

CHAPTER 4:
APPROACH TO EIA PROCESS
AND PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

FINAL SCOPING REPORT

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CHAPTER 4: APPROACH TO EIA PROCESS AND PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

This chapter presents the EIA Process to be conducted for the proposed development and gives particular attention to the steps in the Scoping and public participation component of the EIA.

4.1 Legal Context for this EIA

4.1.1 NEMA 2010 EIA Regulations

Section 24(1) of NEMA states:

"In order to give effect to the general objectives of integrated environmental management laid down in this Chapter, the potential impact on the environment of listed activities must be considered, investigated, assessed and reported to the competent authority charged by this Act with granting the relevant environmental authorization."

The reference to "listed activities" in section 24 of NEMA relates to the regulations promulgated respectively in Government Notices R 544, R 545 and R 546 in Government Gazette 33306, dated 18 June 2010, which came into effect on 2 August 2010. The relevant Government Notices published in terms of NEMA collectively comprise the NEMA EIA Regulations listed activities that require either a Basic Assessment, or Scoping and Environmental Impact Assessment (that is a "full EIA") be conducted. The OTGC Bulk Liquid Storage and Handling Facility project requires a full EIA, as it particularly includes, inter alia, the following activities listed under Activity Number 3 in Government Notice R 545 in Government Gazette No 33306 of June 2010:

- *The construction 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 cubic metres.*

All the listed activities potentially forming part of this proposed development and therefore requiring environmental authorization are included in the application form prepared and submitted to the DEDEAT and is attached as Appendix C of this report. The listed activities are indicated in Table 4.1 (Page 4-4).

It should be noted that a precautionary approach was followed when identifying listed activities in the application form, i.e. if the activity potentially forms part of the project, it is

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listed. However, the final project proposal will be shaped by the findings of the EIA Process and certain activities may be added or removed from the project proposal. The DEDEAT will be informed in writing of such amendments and I&APS will also be informed accordingly.

Table 4.1: Listed activities in GN R544, R545 and R546 that potentially form part of the proposed OTGC Bulk Liquid Storage and Handling Facility Project

Government Notice R544 Activity No(s):	Description of the relevant Basic Assessment Activity	
11	<p>The construction of:</p> <p>xi. infrastructure or structure covering 50 square metres or more</p> <p>where such construction occurs within a watercourse or within 32 metres of a watercourse, measured from the edge of a watercourse, excluding where such construction will occur behind the development setback line.</p>	<p>The proposed pipeline constitutes infrastructure which will cover more than 50m², parts of which may occur within 32m of the Coega River and the Port of Ngqura (Note: The development setback line has not yet been defined and therefore is applicable).</p>
13	<p>The construction of facilities or infrastructure for the storage, or for the storage and handling, of a dangerous good, where such storage occurs in containers with a combined capacity of 80 but not exceeding 500 cubic meters.</p>	<p>The proposed project will allow for the storage and handling of dangerous goods such as petrol, jet fuel, paraffin etc.</p>
16	<p>Construction or earth-moving activities in the sea, an estuary, or within the littoral active zone or a distance of 100 metres inland of the high-water mark of the sea or an estuary, whichever is the greater, in respect of –</p> <p>vi. infrastructure covering 50 square metres or more –</p> <p>but excluding</p> <p>a) if such construction or earth moving activities will occur behind a development setback line; or</p> <p>b) where such construction or earth moving activities will occur within existing ports or harbours and the construction or earth moving activities will not increase the development footprint or throughput capacity of the port or harbour;</p> <p>c) where such construction or earth moving activities is undertaken for the purposes of maintenance of the facilities mentioned in (i)-(vi) above; or</p> <p>d) where such construction or earth</p>	<p>The proposed pipeline constitutes infrastructure which will cover more than 50m². The proposed pipeline will require construction and earth moving activities, portions of which may occur within the development setback line.</p>

