanography i.e. topography, sediments, water circulation, nutrient distribution, etc.; biological oceanography which indicates the existence of fish species, turtles, seabirds, marine mammals, etc.; and current human uses of the South Coast which amongst others include commercial fishing, oil and gas exploration and production, prospecting and mining of other minerals, and shipping transport.

It is important to note the following:

- A number of species found within the South Coast region are listed in the Red Data Book for Africa and/or South Africa and amongst others these include the southern right whale, african penguin, cape gannet, turtles and dolphins.
- A number of large baleen whales found in the South Coast are migratory in nature, however, the southern right whale migrate into the near-shore region of the South coast between June and November annually.
- The oceanography off the South Coast is almost totally dominated by the warm Agulhas Current. The current forms between 25° and 30° S, flowing southwards along the shelf edge of the East Coast of Southern Africa as part of the anticyclonic Indian Ocean gyre, before retroflecting between 16° and 20° E.
- The seabed communities in the licence area lie within the Agulhas sub-photic and continental slope bio zones, which extend from a 30m depth to the shelf edge, and beyond to the lower slope, respectively. These bio zones lie within the minimal protected category (1-5%) and portions of the shelf area are defined as vulnerable, endangered or critically endangered.

- Information on offshore benthic invertebrate communities occurring in the South Coast is sparse and no formally, peer reviewed literature is currently available, however four groups of benthic communities which are expected to occur on the Agulhas Bank have been identified and are based on the distribution of the main seabed types: Terrigenous muds, Relict shelly sands, Pre-Mesozoic basement rock and Pre-Mesozoic rock outcrops
- The South Coast ichthyofauna is diverse, comprising a mixture of temperate and tropical species and act as a transition zone between Agulhas and Benguela current systems.
- Fisheries activities present off the South Coast comprises of demersal trawl, small pelagic purse-seine, demersal long-line (hake and shark-directed), large pelagic long-line sectors, traditional line fishing, South Coast rock lobster fishing and mid water trawl.
- No marine protected areas overlap with the exploration right area.
- There is likely interference with shipping traffic especially in the northern half of the licence block.
- The exploration right area does not overlap with any granted prospecting or mining permits/rights.

The provided description of the environment likely to be affected by the proposed exploration operations is satisfactory and in line with the requirements of section 39(3)(a) of the Act.

4.2 Environmental Impact Assessment & Controls

Section 39(3)(b), read with Regulation 52(2)(b) requires the applicant (holder in this regard) to investigate, assess and evaluate the impact of the proposed operations on the environment, the socio-economic conditions of any person who might be directly affected and any national estate referred to in section 3(2) of the National Heritage Resources Act, 1999 (Act No 25 of 1999), with the exception of the national estate referred to in section 3(2)(i)(vi) and (vii) of the 'said' Act. Furthermore, section 39(3)(d), read with Regulation 52(2)(c) makes provision for the description of the proposed mitigation and management measures to control and remedy adverse impacts. In assessing the EMP the following potential impacts were identified:

- Potential environmental impacts would range from discharges and waste, noise pollution from normal vessel operations, atmospheric pollution from combustion activities, smothering and crushing of benthic biota through sediment removal, reduced physiological functioning of marine organisms due to increased water column turbidity following discard of excess core, physiological injury and behavioural avoidance by cetaceans, turtles, seabirds and other marine fauna due to sonar surveys.
- Potential impact on cultural heritage material due to seabed sampling activities.

- Potential impacts on other users of the sea would range from temporary loss of commercial fishing grounds due to 500 m safety zone around the vessel and potential.

The significance of all identified impacts on the proposed operations was assessed and evaluated and it was established that:

- Potential impacts on the benthic biota are considered to be insignificant with and without mitigation. This is due to the total area of disturbance comprising only a small proportion of the total available similar habitat in the region, the relatively short-term recovery time of benthic fauna and the dispersal of discarded material in the water column which reduces the effect of smothering and crushing.
- Potential impacts on marine fauna which include physiological injury, behavioral avoidance is considered to be very low with and without mitigation. Measures to prevent potential impacts such as planning sonar surveys such that they avoid cetaceans migration periods; implementation of pre-survey scans to a minimum of 15 minutes prior to the start of the survey, the appointment of Marine Mammal Observers on-board the survey and sampling vessels and the utilization of Passive Acoustic Monitoring technology (PAM) are recommended in the EMPr and are considered adequate.
- Potential impact on cultural heritage resources is considered to be high without mitigation and low with mitigation. Measures to prevent potential impacts such as the positioning of sample sites to avoid any cultural heritage material identified during the sonar surveys and sampling programme recommended in the EMPr are considered adequate.
- Potential impacts on other users of the sea are considered to be low without mitigation and very low with mitigation.

TEPSA and its appointed Environmental Consultant have identified and evaluated potential environmental and socio-economic impacts and hence provided appropriate mitigation measures. Therefore, the provisions of section 39(3)(b) & (d) of the Act are satisfied.

4.3 Consultation Process

Although the development of the approved EMPrs followed in-depth consultation processes; due to the changes to the scope of work further consultation was deemed necessary. The review of the EMPr therefore revealed the following:

- Consultation with I&APs such as fishing industry, relevant authorities, non-governmental and community-based organizations, etc. was carried out by distributing the Background Information Documents (BID) and advertising the proposed operations on regional newspapers. Furthermore a draft EMPr addendum was circulated to all I&APs for comments.

- Comments and issues received from the affected parties relate to potential impacts to fishing industry and request for information sharing with relevant biodiversity sectors such as the South African National Biodiversity Institute and these were addressed satisfactorily in the EMPr.
- Dr Findlay raised concerns regarding the mitigation measures provided for the sonar surveys (specifically multi-beam bathymetry) which only focused on large mammal migration and left out smaller mammals/smaller cetaceans that are resident in the south coast. In this regard, the holder submitted a revised copy of the mitigation measures for the sonar surveys on the 13th of February 2015 to address the concerns raised.
- No objections were received against the proposed amendments.

The public consultation process undertaken by the applicant to interested and affected parties is considered satisfactory.

4.4 Financial Provision

In line with the requirements of section 41(1) of the Act, the holder has an existing bank and company guarantee to the value of USD 20,000 000.00 (twenty million US dollars) for third party liability and pollution related incidents). The existing bank guarantee is deemed adequate for the purpose of the proposed exploration activities. The existing financial provision should be reviewed annually in line with the requirements of the Act.

4.5 Capacity to rehabilitate and manage negative impacts

Section 39(4)(a)(iii) requires the approval of the EMPr if the applicant has the capacity or provided for the capacity to rehabilitate and manage negative impacts on the environment. Commitments made in the amended EMPr include the following:

- 4.5.1 TEPSA has identified potential environmental impacts and risks associated with the exploration activities and hence provided appropriate mitigation measures.
- 4.5.2 Financial Provision: the bank and insurance guarantee in place is deemed sufficient for the purpose of acquiring the sonar surveys and seabed sampling programme though the annual review of quantum is mandatory.
- 4.5.3 Monitoring and EMPr Performance Assessment: continuous monitoring of the proposed sonar survey and seabed sampling activities will be undertaken by an appointed Environmental Officer.

It is therefore considered that the requirements of section 39(4) (a)(iii) are fulfilled.

5. RECOMMENDATION

The approval of the amended EMPr is in terms of section 39(4) of the Act and is subject to the following conditions:

- 5.1 The proposed sonar surveys and the seabed sampling programme must be carried out and managed in accordance with the approved 'amended' EMPr and this RoD conditions. Deviations from the approved EMPr' requirements may lead to the cancellation or suspension of the right in terms of section 47 of the Act.
- 5.2 Sonar survey operations must be planned accordingly to avoid key cetacean species migration and breeding periods which is from the beginning of June to end of November.
- 5.3 Positioning of seabed sampling devices must avoid locations of cultural heritage material and existing seafloor telecommunication cables identified during the multi-beam bathymetry. If any cultural heritage material is found during sampling operations SAHRA must be notified immediately.
- 5.4 Details and specifications of the contracted vessels and proofs of certification by relevant authorities must be submitted to the Agency 30 days before operations commence on site.
- 5.5 Appropriate monitoring and EMPr Performance Assessments must be undertaken during the proposed exploration operations.
- 5.6 Precautionary measures to prevent injuries and mortality of marine fauna must be undertaken. In this regard, services of an independent Marine Mammal Observer and a Passive Acoustic Monitor must be sourced to monitor the implementation of the requirements of the approved EMPr.
- 5.7 All wastes and discharges aboard must be handled and managed according to provisions of MARPOL 73/78 and Marine Pollution (Prevention of Pollution from Ships) of 1986.
- 5.8 All key stakeholders, relevant departments and directly affected I&APs must be notified in writing of any planned operations 21 days before operations commence on site.
- 5.9 Effective communication channels to inform other potential marine users of proposed operations must be established by means of Radio Navigation Warnings, notices, and through South African Navy Hydrographical Office.
- 5.10 On-going consultation with I&APs and other stakeholders must be undertaken before commencement, during and at completion of planned activities.
- 5.11 Monthly reports, quarterly environmental monitoring reports and annual EMPr performance assessment reports must be submitted to the Agency. A close-out report shall be submitted within 60 days of the end of seabed sampling programme.
- 5.12 Emergency Response Plans and Oil Spill Contingency Plans suitable for the proposed operations must be developed in consultation with relevant authorities such as the Department of Environmental Affairs: Oceans and Coasts, South African Maritime Safety

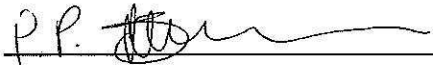
Authority. Approved plans must be submitted to the Agency before the vessels are mobilised on site.

- 5.13 All emergency and any significant environmental incidents must be reported to the Agency within 24 hours of occurrence and must be addressed with immediate effect.
- 5.14 International and domestic laws regulating any activities taking place at sea must be adhered to.
- 5.15 Translocation of alien invasive species through ballasting activities must be prevented at all times.

6. CONCLUSION

In light of the above, it is recommended that the addendum EMPr for the proposed sonar surveys and seabed sampling programme be approved in terms of section 39(4) of the Act.

Recommendation Submitted By:

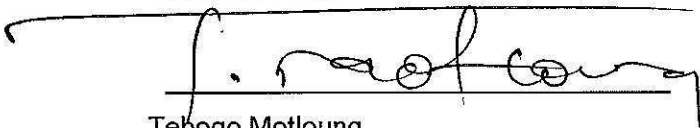


Phumla Ngesi

Manager: Environmental Compliance

17/03/2015
Date

Supported By:



Tebogo Motloung

General Manager: Regulation (Acting)

19.03.2015
Date

Endorsed By:



Lindiwe Mekwe

Chief Executive Officer (Acting)

24/03/2015
Date



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ENVIRONMENTAL RECORD OF DECISION IN SUPPORT OF AN APPLICATION FOR THE RENEWAL OF EXPLORATION RIGHT IN TERMS OF THE REQUIREMENTS OF THE MINERAL AND PETROLEUM RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT ACT OF 2002, ACT NO. 28 OF 2002

Application Details	
Details of Holder	Total E&P South Africa B.V & CNR International South Africa Limited P.O Box 4997 Tygervally Cape Town 7536 Contact Person: Mr. Damian KOMBOL Tel: +27 21003 4060, Fax: +27 608 478 682 Email: damian.kombol@total.com
Application Type	2 nd Renewal application for the exploration right.
File Ref Number	12/3/067/1B
Area	License Blocks: 11B/12B offshore, South Africa
Size of the application area	18 734 km ²
Mineral	Oil and Gas
Renewal Period	2 years

Directors: MP Fusi (Chairperson)

B Luthuli R Nkambule T Ramuedzisi L Nengovhela *L Mekwe (*Executive)

Company Secretary: Adv E Hendricks

Subsidiary of CEF SOC Ltd.

South African Agency for Promotion of Petroleum Exploration and Exploitation SOC Ltd Registration No. 1999/015715/30



1. BACKGROUND AND PURPOSE

Total E&P South Africa B.V & CNR International South Africa Limited ('TEPSA') was issued with an exploration right ('right') bearing reference 12/3/067 to carry-out exploration activities for oil and gas on block 11B/12B offshore of South Africa on the 22nd of May 2012. The said right was issued for a period of 3 years and TEPSA applied for its first renewal on the 24th of March 2015. The first renewal was granted on the 11th of September 2015 and was due to expire on 10th of September 2017. TEPSA therefore applied for its second renewal in terms of section 81 of the Mineral and Petroleum Resources Development Act (MPRDA), 2002 (Act No. 28 of 2002) on the 16th of August 2017. This record of decision therefore assesses TEPSA's compliance with the conditions of environmental authorisation (EA) and any related obligations during the tenure of the right in order to recommend whether the right in question should be renewed for further 2 years in terms of the Act.

Section 81(2) (c) requires the application for the renewal of an exploration right to be accompanied by a report reflecting the extent of compliance with the conditions of the EA. During the tenure of the exploration right, TEPSA undertook the following desktop activities, namely; drilling engineering post mortem studies to analyze the mechanical failures which occurred during the operations of Brulpadda-1AX in 2014; drilling studies to determine and validate future conceptual solutions and to prepare for the future of the Brulpadda-1ax well. Additional work performed mainly consisted studying marine alternatives to exposing a rig in dynamic positioning mode in the Brulpadda-1AX conditions, physical testing of the behavior of various rig designs at the well location, development of a current forecast improvement plan, launching of a compensated call for tender for a rig equipped with a riser preservation solution, and the study of technical alternatives for the riser preservation solution. In assessing TEPSA's compliance with the conditions of the EA, it was identified that that no invasive exploration activities were undertaken by TEPSA during the tenure of the first renewal period.

During the 2nd renewal period, the applicant will focus on the primary objective of continuing and achieving the preparation of an exploration well for the re-entry of the Brulpadda-1AX. The minimum work to be undertaken by the TEPSA will comprise of geological and geophysical studies that will potentially include Paddavissie exploration and appraisal strategy, geo-modeling and development and preparation of 3D seismic data acquisition. Further engineering studies to test and validate the preferred technical solutions to tackle the metocean conditions will be undertaken. TEPSA may also carry out additional work depending on the success of the drilling engineering studies, which includes; preparation of the procurement and future contracting of services for the re-entry of the well; well follow-up and post well studies including log analysis, biostratigraphy, organic geochemistry fluid studies, fluid substitution, and well postmortem studies including well results within the regional understanding and assess well impact and on the block prospectivity; 3D seismic survey acquisition and processing of 3D seismic survey of between 500km² and 4000km²; and reprocessing of up to 5000kms of existing 2D seismic survey or even acquire additional 2D seismic data of between 200km

and 5000km. Additional work proposed by TEPSA has been authorized in terms of the approved Environmental Management Programme.

Since TEPSA did not contravene any conditions of the EA or environmental obligations contained under the terms and conditions of the right, it is recommended that this RoD be approved in support of the application for the renewal of the exploration right in terms of section 81(3)(a) and (c) of the Act.

2. COMPLIANCE WITH THE STATUTORY REQUIREMENTS

2.1 Submission

Section 81(2)(c) of the Act makes provision for the application for the renewal of an exploration right to be accompanied by a report reflecting the extent of compliance with the conditions of the EA. The said report was submitted together with the application for renewal of exploration right on the 16th of August 2017.

2.2 Approval/ Non-approval

Section 81(3) of the Act makes provision for the Minister to grant the renewal of an exploration right if the application complies with section 81(1) & (2), and the holder of the exploration right has complied with the:

- (a) terms and conditions of the exploration right and is not in contravention of any relevant provision of the Act or any other law;
- (b) exploration work programme; and
- (c) Conditions of the EA.

2.3 Location

The application area is located in Block 11B/12B off the South Coast of South Africa. The renewal area is approximately 18 734 km² in extent.

3. BASIS OF REVIEW

The renewal application was reviewed based on the following aspects:

- Extent of compliance with the conditions of the EA,
- Rehabilitation and financial provision, and
- Monitoring and reporting.

3.1 Extent of Compliance with EA Conditions

The applicant's commitment during the tenure of the exploration right were to undertake drilling engineering post mortem studies to analyze the mechanical failures which occurred during the

operations of Brulpadda-1AX in 2014; and drilling studies to determine and validate future conceptual solutions and prepare the future procurement and contracting work for the future re-entry in to the brulpadda-1AX well. In essence, the applicant did not commission any invasive exploration activities during the first renewal period.

The applicant therefore did not contravene the requirements of the EA during the tenure of the tenure of the exploration right.

3.2 Rehabilitation Work Completed and Financial Provision

TEPSA persuaded drilling of Brulpadda-1AX well in year 2014, however there were mechanical failures which occurred and the well was suspended, as such TEPSA has quantified the current liability and the financial provision was said to be fully available.

Decommissioning and closure objectives of the exploration operations were to:

- Leave the exploration area as it was prior to the exploration activities;
- Ensure that relevant parties are aware of the completion of all operations, and
- Minimize pollution and ensure correct disposal of waste.

In line with the rehabilitation obligations, section 24 P (a) of the National Environmental Management, 1998 (Act 107 1998) (NEMA) requires the holder of an exploration right to annually assess his environmental liability and increase his financial provision to the satisfaction of the Minister. TEPSA and CNR have in place a financial provision to the value of USD 20 000 000. 00 (twenty million US Dollars only), provided through bank guarantee methods. Provided the renewal application is granted, an annual review of quantum and necessary adjustments shall be made in terms of section 24P of the NEMA.

3.3 Monitoring and Reporting

MPRD Regulation 31 requires a holder of an exploration right to submit progress reports to the Agency on a monthly, quarterly and annual basis. The applicant's commitment were to undertake drill engineering post mortem studies to analyze the mechanical failures which occurred during the operations of Brulpadda-1AX in 2014; drilling studies to determine and validate future conceptual solutions and prepare the future procurement and contracting work for the future re-entry in to the brulpadda-1AX well. However, due to the fact that no invasive exploration activities were undertaken during the first renewal period, progress reports were submitted however no substantial environmental reporting was undertaken.

TEPSA has therefore satisfied the provisions of the Act with respect to monitoring and reporting.

4. RECOMMENDATIONS

TEPSA has satisfied the requirements of the Act and therefore it is recommended that this RoD be approved in order to support the application for the renewal of exploration right in terms of section 81(3)(a) and (c) of the Act.

Recommendation Submitted By:



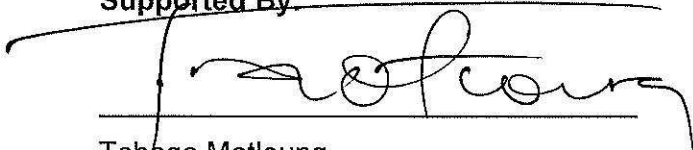
Phumla Ngesi

Manager: Environmental Compliance

09.11.2017

Date

Supported By:



Tebogo Motloun

Acting General Manager: Regulation

09.11.2017

Date

Endorsed By:



Lindiwe Mekwe

Acting Chief Executive Officer

09/11/2017

Date

APPENDIX 4: SITE PLAN

PLEASE REFER TO APPENDIX 2

HERITAGE WESTERN CAPE (HWC) – PROOF OF APPLICATION AND CASE NUMBER

[https://www.sahris.org.za/node/410362](#)

The Proposed Field Development in Block 11B/12B and associated production ac...

[CaseDetails *](#)
[Official Use *](#)

[Location *](#)

[^] Summary

Case ID: 29947
Case Status: Under Authority Review
Heritage Authority(s): HWC
Proposal Description
 Main Street 1549 (Pty) Ltd (Main Street), together with its Joint Venture (JV) partners at the time, conducted exploration activities in Block 11B/12B, located ~75 km off the South Coast of South Africa, roughly between Mossel Bay and Cape St Francis. These activities, undertaken under their Exploration Right (Ref. No. 12/3/067), included seismic surveys and exploration well drilling, which led to the discovery of gas and associated condensates in the Brulpadda 1AX (2019) and Luiperd 1X (2020) wells.
 Following the discovery of gas-condensate within the Paddavissie Fairway, the JV partners evaluated several development scenarios, considering both current and potential future domestic gas market demand. In September 2022, the JV partners submitted an application for a Production Right (PR 12/4/013) (PR).
 Under TOTAL Energies EP South Africa (TEEPSA) leadership, the JV also applied for an Environmental Authorisation (EA) and commissioned an Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) for an early field development scenario, accompanied by a public participation process in 2022 and 2023. However, in 2024, TEEPSA resigned as operator of Block 11B/12B, and together with QatarEnergy and CNRI, withdrew from the project. Main Street, elected to continue with the Project and assumed operatorship.
 As the new operator, Main Street planned to advance the Project through a down-scaled, largely non-intrusive survey campaign to assess the metocean, benthic,

[^] Location

APPENDIX 6: DFFE SCREENING REPORTS

**SCREENING REPORT FOR AN ENVIRONMENTAL AUTHORIZATION AS
REQUIRED BY THE 2014 EIA REGULATIONS – PROPOSED SITE
ENVIRONMENTAL SENSITIVITY**

EIA Reference number: N/A

Project name: Block 11B/12B

Project title: ESIA for Oil and Gas Production at Block 11B/12B

Date screening report generated: 22/06/2026 10:35:36

Applicant: Main Street 1549 (Pty) Ltd

Compiler: SLR Consulting (South Africa) (Pty) Ltd

Compiler signature:

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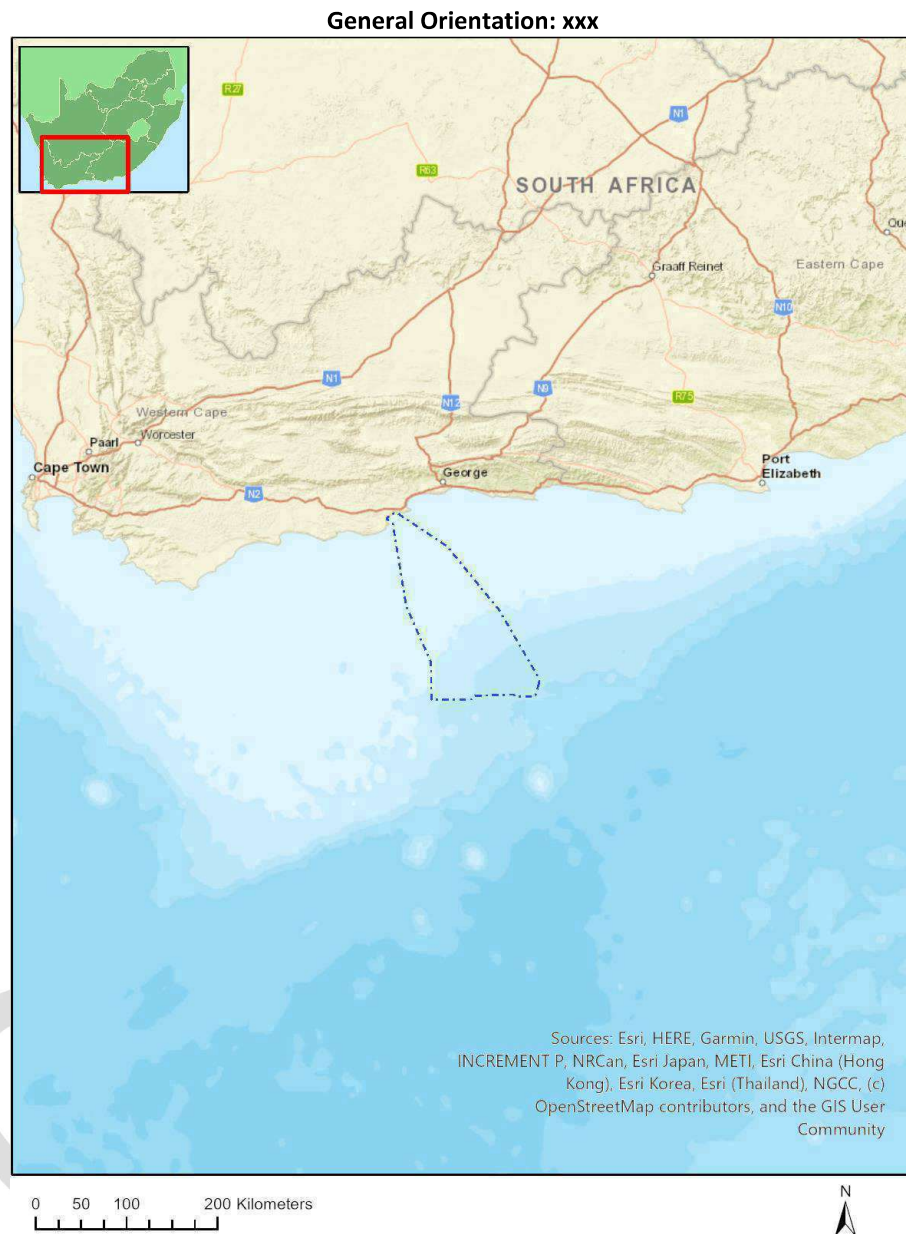
Application Category: Mining|Production Right|Gas or Oil Marine

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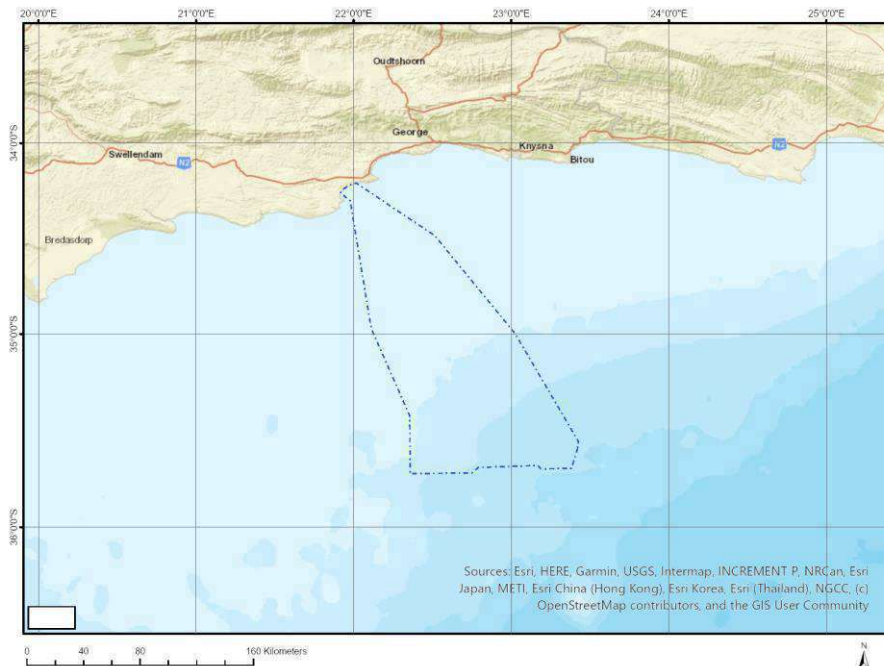
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Proposed Project Location

Orientation map 1: General location



Map of proposed site and relevant area(s)



Cadastral details of the proposed site

Property details:

No	Farm Name	Farm/ Erf No	Portion	Latitude	Longitude	Property Type
1		298	0	34°11'45.8S	21°59'24.92E	Farm
2	BUFFELSFONTEIN	250	0	34°14'51.05S	21°53'17.04E	Farm
3	KLIPFONTEIN	249	0	34°13'29.83S	21°55'16.64E	Farm
4	KLIPFONTEIN	344	0	34°12'20.89S	21°57'27.66E	Farm
5	BUFFELSFONTEIN	250	0	34°15'42.68S	21°54'49.92E	Farm Portion
6	KLIPFONTEIN	249	3	34°13'35.39S	21°55'37.47E	Farm Portion
7	KLIPFONTEIN	249	9	34°14'42.12S	21°55'6.01E	Farm Portion
8	KLIPFONTEIN	344	88	34°13'1.87S	21°58'39.9E	Farm Portion
9		298	0	34°12'13.79S	21°59'33.78E	Farm Portion
10	KLIPFONTEIN	344	2	34°13'24.16S	21°57'8.37E	Farm Portion

Development footprint¹ vertices:

No development footprint(s) specified.

Wind and Solar developments with an approved Environmental Authorisation or applications under consideration within 30 km of the proposed area

¹ "development footprint", means the area within the site on which the development will take place and includes all ancillary developments for example roads, power lines, boundary walls, paving etc. which require vegetation clearance or which will be disturbed and for which the application has been submitted.

No	EIA Reference No	Classification	Status of application	Distance from proposed area (km)
1	12/12/20/2536	Wind	Approved	9.7
2	12/12/20/2536/AM3	Wind	Approved	9.7
3	12/12/20/2536/AM4	Wind	Approved	9.7
4	12/12/20/1815/1	Wind	Approved	8.1

Environmental Management Frameworks relevant to the application

No intersections with EMF areas found.

Environmental screening results and assessment outcomes

The following sections contain a summary of any development incentives, restrictions, exclusions or prohibitions that apply to the proposed development site as well as the most environmental sensitive features on the site based on the site sensitivity screening results for the application classification that was selected. The application classification selected for this report is:

Mining | Production Right | Gas or Oil Marine.

Relevant development incentives, restrictions, exclusions or prohibitions

The following development incentives, restrictions, exclusions or prohibitions and their implications that apply to this site are indicated below.

Incentive, restriction or prohibition	Implication
Strategic Gas Pipeline Corridors-Phase 2: Mossel Bay to Coega	https://screening.environment.gov.za/ScreeningDownloads/DevelopmentZones/Combined_GAS.pdf
South African Conservation Areas	https://screening.environment.gov.za/ScreeningDownloads/DevelopmentZones/SACAD_OR_2025_Q3_Metadata.pdf

Proposed Development Area Environmental Sensitivity

The following summary of the development site environmental sensitivities is identified. Only the highest environmental sensitivity is indicated. The footprint environmental sensitivities for the proposed development footprint as identified, are indicative only and must be verified on site by a suitably qualified person before the specialist assessments identified below can be confirmed.

Theme	Very High sensitivity	High sensitivity	Medium sensitivity	Low sensitivity
Agriculture Theme		X		
Animal Species Theme		X		
Aquatic Biodiversity Theme	X			
Archaeological and Cultural Heritage Theme	X			
Civil Aviation Theme		X		
Defence Theme				X

Paleontology Theme			X	
Plant Species Theme			X	
Terrestrial Biodiversity Theme	X			

Specialist assessments identified

Based on the selected classification, and the known impacts associated with the proposed development, the following list of specialist assessments have been identified for inclusion in the assessment report. It is the responsibility of the EAP to confirm this list and to motivate in the assessment report, the reason for not including any of the identified specialist study including the provision of photographic evidence of the site situation.

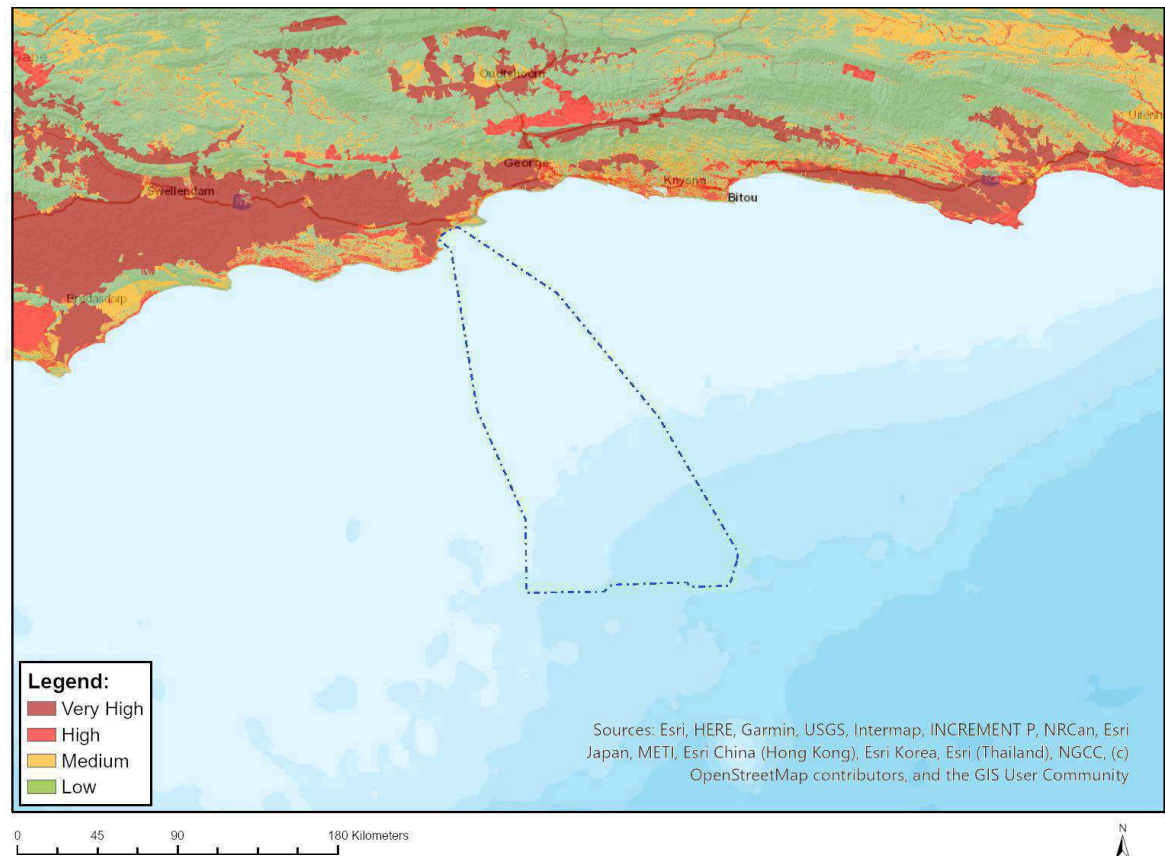
No	Specialist assessment	Assessment Protocol
1	Landscape/Visual Impact Assessment	https://screening.environment.gov.za/ScreeningDownloads/AssessmentProtocols/Gazetted_General_Requirement_Assessment_Protocols.pdf
2	Aquatic Biodiversity Impact Assessment	https://screening.environment.gov.za/ScreeningDownloads/AssessmentProtocols/Gazetted_Aquatic_Biodiversity_Assessment_Protocols.pdf
3	Marine Impact Assessment	https://screening.environment.gov.za/ScreeningDownloads/AssessmentProtocols/Gazetted_General_Requirement_Assessment_Protocols.pdf
4	Avian Impact Assessment	https://screening.environment.gov.za/ScreeningDownloads/AssessmentProtocols/Gazetted_Avifauna_Assessment_Protocols.pdf
5	Defense Assessment	https://screening.environment.gov.za/ScreeningDownloads/AssessmentProtocols/Gazetted_Defence_Installations_Assessment_Protocols.pdf
6	Noise Impact Assessment	https://screening.environment.gov.za/ScreeningDownloads/AssessmentProtocols/Gazetted_Noise_Impacts_Assessment_Protocol.pdf
7	Radioactivity Impact Assessment	https://screening.environment.gov.za/ScreeningDownloads/AssessmentProtocols/Gazetted_General_Requirement_Assessment_Protocols.pdf
8	Traffic Impact Assessment	https://screening.environment.gov.za/ScreeningDownloads/AssessmentProtocols/Gazetted_General_Requirement_Assessment_Protocols.pdf
9	Geotechnical Assessment	https://screening.environment.gov.za/ScreeningDownloads/AssessmentProtocols/Gazetted_General_Requirement_Assessment_Protocols.pdf
10	Climate Impact Assessment	https://screening.environment.gov.za/ScreeningDownloads/AssessmentProtocols/Gazetted_General_Requirement_Assessment_Protocols.pdf
11	Health Impact Assessment	https://screening.environment.gov.za/ScreeningDownloads/AssessmentProtocols/Gazetted_General_Requirement_Assessment_Protocols.pdf
12	Socio-Economic Assessment	https://screening.environment.gov.za/ScreeningDownloads/AssessmentProtocols/Gazetted_General_Requirement_Assessment_Protocols.pdf
13	Ambient Air Quality Impact Assessment	https://screening.environment.gov.za/ScreeningDownloads/AssessmentProtocols/Gazetted_General_Requirement_Assessment_Protocols.pdf

		rotocols.pdf
14	Air Quality Impact Assessment	https://screening.environment.gov.za/ScreeningDownloads/AssessmentProtocols/Gazetted General Requirement Assessment Protocols.pdf
15	Seismicity Assessment	https://screening.environment.gov.za/ScreeningDownloads/AssessmentProtocols/Gazetted General Requirement Assessment Protocols.pdf

Results of the environmental sensitivity of the proposed area.

The following section represents the results of the screening for environmental sensitivity of the proposed site for relevant environmental themes associated with the project classification. It is the duty of the EAP to ensure that the environmental themes provided by the screening tool are comprehensive and complete for the project. Refer to the disclaimer.

MAP OF RELATIVE AGRICULTURE THEME SENSITIVITY



Very High sensitivity	High sensitivity	Medium sensitivity	Low sensitivity
	X		

Sensitivity Features:

Sensitivity	Feature(s)
High	08. Moderate
High	09. Moderate-High
Low	04. Low-Very low
Low	05. Low
Medium	06. Low-Moderate
Medium	07. Low-Moderate

MAP OF RELATIVE ANIMAL SPECIES THEME SENSITIVITY



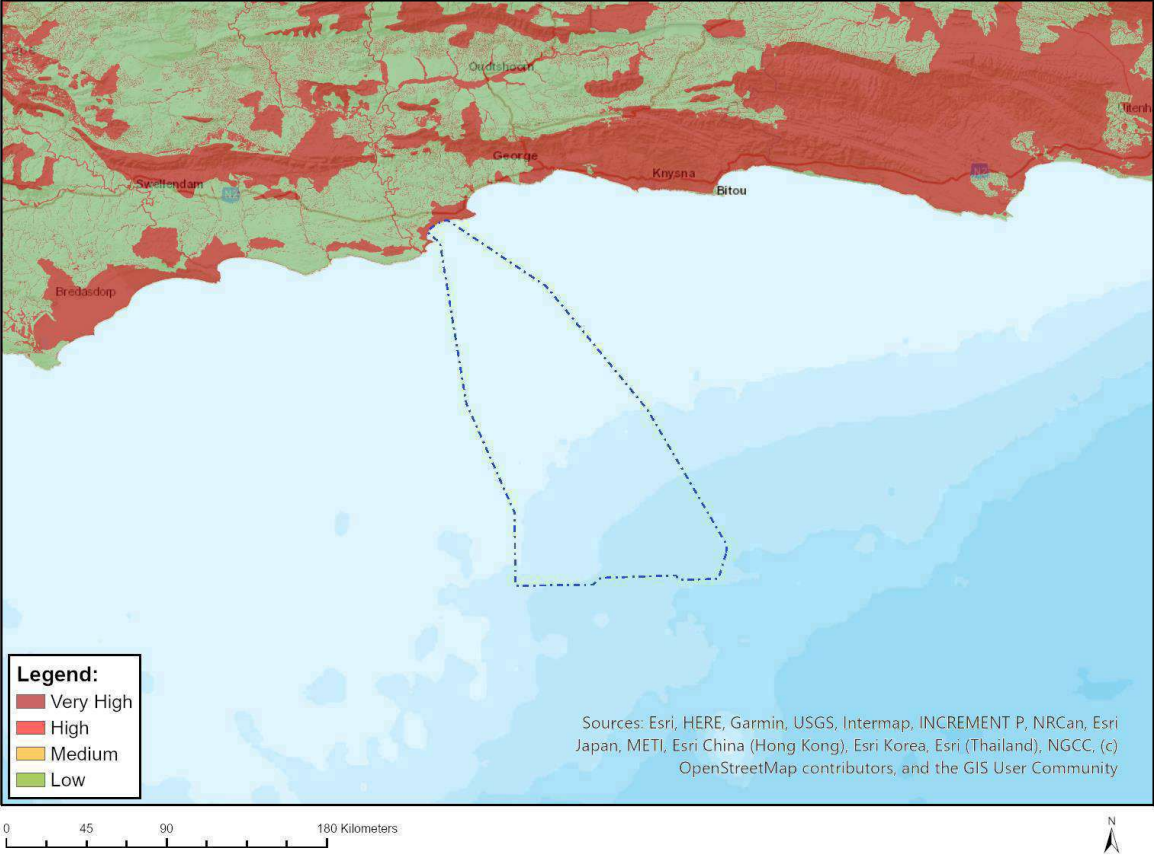
Where only a sensitive plant unique number or sensitive animal unique number is provided in the screening report and an assessment is required, the environmental assessment practitioner (EAP) or specialist is required to email SANBI at eiadatarequests@sanbi.org.za listing all sensitive species with their unique identifiers for which information is required. The name has been withheld as the species may be prone to illegal harvesting and must be protected. SANBI will release the actual species name after the details of the EAP or specialist have been documented.

Very High sensitivity	High sensitivity	Medium sensitivity	Low sensitivity
	X		

Sensitivity Features:

Sensitivity	Feature(s)
High	Aves-Circus maurus
High	Aves-Neotis denhami
High	Aves-Polemaetus bellicosus
High	Aves-Afrotyris afra
Low	Subject to confirmation
Medium	Aves-Circus ranivorus
Medium	Aves-Neotis denhami
Medium	Aves-Bradypterus sylvaticus
Medium	Insecta-Aloeides thyra orientis
Medium	Insecta-Lepidochrysops littoralis
Medium	Sensitive species 24
Medium	Sensitive species 13
Medium	Invertebrate-Aneuryphymus montanus

MAP OF RELATIVE AQUATIC BIODIVERSITY THEME SENSITIVITY

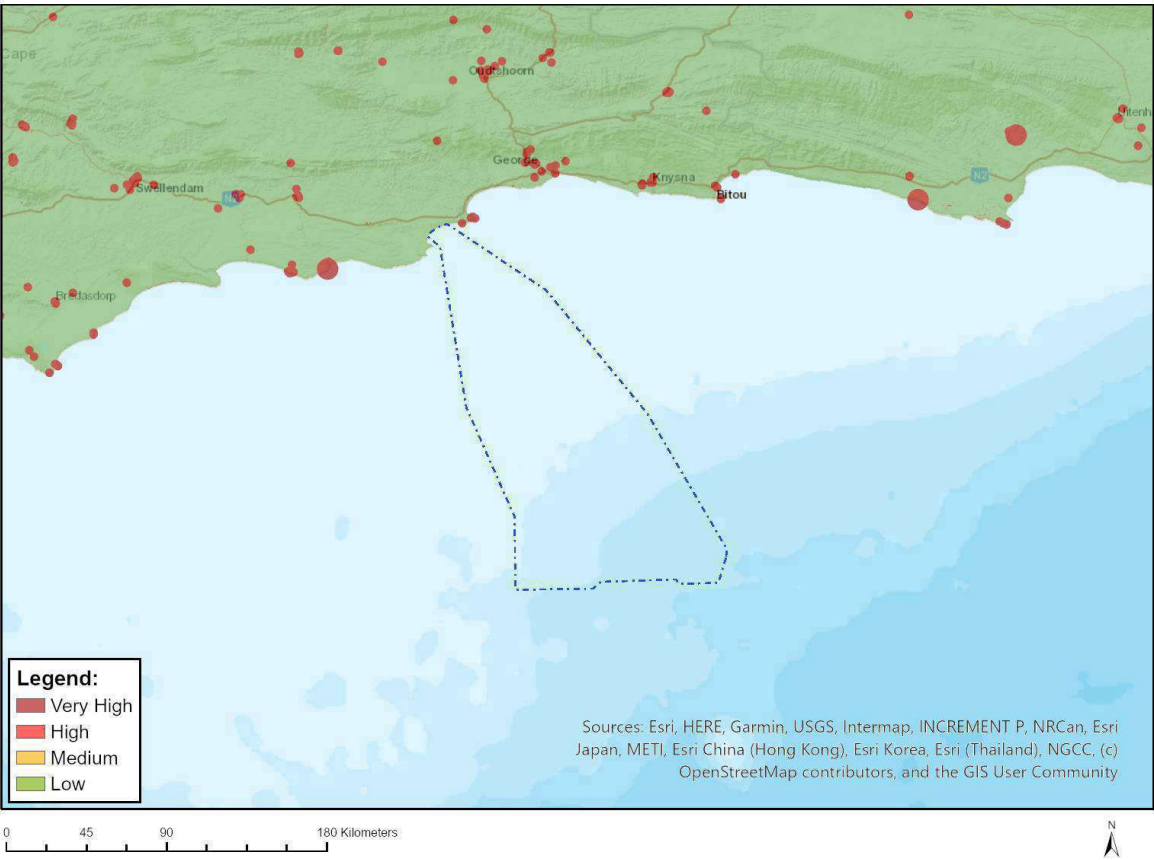


Very High sensitivity	High sensitivity	Medium sensitivity	Low sensitivity
X			

Sensitivity Features:

Sensitivity	Feature(s)
Low	Low Sensitivity
Very High	CBA: Estuary
Very High	ESA 1: Aquatic
Very High	FEPA Subcatchment
Very High	Estuary_Blinde

MAP OF RELATIVE ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND CULTURAL HERITAGE THEME SENSITIVITY

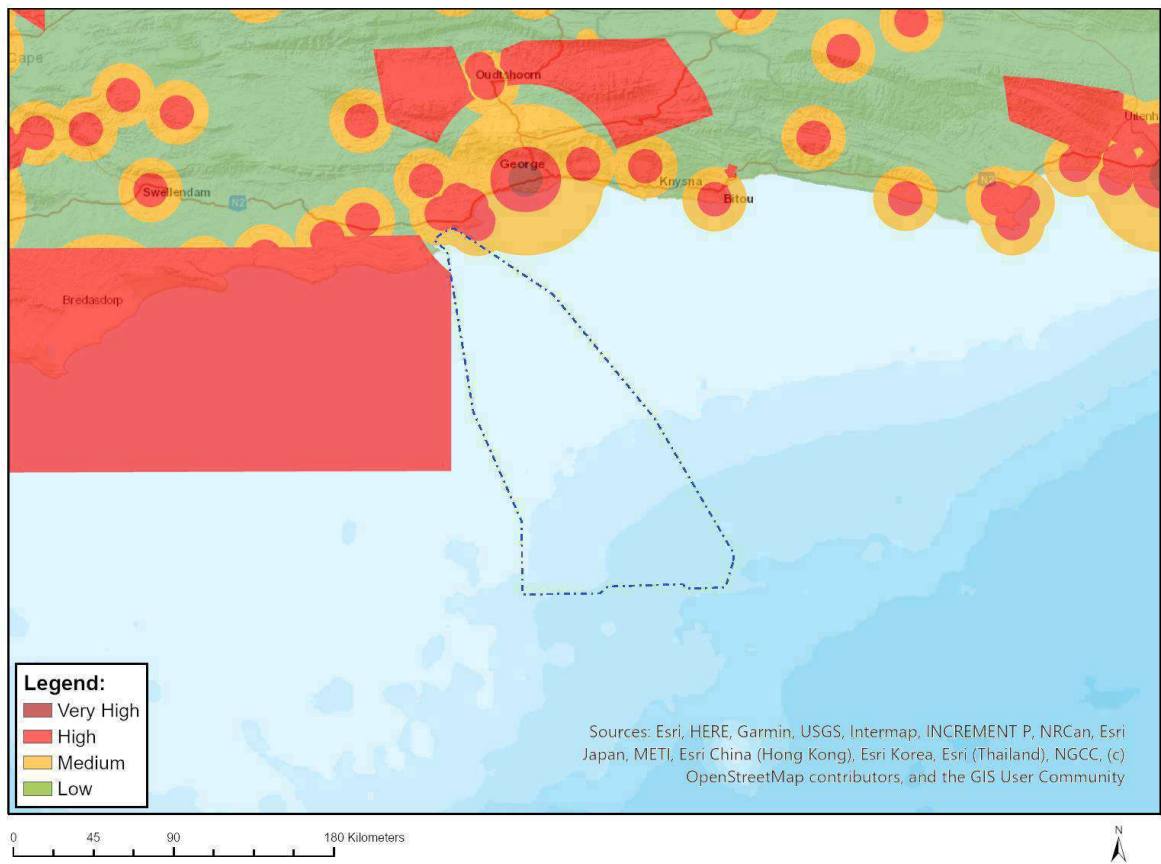


Very High sensitivity	High sensitivity	Medium sensitivity	Low sensitivity
X			

Sensitivity Features:

Sensitivity	Feature(s)
High	Within 100m of a Grade IIIb Heritage site
Low	Low Sensitivity
Very High	Within 100m of an Ungraded Heritage site