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	moving activities is related to the construction of a port or harbour, in which case activity 24 of Notice 545 of 2010 applies.	
18	<p>The infilling or depositing of any material of more than 5 cubic metres into, or the dredging, excavation, removal or moving of soil, sand, shells, shell grit, pebbles or rock from</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) a watercourse; (iv) the littoral active zone, and estuary or a distance of 100 metres inland of the high-water mark of the sea or an estuary, whichever distance is the greater - <p>but excluding where such infilling, depositing, dredging, excavation, removal or moving</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) is for maintenance purposes undertaken in accordance with a management plan agreed to by the relevant authority; or (ii) occurs behind the setback line. 	Portions of the pipeline are situated within the boundary of the port environment. Construction of the proposed pipeline may entail the excavation, removal and moving of more than 5 m ³ of material within 100 metres inland of the high-water mark of the sea, within the development setback line. (Note: The development setback line has not yet been defined and therefore is applicable).
23	<p>The transformation of undeveloped, vacant or derelict land to –</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (ii) residential, retail, commercial, recreational, industrial or institutional use, outside an urban area and where the total area to be transformed is bigger than 1 hectare but less than 20 hectares; - <p>except where such transformation takes place for linear activities.</p>	The proposed project will result in the transformation of undeveloped land (outside an urban area) for industrial use.
24	The transformation of land bigger than 1000 square metres in size, to residential, retail, commercial, industrial or institutional use, where at the time of the coming into effect of this Schedule such land was zoned open space, conservation or had an equivalent zoning.	The project will result in the transformation of portions of land currently zoned as conservation/open space area in terms of the Coega IDZ Open Space Management Plan.
27	<p>The decommissioning of existing facilities or infrastructure, for –</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (v) storage, or storage and handling, of dangerous goods of more than 80 cubic metres. 	Once the A-series berths have been constructed, there is a possibility that the infrastructure may be removed from Berth B100 and re-installed at the A-series berths. This will involve the decommissioning of the infrastructure at the Berth B100 which are used for the storage and handling of dangerous goods of more than 80 m ³ .
45	The expansion of facilities in the sea, an estuary, or within the littoral active zone or a distance of 100 metres inland of the high-water mark of the sea or an estuary, whichever	The proposed pipelines constitute infrastructure within 100m of the high-water mark of the sea or estuary that may be expanded by more than 50m ² (Note: A development setback line has,

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	is the greater, for – (vi) infrastructure by more than 50 square metres	to our knowledge, not been determined for this area).
49	The expansion of facilities or infrastructure for the bulk transportation of dangerous goods – (i) in a gas form, outside an industrial complex, by an increased throughput capacity of more than 700 tons or more per day; and (ii) in liquid form, outside an industrial complex or zone, by an increased throughput capacity of 50 cubic metres or more per day.	The proposed project will allow for the transportation of dangerous goods such as petrol, jet fuel, paraffin etc. in gas and liquid form. The pipelines may possibly be expanded when they need to be relocated to the proposed A-series berths which may result in increased throughput capacity.
Government Notice R545 Activity No(s):	Description the relevant Scoping and EIA Activity	
3	The construction 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 cubic metres.	The proposed project will allow for the storage and handling of dangerous goods such as petrol, jet fuel, paraffin etc.
4	The construction of facilities or infrastructure for the refining, extraction or processing of gas, oil or petroleum products with an installed capacity of 50 cubic metres or more per day, excluding facilities for the refining, extraction or processing of gas from landfill sites.	The proposed project may allow for the processing of gas, oil or petroleum products with an installed capacity of more than 50 cubic metres per day.
5	The construction of facilities or infrastructure for any process or activity which requires a permit or license 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 the Act will apply.	The proposed project through its operations will require a permit/license for the release of emissions, pollution and/or effluent.
6	The construction of facilities or infrastructure for the bulk transportation of dangerous goods – (iii) in a gas form, outside an industrial complex, using pipelines, exceeding 1000 metres in length, with a throughput capacity of more than 700 tons per day; and (iv) in liquid form, outside an industrial complex, using pipelines, exceeding 1000 metres in length, with a throughput capacity more than 50 cubic metres per day.	The proposed project will allow for the transportation of dangerous goods such as petrol, jet fuel, paraffin etc. in gas and liquid form.
15	Physical alteration of undeveloped, vacant or derelict land for residential, retail, commercial,	The proposed project will result in the alteration of more than 20 hectares of

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	recreational, industrial or institutional use where the total area to be transformed is 20 hectares or more; except where such physical alteration takes place for: (i) linear development activities; or (ii) agriculture or afforestation where Activity 16 in this Schedule will apply.	undeveloped land for industrial use.
24	Construction or earth-moving activities in the sea, where – (c) such construction or earth moving activities will occur in an existing port or harbour where there will be an increase in the throughput capacity of the port.	The proposed project may include construction or earth-moving activities in the Port of Ngqura, which may result in an increased throughput capacity of the Port.
26	Commencing of an activity, which requires an atmospheric emission licence in terms of Section 21 of National Environmental Management: Air Quality Act, 2004 (Act No. 39 of 2004), except where such commencement requires basic assessment in terms of Notice of No. R544 of 2010.	The proposed project through its operations will result in atmospheric emissions, which requires an atmospheric emission licence in terms of Section 21 of the National Environmental Management: Air Quality Act, 2004 (Act No. 39 of 2004).
Government Notice R546 Activity No(s):	Description the relevant Basic Assessment Activity	
2	The construction of reservoirs for bulk water supply with a capacity of more than 250 cubic metres. In the Eastern Cape province: Outside urban areas, in: (dd) Critical biodiversity areas as identified in systematic biodiversity plans adopted by the competent authority or in bioregional plans; (ff) Areas within 10 kilometres from national parks or world heritage sites or 5 kilometres from any other protected area identified in terms of NEMPAA or from the core areas of a biosphere reserve; (gg) Areas seawards of the development setback line or within 1 kilometre from the high-water mark of the sea if no such development setback line is determined.	The proposed project will include the construction of a water storage area with a capacity of more than 250 cubic metres. The project is situated within the Province of the Eastern Cape, outside any urban areas. The project is situated in an area identified as being a critical biodiversity area as identified in ECE biodiversity plans. It is also situated within 10 km of the Addo Elephant National Park. Portions of the project are situated within 1 km of the high-water mark of the sea, within 100 m of the edge of a watercourse (i.e. the Coega River and the Port of Ngqura), and within the development setback line. (Note: The development setback line has not yet been defined and therefore is applicable).
10 (a) [(ii)(ee)(gg)(hh)(ii)]	The construction 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 cubic metres. In the Eastern Cape province: Outside urban areas, in: (ee) Critical biodiversity areas as identified in	The proposed Tank Farm component will allow for the storage and handling of dangerous goods in containers/tanks. The project is situated within the Province of the Eastern Cape, outside any urban areas. The project is situated in an area identified as being a critical biodiversity area as identified in ECE biodiversity plans. It is also situated