MAP OF RELATIVE CIVIL AVIATION THEME SENSITIVITY

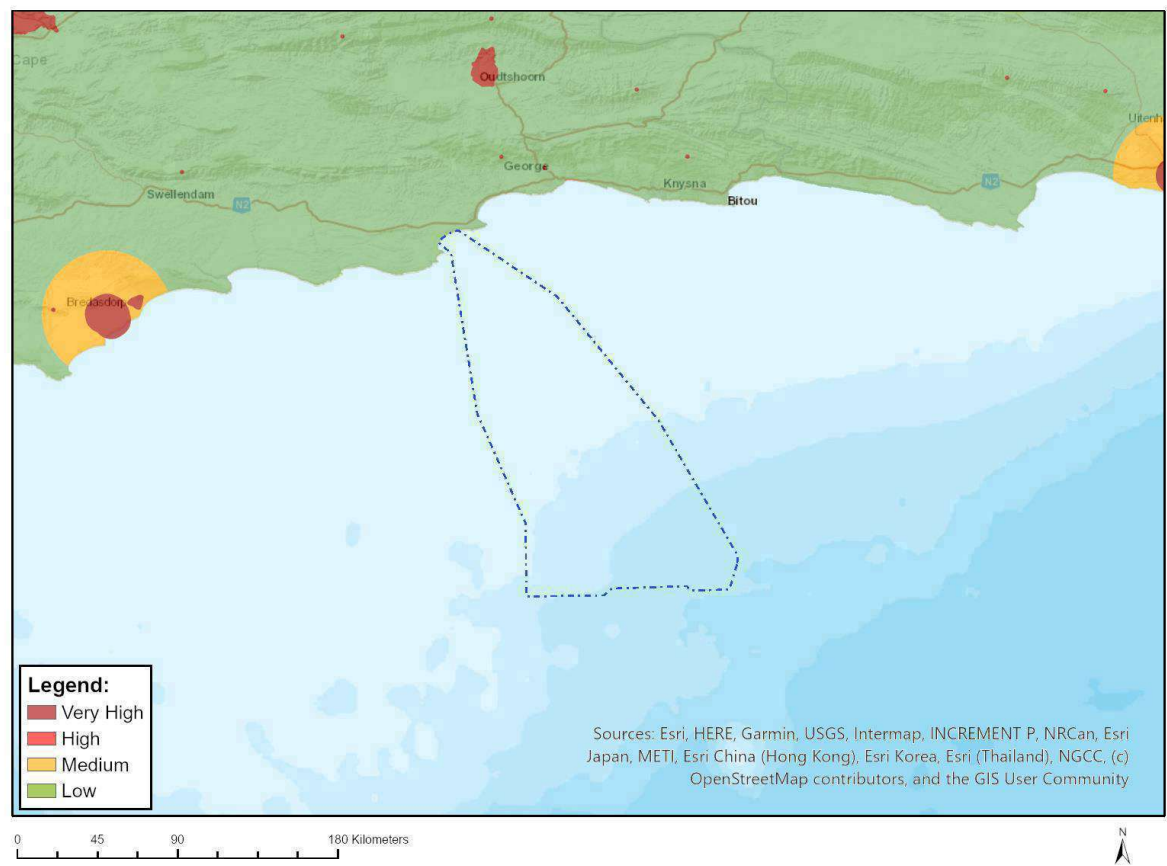


Very High sensitivity	High sensitivity	Medium sensitivity	Low sensitivity
	X		

Sensitivity Features:

Sensitivity	Feature(s)
High	Within 8 km of other civil aviation aerodrome
High	Dangerous and restricted airspace as demarcated
Medium	Between 8 and 15 km of other civil aviation aerodrome

MAP OF RELATIVE DEFENCE THEME SENSITIVITY

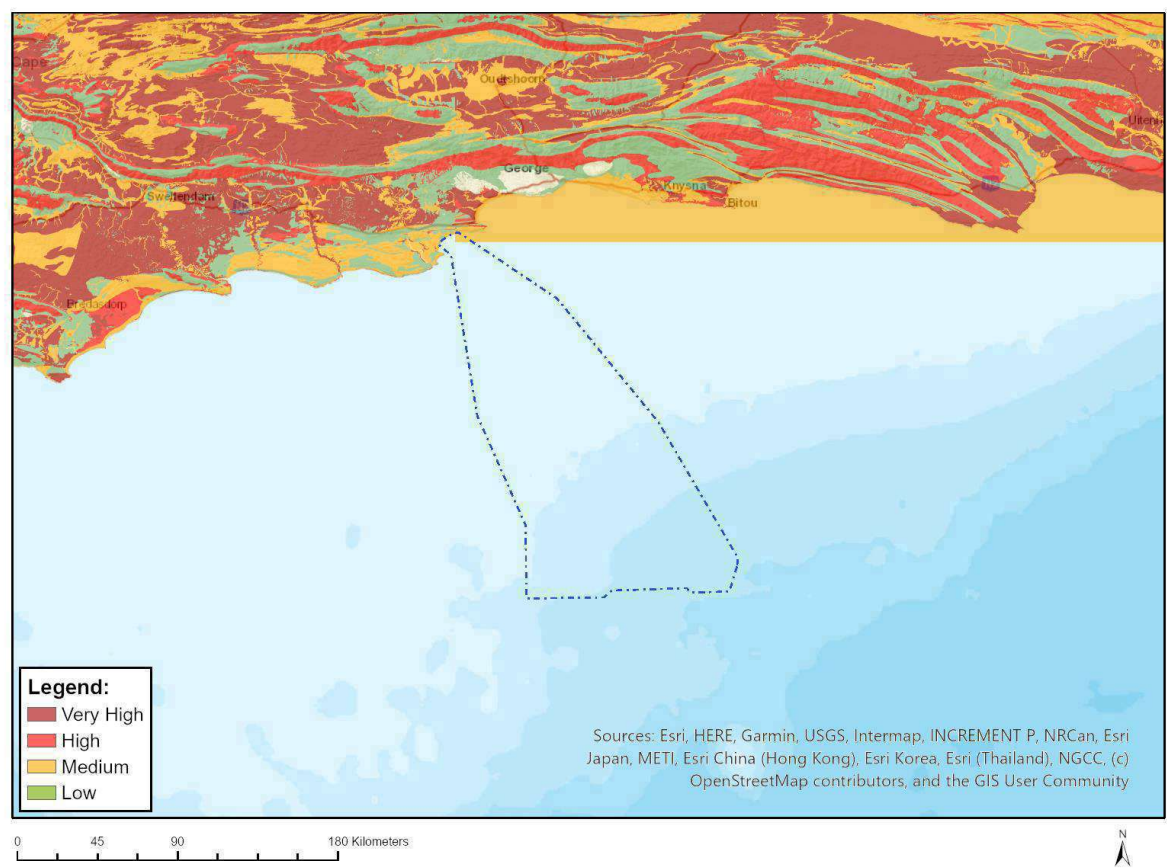


Very High sensitivity	High sensitivity	Medium sensitivity	Low sensitivity
			X

Sensitivity Features:

Sensitivity	Feature(s)
Low	Low Sensitivity

MAP OF RELATIVE PALEONTOLOGY THEME SENSITIVITY

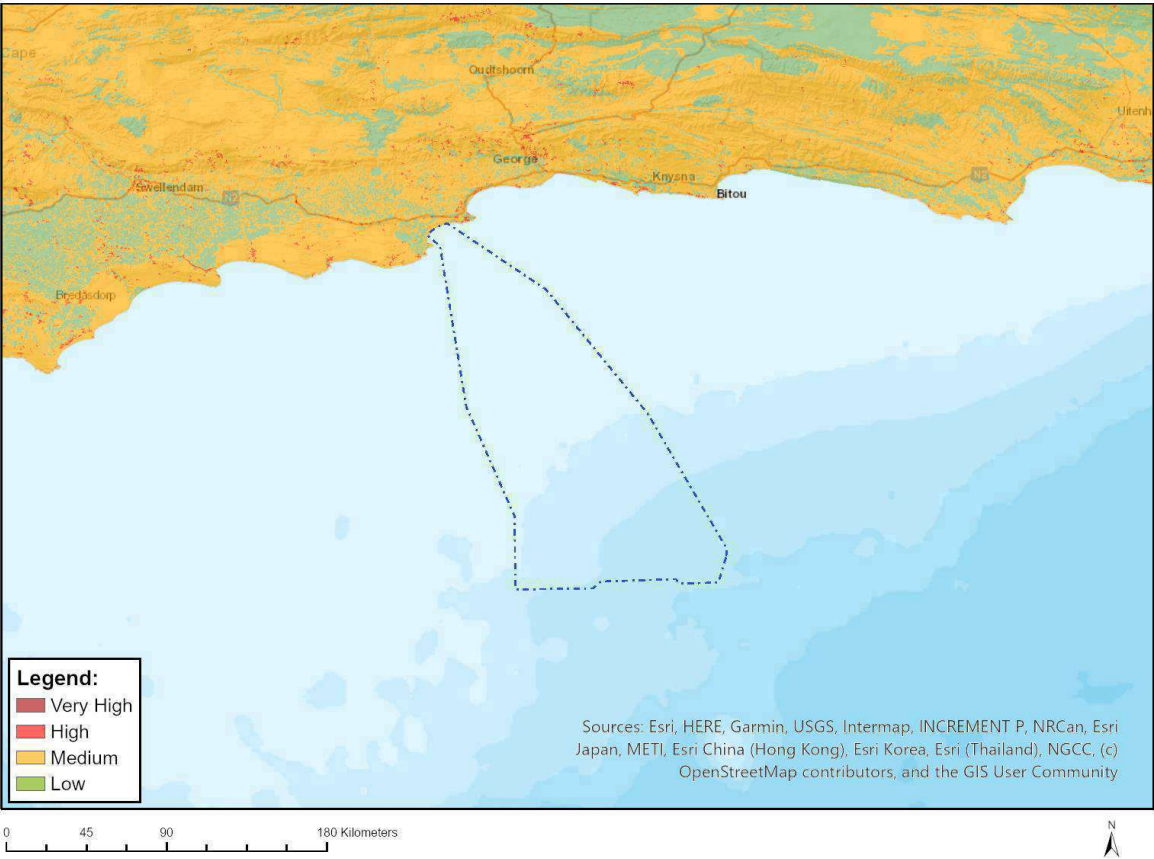


Very High sensitivity	High sensitivity	Medium sensitivity	Low sensitivity
		X	

Sensitivity Features:

Sensitivity	Feature(s)
Medium	Features with a Medium paleontological sensitivity

MAP OF RELATIVE PLANT SPECIES THEME SENSITIVITY



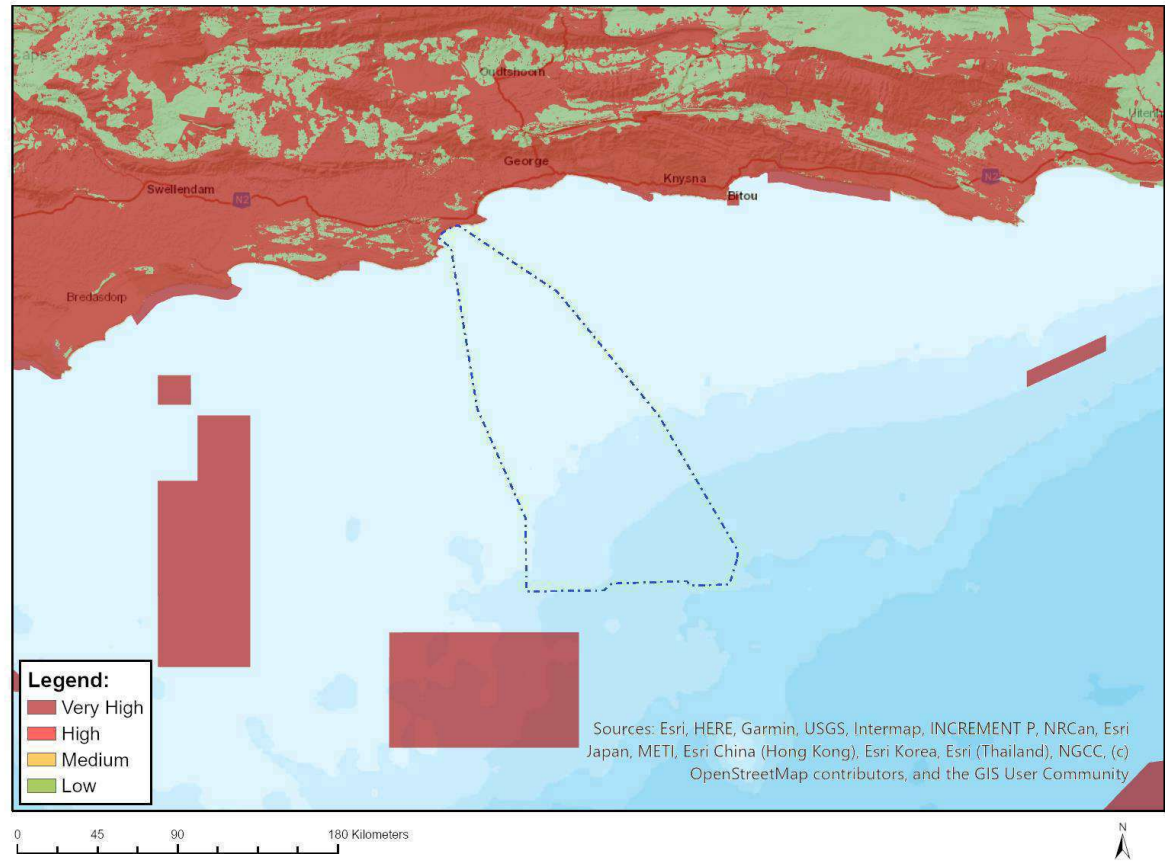
Where only a sensitive plant unique number or sensitive animal unique number is provided in the screening report and an assessment is required, the environmental assessment practitioner (EAP) or specialist is required to email SANBI at eiadatarequests@sanbi.org.za listing all sensitive species with their unique identifiers for which information is required. The name has been withheld as the species may be prone to illegal harvesting and must be protected. SANBI will release the actual species name after the details of the EAP or specialist have been documented.

Very High sensitivity	High sensitivity	Medium sensitivity	Low sensitivity
		X	

Sensitivity Features:

Sensitivity	Feature(s)
Low	Low Sensitivity
Medium	Lampranthus ceriseus

MAP OF RELATIVE TERRESTRIAL BIODIVERSITY THEME SENSITIVITY



Very High sensitivity	High sensitivity	Medium sensitivity	Low sensitivity
X			

Sensitivity Features:

Sensitivity	Feature(s)
Low	Low Sensitivity
Very High	CBA: Terrestrial
Very High	CBA2: Terrestrial
Very High	FEPA Subcatchment
Very High	National Protected Area Expansion Strategy (NPAES)
Very High	EN_Hartenbos Dune Thicket

**SCREENING REPORT FOR AN ENVIRONMENTAL AUTHORIZATION AS
REQUIRED BY THE 2014 EIA REGULATIONS – PROPOSED SITE
ENVIRONMENTAL SENSITIVITY**

EIA Reference number: N/A

Project name: ESIA for Oil and Gas Production at Block 11B/12B

Project title: Onshore Pipeline Route

Date screening report generated: 06/08/2026 10:14:35

Applicant: Main Street 1549 (Pty) Ltd

Compiler: SLR Consulting (South Africa) (Pty) Ltd

Compiler signature:

.....

Application Category: Mining|Production Right|Gas or Oil Marine

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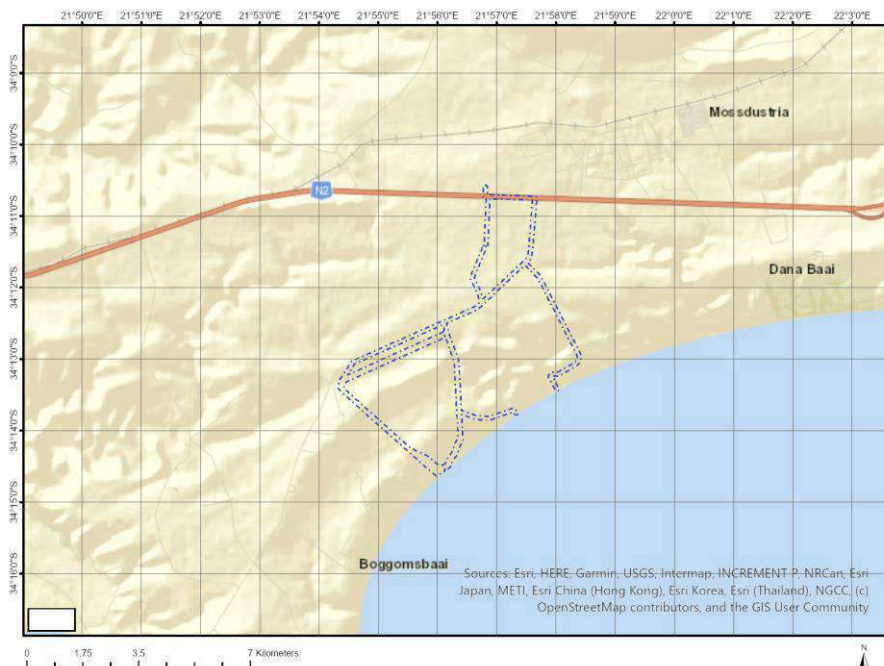
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MAP OF RELATIVE TERRESTRIAL BIODIVERSITY THEME SENSITIVITY	16

Proposed Project Location

Orientation map 1: General location



Map of proposed site and relevant area(s)



Cadastral details of the proposed site

Property details:

No	Farm Name	Farm/ Erf No	Portion	Latitude	Longitude	Property Type
1	KLIPFONTEIN	344	0	34°12'20.89S	21°57'27.66E	Farm
2	KLIPFONTEIN	249	0	34°13'29.83S	21°55'16.64E	Farm
3		310	0	34°10'21.29S	21°58'0.73E	Farm
4		247	0	34°10'46.12S	21°57'39.35E	Farm
5	DRIEFONTEINEN	243	0	34°10'37.65S	21°55'6.77E	Farm
6		419	0	34°10'17.6S	21°56'57.54E	Farm
7	DRIEFONTEINEN	243	9	34°10'11.54S	21°56'39.58E	Farm Portion
8	KLIPFONTEIN	344	48	34°12'55.07S	21°58'25.21E	Farm Portion
9	KLIPFONTEIN	249	5	34°12'52.37S	21°54'31.66E	Farm Portion
10	KLIPFONTEIN	344	87	34°12'51.46S	21°58'28.04E	Farm Portion
11	KLIPFONTEIN	249	3	34°13'35.39S	21°55'37.47E	Farm Portion
12		310	0	34°10'20.21S	21°57'58.35E	Farm Portion
13	KLIPFONTEIN	344	91	34°10'44.46S	21°57'40.17E	Farm Portion
14		419	0	34°10'17.6S	21°56'57.54E	Farm Portion
15	KLIPFONTEIN	249	4	34°12'30.41S	21°55'30.52E	Farm Portion
16	KLIPFONTEIN	344	4	34°12'47.41S	21°58'14.55E	Farm Portion
17	KLIPFONTEIN	344	5	34°12'49.78S	21°58'16.39E	Farm Portion
18	KLIPFONTEIN	344	6	34°12'54S	21°58'20.03E	Farm Portion
19	KLIPFONTEIN	344	85	34°12'52.38S	21°58'29.25E	Farm Portion
20	KLIPFONTEIN	344	36	34°12'58.97S	21°58'20.74E	Farm Portion
21	KLIPFONTEIN	344	38	34°13'12.91S	21°57'53.86E	Farm Portion
22	DRIEFONTEINEN	243	6	34°11'41.6S	21°55'6.42E	Farm Portion
23	DRIEFONTEINEN	243	23	34°10'41.85S	21°55'52.03E	Farm Portion
24	KLIPFONTEIN	344	90	34°10'44.64S	21°57'39.5E	Farm Portion
25	KLIPFONTEIN	344	92	34°10'45.17S	21°57'40.12E	Farm Portion
26		310	0	34°10'22.58S	21°57'58.63E	Farm Portion
27		247	1	34°10'46.57S	21°57'39.31E	Farm Portion

28	KLIPFONTEIN	249	7	34°14'4.77S	21°54'45.83E	Farm Portion
29	KLIPFONTEIN	344	3	34°12'46.52S	21°58'16.61E	Farm Portion
30	KLIPFONTEIN	344	2	34°13'24.16S	21°57'8.37E	Farm Portion
31	DRIEFONTEINEN	243	7	34°10'35.86S	21°55'54.02E	Farm Portion
32		288	6	34°10'7.13S	21°57'2.99E	Farm Portion
33		310	5	34°10'34.53S	21°57'15.1E	Farm Portion
34	KLIPFONTEIN	344	37	34°12'57.32S	21°58'21.73E	Farm Portion
35	KLIPFONTEIN	344	86	34°12'44.21S	21°58'33.2E	Farm Portion
36	KLIPFONTEIN	249	9	34°14'42.12S	21°55'6.01E	Farm Portion
37	KLIPFONTEIN	344	88	34°13'1.87S	21°58'39.9E	Farm Portion
38	KLIPFONTEIN	344	0	34°11'56.78S	21°57'25.27E	Farm Portion
39	DRIEFONTEINEN	243	7	34°10'47.67S	21°55'52.06E	Farm Portion
40	KLIPFONTEIN	344	0	34°11'55.51S	21°57'25.26E	Farm Portion

Development footprint¹ vertices:

No development footprint(s) specified.

Wind and Solar developments with an approved Environmental Authorisation or applications under consideration within 30 km of the proposed area

No	EIA Reference No	Classification	Status of application	Distance from proposed area (km)
1	12/12/20/1815/2	Wind	Approved	25.7
2	12/12/20/2536	Wind	Approved	5.8
3	12/12/20/2536/AM3	Wind	Approved	5.8
4	12/12/20/1815/3	Wind	Approved	25.9
5	12/12/20/2536/AM4	Wind	Approved	5.8
6	12/12/20/1815/1	Wind	Approved	1.7

Environmental Management Frameworks relevant to the application

No intersections with EMF areas found.

Environmental screening results and assessment outcomes

The following sections contain a summary of any development incentives, restrictions, exclusions or prohibitions that apply to the proposed development site as well as the most environmental sensitive features on the site based on the site sensitivity screening results for the application classification that was selected. The application classification selected for this report is:

Mining | Production Right | Gas or Oil Marine.

¹ “development footprint”, means the area within the site on which the development will take place and includes all ancillary developments for example roads, power lines, boundary walls, paving etc. which require vegetation clearance or which will be disturbed and for which the application has been submitted.

Relevant development incentives, restrictions, exclusions or prohibitions

The following development incentives, restrictions, exclusions or prohibitions and their implications that apply to this site are indicated below.

Incentive, restriction or prohibition	Implication
Strategic Gas Pipeline Corridors-Phase 2: Mossel Bay to Coega	https://screening.environment.gov.za/ScreeningDownloads/DevelopmentZones/Combined_GAS.pdf
Strategic Gas Pipeline Corridors-Phase 1a & 1b: Saldanha to Ankerlig and Saldanha to Mossel Bay	https://screening.environment.gov.za/ScreeningDownloads/DevelopmentZones/Combined_GAS.pdf
Main Electricity Transmission Substation	https://screening.environment.gov.za/ScreeningDownloads/DevelopmentZones/Distribution_Transmission.pdf
South African Conservation Areas	https://screening.environment.gov.za/ScreeningDownloads/DevelopmentZones/SACAD_OR_2026_Q1_Metadata.pdf

Proposed Development Area Environmental Sensitivity

The following summary of the development site environmental sensitivities is identified. Only the highest environmental sensitivity is indicated. The footprint environmental sensitivities for the proposed development footprint as identified, are indicative only and must be verified on site by a suitably qualified person before the specialist assessments identified below can be confirmed.

Theme	Very High sensitivity	High sensitivity	Medium sensitivity	Low sensitivity
Agriculture Theme	X			
Animal Species Theme		X		
Aquatic Biodiversity Theme	X			
Archaeological and Cultural Heritage Theme	X			
Civil Aviation Theme		X		
Defence Theme				X
Paleontology Theme		X		
Plant Species Theme		X		
Terrestrial Biodiversity Theme	X			

Specialist assessments identified

Based on the selected classification, and the known impacts associated with the proposed development, the following list of specialist assessments have been identified for inclusion in the assessment report. It is the responsibility of the EAP to confirm this list and to motivate in the assessment report, the reason for not including any of the identified specialist study including the provision of photographic evidence of the site situation.

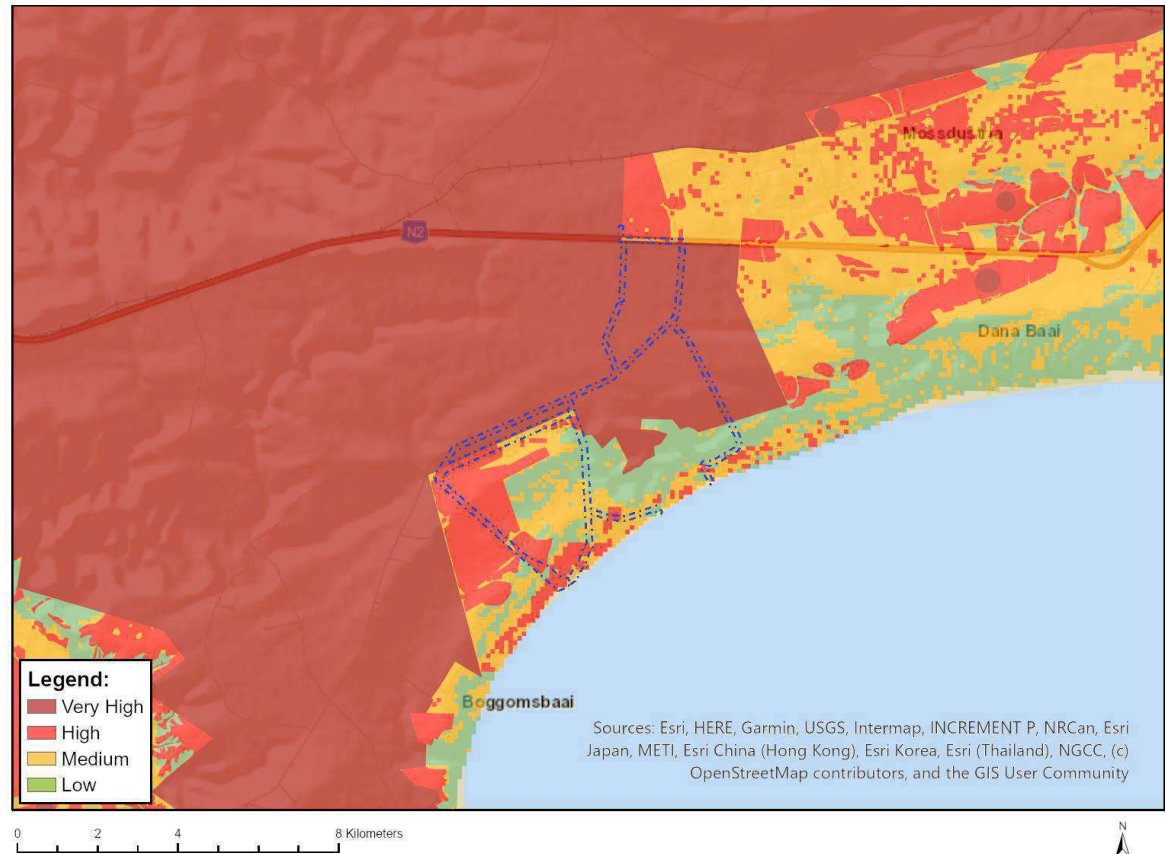
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2	Aquatic Biodiversity Impact Assessment	https://screening.environment.gov.za/ScreeningDownloads/AssessmentProtocols/Gazetted Aquatic Biodiversity Assessment Protocols.pdf
3	Marine Impact Assessment	https://screening.environment.gov.za/ScreeningDownloads/AssessmentProtocols/Gazetted General Requirement Assessment Protocols.pdf
4	Avian Impact Assessment	https://screening.environment.gov.za/ScreeningDownloads/AssessmentProtocols/Gazetted Avifauna Assessment Protocols.pdf
5	Defense Assessment	https://screening.environment.gov.za/ScreeningDownloads/AssessmentProtocols/Gazetted Defence Installations Assessment Protocols.pdf
6	Noise Impact Assessment	https://screening.environment.gov.za/ScreeningDownloads/AssessmentProtocols/Gazetted Noise Impacts Assessment Protocol.pdf
7	Radioactivity Impact Assessment	https://screening.environment.gov.za/ScreeningDownloads/AssessmentProtocols/Gazetted General Requirement Assessment Protocols.pdf
8	Traffic Impact Assessment	https://screening.environment.gov.za/ScreeningDownloads/AssessmentProtocols/Gazetted General Requirement Assessment Protocols.pdf
9	Geotechnical Assessment	https://screening.environment.gov.za/ScreeningDownloads/AssessmentProtocols/Gazetted General Requirement Assessment Protocols.pdf
10	Climate Impact Assessment	https://screening.environment.gov.za/ScreeningDownloads/AssessmentProtocols/Gazetted General Requirement Assessment Protocols.pdf
11	Health Impact Assessment	https://screening.environment.gov.za/ScreeningDownloads/AssessmentProtocols/Gazetted General Requirement Assessment Protocols.pdf
12	Socio-Economic Assessment	https://screening.environment.gov.za/ScreeningDownloads/AssessmentProtocols/Gazetted General Requirement Assessment Protocols.pdf
13	Ambient Air Quality Impact Assessment	https://screening.environment.gov.za/ScreeningDownloads/AssessmentProtocols/Gazetted General Requirement Assessment Protocols.pdf
14	Air Quality Impact Assessment	https://screening.environment.gov.za/ScreeningDownloads/AssessmentProtocols/Gazetted General Requirement Assessment Protocols.pdf
15	Seismicity Assessment	https://screening.environment.gov.za/ScreeningDownloads/AssessmentProtocols/Gazetted General Requirement Assessment Protocols.pdf

Results of the environmental sensitivity of the proposed area.

The following section represents the results of the screening for environmental sensitivity of the proposed site for relevant environmental themes associated with the project classification. It is the duty of the EAP to ensure that the environmental themes provided by the screening tool are comprehensive and complete for the project. Refer to the disclaimer.

MAP OF RELATIVE AGRICULTURE THEME SENSITIVITY

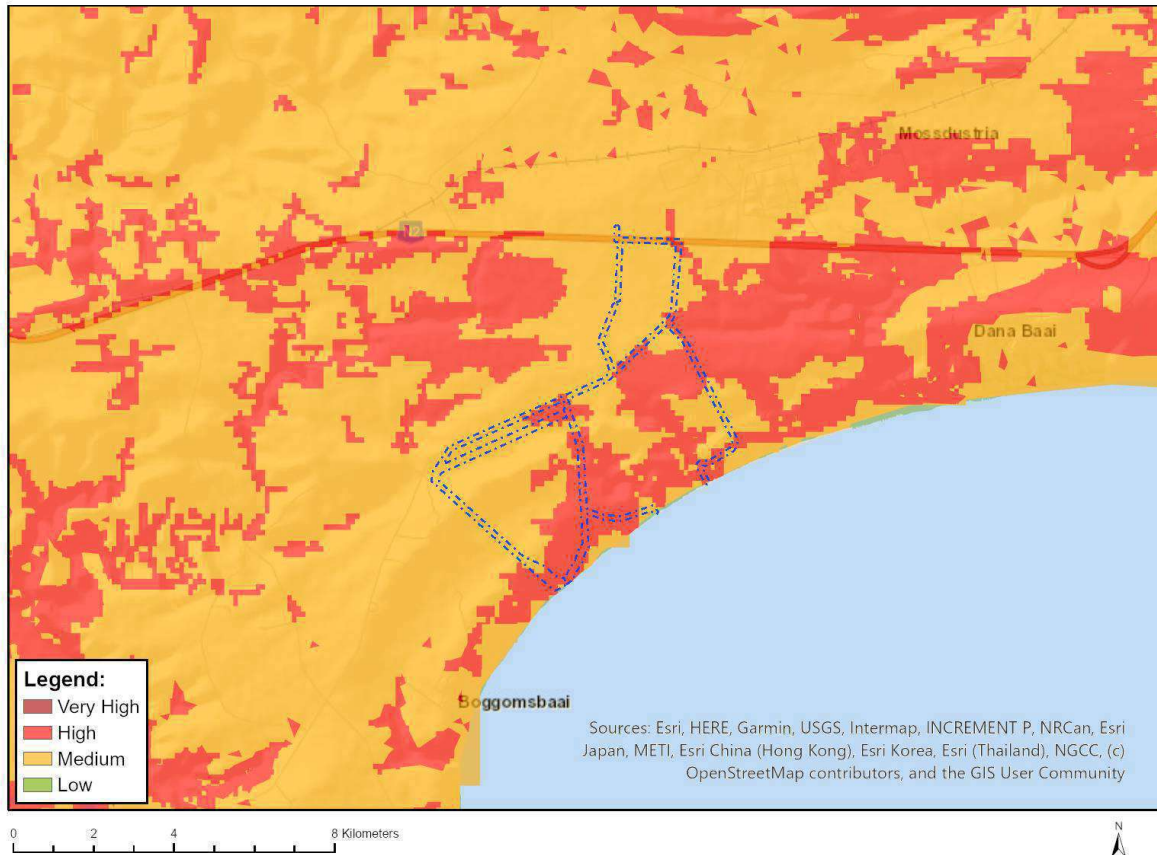


Very High sensitivity	High sensitivity	Medium sensitivity	Low sensitivity
X			

Sensitivity Features:

Sensitivity	Feature(s)
High	Old_Fields
High	Rainfed Annual Crop Cultivation / Planted Pastures
High	08. Moderate
High	09. Moderate-High
Low	04. Low-Very low
Low	05. Low
Low	03. Low-Very low
Medium	06. Low-Moderate
Medium	07. Low-Moderate
Very High	Herbertsdale-Gouritsmond PAA

MAP OF RELATIVE ANIMAL SPECIES THEME SENSITIVITY



Where only a sensitive plant unique number or sensitive animal unique number is provided in the screening report and an assessment is required, the environmental assessment practitioner (EAP) or specialist is required to email SANBI at eiadatarequests@sanbi.org.za listing all sensitive species with their unique identifiers for which information is required. The name has been withheld as the species may be prone to illegal harvesting and must be protected. SANBI will release the actual species name after the details of the EAP or specialist have been documented.

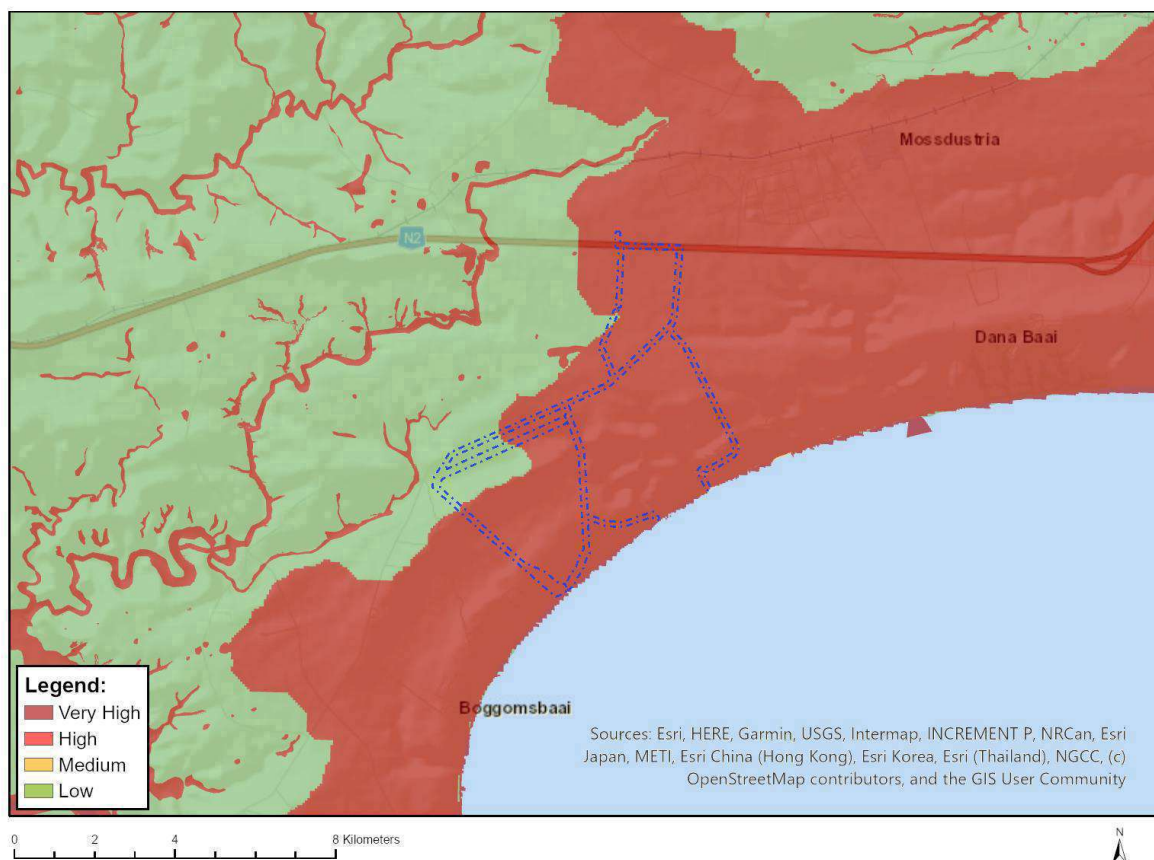
Very High sensitivity	High sensitivity	Medium sensitivity	Low sensitivity
	X		

Sensitivity Features:

Sensitivity	Feature(s)
High	Aves-Circus maurus
High	Aves-Neotis denhami
High	Aves-Polemaetus bellicosus
High	Aves-Afrotis afra
Low	Subject to confirmation
Medium	Aves-Circus ranivorus
Medium	Aves-Stephanoaetus coronatus
Medium	Aves-Hydroprogne caspia
Medium	Aves-Bradypterus sylvaticus
Medium	Insecta-Aloeides thyra orientis
Medium	Insecta-Lepidochrysops littoralis
Medium	Sensitive species 24

Medium	Sensitive species 13
Medium	Invertebrate-Aneuryphymus montanus

MAP OF RELATIVE AQUATIC BIODIVERSITY THEME SENSITIVITY

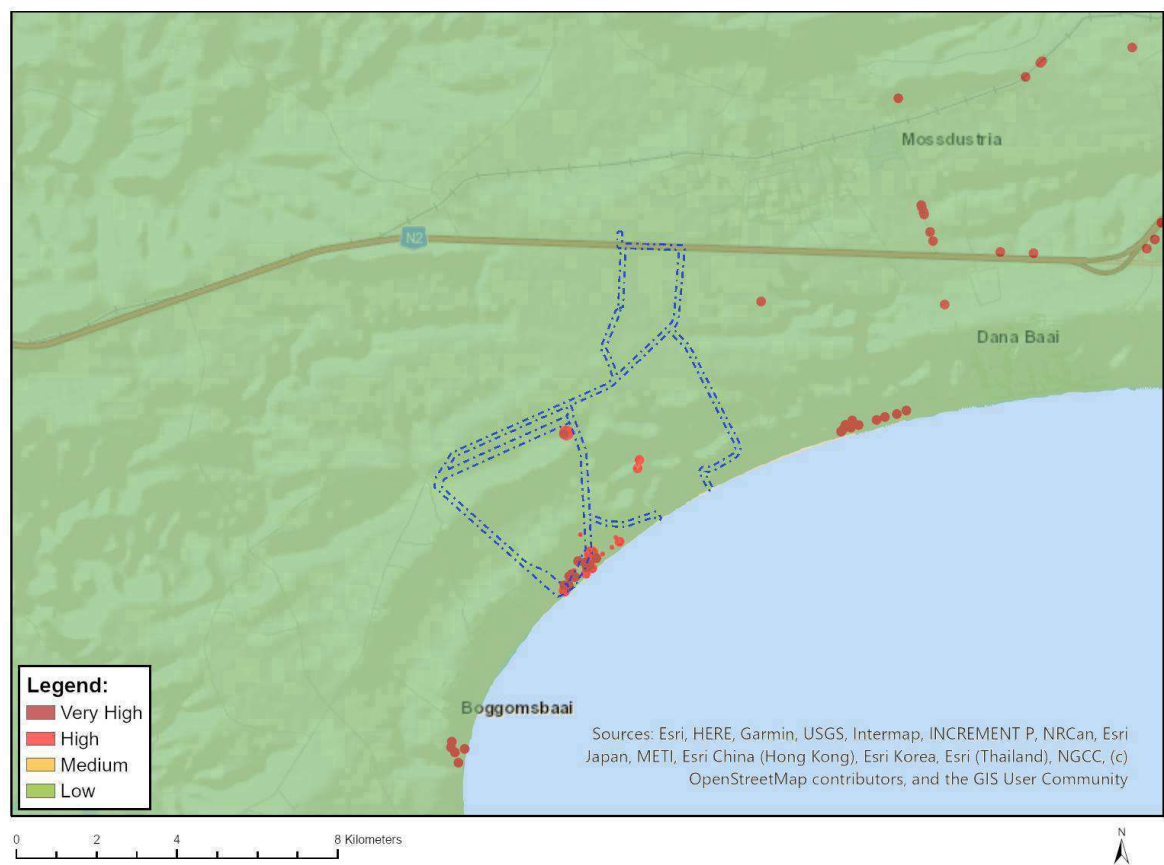


Very High sensitivity	High sensitivity	Medium sensitivity	Low sensitivity
X			

Sensitivity Features:

Sensitivity	Feature(s)
Low	Low Sensitivity
Very High	CBA: Wetland
Very High	ESA 1: Aquatic
Very High	Wetlands_Channelled valley-bottom
Very High	Wetlands_Depression
Very High	Wetlands_Seep
Very High	FEPA Subcatchment

MAP OF RELATIVE ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND CULTURAL HERITAGE THEME SENSITIVITY

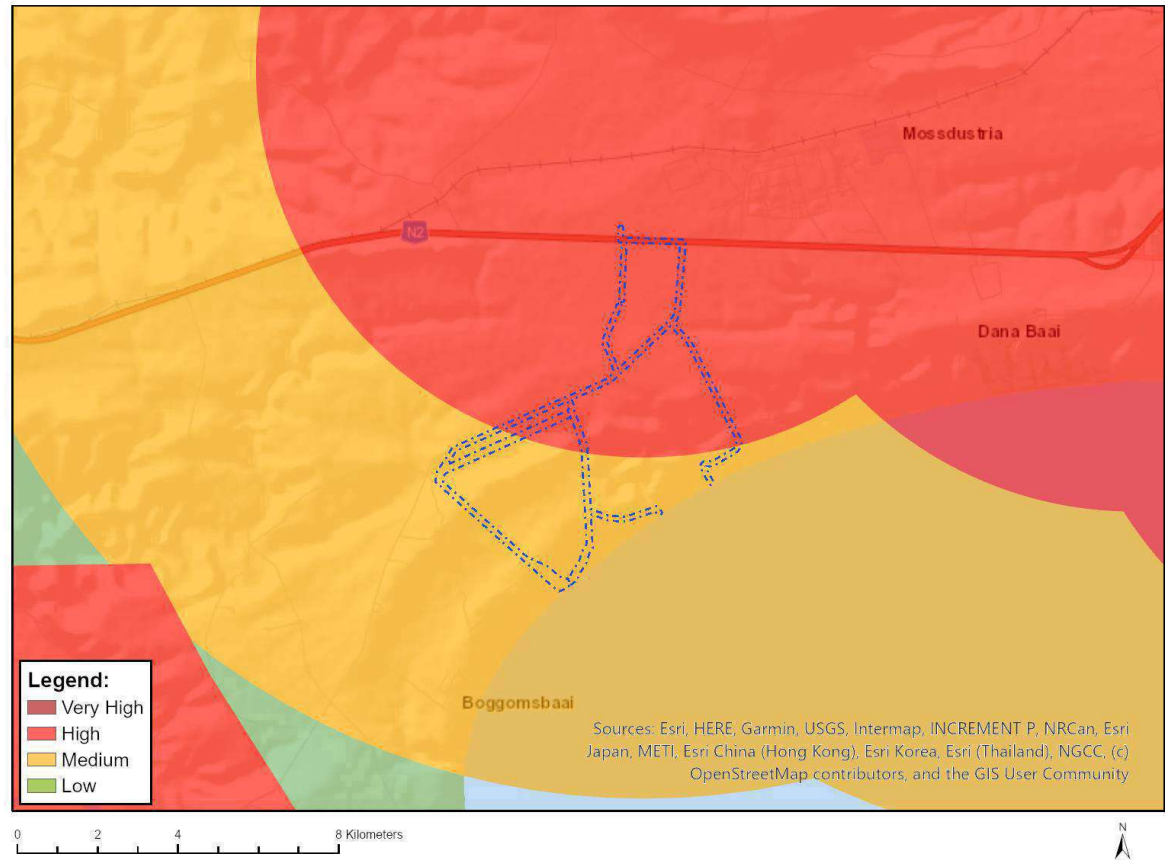


Very High sensitivity	High sensitivity	Medium sensitivity	Low sensitivity
X			

Sensitivity Features:

Sensitivity	Feature(s)
High	Within 150m of a Grade IIIa Heritage site
High	Within 100m of a Grade IIIb Heritage site
High	Within 50m of a Grade IIIc Heritage site
Low	Low Sensitivity
Very High	Within 100m of an Ungraded Heritage site

MAP OF RELATIVE CIVIL AVIATION THEME SENSITIVITY

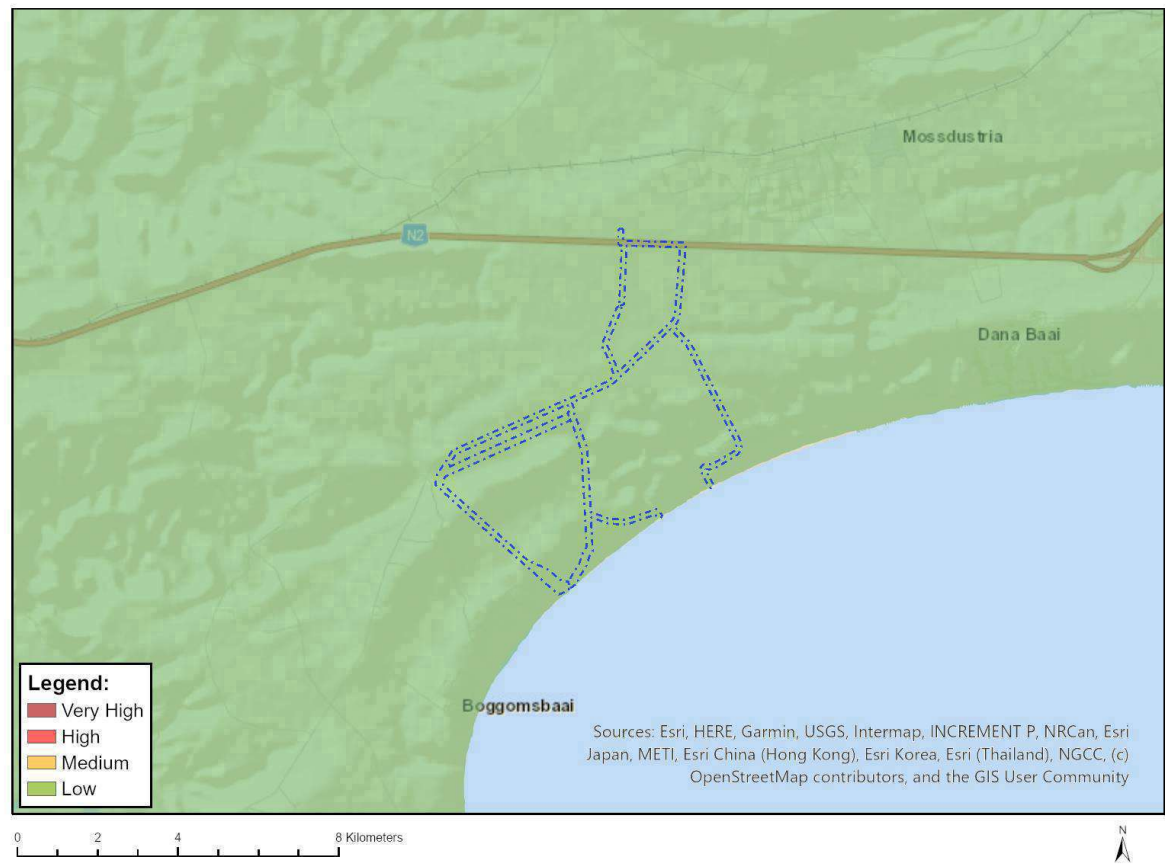


Very High sensitivity	High sensitivity	Medium sensitivity	Low sensitivity
	X		

Sensitivity Features:

Sensitivity	Feature(s)
High	Within 8 km of other civil aviation aerodrome
Medium	Between 8 and 15 km of other civil aviation aerodrome

MAP OF RELATIVE DEFENCE THEME SENSITIVITY

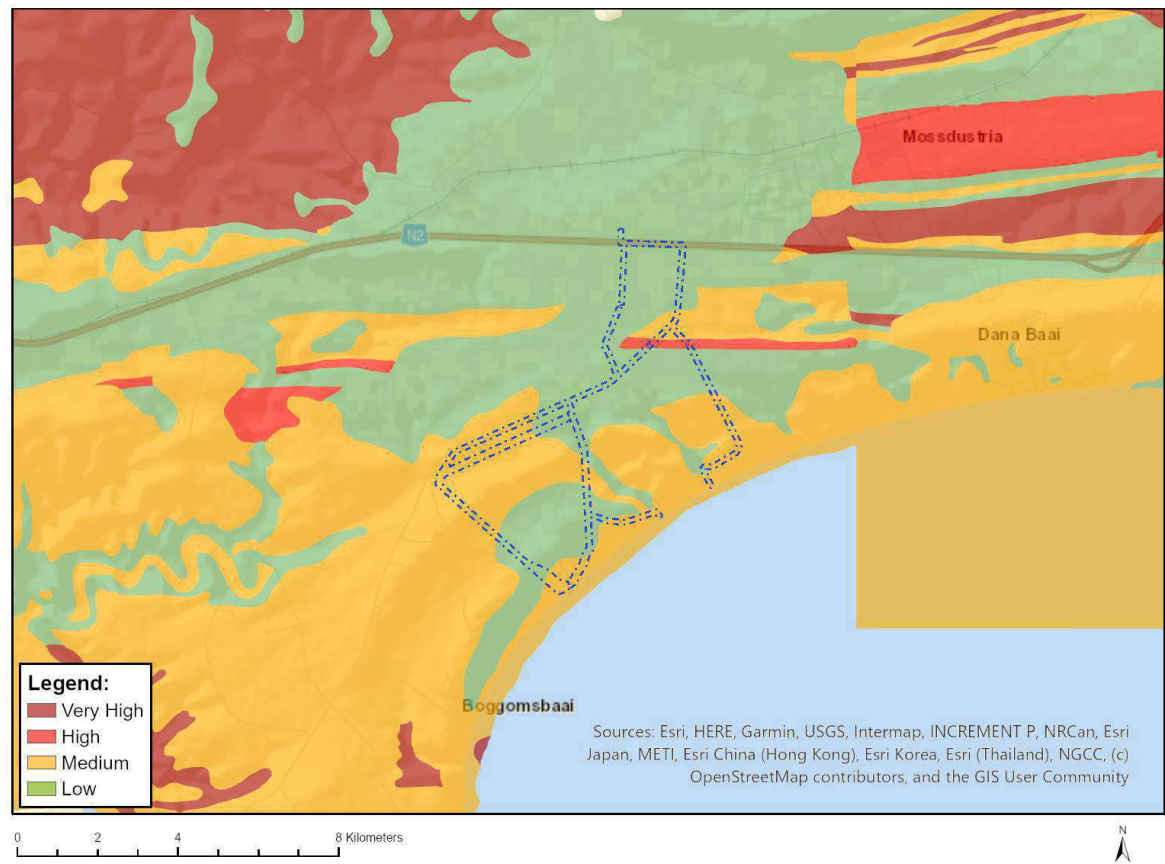


Very High sensitivity	High sensitivity	Medium sensitivity	Low sensitivity
			X

Sensitivity Features:

Sensitivity	Feature(s)
Low	Low Sensitivity

MAP OF RELATIVE PALEONTOLOGY THEME SENSITIVITY

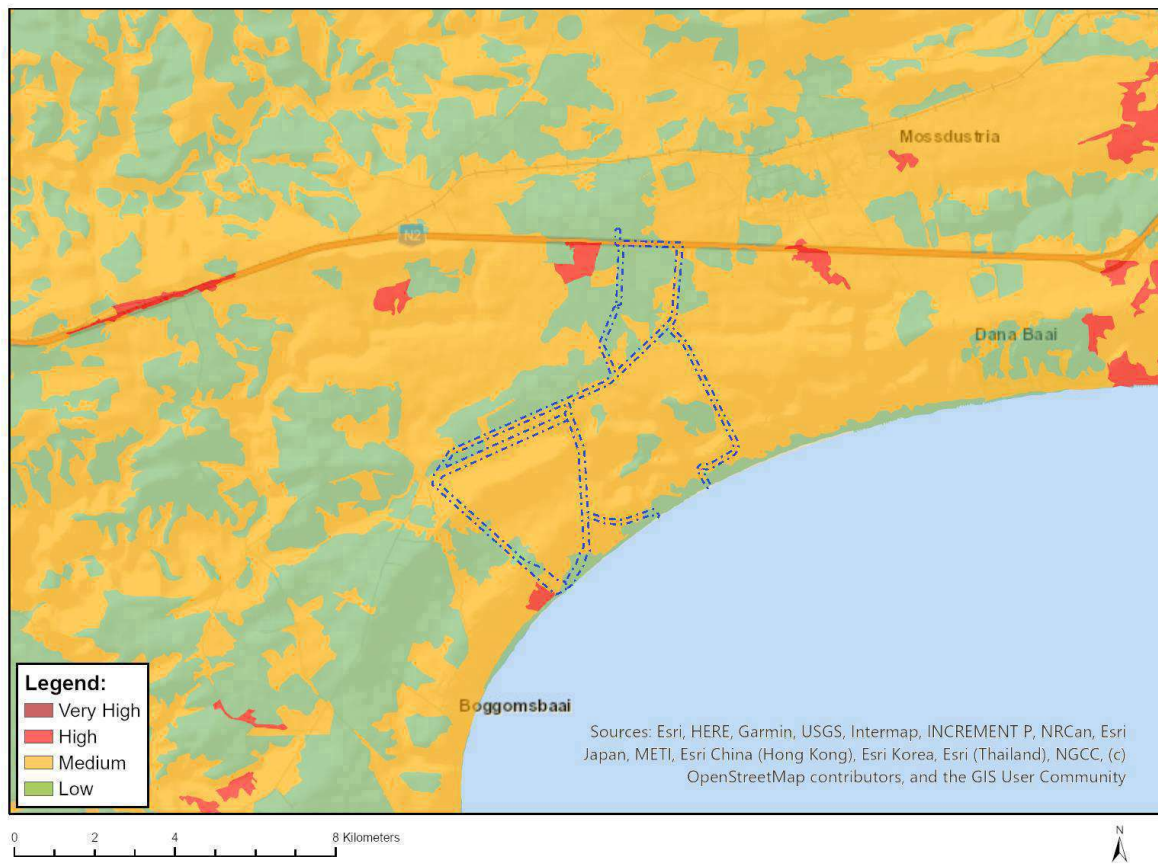


Very High sensitivity	High sensitivity	Medium sensitivity	Low sensitivity
	X		

Sensitivity Features:

Sensitivity	Feature(s)
High	Features with a High paleontological sensitivity
Low	Features with a Low paleontological sensitivity
Medium	Features with a Medium paleontological sensitivity

MAP OF RELATIVE PLANT SPECIES THEME SENSITIVITY



Where only a sensitive plant unique number or sensitive animal unique number is provided in the screening report and an assessment is required, the environmental assessment practitioner (EAP) or specialist is required to email SANBI at eiadatarequests@sanbi.org.za listing all sensitive species with their unique identifiers for which information is required. The name has been withheld as the species may be prone to illegal harvesting and must be protected. SANBI will release the actual species name after the details of the EAP or specialist have been documented.

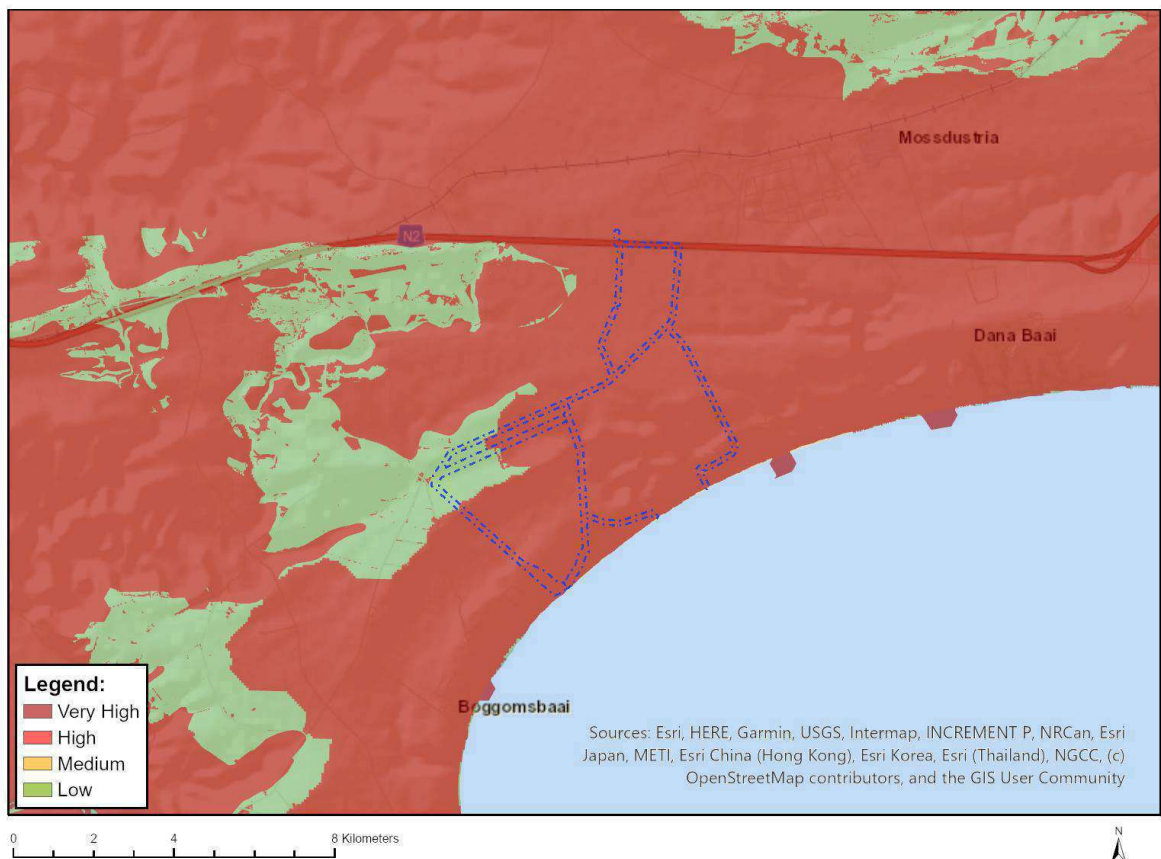
Very High sensitivity	High sensitivity	Medium sensitivity	Low sensitivity
	X		

Sensitivity Features:

Sensitivity	Feature(s)
High	Agathosma muirii
Low	Low Sensitivity
Medium	Sensitive species 264
Medium	Leucospermum muirii
Medium	Leucospermum praecox
Medium	Wahlenbergia polyantha
Medium	Selago glandulosa
Medium	Selago ramosissima
Medium	Selago villicaulis
Medium	Lebeckia gracilis
Medium	Leucadendron galpinii
Medium	Ruschia leptocalyx
Medium	Aspalathus arenaria

Medium	<i>Aspalathus obtusifolia</i>
Medium	<i>Aspalathus campestris</i>
Medium	<i>Lampranthus pauciflorus</i>
Medium	<i>Lampranthus diutinus</i>
Medium	<i>Lampranthus fergusoniae</i>
Medium	<i>Lampranthus foliosus</i>
Medium	<i>Lampranthus ceriseus</i>
Medium	Sensitive species 18
Medium	Sensitive species 1171
Medium	<i>Hermannia lavandulifolia</i>
Medium	Sensitive species 1012
Medium	<i>Lobostemon belliformis</i>
Medium	<i>Polygala pubiflora</i>
Medium	<i>Agathosma muirii</i>
Medium	<i>Agathosma eriantha</i>
Medium	<i>Euchaetis albertiniana</i>
Medium	<i>Agathosma riversdalensis</i>
Medium	<i>Muraltia knysnaensis</i>
Medium	<i>Heliophila linearis</i> var. <i>reticulata</i>
Medium	<i>Athanasia cochlearifolia</i>
Medium	<i>Thamnochortus muirii</i>
Medium	Sensitive species 515
Medium	Sensitive species 85

MAP OF RELATIVE TERRESTRIAL BIODIVERSITY THEME SENSITIVITY



Very High sensitivity

High sensitivity

Medium sensitivity

Low sensitivity

X			
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Sensitivity Features:

Sensitivity	Feature(s)
Low	Low Sensitivity
Very High	CBA: Terrestrial
Very High	CBA2: Terrestrial
Very High	ESA 2: Restore from other land use
Very High	FEPA Subcatchment
Very High	National Protected Area Expansion Strategy (NPAES)
Very High	EN_Albertinia Sand Fynbos
Very High	EN_Hartenbos Dune Thicket

APPENDIX 7: STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT PLAN



Environmental and Social Impact Assessment for Field Development in Block 11B/12B and associated production activities, South Africa

Stakeholder Engagement Plan

Main Street 1549 (Pty) Ltd

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SLR Project No.: 700.000130.00001

4 September 2026

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Revision Record

Revision	Date	Prepared By	Checked By	Authorized By
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Basis of Report

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Acronyms and Abbreviations

DEA	Department of Environmental Affairs
DFFE	Department of Forestry, Fisheries and Environment
DMPR	Department of Mineral and Petroleum Resources
EA	Environmental Authorisation
EAP	Environmental Assessment Practitioner
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EMPr	Environmental Management Programme
ESIA	Environmental and Social Impact Assessment
FGM	Focus Group Meeting
I&AP	Interested and Affected Party
NEMA	National Environmental Management Act
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organisations
PASA	Petroleum Agency South Africa
POD	Public Open Day
PPP	Public Participation Process
RI&AP	Registered Interested and Affected Party
SEP	Stakeholder Engagement Plan
SLR	SLR Consulting South Africa (Propriety) Limited
SMS	Short Messaging Service
SSF	Small Scale Fishers



1.0 Introduction

Main Street 1549 (Pty) Ltd (Main Street) proposes to develop offshore gas resources in Block 11B/12B off the South Coast of South Africa.

Main Street has appointed SLR Consulting (South Africa) (Pty) Ltd (SLR) as the independent Environmental Assessment Practitioner (EAP) to undertake the required Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) process required by the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Regulations, 2014 (Government Notice R982 of 2014) in support of the EA application.

Public participation is a key element of an ESIA process conducted in terms of the EIA Regulations, 2014. It denotes a two-way communication process between the EAP (and proponent) and stakeholders, with the goals of sharing information and listening to and gathering and responding to issues and comments from the public. In a diverse society such as South Africa, the term “public” is inclusive and diverse by its very nature. Public participation is a process by which potential interested and affected parties (I&APs) are given opportunity to comment on, seek clarification or raise issues relevant to, the application or decision.

This document outlines the plan for stakeholder engagement in the ESIA process and describes the approach and methods to be used for stakeholder engagement. It also reflects the considerations underlying the selected approach to the public participation process (PPP) for this project, which are based on the nature of the project, characteristics of stakeholders, legal requirements, and experience on previous comparable processes.

This Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) is a working document and the approach to public participation may be updated during the ESIA process in response to stakeholder comments or other observations by the EAP, to further improve the effectiveness of stakeholder engagement.

This SEP provides information on the:

- legal framework within which public participation needs to occur;
- principles to be applied in the design and implementation of the PPP;
- process for public participation in the ESIA;
- methods for informing and interacting with stakeholders, including grievance handling; and
- methods stakeholders can participate in the ESIA.

The terms “public”, “stakeholders” and “I&APs” are defined according to Department of Environmental Affairs (DEA, now the Department of Forestry, Fisheries and Environment - DFFE) (2002) as follows:

- **“Public”** includes ordinary citizens who have diverse cultural, educational, political, and socio-economic characteristics. The public is not a homogeneous and unified group of people with a set of agreed common interests and aims. There is no single public. There are a number of publics, some of whom may emerge at any time during the process, depending on their particular concerns and the issues involved;
- **“Stakeholders”** are a subgroup of the public whose interests may be positively or negatively affected by a proposal or activity and/or who are concerned with a proposal or activity and its consequences. The term therefore includes the



proponent, authorities (both the lead authority and other authorities) and all I&APs;
and

- **“I&APs”** are individuals, communities, or groups, other than the proponent or the authorities, whose interests may be positively or negatively affected by a proposal or activity and/or who are concerned with a proposal or activity and its consequences. These may include local communities (e.g. coastal communities), investors, business, trade unions, customers, consumers, environmental interest groups, other users of the offshore environment (e.g. small-scale fishers), etc.

These groups thus partly overlap and may change over the course of the ESIA. In this document and the ESIA process, no clear distinctions are therefore drawn between the different groups, and the terms are used somewhat interchangeably.

2.0 Project Overview

Main Street 1549 (Pty) Ltd (Main Street)¹, together with its Joint Venture (JV) partners at the time², conducted exploration activities in Block 11B/12B, located ~75 km off the South Coast of South Africa, roughly between Mossel Bay and Cape St Francis (see Figure 2-1).

These activities, undertaken under their Exploration Right (Ref. No. 12/3/067), included seismic surveys and exploration well drilling, which led to the discovery of gas and associated condensates in the Brulpadda 1AX (2019) and Luiperd 1X (2020) wells.

Following the discovery of gas-condensate within the Paddavissie Fairway, the JV partners evaluated several development scenarios, considering both current and potential future domestic gas market demand. In September 2022, the JV partners submitted an application for a Production Right (PR 12/4/013) (PR).

Under TOTAL Energies EP South Africa (TEEPSA) leadership, the JV also applied for an Environmental Authorisation (EA) and commissioned an Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) for an early field development scenario, accompanied by a public participation process in 2022 and 2023. However, in 2024, TEEPSA resigned as operator of Block 11B/12B, and together with QatarEnergy and CNRI, withdrew from the project. Main Street, elected to continue with the Project and assumed operatorship.

As the new operator, Main Street planned to advance the Project through a downscaled, largely non-intrusive survey campaign to assess the metocean, benthic, geotechnical and geophysical conditions in the area, thereby informing potential future development scenarios. An EA application for this survey campaign was subsequently submitted, and the associated ESIA process commenced in February 2025.

As a result of the progressive evaluation and advancement of technical development work, and in accordance with the principles of integrated environmental management under NEMA, Main Street has expanded the ESIA to encompass the entire field development of the Paddavissie Fairway. This approach ensures comprehensive assessment of all reasonably foreseeable environmental and socio-economic impacts. This expansion in scope has led to the submission of the current EA application and associated ESIA process.

¹ Main Street is owned by Africa Energy SA Corp (Africa Energy) and Arostyle Investments (RF) Limited.

² Main Street's JV partners in the Exploration right were Canadian Natural Resources International (South Africa) Limited (CNRI), QatarEnergy International E&P LLC (previously Qatar Petroleum International Upstream LLC) and TOTAL Energies EP South Africa (now TotalEnergies EP South Africa S.A.S.) (TEEPSA).



Main Street has elected to assess two optional full-field development scenarios for the Paddavissie Fairway. These scenarios represent conservative, maximum footprint cases that are reasonably foreseeable, ensuring that the environmental assessment captures the upper bound of potential impacts. The final development concept will ultimately be shaped several factors, including the evolution of the future regional gas market. By assessing the maximum reasonable development envelope, the resulting EA would accommodate a range of potential development configurations. Any development scenario with a smaller environmental footprint than that assessed would, by implication, fall within the authorised impact envelope.

The two development scenarios are outlined below and illustrated schematically in Figure 2-1 (offshore) and Figure 2-2 (onshore).

- **Production Scenario 1: Full field development of the Paddavissie Fairway and piping gas onshore:**
 - Mooring a Floating Production, Storage and Offloading (FPSO) facility at one of two alternative locations: (1) in deep water near the wells or (2) in shallower water on the continental shelf. The FPSO will separate and process the produced liquid/gas from the wells.
 - Installing up to two ~80 km multiphase pipelines (including MEG pipeline and umbilical) from the wells to the FPSO, a ~100 km gas pipeline from the FPSO to the shore³, and an up to ~13 km onshore pipeline to the proposed gas receiving facility associated with the reference development case (currently a proposed GtP facility, subject to separate EA application). This pipeline infrastructure will convey the produced well fluids from the wells to the FPSO for separation / processing and then transport the dry gas onshore for supply to the reference development case and/or other potential gas off-take opportunities that may be identified during the gas marketing phase (i.e. to the end user).
 - Transferring separated condensate from the FPSO to Dynamically Positioned Shuttle Tankers (DPST), which will then transport the condensate to its final destination. Treated produced water will be discharged overboard from the FPSO.
- **Production Scenario 2: Full field development of the Paddavissie Fairway and liquefying gas offshore:**
 - Mooring a Floating Liquefied Natural Gas (FLNG) facility at one of two alternative locations: (1) in deep water near the wells or (2) in shallower water on the continental shelf. The FLNG will separate the produced liquid and gas streams from the well fluids, and will undertake liquefaction of the produced gas. A Floating Storage and Offloading (FSO) vessel is anticipated to be required to provide additional storage for the condensate which will be received from the FLNG facility. The FSO provides a condensate offloading point separate to the LNG offloading point which increases operational flexibility.
 - Installing a ~80 km multiphase pipeline (including MEG pipeline and umbilical) from the wells to the FLNG, which will convey the produced well fluids to the FSO.

³ The alignment of the offshore gas pipeline will only be finalised after the offshore surveys have been completed. The base case routing is ~100 km in length from the FPSO to the shore.



- Transferring separated condensate from the FSO to DPST and LNG from the FLNG to DPST (LNG carrier), which will then transport the products to their final destinations. Treated produced water will be discharged overboard from the FLNG.

Each of these two full-field options may be preceded by partial development of the field through existing PetroSA facilities, with continued partial export of products via these facilities during and after full development of the Paddavissie Fairway. In the event that the use of the PetroSA facilities precedes the full-field development, the ~80 km multiphase pipeline from the wells will be extended by ~40 km to the PetroSA offshore facility, whilst continued use of the PetroSA facilities during and post full-field development is envisaged by exporting a portion of the gas via a ~40 km dry gas pipeline from the FPSO or FLNG vessel to the PetroSA facility and/or delivering processed condensate to PetroSA's receiving terminal in Mossel Bay.

The South Coast environment is ecologically and socio-economically diverse. Key socio-economic characteristics that are important for consideration in this SEP include:

- Dependence of many communities on fishing along the South Coast (small scale and commercial fishing) as well as tourism;
- Intangible cultural heritage of coastal communities and cultural ties to the coast; and
- Challenging socio-economic conditions in many coastal communities (communities with low-income that are previously disadvantaged, have limited access to transportation, limited education opportunities and high dependence on subsistence fishing).

Other users of the offshore environment include other oil and gas operators, shipping companies and the telecommunication companies. Key ecological characteristics of the offshore South Coast environment that inform the identification of potential I&APs and potential degree of interest in the project include the presence of nearby areas with high biodiversity value (e.g. Critical Biodiversity Areas, Ecological Support Areas, Marine Protected Areas, cetacean migration routes etc).

Refer to Section 4.2.1.1, which details the stakeholder identification undertaken in line with the above.