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	<p>systematic biodiversity plans adopted by the competent authority or in bioregional plans;</p> <p>(gg) Areas within 10 kilometres from national parks or world heritage sites or 5 kilometres from any other protected area identified in terms of NEMPAA or from the core areas of a biosphere reserve;</p> <p>(hh) Areas seawards of the development setback line or within 1 kilometre from the high-water mark of the sea if no such development setback line is determined;</p> <p>(ii) 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.</p>	<p>within 10 km of the Addo Elephant National Park. Portions of the project are situated within 1 km of the high-water mark of the sea, within 100 m of the edge of a watercourse (i.e. the Coega River and the Port of Ngqura), and within the development setback line. (Note: The development setback line has not yet been defined and therefore is applicable).</p>
12 (c)	<p>The clearance of an area of 300 square metres or more of vegetation where 75 % or more of the vegetative cover constitutes indigenous vegetation.</p> <p>(c) Within the littoral active zone or 100 metres inland from high water mark of the sea or an estuary, whichever distance is the greater, excluding where such removal will occur behind the development setback line on erven in urban areas.</p>	<p>The project area will have to be cleared of vegetation for the construction and development of the tank farm and pipeline components. Currently it is unknown if the area to be cleared constitutes 75% indigenous vegetation. The clearance of vegetation will occur within 100 m of the high-water mark within the development setback line. (Note: The development setback line has not yet been defined and therefore is applicable).</p>
13 (a) [(c)(ii)(ff)(gg)]	<p>The clearance of an area of 1 hectare or more of vegetation where 75% or more of the vegetative cover constitutes indigenous vegetation.</p> <p>Critical biodiversity areas and ecological support areas as identified in systematic biodiversity plans adopted by the competent authority.</p> <p>In the Eastern Cape province: Outside urban areas, in:</p> <p>(ff) Areas within 10 kilometres from national parks or world heritage sites or 5 kilometres from any other protected area identified in terms of NEMPAA or from the core area of a biosphere reserve;</p> <p>(gg) Areas seawards of the development setback line or within 1 kilometre from the high-water mark of the sea if no such development setback line is determined.</p>	<p>The proposed project area is approximately 20 hectares in extent, and will have to be cleared of all vegetation, 75% of which could possibly constitute indigenous vegetation. The clearance of vegetation will occur within the Province of the Eastern Cape within a critical biodiversity area as identified by the Eastern Cape Biodiversity Conservation Plan. The clearance of vegetation will occur outside of an urban area within 10 km of the Addo Elephant National Park, while portions of the project will result in vegetation being cleared within 1 km of the highwater mark of the sea and seawards of the development setback line. (Note: The development setback line has not yet been defined and therefore is applicable).</p>
14 (a) (i)	<p>The clearance of an area of 5 hectares or more of vegetation where 75% or more of the vegetative cover constitutes indigenous vegetation.</p>	<p>The proposed project area is approximately 20 hectares in extent, and will have to be cleared of all vegetation, 75% of which may constitute indigenous vegetation. The</p>

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	In Eastern Cape province: (i) All areas outside urban areas;	clearance of vegetation will occur within the Province of the Eastern Cape outside of any urban areas.
16 (iii) [(a)(ii)(ff)(ii)]	The construction of: (iii) Buildings with a footprint exceeding 10 square metres in size where such construction occurs within a watercourse or within 32 metres of a watercourse, measured from the edge of a watercourse, excluding where such construction will occur behind the development setback line. In the Eastern Cape province: Outside urban areas, in: (ff) Critical biodiversity areas or ecosystem service areas as identified in systematic biodiversity plans adopted by the competent authority or in bioregions plans; (ii) areas seawards of the development setback line or within 1 kilometre from the high-water mark of the sea if no such development setback line is determined.	The Tank Farm component of the proposed project area will occupy an area approximately 20 hectares in extent, while the pipeline component will require additional land. Buildings exceeding 10 m ² will be developed as part of the Tank Farm. Such construction will occur within the Eastern Cape Province, outside of any urban areas, within a critical biodiversity area as identified in biodiversity plans. Portions of construction will occur within 1 km of the highwater mark of the sea and within the development setback line. (Note: The development setback line has not yet been defined and therefore is applicable).