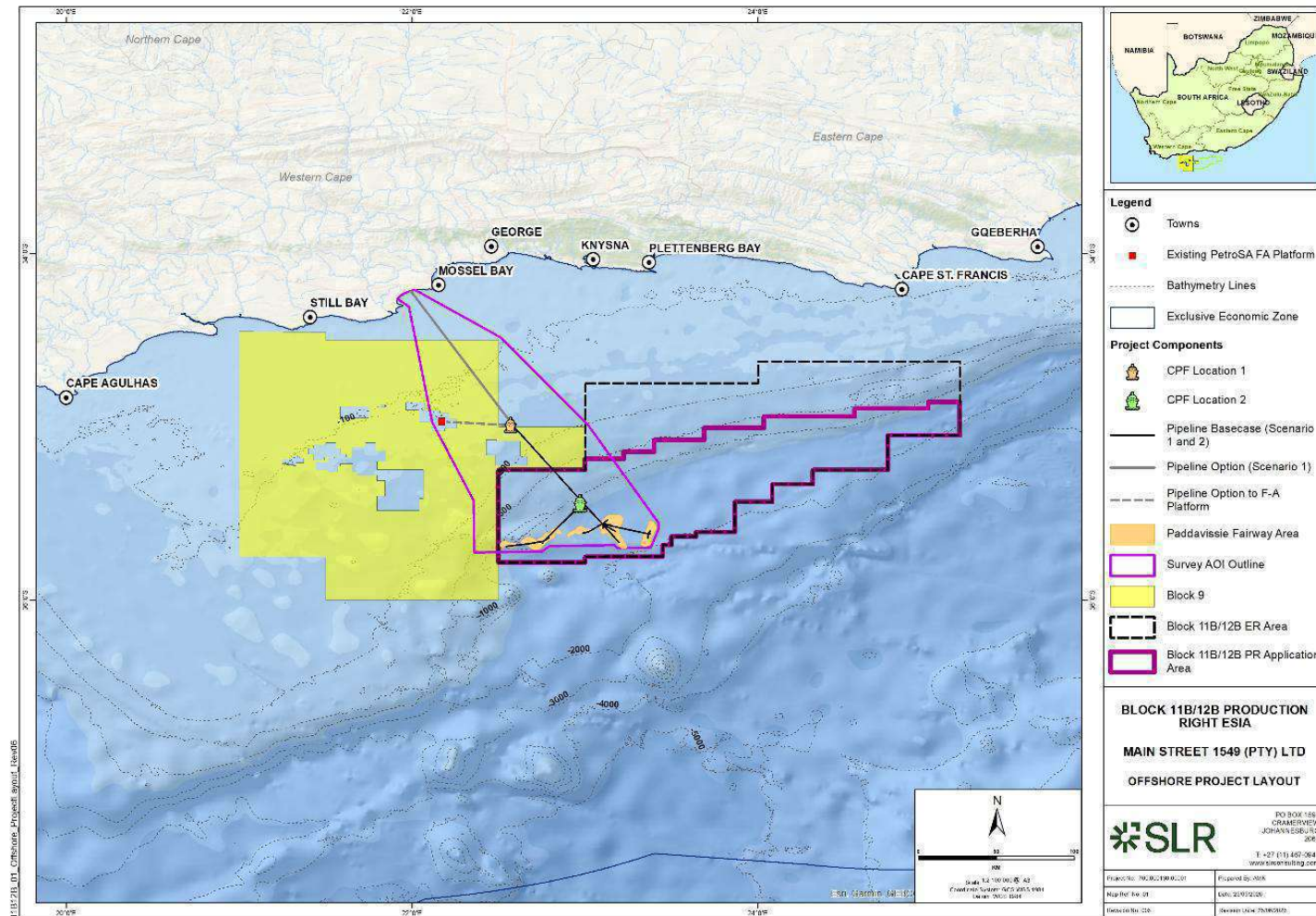


Figure 2-1: Offshore Project Area Layout



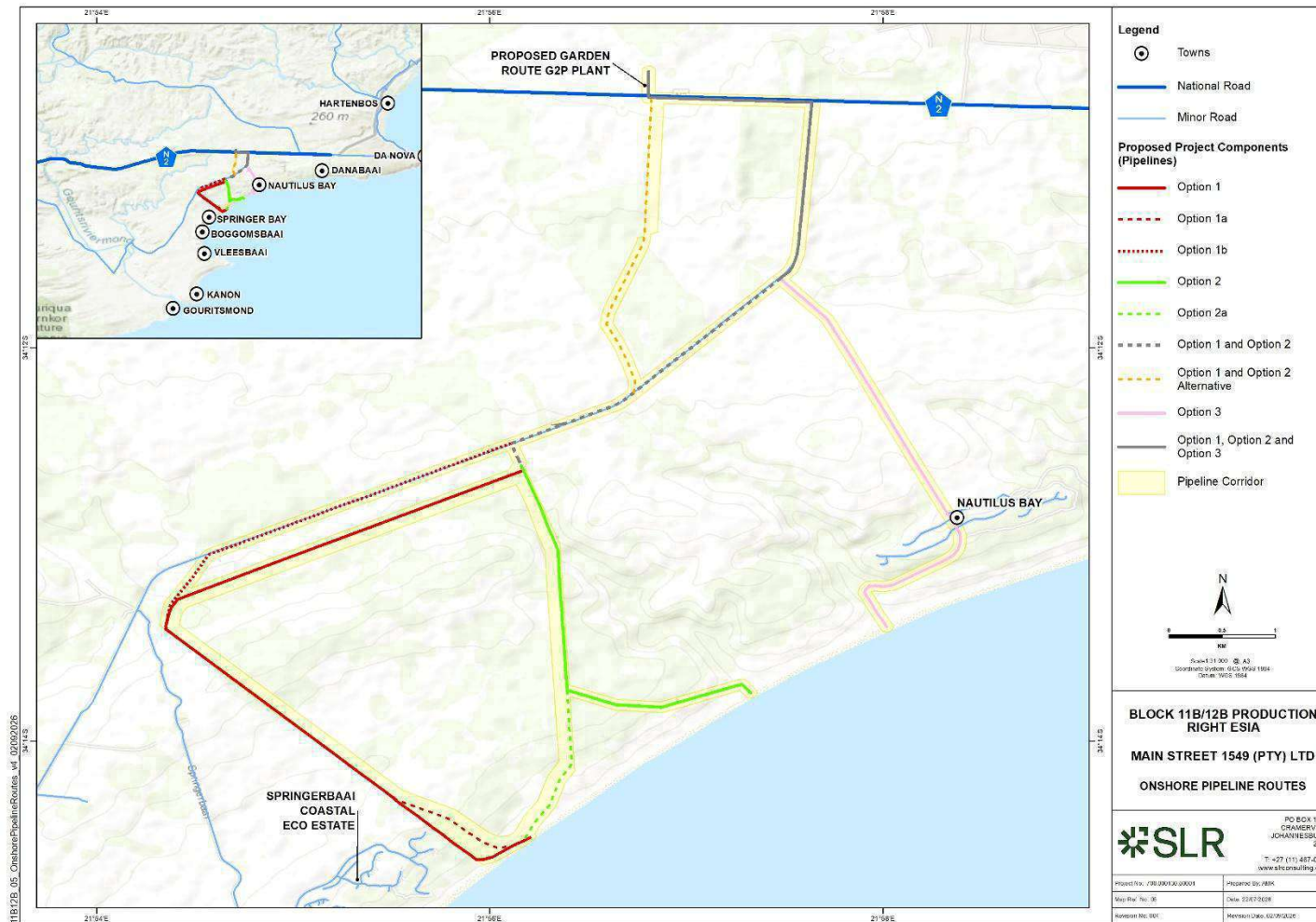


Figure 2-2: Onshore Project Area Layout



3.0 Legal Framework for Public Participation in the ESIA Process

This section summarises key aspects of the South African legal requirements and guidelines applicable to public participation in ESIA processes, as these have informed the approach to stakeholder engagement for this project.

Key relevant legal requirements are contained in the:

- National Environmental Management Act (NEMA) (107 of 1998) (see Section 3.1); and
- EIA Regulations, 2014 (see Section 3.2).

Key relevant guidelines for the PPP for this project include:

- Public Participation Guideline in terms of NEMA EIA Regulations (see Section 3.3); and
- PASA Guidelines on Consultation with Interested and Affected Parties, 2016 (see Section 1.1).

3.1 National Environmental Management Act, No. 107 of 1998

3.1.1 Overview of Key Requirements

Section 2 of NEMA provides a range of environmental principles that are to be applied when making decisions that significantly affect the environment. Two of the key principles that are specifically relevant for public participation include:

- Environmental management must place people and their needs at the forefront, and serve their physical, psychological, developmental, cultural, and social interests equitably (Section 2(2)); and
- Development must be socially, environmentally, and economically sustainable (Section 2(3)).

Section (2)(4)(f) and (o) of the Act specifies that the:

- Participation of all interested and affected parties (I&APs) in environmental governance must be promoted and all people must have the opportunity to develop the understanding, skills and capacity necessary for achieving equitable and effective participation, and participation by vulnerable and disadvantaged persons must be ensured; and
- Environment is held in public trust for the people, the beneficial use of environmental resources must serve the public interest and the environment must be protected as the people's common heritage.

NEMA specifically provides for the participation of I&APs and stipulates that decisions must consider the interests, needs and values of all I&APs. The specific NEMA principles which inform this SEP and provide the framework for the PPP include the following:

- The participation of all I&APs in environmental governance must be encouraged;
- All people must have the opportunity to develop the understanding, skills, and capacity necessary for achieving equal and effective participation;



- Participation by vulnerable and disadvantaged persons must be ensured;
- Decisions must consider the interests, needs and values of all I&APs, including the recognition of traditional knowledge;
- Community well-being and empowerment must be promoted through environmental education, raising environmental awareness, sharing knowledge and experience and other appropriate means; and
- Decisions must be taken in an open and transparent manner, and access to information must be provided in accordance with the law.

NEMA requires that the person conducting public participation:

- Complies with any regulated procedure related to public consultation and information gathering through the PPP (Section 24(1A) (c)); and
- Takes into account any relevant guidelines applicable to public participation (Section 24J).

3.1.2 Implications for the Current Project

It is anticipated that the guiding principles of NEMA above will be given effect by the implementation of the requirements of the EIA Regulations, 2014 (see Section 3.2), as well as the applicable requirements of the associated Public Participation Guideline in terms of NEMA EIA Regulations (see Section 3.3) and PASA Guidelines Consultation with Interested and Affected Parties (see Section 1.1).

3.2 Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations, 2014

3.2.1 Overview of Key Requirements

The term "I&AP" is defined in the regulations as follows,

...interested and affected party contemplated in section 24(4) (d) of the Act, [and which in terms of that section] includes –

- a) any person, group of persons or organisation interested in or affected by an activity; and*
- b) any organ of state that may have jurisdiction over any aspect of the activity.*

Chapter 6 of the EIA Regulations, 2014 (as amended) determines the requirements for public participation. The PPP must give all potential or registered interested and affected parties, including the competent authority, a period of at least 30 days to submit comments on each of the reports compiled throughout the process (in this case the scoping report, environmental impact assessment (EIA) report, Environmental Management Programme (EMPr) and closure plan).

The regulations further make provision for the public to have access to all information that reasonably has or may have the potential to influence any decision regarding an application and must include consultation with:

- The competent authority;
- Every state department that administers a law relating to a matter affecting the environment relevant to an application for an environmental authorisation;



- All organs of state which have jurisdiction in respect of the activity to which the application relates; and
- All potential, or, where relevant, registered interested and affected parties.

The person conducting a PPP must consider any relevant guidelines applicable to public participation as contemplated in section 24J of NEMA, most notably the guidelines that are of specific relevance is the Public Participation Guideline (DEA, 2017) – refer to Section 3.3 for the approach in terms of this project.

Regulation 41(2) of the EIA Regulations, 2014 further requires that notice be given to all potential interested and affected parties of an application or proposed application which is subjected to public participation by

- (a) fixing a notice board at a place conspicuous to and accessible by the public at the boundary, on the fence or along the corridor of -
 - (i) the site where the activity to which the application or proposed application relates is or is to be undertaken; and
 - (ii) any alternative site;
- (b) giving written notice to -
 - (i) the occupiers of the site and, if the proponent or applicant is not the owner or person in control of the site on which the activity is to be undertaken, the owner or person in control of the site where the activity is or is to be undertaken and to any alternative site where the activity is to be undertaken;
 - (ii) owners, persons in control of, and occupiers of land adjacent to the site where the activity is or is to be undertaken and to any alternative site where the activity is to be undertaken;
 - (iii) the municipal councillor of the ward in which the site and alternative site is situated and any organisation of ratepayers that represent the community in the area;
 - (iv) the municipality which has jurisdiction in the area;
 - (v) any organ of state having jurisdiction in respect of any aspect of the activity; and
 - (vi) any other party as required by the competent authority;
- (c) placing an advertisement in -
 - (i) one local newspaper; or
 - (ii) any official Gazette that is published specifically for the purpose of providing public notice of applications or other submissions made in terms of these Regulations;
- (d) placing an advertisement in at least one provincial newspaper or national newspaper, if the activity has or may have an impact that extends beyond the boundaries of the metropolitan or district municipality in which it is or will be undertaken: Provided that this paragraph need not be complied with if an advertisement has been placed in an official Gazette referred to in paragraph (c)(ii);and



- (e) using reasonable alternative methods, as agreed to by the competent authority, in those instances where a person is desirous of but unable to participate in the process due to-
 - (i) illiteracy;
 - (ii) disability; or
 - (iii) any other disadvantage.

The content of the notices referred to above is detailed in Regulation 41(3), and must –

- (a) give details of the application or proposed application which is subjected to public participation; and
- (b) state -
 - (i) whether basic assessment or S&EIR procedures are being applied to the application;
 - (ii) the nature and location of the activity to which the application relates;
 - (iii) where further information on the application or proposed application can be obtained; and
 - (iv) the manner in which and the person to whom representations in respect of the application or proposed application may be made.

Regulation 41(6) requires that it must be ensured that -

- (a) information containing all relevant facts in respect of the application or proposed application is made available to potential interested and affected parties; and
- (b) participation by potential or registered interested and affected parties is facilitated in such a manner that all potential or registered interested and affected parties are provided with a reasonable opportunity to comment on the application or proposed application.

Regulation 42 specifies that a register of I&APs must be opened and maintained and that this register must be submitted to the competent authority, including the names, contact details and addresses of -

- (a) all persons who, as a consequence of the PPP conducted in respect of that application, have submitted written comments or attended meetings with the proponent, applicant or EAP;
- (b) all persons who have requested the proponent or applicant, in writing, for their names to be placed on the register; and
- (c) all organs of state which have jurisdiction in respect of the activity to which the application relates.

Regulation 43 states that Registered I&APs are entitled to comment, in writing, on all reports or plans issued as part of the PPP and to bring to the attention of the proponent or applicant any issues that may be of significance to the consideration of the application, provided that the interested and affected party discloses any direct business, financial, personal or other interest they may have in the approval or refusal of the application. State departments that administer laws relating to matters affecting the environment must be requested, subject to regulation 7(2), to comment within 30 days.

Regulation 44 requires that the comments of I&APs are recorded in reports and plans and that such written comments, including responses to such comments and records of



meetings, are attached to the reports and plans that are submitted to the competent authority in terms of these Regulations. Where a person desires but is unable to access written comments as contemplated in sub-regulation (1) due to a lack of skills to read or write, disability, or any other disadvantage, reasonable alternative methods of recording comments must be provided for.

Regulation 4(2) states that once a decision is reached the applicant must, in writing, within 14 days of the date of the decision on the application ensure that -

- (a) all registered interested and affected parties are provided with access to the decision and the reasons for such decision; and
- (b) the attention of all registered interested and affected parties is drawn to the fact that an appeal may be lodged against the decision in terms of the National Appeals Regulations, if such appeal is available in the circumstances of the decision.

3.2.2 Implications for the Current Project

In line with the criteria above, the ESIA will need to comply with the minimum requirements in terms of –

- I&AP notification of the various opportunities for participation and comment;
- Provision of sufficient opportunity for comment on the various reports produced as part of the ESIA process; and
- Ensuring that the comments of I&APs and the responses thereto are captured in the various reports submitted to the competent authority for decision-making.

3.3 Public Participation Guideline in terms of NEMA EIA Regulations, 2017

3.3.1 Overview of Key Requirements

The NEMA Public Participation Guideline (DEA, 2017)⁴ has been developed to assist the proponents or applicants, registered interested and affected parties and EAPs to understand what is required of them and how to comprehensively undertake a PPP.

The guideline states that public participation must:

- Provide for the opportunity for all role-players, including potential and registered I&APs, EAPs, state departments, organs of state, and the competent authority to obtain clear, accurate and understandable information about the environmental impacts of the proposed activity or implications of a decision;
- Provide for role-players to voice their support, concerns and questions regarding the project, application, or decision;
- Provide the opportunity for role-players to suggest ways for reducing or mitigating any negative impacts of the project and for enhancing its positive impacts;

⁴ DEA (2017), Public Participation Guideline in terms of NEMA EIA Regulations, Department of Environmental Affairs, Pretoria, South Africa



- Enable the person conducting public participation to incorporate the needs, preferences and values of potential or registered I&APs into its proposed development that becomes the subject of an application for an EA;
- Provide opportunities for clearing up misunderstandings about technical issues, resolving disputes and reconciling conflicting interests;
- Encourage transparency and accountability in decision-making process;
- Contribute toward maintaining a healthy, vibrant democracy; and
- Give effect to the requirement for procedural fairness of administrative action as contained in the Promotion of Administrative Justice Act, 3 of 2000.

The guideline specifies that the **level of public participation** must be at a minimum informed by the:

- Scale of anticipated impacts of the proposed project;
- Sensitivity of the affected environment and the degree of controversy of the project; and
- Characteristics of the potentially affected parties.

I&APs can be identified via general notices and adverts, supplemented by analysis of community profiles, probes within communities, use of established lists and databases and network or chain referral.

The person conducting public participation has the discretion to state the manner in which representations on relevant documents should be made. The circumstances of each proposal are different, and the nature and state of I&APs or public sensitivity of the project should determine which **public process mechanisms** are most appropriate, e.g.:

- Where I&APs include rural or historically disadvantaged communities or people with special needs, consider:
 - Announcing the PPP on a local radio station in a local language at an appropriate time (e.g. peak hours);
 - Using participatory rural appraisal and participatory learning and action approaches and techniques to build the capacity of the I&APs to engage and participate more effectively;
 - Specific approaches to existing community structures, committees and leaders;
 - Holding public meetings at times and venues suitable to the community; and
 - Holding separate meetings with vulnerable and marginalised groups;
- Ensure that the language used allows for the facilitation of a PPP where all I&APs are provided with a reasonable opportunity to comment on an application and participate without unnecessary difficulty during the PPP;
- Ensure that adequate notice prior to the meeting is given to ensure that public participation is meaningful;
- Notification must provide enough detail to I&APs to get a fair understanding of the proposal (including nature and location of the activity) and information should also be simple and understandable to promote engagement and interest;



- Where environmental reporting is done in one of the three regional languages, executive summaries in the other two languages should be made available, on request.

I&APs commenting on EIA documentation must:

- Submit comments within the specified timeframes or any extension of a timeframe agreed to by the applicant or EAP;
- Submit comments directly to the EAP; and
- Disclose any direct business, financial, personal or other interest which that party may have in the approval or refusal of the application.

Written comments submitted by I&APs must be recorded in the reports and plans by the person conducting public participation and such written comments, including responses to such comments and records of meetings, should be attached to the reports and plans that are submitted to the competent authority. Reasonable alternative methods of recording comments must be provided to accommodate people who wish to, but cannot access written comments due to disability, lack of skills to read or write or any other disadvantage.

It is best practice that all comments received from I&APs are acknowledged by the EAP, with the EAP indicating how the comments received will be responded to (even if just referring to the fact that a response will be contained in the “comments & response report”). Comments and responses must be recorded in the comments and response report that is submitted with the respective reports. The EAP must address issues raised by I&APs in an objective manner. Where issues are not accepted, the reasons must be provided in the comments and response report.

The guideline recommends possible levels to PPP based on project characteristics.

The applicant must, in writing, within 14 days of the date of the decision, notify all registered I&APs of the outcome of the application the reasons for the decision and the manner in which they can access the decision, and draw their attention to the fact that an appeal may be lodged against the decision in terms of the national appeal regulations.

3.3.2 Implications for the Current Project

Based on the criteria provided by the guideline (see Table 3-1), the Block 11B/12B project fulfills a number of aspects that require thorough notification and consultation with a range of I&APs across the Western Cape and Eastern Cape provinces (which border the South African South Coast). It will be important that the PPP:

- Is comprehensive and exceeds minimum standards as I&APs include rural or historically disadvantaged communities and people with special needs;
- Identifies and works with local structures to increase participation and address potential conflicts;
- Will serve to inform I&APs regarding the project and provide mechanisms to gather comments, concerns and objections – and not to seek permission from I&APs;
- Manages potentially unrealistic expectations on the project; and
- Accounts for cultural diversity.



Table 3-1: Recommended levels of public participation based on project and stakeholder characteristics as per the PPP guideline

The approach deemed most relevant to the project is shown in bold, and a motivation is provided in the last column

Aspect	Recommended PPP Approach		Reasoning for the Block 11B/12B Production Project
	If “yes”	If “no”	
Scale of anticipated impacts			
Are the impacts of the project likely to extend beyond the boundaries of the local municipality?	Formal Consultation with other affected municipalities should be carried out during the PPP.	No need to have a formal consultation with other municipalities during PPP. Minimum requirements for public participation in accordance with EIA Regulations must be met.	The project impacts are expected to arise primarily offshore with a portion onshore relating to the gas pipeline to the gas-to-power plant. However, the overall area of influence is expected to extend along the South Coast (Western and Eastern Cape Provinces).
Are the impacts of the project likely to extend beyond the boundaries of the province?	Formal Consultation with other affected provinces should be carried out during the PPP.	No need to have a formal consultation with other provinces during PPP. Minimum requirements for public participation in accordance with EIA Regulations must be met.	
Does the area already suffer from socio-economic problems (e.g. job losses) or environmental problems (e.g. pollution), and is the project likely to exacerbate these?	Extensive consultation with registered I&APs (RI&APs) within the area should be undertaken, to gather more information on both the socio-economic and environmental problems.	Minimum requirements for public participation in accordance to EIA Regulations must be met.	The coastal areas along the South Coast, which are deemed project areas of influence, suffer from socio-economic problems. The project is expected to have a limited direct impact on those problems.
Is the project expected to have a wide variety of impacts (e.g. socio-economic and ecological)?	Thorough consultation needs to be conducted with RI&APs, in order to address variety of impacts.	Minimum requirements for public participation in accordance with EIA Regulations must be met.	The project is expected to have direct and indirect ecological impacts and some direct and indirect positive socio-economic impacts.
Public and environmental sensitivity of the project			
Are there widespread public concerns about the potential negative impacts of the project?	Broader consultation with all RI&APs will need to be undertaken.	Minimum requirements for public participation in accordance with EIA Regulations must be met.	Previous offshore projects have garnered widespread stakeholder concern.



Aspect	Recommended PPP Approach		Reasoning for the Block 11B/12B Production Project
	If “yes”	If “no”	
Is there a high degree of conflict among RI&APs?	There might need to be more consultation to ensure that there is consensus reached among RI&APs.	Minimum requirements for public participation in accordance with EIA Regulations must be met.	There is evidence of some conflict among stakeholder groups in relation to different socio-economic dependencies, aims and outlooks.
Will the project impact on private land other than that of the applicant?	Consultation with the private landowner must be done, and all their concerns need to be addressed.	Minimum requirements for public participation in accordance with EIA Regulations must be met.	The project's proposed onshore gas pipelines traverse through private property.
Does the project have the potential to create unrealistic expectations (e.g. that a new factory would create a large number of jobs)?	Thorough consultation that addresses the perceptions of unrealistic expectations needs to be carried out.	Minimum requirements for public participation in accordance with EIA Regulations must be met.	The project is of long-term duration and is expected to generate numerous direct and indirect local job and procurement opportunities, but may raise unrealistic expectations due to the high project visibility and long lead time to actual production activities.
Potentially affected parties			
Has very little previous public participation taken place in the area?	More thorough public participation should take place within the area, to ensure that all potential and RI&APs participate.	Minimum requirements for public participation in accordance with EIA Regulations must be met.	Extensive public participation for the recent Surveys ESIA project has been undertaken.
Did previous PPP in the area result in conflict?	Additional consultation might be needed to ensure that issues of conflict are addressed effectively.	Minimum requirements for public participation in accordance with EIA Regulations must be met.	Some communities have had differing and/or divided views on offshore exploration and development projects in the past. However, no physical conflicts are known to have occurred as a result of participation.
Are there existing organisational structures (e.g. local forums) that can represent I&APs?	Organizational structures might minimise conflict whilst maximising the participation.	Minimum requirements for public participation in accordance with EIA Regulations must be met.	Organisational structures exist e.g. in relation to Small Scale Fishing (SSF) cooperatives, Traditional leadership, community leadership and municipal and



Aspect	Recommended PPP Approach		Reasoning for the Block 11B/12B Production Project
	If “yes”	If “no”	
			councillor representation.
Is the area characterised by high social diversity (in terms of socio-economic status, language or culture)?	Proper consultations that address language and cultural diversity should be promoted.	Minimum requirements for public participation in accordance with EIA Regulations must be met.	The potential area of influence is vast (South Coast), and there is some cultural diversity.
Were people in the area victims of unfair expropriations or relocation in the past?	PPP should be extensive and address any unfair practices that occurred in the past.	Minimum requirements for public participation in accordance with EIA Regulations must be met.	It is possible that unfair practices have occurred in the past however, there is no relocation necessary nor will there be unfair expropriation practices as part of the project. While offshore projects can directly and indirectly affect access to fishing, this is deemed less likely due to the distance of the project area from land and extended distance offshore, with the exception of demersal trawling activities on the continental shelf which may be affected by the gas pipeline to shore. The onshore scope of the project will require landowner consultation for the portions of the gas pipeline onshore however this will not require any relocation nor unfair expropriation.
Is there a high level of unemployment in the area?	The PPP should ensure that there are no unrealistic expectations created due to the project. The consultation should ensure that any unrealistic expectations are adequately addressed before the project starts.	Minimum requirements for public participation in accordance with EIA Regulations must be met.	The area of influence experiences very high levels of unemployment and poverty. The project is of long-term duration and is expected to generate numerous direct and indirect local job and procurement opportunities but may raise unrealistic



Aspect	Recommended PPP Approach		Reasoning for the Block 11B/12B Production Project
	If “yes”	If “no”	
			expectations due to the high project visibility and long lead time to actual production activities.
Do the RI&APs have special needs (e.g. a lack of skills to read or write, disability, etc)?	Consultation should include mechanisms that will ensure full participation by people with special needs.	Minimum requirements for public participation in accordance with EIA Regulations must be met.	Many I&APs in the area of influence have limited access to secondary or tertiary education opportunities.



3.4 PASA Draft Guidelines on Consultation with Interested and Affected Parties, 2016

3.4.1 Overview of Key Requirements

The guidelines assist applicants to undertake consultation as prescribed by the Minerals and Petroleum Resources Development Act 28 of 2002 (MPRDA) and as interpreted by the courts, and list the following attributes for a consultation process to pass the test of proper consultation:

- a. **Informing interested and affected parties in writing** that an application for an exploration right or production right has been received for consideration by the Agency – this can be done using a combination of letters, advertisements, notices in public venues and – for offshore applications – notification to CapeNature, fishing industry, South African Maritime Safety Authority, relevant authorities such as DFFE: Oceans and Coasts, South African Hydrographic Office, Port Authorities and Marine Research Institutions;
- b. Providing interested and affected persons with **sufficient information** regarding the proposed exploration or production operation to be undertaken so that they can make an informed decision in relation to the representations being made. This includes providing detailed information on the manner in which the applicant intends to modify, remedy, control or stop any action, activity or process which causes pollution or environmental degradation in reports, public sharing meetings and comments and responses sheets.
- c. Engaging in **good faith** to have a common result or understanding. While the applicant is not obliged to obtain consent or reach agreement, consultation must be undertaken in good faith to attempt to reach a common understanding;
- d. Affording those being consulted with an opportunity to be heard. Participation by potential interested and affected parties must be facilitated in such a manner that all potential interested and affected parties are provided with a **reasonable opportunity to comment** on the application and comments, including proceedings of meetings, should be recorded; and
- e. **Submitting detailed results of consultation** to the Agency, including details and proof of the PPP conducted, list of persons or organisations that were identified as interested and affected parties, a summary of the issues raised by interested and affected parties and how the issues were addressed, copies of the minutes of any meetings held with interested and affected parties and other role players which record the views of the participants.

3.4.2 Implications for the Current Project

Based on the criteria provided by the guideline, the project fulfills a number of aspects that require thorough consultation with a range of I&APs active in the South Coast offshore environment adjacent to the Western Cape and Eastern Cape provinces. It will be important that the PPP aligns with the applicable attributes as identified in 3.4.1 above.

4.0 Approach to the Public Participation Process

This section provides information about the principles, objectives, and methodology of the PPP proposed for the project.



4.1 Principles of Public Participation

Section 3.0 broadly highlights key principles of importance in a PPP within the context of an ESIA. The PPP for this ESIA process aims to also incorporate the following principles:

- Disclose outcomes and findings of the PPP, or potential changes to the process, to registered I&APs;
- Comply with regulatory requirements and relevant provisions in the Protection of Personal Information (POPI) Act, 4 of 2013;
- Provide adequate notification to I&APs regarding the proposed project, the ESIA being undertaken and the manner in which comments can be submitted; and
- Provide registered I&APs with adequate information that is understandable and culturally appropriate.

The EAP must:

- Conduct the ESIA independently, i.e. in a neutral manner, by reporting the positive as well as negative impacts of a proposed project along with proposed mitigation measures and presenting the information to the public for input;
- Undertake the ESIA within timeframes stipulated in the EIA Regulations, 2014. This means that length of public review and comment periods is subject to stipulations in law;
- Conduct public participation in accordance with the requirements of the law; and
- Submit an issues and responses summary related to all comments received on ESIA documentation, as well as a copy of the comments, to the competent authority.

4.2 Public Participation Methodology

The public participation methodology is tailored to meet the process and contextual needs of the project. This ESIA has four phases that provide different opportunities for stakeholders to participate (see Figure 4-1).



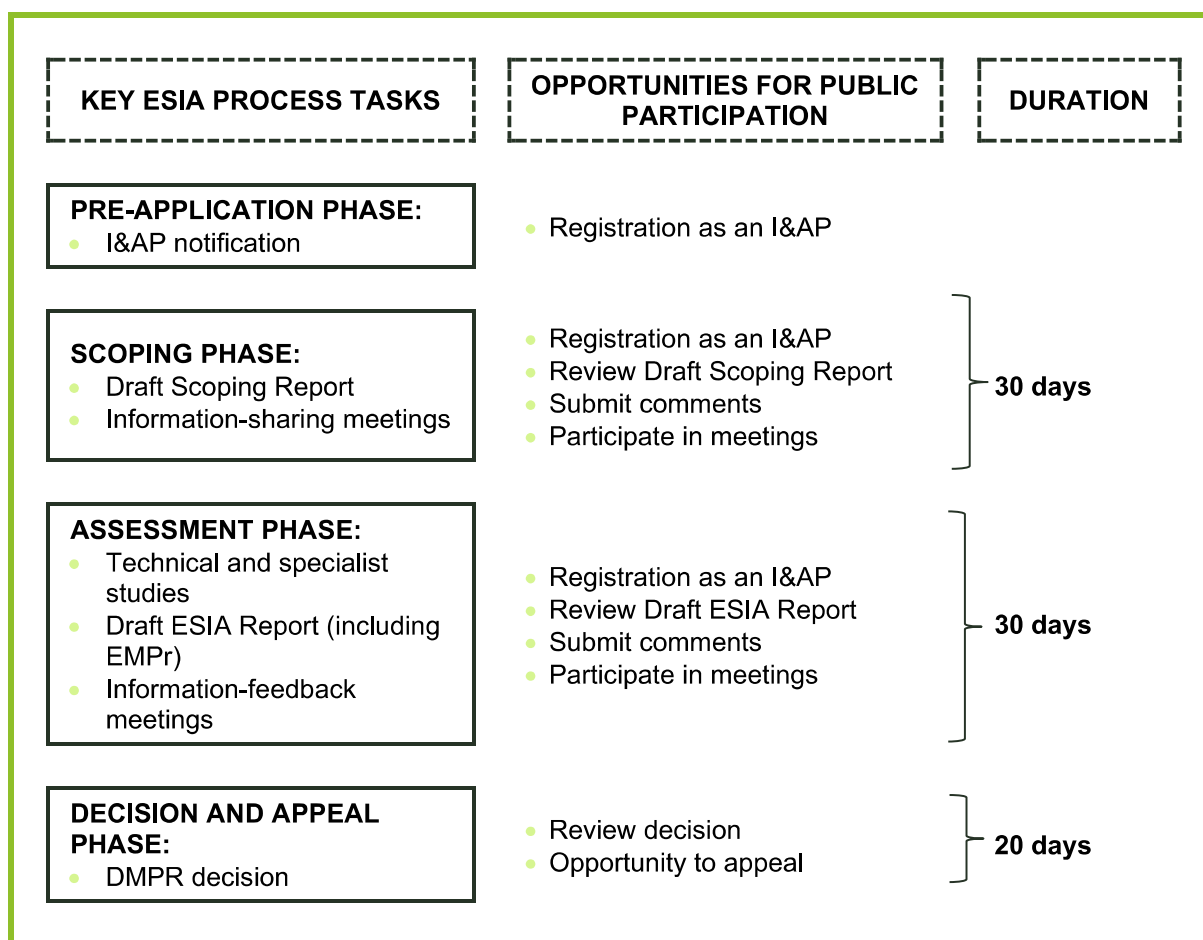


Figure 4-1: Phases of the ESIA and Opportunities for Stakeholders to Participate

Table 4-1 presents an overview of the planned PPP, while Sections 4.2.1 to 4.2.3 provide more detail. The process may be adapted if required.

Table 4-1: Summary of Methods of Public Participation

Public Participation Task	Description
Pre-Application Phase – this non-regulated ESIA phase will be undertaken to provide initial notification to stakeholders about the proposed project and ESIA process, and to develop an initial I&AP database for the current project that is as comprehensive as possible prior to the commencement of the regulated Scoping phase.	
Pre-application consultation with PASA	SLR will convene a pre-application meeting with the PASA, which is the authority administering the EIA process, to: - Notify PASA of intent to submit an EA application; - Provide background on the project scope; - Present SLR's proposed approach to stakeholder engagement and the ESIA process; and - Confirm regulatory requirements.
Stakeholder mapping	Stakeholder mapping builds on the mapping done during the Surveys ESIA. SLR has undertaken stakeholder mapping to identify broad stakeholder groups and required levels and means of engagement with



Public Participation Task	Description
	different stakeholder groups, as recommended in the NEMA public participation guideline (Section 3.3), to inform the approach the PPP for this project (see Section 4.2.1.1).
Stakeholder identification and preliminary stakeholder database	A preliminary I&AP database will be compiled in accordance with regulatory requirements, best practice, and previous experience on the Surveys ESIA (see Section 4.2.1.2).
Scoping Phase	
Notification of I&APs	I&APs on the preliminary database will be issued with a letter (via email, SMS and/or WhatsApp) notifying them of the commencement of the ESIA process, the availability of the Draft Scoping Report for review and comment, and dates of Scoping Phase stakeholder engagement meetings (see Section 4.2.2.1).
Newspaper advertisements	Newspaper advertisements will be placed to announce the commencement of the ESIA process, the availability of the Draft Scoping Report for review and comment, dates of Scoping Phase stakeholder engagement meetings and to invite I&APs to register on database (see Section 4.2.2.2).
Radio announcements	Radio announcements will be broadcast to announce the commencement of the ESIA process, the availability of the Draft Scoping Report for review and comment, dates of Scoping Phase stakeholder engagement meetings and to invite I&APs to register on database (see Section 4.2.2.3).
Site notices	Site notices providing information on the project will be placed in areas frequented by the public in selected towns within the Project's indirect area of influence (see Section 4.2.2.4).
Disclosure of Draft Scoping Report	The Draft Scoping Report will be released for a 30-day public review and comment period and will be accessible in a number of ways (see Section 4.2.2.5).
Stakeholder meetings	Public consultation meetings and focus group meetings will be convened to present the approach to the ESIA process and respond to I&APs questions and comments (see Section 4.2.2.6).
Comments and Responses Report	All I&AP comments will be documented and responded to in a Comments and Responses Report that will be appended to the Final Scoping Report (see Section 4.2.2.7).
Update I&AP database	The I&AP database will be updated throughout the ESIA process to add I&APs who submit comments, attend meetings or request registration.
ESIA Phase	
Disclosure of Draft ESIA Report	The Draft ESIA Report will be released for a 30-day public review and comment period and will be accessible in a number of ways (see Section 4.2.2.5).
Newspaper advertisements	Newspaper advertisements will be placed to announce the availability of the Draft ESIA Report for review and comment, dates of ESIA Phase stakeholder engagement meetings and to invite I&APs to register on database (see Section 4.2.2.2).
Radio announcements	Radio announcements will be broadcast to broadcast the availability of the Draft ESIA Report for review and comment, dates of ESIA Phase



Public Participation Task	Description
	stakeholder engagement meetings and to invite I&APs to register on database (see Section 4.2.2.3).
Site notices	Site notices will be placed in areas frequented by the public in selected towns within the Project's indirect area of influence to announce the availability of the Draft ESIA Report for review and comment, dates of ESIA Phase stakeholder engagement meetings and to invite I&APs to register on database (see Section 4.2.2.4).
Stakeholder meetings	Public consultation meetings and focus group meetings will be convened to present the approach to the ESIA process and respond to I&APs questions and comments (see Section 4.2.2.6).
Comments and Responses Report	All I&AP comments will be documented and responded to in a Comments and Responses Report that will be appended to the Final ESIA Report (see Section 4.2.2.7).
Update I&AP database	The I&AP database will be updated throughout the ESIA process to add I&APs who submit comments, attend meetings or request registration.
Notification of Final ESIA Report submission	Registered I&APs will be informed of the submission of the Final ESIA Report to PASA (see Section 4.2.2.8).
Authorisation (Decision) Phase	
Notification of Environmental Authorisation decision	I&APs will be notified once a decision on the Environmental Authorisation has been issued, and of the statutory appeal period and process.

4.2.1 Pre-Application Phase

The distribution of information and notice to register I&APs at this phase has not been considered for the following reasons:

- Communities have already engaged with Main Street during the Surveys ESIA; and
- A good database of potential stakeholders exists from the Surveys ESIA.

4.2.1.1 Stakeholder Mapping

A preliminary analysis and mapping of Block 11B/12B stakeholders undertaken by SLR (see Section A.1 in Appendix A) has informed the proposed methods and intensity of engaging different groups of stakeholders, notably:

- Based on their relatively high exposure to the project (perceived fishing and cultural heritage impacts) and low capacity to engage in an ESIA process (remote and vulnerable communities with few resources), SSF communities and traditional leaders should receive direct and assisted engagement, to attend ESIA stakeholder engagement meetings and focussed in-person and online meetings.
- Based on experience in other processes, Non-Governmental Organisation (NGOs) associated with SSF, and traditional leaders interact directly with and through communities, but unless these NGOs are formally mandated as representatives of the communities, SLR proposes to directly engage with communities themselves.
- Based on their considerable interest and ability to inform the project outcomes, Authorities and Conservation Bodies, and environmental NGOs where feasible, should be directly engaged through online focus group meetings.



- Based on the relative proximity of pelagic longline, demersal trawling and squid jig fishing grounds to the project area, but the high capacitation of the sector, Commercial fishers (C1) should be directly engaged through an online focus group meeting.
- Established under the National Environmental Management Biodiversity Act (Act no. 10 of 2004), the South African National Biodiversity Institute (SANBI) and is legally required to *act as an advisory and consultative body on matters relating to biodiversity to organs of state and other stakeholders*. As such, focussed consultation (outside of the PPP) will be undertaken with SANBI to verify and refine the identification, sensitivity, and conservation value of biodiversity features and discuss the appropriateness and feasibility of potential mitigation measures.

4.2.1.2 Stakeholder Identification and I&AP Database

SLR has done extensive rounds of stakeholder engagements as part of the Surveys ESIA along the South Coast. As such, a good stakeholder database exists as well as a profile of the different groups of I&APs has been established. SLR now knows the languages that are widely spoken in the region are English, Afrikaans and IsiXhosa (please see Section A.3 of Appendix A) and has a stakeholder database, incorporating the different stakeholder groups identified during the Surveys ESIA PPP which includes:

- Existing databases for public stakeholders in South African offshore licence blocks;
- Stakeholder mapping undertaken by SLR, its appointed specialists (notably fisheries and cultural heritage) and the Applicant during the Surveys ESIA;
- Input from DFFE;
- Input from already identified stakeholders;
- Input from Savannah Environmental;
- Input from Civil Society Organisations; and
- Data from the anthropological baseline research undertaken as part of the Cultural Heritage Assessment.

Although some of the proposed production activities are located far offshore (> 75 km offshore), the Project's potential indirect area of influence is considered to include communities on the South Coast approximately from Mossel Bay to Cape St. Francis. Additional landowners and occupiers along the onshore pipeline route will be incorporated into the I&AP database.

Stakeholders that SLR will seek to include on the database include:

- Authorities, e.g.:
 - South African Government (National, Provincial, District and Local);
 - Wards located on the coast within Area of Influence (including Ward Councillors);
 - Organs of State; and
 - Maritime Authorities.
- Community and Traditional Leadership, e.g.:
 - Traditional and indigenous leadership;
 - Community leadership; and



- Small-scale fishing cooperatives.
- Civil Society, e.g.:
 - Community Outreach Organisations;
 - Community Based Organisations, including Faith Based Organisations;
 - Environmental Groups, Research Institutions and other NGOs;
 - Fishing Associations;
 - Tourism Association Groups;
 - Harbour User Groups/Associations; and
 - Women and the Youth.
- Business, e.g.:
 - Fishing Companies and Operators;
 - Offshore Mining and Oil / Gas Operators;
 - Small, Medium, and Micro Enterprises;
 - Community Business Forums;
 - Tourism Operators; and
 - Media.
- Individual stakeholders and landowners.

The I&AP database will be updated throughout the ESIA process to add I&APs who submit comments, attend meetings or request registration.

4.2.2 Scoping and Impact Assessment Phases

4.2.2.1 Notification of I&APs

A notification and registration letter will be compiled and distributed via email, SMS and/or WhatsApp to all I&APs on the preliminary stakeholder database. The letter will provide notification of the following:

- Commencement of the ESIA process;
- Nature and location of the proposed activity;
- Availability of the Draft Scoping/Impact Assessment Report for review and comment (including access via a data-free version of the website);
- Dates of Scoping/ Impact Assessment Phase stakeholder engagement meetings;
- Where further information on the application or proposed application can be obtained; and
- Contact details for communication with the SLR Public Participation Team (email, WhatsApp, telephone, website).

The letter will also request I&APs to extend invitation to other potential I&APs who are not on the database or to indicate whether they want to be removed from the project database. Stakeholders, such as ward councillors, small-scale fishing representatives and traditional



authority leaders, will be encouraged to further distribute information prepared by SLR about the proposed project to their constituents.

I&APs will be able to register on the project database by completing an online registration form, responding to the notification or contacting SLR directly. Additional support can be provided on a case-by-case basis.

Regulation 39(2) of the EIA Regulations, 2014, exempts a proponent from the need to obtain landowner consent for the following activities: (i) linear activities; (ii) activities directly related to prospecting or exploration of a mineral and petroleum resource or extraction and primary processing of a mineral resource and (iii) strategic integrated projects (SIP) under the Infrastructure Development Act, 2014.

This project satisfies all three of these criteria and does not require written landowner consent for the submission of an EA. However, landowner consent is required for specialists to access private land to undertake field work, and landowners will be key I&APs.

4.2.2.2 Newspaper Advertisements

Newspaper advertisements will announce the start of the ESIA process, availability of the Draft Scoping Report and Draft ESIA Report for review and comment, planned public meetings and invite stakeholders to register as I&APs.

Advertisement will be placed in the dominant languages spoken in the region (English, Afrikaans and isiXhosa, and placed in regional newspapers and local community newspapers in the project's indirect area of influence as shown in Table 4-2.

Table 4-2: List of Proposed Newspapers

No.	Paper Name	Coverage	Language of Advert
1.	Cape Times	Western Cape	English
2.	Netwerk24 Online	South Africa	Afrikaans
3.	Die Burger Western Cape	Western Cape	Afrikaans
4.	The Herald	Eastern Cape	English
5	George Herald	George, Gouritz River Mouth, Sedgefield, Stillbaai. Gouritz River Mouth, Knysna, Keurbooms, Plettenberg Bay, Sedgefield	Afrikaans
6	Hermanus Times	Agulhas, Bredasdorp, Betty's Bay, Caledon, Gansbaai, Genadendal, Grabouw, Greyton, Hermanus, Kleinmond, Napier, Riviersonderend, Stanford, Struisbaai, Villiersdorp.	English
7	Isolezwe LesiXhosa	Eastern Cape	Xhosa
8	Knysna-Plett Herald	Gouritz River Mouth, Knysna, Keurbooms, Plettenberg Bay, Sedgefield	Afrikaans
9	Mossel Bay Advertiser	Mossel Bay Area	English



No.	Paper Name	Coverage	Language of Advert
10	St Francis Bay Chronicle	St Francis Bay, Cape St Francis, Oyster Bay, Humansdorp, Jeffreys Bay and in parts of Gqeberha	English
11	Suidernuus / Southern Post	Bredasdorp, Napier, Waenhuiskrans (Arniston), Struisbaai, Agulhas, Elim, Klipdale, Proteem, Wolvengat, Ouplaas, Swellendam and Riviersonderend.	English
12	Suid-Kaap Forum	Stillbaai	Afrikaans
13	Talk of the Town	Alexandria, Bathurst, KuGompo City, Grahamstown, Kenton, Port Alfred, Gqeberha.	Xhosa

4.2.2.3 Radio Announcements

Radio announcements will be broadcast in the dominant languages spoken in the region (English and Afrikaans) to announce the start of the ESIA process, availability of the Draft Scoping Report and Draft ESIA Report for review and comment, planned public meetings and invite stakeholders to register as I&APs. Up to 12 radio announcements will be broadcast multiple times per day, over two days, on stations covering the Project's potential indirect area of influence. Possible radio stations are presented in Table 4-3.

Table 4-3: List of Potential Radio Stations

Radio Station Name	Coverage	Language of Advert
Kouga FM	Nelson Mandela Bay Metro, Kouga Municipality, Koukamma Municipality, parts of Western Cape region.	English
S - FM	Hartenbos, Southern Cape, Oudtshoorn	Afrikaans

4.2.2.4 Site Notices

Site notices in English, Afrikaans and isiXhosa will provide information on the project scope, the ESIA process, availability of the Draft Scoping Report for review and comment, planned public meetings and invite I&APs to register on the ESIA database. Site notices will be A2 posters (60 cm by 42 cm).

Site notices will be placed at locations visible to the public and coastal users (e.g. small-scale and recreational fishing), landowners in the vicinity of the onshore pipelines, vulnerable communities and coastal tourism operators. Proposed locations for the site notices are presented in Table 4-4. This list will be superseded by the Final Scoping Report records.