The EIA Process is a planning, design and decision making tool used to demonstrate the positive and negative biophysical, social and economic impacts and consequences of the proposed project in order to facilitate informed decision-making. Furthermore, the EIA Process is also a future-directed practice which recommends management actions with which to mitigate potential negative impacts and maximise the benefits associated with the project.

4.1.2 NEM: Air Quality Act (Act 39 of 2004) Atmospheric Emissions Licence

The proposed project will result in the release of atmospheric emissions through its operations. Based on this, an application for an Atmospheric Emissions Licence (AEL) needs to be lodged with the Air Quality Division of the NMBM, who serve as the designated AEL Authority. Copies of the AEL Application will also be submitted to the Air Quality Officer from DEDEAT. The proposed Bulk Liquid Storage and Handling Facility is classified as a Category 2: Subcategory 2.2 listed activity in terms of Section 21 of NEM: AQA. A Category 2 listed activity pertains to the “*petroleum industry, the production of gaseous and liquid fuels, as well as petrochemicals from crude oil, coal, gas or biomass*”. Furthermore, Subcategory 2.2 pertains to the “*storage and handling of petroleum products*”. Table 4.2 (Page 4-10) details the description and application of the aforementioned activities.

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The NMBM Air Quality Sub Directorate has been notified of the intention to submit an AEL Application for the proposed project, and Reference Number: 19/2/9/1/2/L014-2.2 has been assigned to this application.

Table 4.2: Subcategory 2.2 listed activity in terms of Section 21 of the NEM: AQA (Act 39 of 2004) that potentially form part of the proposed Bulk Liquid Storage and Handling Facility Project

Category 2: Petroleum Industry, the production of gaseous and liquid fuels, as well as petrochemicals from crude oil, coal, gas or biomass	
Subcategory 2.2: Storage and Handling of Petroleum Products	
Description	Petroleum product storage tanks and product transfer facilities, except those used for liquefied petroleum gas.
Application	All permanent immobile liquid storage tanks larger than 500 cubic metres cumulative tankage capacity at a site.

Section 38 (2) and (3) of the NEM: AQA stipulates the procedure for the submission of an AEL Application. This will be used to guide the submission of the AEL Application for the proposed project to the NMBM. The objective is to align the AEL Application process with the EIA Process from the outset, particularly with regards to the public participation, in order to generate an overall robust project and to provide the respective competent authorities with a sufficient amount of necessary information in order to make an informed, sound decision. This approach, which is supported by the National Framework for Air Quality Management in the Republic of South Africa, as published in 2007, will be used throughout the EIA and AEL process for the proposed project. The National Framework for Air Quality Management in the Republic of South Africa (2007) explains that since the EIA Process offers a more comprehensive public participation process, it is possible that it may contribute significantly to the AEL process if the two processes are aligned. This will ensure that the public, Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs) and stakeholders are kept well informed about the AEL process.

Section 38 (3) of the NEM: AQA stipulates the public participation requirements for an AEL Application. These requirements state that the Applicant needs to publish a notice in at least two newspapers circulating in the area in which the listed activity will be carried out. The notice should describe the nature and purpose of the application applied for, include the details of the listed activity and its locality, and it should also include a comment period and the details of a relevant contact person should I&APs need to submit comments. These requirements have been fulfilled through the placement of two newspaper adverts and the issuing of Letter 2 to I&APs, dated 15 February 2012. I&APs, through the newspaper advertisements placed and Letter 2 to I&APs, were notified of the intention to submit an AEL Application to the NMBM. I&APs were provided with a 40-day comment period to raise issues of concern for inclusion in the Final Scoping Report. This approach has been supported by the AEL Authority, the NMBM, who have been consulted during the Scoping Process. A copy of this newspaper advert is included in

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Appendix E and a copy of Letter 2 sent to I&APs is included in Appendix F of this report. Appendix E contains copies of all newspaper adverts placed during the Scoping Process (prior to and on the release of the Draft Scoping Report). Appendix F contains copies of the correspondence sent to I&APs during the Scoping Process (prior to and on the release of the Draft Scoping Report).

The AEL will be submitted to the NMBM upon completion of the Final EIA Report, together with a copy of the Air Quality Assessment and Final EIA Report, which will specify the public participation process adopted, and include responses to comments relating to air quality. The NMBM also supports this approach in terms of the actual submission of the AEL Application.

In general and in line with NEM: AQA, a decision is made in terms of the AEL within a period of 90 days. If the AEL Application is granted, the Licensing Authority then issues a Provisional AEL, which contains several conditions and requirements, in order to enable the commissioning of the activity. The Provisional AEL may thereafter be transferred to an AEL if the commissioned facility has been fully compliant with the conditions and requirements of the Provisional AEL for a minimum period of 6 months.

4.2 Legislation and Guidelines Pertinent to this EIA

The scope and content of this Final Scoping Report has been informed by the following legislation, guidelines and information series documents:

4.2.1 National Legislation

- National Environmental Management Act (NEMA) (Act 107 of 1998);
- EIA Regulations published under Chapter 5 of the NEMA on 18 June 2010 (GN R543, GN R544, GN R545 and GN R546 in Government Gazette 33306);
- Guidelines published in terms of the NEMA EIA Regulations, in particular:
 - Guideline on Transitional Arrangements (August 2010)
 - Guideline on Alternatives (August 2010)
 - Guideline on Public Participation (August 2010)
 - Guideline on Exemptions (August 2010)
 - Guideline on Need and Desirability (August 2010)
 - Guideline on Appeals (August 2010)
 - Information Document on Generic Terms of Reference for EAP's and Project Schedules (August 2010)
- National Environmental Management: Biodiversity Act (NEMBA) (Act 10 of 2004);
- National Environmental Management: Integrated Coastal Management Act (Act 24 of 2008);

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- National Environmental Management: Air Quality Act (Act 39 of 2004);
- National Water Act (Act 36 of 1998);
- National Heritage Resources Act (NHRA) (Act 25 of 1999);
- National Ports Act (Act 12 of 2005);
- Hazardous Substance Act (Act 15 of 1973);
- Integrated Environmental Management Information Series (Booklets 0 to 23) published by DEA over the period 2002 to 2005;
- Promotion of Administrative Justice Act (Act 2 of 2000);
- Records of Decision issued by national DEA and/or the provincial DEAE&T for activities in the Port of Ngqura and Coega IDZ.

Other Acts, standards and/or guidelines which may also be applicable will be reviewed in more detail as part of the specialist studies to be conducted for the EIA.

4.3 Principles for Scoping and Public Participation

The public participation process for this Scoping and EIA Process is being driven by a stakeholder engagement process that will include inputs from authorities, interested and affected parties (I&APs), technical specialists and the project proponent. Guideline 4 on “Public Participation in support of the EIA Regulations” published by DEAT in May 2006, states that public participation is one of the most important aspects of the environmental authorisation process. This stems from the requirement that people have a right to be informed about potential decisions that may affect them and that they must be afforded an opportunity to influence those decisions. Effective public participation also improves the ability of the competent authority to make informed decisions and results in improved decision-making as the view of all parties are considered.

An effective public participation process could therefore result in stakeholders working together to produce better decisions than if they had worked independently. The DEAT (2006) Guideline on Public Participation further notes that:

“The public participation process:

- Provides an opportunity for interested and affected parties (I&APs) to obtain clear, accurate and comprehensive information about the proposed activity, its alternatives or the decision and the environmental impacts thereof;
- Provides I&APs with an opportunity to indicate their viewpoints, issues regarding the activity, alternatives and/or the decision;
- Provides I&APs with the opportunity of suggesting ways of avoiding, reducing or mitigating negative impacts of an activity and for enhancing positive impacts;
- Enables the applicant to incorporate the needs, preferences and values of affected parties into the activity;

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- Provides opportunities to avoid and resolve disputes and reconcile conflicting interests; and
- Enhances transparency and accountability in decision making.”

To the above, one can add the following universally recognised principles for public participation:

- Inclusive consultation that enables all sectors of society to participate in the consultation and assessment processes;
- Provision of accurate and easily accessible information in a language that is clear and sufficiently non-technical for I&APs to understand, and that is sufficient to enable meaningful participation;
- Active empowerment of grassroots people to understand concepts and information with a view to active and meaningful participation;
- Use of a variety of methods for information dissemination in order to improve accessibility, for example, by way of discussion documents, meetings, workshops, focus group discussions, and the printed and broadcast media;
- Affording I&APs sufficient time to study material, to exchange information, and to make contributions at various stages during the assessment process;
- Provision of opportunities for I&APs to provide their inputs via a range of methods, for example, via briefing sessions, public meetings, written submissions or direct contact with members of the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Team.
- Public participation is a process and vehicle to provide sufficient and accessible information to I&APs in an objective manner to assist I&APs to identify issues of concern, to identify alternatives, to suggest opportunities to reduce potentially negative or enhance potentially positive impacts, and to verify that issues and/or inputs have been captured and addressed during the assessment process.

At the outset it is important to highlight two key aspects of public participation:

- There are practical and financial limitations to the involvement of all individuals within a public participation programme (PPP). Hence, public participation aims to generate issues that are representative of societal sectors, not each individual. Hence, the PPP will be designed to be inclusive of a broad range of sectors relevant to the proposed project.
- The PPP will aim to raise a diversity of perspectives and will not be designed to force consensus amongst I&APs. Indeed, diversity of opinion rather than consensus building is likely to enrich ultimate decision making. Therefore, where possible, the public participation process will aim to obtain an indication of trade-offs that all stakeholders (i.e. I&APs, technical specialists, the authorities and the development proponent) are willing to accept with regard to the ecological sustainability, social equity and economic growth associated with the project.