Table 4-4: Proposed Locations for Site Notices

No.	Town	Location	No.	Town	Location
1.	Gqeberha	Newton Park Library	29.	George	Public Library
2.	Gqeberha	Port (fishing vessel area)	30.	George	CapeNature
3.	Gqeberha	Tourism Office	31.	George	Tourism Office



No.	Town	Location	No.	Town	Location
4.	Jeffreys Bay	Beach Launch Permit Office	32.	Groot Brak	Municipality
5.	Jeffreys Bay	Checkers	33.	Mossel Bay	Transnet Port
6.	Jeffreys Bay	Public Library	34.	Mossel Bay	Port Captain's Office
7.	Jeffreys Bay	Tourism Office	35.	Mossel Bay	Central Library
8.	Jeffreys Bay	Beach Launch Site	36.	Mossel Bay	KwaNonqaba Library
9.	St Francis Bay	Captain's Office	37.	Mossel Bay	D'Almeida Civic Centre
10.	St Francis Bay	Quay	38.	Mossel Bay	Pipeline Route Boundary Site Notice (2-3 locations along road)
11.	St Francis Bay	Tourism Office	39.	Mossel Bay	Tourism Office
12.	St Francis Bay	Municipal Office	40.	Mossel Bay	Municipality
13.	St Francis Bay	Spar	41.	Gouritz River	Slipway
14.	Keurbooms	Angling Club	42.	Gouritz River	Municipal Office / Library (TBC)
15.	Plettenberg Bay	Ski Boat Club	43.	Gouritz River	Tourism Office
16.	Plettenberg Bay	Public Library	44.	Still Bay	Harbour Master/Fisheries Office
17.	Plettenberg Bay	CapeNature	45.	Still Bay	Library
18.	Plettenberg Bay	Beach Control / Launching Site	46.	Still Bay	Municipality
19.	Knysna	Angling Club	47.	Still Bay	Tourism Office
20.	Knysna	Slipway	48.	Witsand	Municipal Office
21.	Knysna	Tourism Office	49.	Witsand	Jetty
22.	Knysna	Concordia Shoprite	50.	Arniston	Municipal Office
23.	Knysna	Municipality	51.	Arniston	Slipway
24.	Sedgefield	Tourism Office	52.	Arniston	Library
25.	Sedgefield	Library	53.	Struisbaai	Municipal Office
26.	Sedgefield	Municipality	54.	Struisbaai	Slipway / Harbour
27.	Wilderness	Tourism Office/Municipal Office	55.	Struisbaai	Harbour Master's Office
			56.	Struisbaai	Public Library



4.2.2.5 Public Disclosure of the Draft Scoping Report and Draft ESIA Report and EMP

The Draft Scoping Report and the Draft ESIA Report and associated documentation will be made available for 30-day review and comment periods (as stipulated in the EIA Regulations, 2014) during the Scoping and Impact Assessment Phases, respectively.

SLR will notify registered I&APs of the availability of the reports and provide access to the reports via links to the SLR website and a zero-data website. The zero-data website will enable I&APs to access and download documentation at no data cost. Where I&APs cannot reasonably access the internet, provision of hard copy reports and / or Non-Technical Summary will be made.

The reports will be made available in the Project's direct area of influence for review in the following public places:

- KwaNonqaba Library (Mossel Bay);
- Knysna Tourism;
- Plettenburg Bay Library;
- St Francis Tourism;
- Jeffreys Bay Library;
- Newton Park Library (Gqeberha); and
- Still Bay Library.

SLR will produce Non-Technical Summaries of the reports that summarise information in an understandable manner, and which are distributed to I&APs via digital media such as email, SMS or WhatsApp. The Non-Technical Summaries will be available in English, Afrikaans and isiXhosa. Hardcopies will be made available at the following places during the public review period:

- Mossel Bay Library;
- Gouritsmond Library;
- Transnet Port Mossel Bay;
- George Library;
- Sedgefield Library;
- Struisbaai Library; and
- Arniston Library.

Audio recordings of the Non-Technical Summaries will be prepared and available on the SLR website in English, Afrikaans and isiXhosa.

4.2.2.6 Stakeholder Meetings

Stakeholders can attend meetings during the Scoping and Impact Assessment Phases of the ESIA process, including:

- In-person public meetings;
- Virtual public meetings; and



- In-person and virtual focus group meetings.

In-Person Public Open Days

In-person public open days (PODs) will be held to present the approach to and findings of the ESIA process and respond to I&APs questions and comments at 9 locations between Mossel Bay and Jeffreys Bay (see Section A.2 in 0). The open days will target the small-scale fisheries (SSF) cooperatives / communities in the locations below:

- Mossel Bay (Mossel Bay, D'Almeida, Stillbaai, Groot Brak, KwaNonqaba);
- George (Smutsville, Sedgfield);
- Knysna (Hornlee, Knysna, Keurhoek, Rheenendal);
- Plettenberg Bay (Kranshoek, Kurland, Kwanokuthula, New Horizons, Pine Trees, Qolweni);
- Storms River (Coldstorms Fishing Primary Co-Operative);
- Kareedouw (Koukamma Fishing Primary Co-Operative);
- St Francis Bay (Elinye Fishing Co-Operative and Kwanomzamo Community); and
- Jeffreys Bay (Sarah Baartman Fishing Co-Operative).

Transport will be provided to members of smaller nearby communities (see Section A.2 in 0) during the public disclosure periods for the Draft Scoping Report and the Draft ESIA Report. The public consultation meetings will be facilitated by an independent public participation practitioner. The minutes and attendance registers of the meetings will be appended to the Final Scoping Report and the Final ESIA Report (to be submitted to PASA).

Virtual Public Meeting

A virtual public meeting via an online platform will be convened during each of the ESIA phases. The virtual meetings will also be facilitated by an independent public participation practitioner. The minutes of the virtual meetings will be appended to the Final Scoping Report and the Final ESIA Report (to be submitted to PASA).

During these meetings, I&APs will have the opportunity to raise questions or issues of concerns. The audio of the virtual meetings will be recorded and made available electronically on the SLR and zero-data websites.

Focus Group Meetings

Focus-group meetings will be convened in-person and online during the public participation periods for the Draft Scoping Report and the Draft ESIA Report. In-person focus group meetings will be held concurrently with the PODs, mainly targeting business forums and community organisations and will take place concurrently with the PODs with the following groups:

- Mossel Bay;
- George;
- One additional in-person focus group meeting per phase (i.e. two in total) to specifically engage landowners affected by the onshore pipeline.

Up to five online focus group meetings will be held to focus on specific stakeholder groups as follows:



- Local and District Municipalities and Provincial authorities before the public meetings commence;
- Other Organs of State, SOEs & Authorities;
- Commercial Fisheries;
- South African Maritime Safety Authority (SAMSA) to discuss oil spill response; and
- Traditional Leadership.

Meetings will be facilitated by an independent public participation practitioner. The minutes and attendance registers of the meetings will be appended to the Final Scoping Report and the Final ESIA Report (to be submitted to PASA).

4.2.2.7 Comments and Responses Report

After closure of the comment period, the report will be updated based on the I&AP review comments received. All issues raised by I&APs during the PPP in writing or verbally at meetings will be documented and captured and responded to in a Comments and Responses Report that is attached to the Final Scoping Report and Final ESIA Report.

4.2.2.8 Notification of Submission of Final ESIA Report to PASA

Registered I&APs will be informed of the submission of the final ESIA Report to PASA, but no provision is made for the redistribution of this report other than posting it on the SLR website until 20 days after decision notification.

4.2.3 Authority Decision Phase

I&APs will be notified once a decision on the Environmental Authorisation has been issued for the project, and of the statutory appeal process.

4.3 Conclusion

SLR has analysed the requirements of the legislation and applicable guidelines (see Section 3.0) as well as the key characteristics of the project and the receiving environment (including applicable biophysical and socio-economic characteristics (see Section 2.0 and Appendix A). Based on this, SLR has designed a process that exceeds the minimum requirements and that will enable all stakeholder groups to participate effectively and meaningfully through:

- Notification in the three main languages (English, Afrikaans and Xhosa) in local and regional newspapers and on local and regional radio stations to accommodate people with special needs;
- Notification by email and SMS of everybody on a very extensive database that has been compiled and supplemented through several comprehensive ESIA processes including the SLR CGG 3D Seismic Survey, the WSP TEEPSEA 11B/12B Production Right and the SLR Main Street 11B/12B Surveys as well as many projects prior to these;
- Notification of key I&APs like ward councillors, local municipality office bearers and officials, SSF chairpersons and key representatives, traditional leaders and some community organisations via personalised email and WhatsApp messages and telephone calls requesting assistance in notifying their members and placing notices on community groups;



- Focused targeting of key stakeholder groups such as SSF Cooperatives, traditional leaders and Business organisations and the provision of transport where required to the nearest meeting venue;
- Online FGMs for key sectors such as the commercial fishing industry, local and district municipalities, traditional leaders, SAMSA, etc;
- In-Person FGMs with local SMME business representatives to allow focussed discussion on issues relevant to this sector and In-Person FGM with landowners / property owners impacted by the land-based pipeline;
- PODs rather than Public Meetings to enable focused and personalised discussion with stakeholders to provide more opportunity for people to engage and ask questions;
- Videos of the presentation available in the three main languages of the project area to provide an audio-visual format that makes it easier for people with special needs to understand the project and environmental issues. Participants are encouraged to watch the video when they arrive and this provides them with a better understanding of the project to enable them to engage with the project team members during the POD;
- Project team members present at all meetings to communicate and interpret in the three main languages of the project area to ensure communication can be conducted in the language of preference of participants; and
- Local people employed to assist with registration at the PODs on tablets so that illiterate people can be registered without having to write down their details.



Appendix A: Stakeholder Analysis

Environmental and Social Impact Assessment for Field Development in Block 11B/12B and associated production activities, South Africa

Stakeholder Engagement Plan

Main Street 1549 (Pty) Ltd

SLR Project No.: 700.000130.00001

4 September 2026



A.1 Stakeholder Analysis and Mapping

Table A-1 and Figure A-1 provide an analysis and mapping of Block 11B/12B project stakeholders that has informed the proposed method and intensity of engagement.

Table A-1: Block 11B/12B preliminary stakeholder analysis

ID	Stakeholder	Stakeholder exposure / capacity	Proposed level of engagement	Method of additional stakeholder engagement				
				Pre-application meeting	Consultation by Cultural Heritage specialist	Online FGM	In-person FGM	PODs ⁵
A1	Competent Authority (PASA / DMPR)	Exposure: <i>High</i> Decision-maker Capacity: <i>High</i> Extensive exposure to similar projects	Direct engagement					
A2	Other commenting national and provincial authorities	Exposure: <i>Medium</i> Comment on project Capacity: <i>High</i> Extensive exposure to similar projects	Direct engagement					
A3	District and local municipality	Exposure: <i>Low</i> Comment on project, no tangible onshore impacts anticipated / approvals required Capacity: <i>Low-Medium</i> Limited exposure to similar projects	Direct engagement					
A4	Conservation bodies	Exposure: <i>Medium-High</i> Project area overlaps with Critical Biodiversity Areas and Ecological Support Area Capacity: <i>Medium-High</i> Dedicated resources and experience	Direct engagement					
C1	Commercial fishers (pelagic longline, demersal trawling, squid jig)	Exposure: <i>Medium</i> ~50 km offshore from key pelagic longline fishing area Capacity: <i>Medium-High</i> Organised and resourced industry	Direct engagement					
C2	Small-scale fishers (SSF)	Exposure: <i>Medium</i> Project area is outside of accepted range of SSF, but perceived impacts may be significant and potential	Direct and assisted ⁶ engagement					

⁵ Any of the stakeholders listed can attend the PODs and therefore the highlighted stakeholders in this column are not exhaustive.

⁶ Transportation to the PODs.



ID	Stakeholder	Stakeholder exposure / capacity	Proposed level of engagement	Method of additional stakeholder engagement				
				Pre-application meeting	Consultation by Cultural Heritage specialist	Online FGM	In-person FGM	PODs ⁵
		exposure on cultural heritage ties to the sea Capacity: Low-Medium Limited resources but some past exposure and training						
C3	Traditional Leaders (TL)	Exposure: Medium Potential exposure on cultural heritage ties to the sea Capacity: Low-Medium Limited resources but some past exposure	Direct and assisted engagement					
C4	Coastal residents (other than SSF and TL)	Exposure: Low-Medium No tangible onshore impacts anticipated, but potential exposure on cultural heritage ties to the sea Capacity: Medium Variation in resources and past exposure	Engagement					
O1	NGOs (associated with SSF and TL)	Exposure: Medium No tangible impacts on SSF and TL anticipated, but perceived impacts may be significant and potential exposure on cultural heritage ties to the sea Capacity: High Often dedicated resources, experience, and legal support	Engagement					
O2	NGOs (environmental)	Exposure: Medium-High Vocal about opposition to new oil and gas resource development Capacity: High Often dedicated resources, experience, and legal support	Direct engagement					
O3	Business organisations (e.g. KwaNonqaba)	Exposure: Low-Medium Indirect impacts and high interest in socio-economic impacts and benefits. Capacity: Low-Medium Limited resources but some past exposure	Direct engagement					
L1	Landowners (affected by onshore pipeline routes)	Exposure: Medium-High Direct impacts anticipated with land. Capacity: Medium-High Variation in resources and past exposure	Direct engagement					



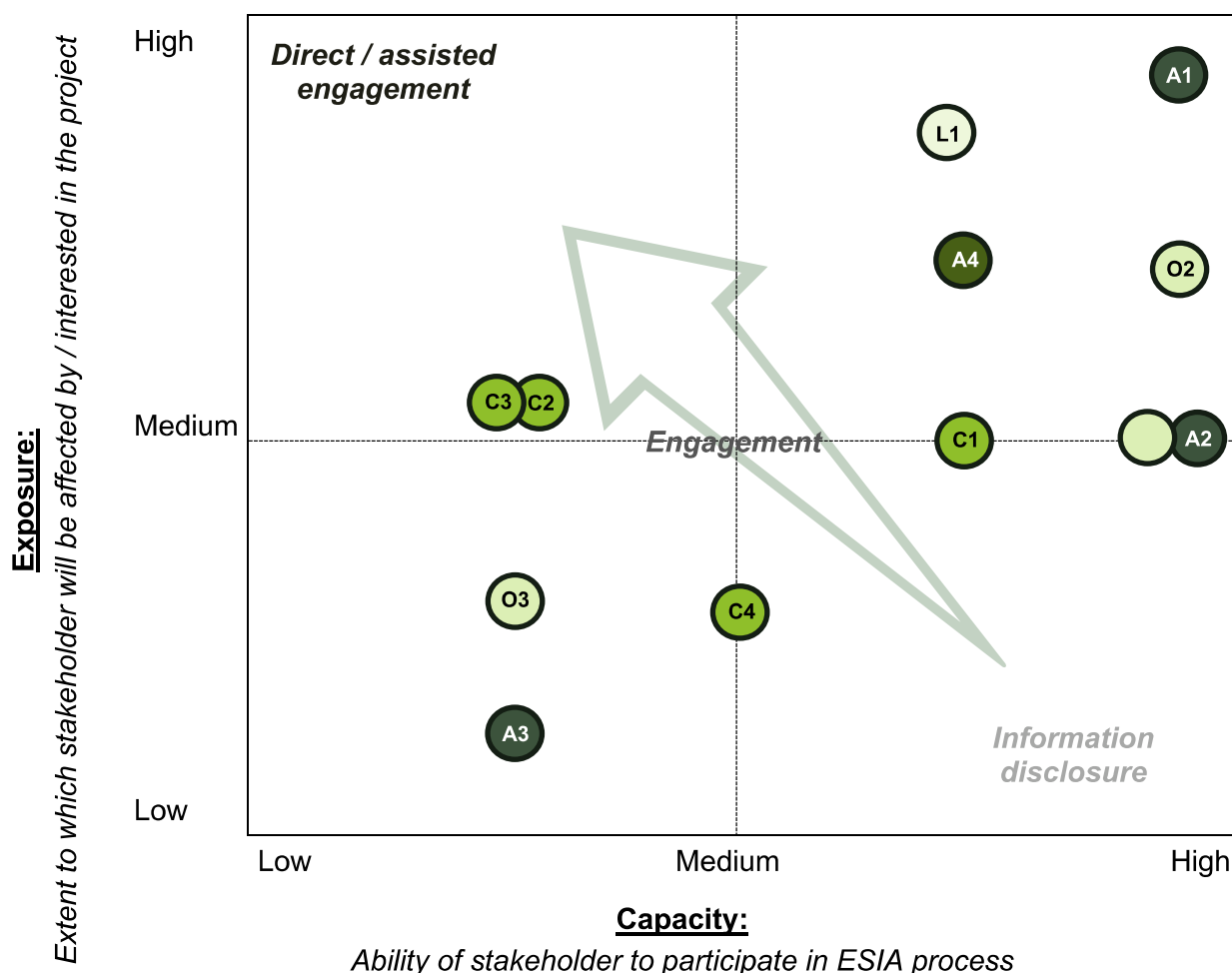


Figure A-1: Preliminary stakeholder mapping

A.2 Proposed Stakeholder Engagement

The table below details the engagements to be undertaken with groups of stakeholders of the project. These include online and in-person focus group meetings (FGM) and public open days (POD). Online meetings will be updated once the complete stakeholder engagement schedule is finalised.

Table A-2: Schedule of stakeholder engagements

Date	Time	Stakeholder Group / Meeting	Venue
Wednesday, 9 September	13:00 - 15:00	Municipalities	Online
Saturday, 12 September	09:00 - 12:00	FGM Nautilus Bay Landowners	Theatre @ Reed Valley Winery
Monday, 14 September	09:00 - 12:00	Mossel Bay Business FGM	KwaNonqaba Community Hall



Date	Time	Stakeholder Group / Meeting	Venue
Monday, 14 September	15:00 - 19:00	Mossel Bay POD	D'Almeida Community Hall
Tuesday, 15 September	09:00 - 12:00	George Business FGM	Thembaletu Community Hall
Tuesday, 15 September	15:00 - 19:00	George POD	ConvilleCommunity Hall
Wednesday, 16 September	15:00 - 19:00	Knysna POD	Hornlee Community Hall
Thursday, 17 September	15:00 - 19:00	Plettenberg Bay POD	New Horizons Community Hall
Friday, 18 September	15:00 - 19:00	Tsitsikamma POD	Clarence Anthony Draai Multipurpose Centre
Saturday, 19 September	10:00 - 14:00	Kareedouw POD	Kagiso Heights Hall
Monday, 21 September	15:00 - 19:00	St Francis Bay POD	Sea Vista Community Hall
Tuesday, 22 September	15:00 - 19:00	Jeffreys Bay POD	Pellsrus Community Hall
Tuesday, 29 September	09:00 - 11:00	Other Organs of State, SOEs & Authorities	Online
Tuesday, 29 September	13:00 - 15:00	Commercial Fisheries	Online
Wednesday, 30 September	09:00 - 11:00	SAMSA	Online
Wednesday, 30 September	13:00 - 15:00	Traditional Leadership	Online
Thursday, 1 October	13:00 - 15:00	Public Meeting	Online

A.3 Languages Widely Spoken in Key Focus Communities

Table B-3 lists the predominantly languages in the coastal local municipalities in the key focus area, based on 2022 Census data. This is deemed an appropriate proxy for the languages spoken in the coastal communities that are the focus of the stakeholder engagement process.

Afrikaans is by far the dominant language in the area, followed by isiXhosa and English.

Table A-3: Proposed community focus areas

Local Municipality	Percentage of municipal population with first language being:		
	Afrikaans	isiXhosa	English
Mossel Bay	63.2	25.1	7.3



Local Municipality	Percentage of municipal population with first language being:		
	Afrikaans	isiXhosa	English
George	57.8	30.1	8.3
Knysna	43.3	34.7	15.7
Bitou	33.4	45.4	14.4
Koukamma	77.1	17.9	2.3
Kouga	58	26.9	11.4

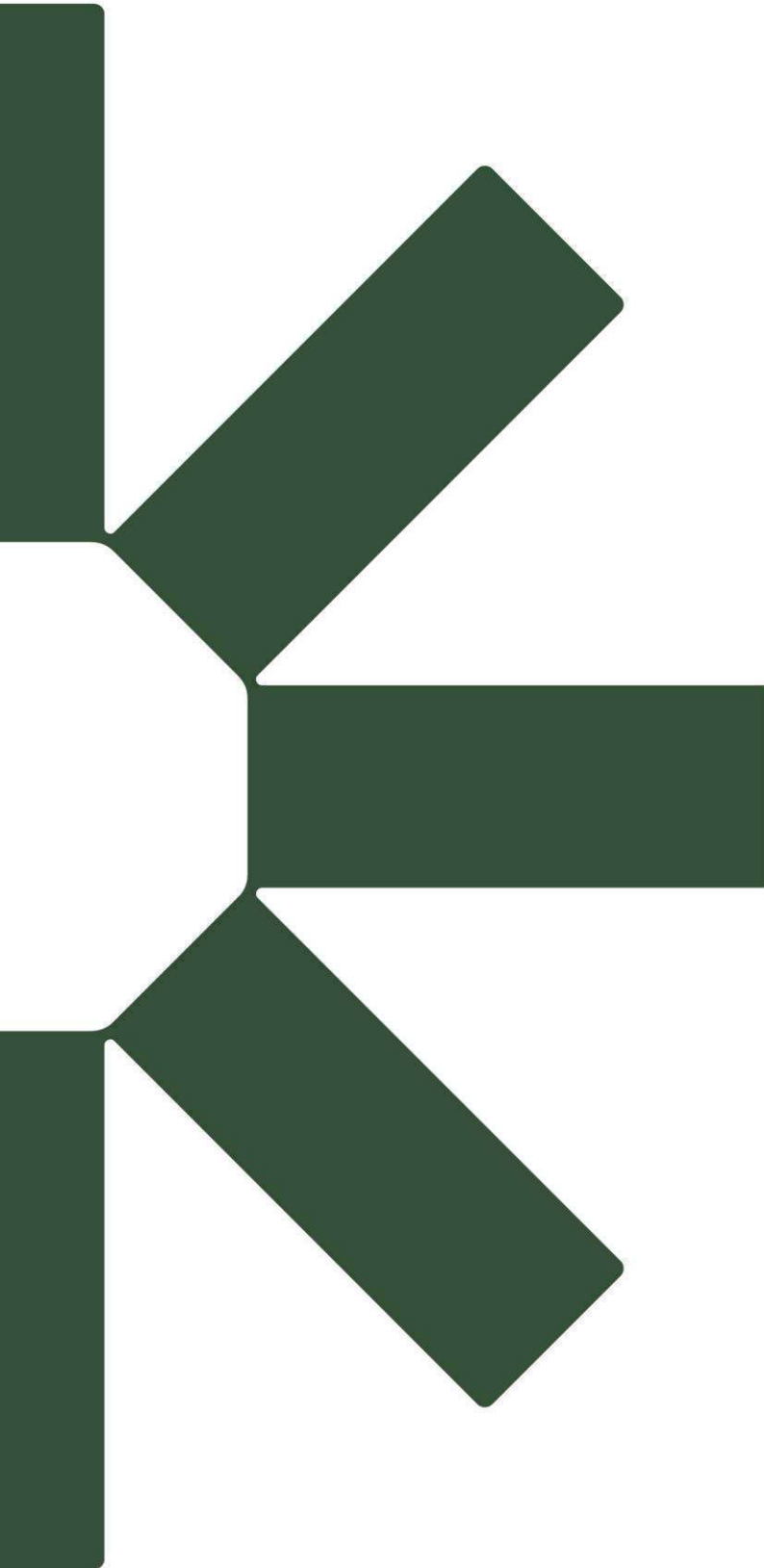


Record of Report Distribution

SLR Reference:	700.000130.00001
Title:	Environmental and Social Impact Assessment for Field Development in Block 11B/12B and associated production activities, South Africa
Report Number:	1
Client:	Main Street 1549 (Pty) Ltd

Name	Entity	Copy No.	Date Issued	Issuer
Phumla Ngesi	PASA	1	14 September 2026	SLR





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APPENDIX 8: PROOF OF PAYMENT



Proof of payment

Nedbank Limited confirms that the following payment has been made:

Payment details

Payment authorisation date & time	04/09/2026 16:24:13
Payment reference number	000000113118000002
Payment value date	04/09/2026
Payment type	Same-day

Beneficiary details

Name	Petroleum Agency SA
Statement description	SLR Consulting SA
Account number	*****0832
Bank	ABSA BANK
Amount	R10000.00

Payer details

Profile name	SLR CONSULTING (AFRICA) (PTY) LTD
Account name	SLR CONSULTING (SOUTH AFRICA) PTY LTD
Account description	SLR Consulting SA
Batch reference number	000000113118

Please note:

View your account to confirm that you have received this payment. Same-day payments may take up to 2 business days (any day other than a Sunday or public holiday in South Africa) after the payment value date to reflect in the beneficiary's account.

Security

We will never send you a link asking you to enter your personal information, username, PIN and password, or any other verification information for any reason, including to verify a payment.

Verifying payments

Do not rely on this document as the only proof of payment. Always verify payments yourself. If you use or share this document without verifying the payment, we cannot be held liable.

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If you have questions about this payment notification, please call us on 0800 555 114 (local) or +27 10 2170 000 (international). If you have questions about the details of the payment, please contact the payer.

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Proof of payment