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4.4 Objectives of the Scoping Process

This Scoping Process is being planned and conducted in a manner that is intended to provide sufficient information to enable the authorities to reach a decision regarding the scope of issues to be addressed in this EIA Process, and in particular to convey the range of specialist studies that will be included as part of the Environmental Impact Reporting Phase of the EIA, as well as the approach to these specialist studies.

Within this context, the objectives of this Scoping Process are to:

- Identify and inform a broad range of stakeholders about the proposed development;
- Clarify the scope and nature of the proposed activities and the alternatives being considered;
- Conduct an open, participatory and transparent approach and facilitate the inclusion of stakeholder issues in the decision-making process;
- Identify and document the key issues to be addressed in the forthcoming Environmental Impact Reporting Phase of the EIA, through a process of broad-based consultation with stakeholders;
- Ensure due consideration of alternative options in regard to the proposed development, including the “No development” option.

4.5 Tasks in the Scoping Phase

This section provides an overview of the tasks being undertaken in the Scoping Phase, with a particular emphasis on providing a clear record of the public participation process followed.

TASK 1: I&AP IDENTIFICATION, REGISTRATION AND THE CREATION OF AN ELECTRONIC DATABASE

Prior to advertising the EIA Process in the Provincial and Regional print media an initial database of I&APs was developed for the Scoping Process. This was supplemented with input from the EIA Project Managers, CSIR, the Coega Development Corporation and the Project Applicant, OTGC. A total of **111 I&APs** were included on the project database in this manner. Appendix D contains the current I&AP database, which has been updated to include requests to register interest in the project, comments received and participation at meetings held. At the time of producing the Final Scoping Report, the database consisted of **155 registered I&APs**.

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While I&APs have been encouraged to register their interest in the project from the start of the process, following the public announcements (see Task 2), the identification and registration of I&APs will be ongoing for the duration of the study. Stakeholders from a variety of sectors, geographical locations and/or interest groups can be expected to show an interest in the development proposal, for example:

- Provincial and Local Government Departments,
- Local interest groups, for example, Councillors and Rate Payers Associations,
- IDZ tenants and surrounding landowners,
- Environmental Groups and NGO's, and
- Grassroots communities and structures.

In terms of the electronic database, I&AP details are captured and automatically updated as and when information is distributed to or received from I&APs. This ongoing and up-to-date record of communication is an important component of the public participation process.

It must be noted that while not required by the regulations, those I&APs proactively identified at the outset of the Scoping Process will remain on the project database throughout the EIA Process and will be kept informed of all opportunities to comment and will only be removed from the database by request. One I&AP, Mr Marius Keyser of the District Roads Agency, requested to be removed from the database as no Provincial Roads are affected by the project. The database has been amended as per this request.

TASK 2: ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE SCOPING PROCESS

In order to inform the public of the proposed project and invite I&APs to register on the project database, the project and EIA Process was advertised in one Provincial and one Regional newspaper, as shown in Table 4.3 below. Copies of these advertisements are contained in Appendix E of this report. Included in the media announcement was information relating to the website address where information available on the project could be downloaded, namely, www.publicprocess.co.za.

Table 4.3: Media announcements of the commencement of this EIA Process

Newspaper	Area of distribution	Language	Date placed
The Herald	Provincial Distribution	English	20 September 2011
Burger Oos-Kaap	Regional (distribution beyond the Nelson Mandela Bay Municipal area)	Afrikaans	20 September 2011

In addition to the newspaper advertisements, letters with personal notification regarding the EIA Process were mailed to all pre-identified key stakeholders on the database, which

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at the time consisted of 111 I&APs (Letter 1). This letter, dated 20 September 2011, provided I&APs with a 30-day period to register their interest on the project database. The registration period concluded on 19 October 2011. Letter 1 to I&APs included the Background Information Document (BID) developed for the project, as well as a comment form, which are included in Appendix F of this report. The purpose of the BID is to inform the public of the proposed project, the EIA Process and to provide an overview of the opportunities and mechanisms for public participation.

The EIA Regulations require that a notice board providing information on the project and EIA Process is placed at the site. However, since the Coega Industrial Development Zone is classified as a restricted area, a notice board was not placed at the actual site but on an electronic notice board at the reception area of the Coega Development Corporation offices (prior to the release of the Draft Scoping Report). A copy of the e-notice board is included in Appendix G.

TASK 3: ONGOING COMMUNICATION AND CAPACITY BUILDING

In accordance with the principles of bodies such as the International Association for Public Participation (IAP2), the process for this EIA aims to ensure that people are involved from the outset, that we proactively solicit the involvement of stakeholders representing all three dimensions of sustainability (i.e. biophysical, social and economic dimensions), and that we provide them with sufficient and accessible information to contribute meaningfully to the process. In this manner, the public participation process aims to build the capacity of stakeholders to participate.

Within the context of the EIA Process, capacity building is not viewed as a “once off” event, but rather a series of events and/or information sharing which provides information on a continuous basis thereby building the capacity and knowledge of I&APs to effectively participate in the EIA Process and raise issues of concern.

One of the challenges facing the participation process is the diversity of South African society. Public participation by its very nature is a dynamic process with various sectors of society having varying needs, values and interests. The core question for public participation is “How can I, the interested and affected party, meaningfully participate in the process?” This varies according to the needs of I&APs. The public participation process should be inclusive of all I&APs, and afford them the opportunity to raise their issues and concerns in a manner that suites them. Coupled with this, South African society is characterized by varying socio-economic, literacy and language levels all of which need to be considered in the participation process. For example, certain I&APs may want to receive documentation only and not attend meetings, some I&APs may want to only attend meetings, other I&APs may not want to attend meetings and send their comments in writing, and some I&APs may want to be actively involved throughout the process.

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In order to accommodate the varying needs of I&APs and develop their capacity to participate in the process, information sharing forms an integral and ongoing component of the EIA Process to ensure effective public participation. The following provides an overview of information sharing throughout the EIA Process in order to develop the capacity of I&APs to effectively engage in the public participation process:

- **Website** – placing EIA related project information on the website www.publicprocess.co.za
- **Language** – encouraging I&APs to use the language of their choice at meetings and providing translations at meetings in English, Afrikaans and Xhosa, when required;
- **Background Information Document** (September 2011) – which contains information on the project, EIA and public participation process;
- **Newspaper Advertisements** placed requesting I&APs to register their interest in the project, raise issues of concern or notifying I&APs of public meetings to be held;
- **Letters to I&APs** notifying them of the various stages of the EIA Process, availability of reports for comment and inviting them to attend public meetings to be held;
- **Report Distribution** – providing hard copies of the Scoping and EIA reports at local libraries for viewing by I&APs as well as providing key I&APs with copies of the report;
- **Public Meetings** – where representatives of the project applicant and EIA team are present to interact and engage with members of the public;
- **Focus Group Meetings** – to target key I&AP groups (Councillors, community organisations, environmental organisations) and proactively invite them to attend a meeting where they are provided with an overview of the project and EIA Process.

Documents will be posted onto the website as and when they become available and I&APs will be notified accordingly.

TASK 4: CONSULTATION WITH AUTHORITIES

All public participation documentation will reach the lead authority (DEDEAT), as well as other relevant authorities included on the I&AP database. Additionally, consultation with relevant authorities on a one-on-one basis will be effected where necessary.

Given the project location in the Coega IDZ a key approach to authority consultation will be to communicate via the Coega Environmental Liaison Committee (ELC), which meets quarterly and includes all authorities from national, provincial and local government involved in environmental decision-making regarding projects in the IDZ. The approach to the EIA Process and key issues identified at this stage were presented to the Coega ELC at a meeting held on 26 May 2011 in Port Elizabeth. In addition, the Draft Scoping Report

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was presented to the Coega ELC at a meeting held on 23 February 2012 in Port Elizabeth.

During the course of the EIA Process, the EIA project leaders, CSIR, will seek to hold meetings as necessary with the key authorities at various milestones throughout the process.

TASK 5: TECHNICAL SCOPING WITH PROJECT PROPONENT AND EIA TEAM

The Scoping Process has been designed to incorporate two complementary components: a stakeholder engagement process that includes the relevant authorities and wider interested and affected parties (I&APs); and a technical process involving the EIA team, the project proponent (OTGC), and the landowner (TNPA).

The purpose of the technical Scoping Process is to draw on the past experience of the EIA team and the project proponent to identify environmental issues and concerns related to the proposed project, and confirm that the necessary specialist studies have been identified. The specialist team has worked with the CSIR on several other projects, as well as having experience from EIAs for other projects in the Coega IDZ. The specialists were therefore able to identify issues to be addressed in the EIA based on their experience and knowledge of the Coega area. Their inputs have informed the scope and Terms of Reference for the specialist studies. Based on the experience of the EIA team working on several similar projects, combined with the experience of the project proponent and their technical team, the specialist studies are being initiated in parallel with the Scoping Process. This enables the specialists to analyse baseline information and conduct field work that will assist the EIA team in understanding the key issues raised during the public Scoping phase. The findings of the Scoping Process, with the public and the authorities, will inform the specialist studies, which will only be completed after the public Scoping Process has been finalised.

TASK 6: CONSULTATION WITH WIDER I&APS (PUBLIC) TO IDENTIFY ISSUES AND CONCERNS

In order to accommodate the varying needs of I&APs, as well as capture their views and issues regarding the project, a comment and registration period extending from 20 September 2011 to 19 October 2011 was provided prior to the release of the Draft Scoping Report for I&AP Review. I&APs were notified of the initial registration period via Letter 1, which included a Background Information Document on the project, as well as a comment form (Refer to Appendix F).

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I&APs were notified of the second comment period via Letter 2, which included an Executive Summary of the Draft Scoping Report and a comment form. A copy of this correspondence is also included in Appendix F. This comment period extended from 15 February 2012 to 26 March 2012 (40 days). An additional day was added onto the comment period in order to accommodate for the Public Holiday which intersected with the comment period.

In addition to the letters to I&APs, newspaper advertisements were placed in one Provincial and one Regional newspaper at the outset of the Scoping Process, as well as at the release of the Draft Scoping Report. Appendix E contains copies of the newspaper advertisements placed prior to and on the release of the Draft Scoping Report.

The comments received from I&APs, via fax or email and through meetings held have been captured in the Issues and Responses Trail contained in Chapter 5 of this report. The Issues and Responses Trail includes comments received from affected authorities. Appendix H contains copies of all the comments received prior to and during the review of the Draft Scoping Report.

Various opportunities have been provided for I&APs to have their issues noted prior to the release of the Draft Scoping Report and for inclusion in the Final Scoping Report. These include:

- Letter 1 to I&APs (dated 20 September 2011) notifying them of the initiation of the Scoping Process and providing them with a Background Information Document (BID) to inform them about the project and a comment form;
- Letter 2 to I&APs (dated 15 February 2012) notifying I&APs of the availability of the Draft Scoping Report for a 40-day review period, which included an Executive Summary of the Draft Scoping Report and a comment form. This letter also included notification of the intention to submit an AEL to the NMBM.
- Newspaper advertisements placed;
- E-notice board;
- Focus Group Meetings held;
- Public Meeting held during the review of the Draft Scoping Report;
- Website information; and
- Written, faxed or email correspondence.

TASK 7: FOCUS GROUP MEETINGS

One-on-one focus group meetings were held with key stakeholders during the Scoping Process. The purpose of these meetings has been to provide these I&APs with information on the project and the EIA Process, and to identify issues for inclusion in the Draft and Final Scoping Reports. Issues raised at these meetings have been recorded and are included in the Issues and Responses Trail in Chapter Five of this Report. It is

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further intended for these meetings to develop the capacity of I&APs to participate in the process, as well as identify issues for inclusion in the Final Scoping Report. The notes of the meetings (focus group meetings and telephonic consultations) held prior to and during the review of the Draft Scoping Report, and the copies of the registration forms from these meetings are included in Appendix I and Appendix J, respectively.

As indicated in Table 4.4 below, a total of **17** I&APs participated in the focus group meetings, including telephonic consultations, held prior to the release of the Draft Scoping Report.

Table 4.4: Meetings and Telephonic Consultations held with key I&APs prior to the release of the Draft Scoping Report

Organisation	Date of Meeting	No of Participants
Paul Martin, Private	17 October 2011, Telephonic Consultation	1
Cllr Dean Biddulph, Cllr NMBM	17 October 2011, Telephonic Consultation	1
SANParks Marine Coordinator	17 October 2011, Focus Group Meeting	1
Coega Development Corporation	24 October 2011, Focus Group Meeting	5
SANCO Region	30 September 2011, Focus Group Meeting	1
COPE Region	11 October 2011, Focus Group Meeting	1
Ward 56 Ikamvelihle – IDZ Boundary	12 October 2011, Focus Group Meeting	1
SA NGO Coalition	12 October 2011, Focus Group Meeting	1
Motherwell Councillor's Forum	17 October 2011, Focus Group Meeting	2
ANC Nelson Mandela Region	13 October 2011, Focus Group Meeting	1
NUMSA Regional Chairperson	19 October 2011, Focus Group Meeting	1
Wildlife and Environment Society of SA, Eastern Cape Region	27 October 2011, Focus Group Meeting	1
TOTAL		17

Table 4.5 (Page 4-21) outlines the focus group meetings held during the review of the Draft Scoping Report. A total of **22** I&APs participated in the focus group meetings and the issues raised at these meetings are captured in the Issues and Responses Trail in Chapter 5 of this report.

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Table 4.5: Focus Group Meetings held with key I&APs during the review of the Draft Scoping Report

Organisation	Date of Meeting	No of Participants
Motherwell Councillor's Forum	7 March 2012	1
COPE Region	1 March 2012	1
Motherwell Environmental Forum	5 March 2012	1
SACP and Young Communists League	15 March 2012	3
SA National Civics Organisation	27 February 2012	1
SA National NGO Coalition	12 March 2012	1
NMBM CETT Committee	12 March 2012	9
NMBM Air Quality Sub Directorate	23 March 2012	5
	TOTAL	22

These meetings will continue to play a key role in communicating the findings of the Draft EIA Report and obtaining of comments for inclusion in the Final EIA Report.

TASK 8: IDENTIFICATION OF ISSUES

Issues and comments raised by I&APs have been synthesized in the Issues and Responses Trail (Chapter 5). The issues and concerns were identified through the following mechanisms:

- Written submissions in response to advertisements and communications with I&APs; and
- Issues raised through written correspondence received from I&APs (fax, email and mail).
- Issues raised through the focus group meetings and public meeting held.
- Issues raised through telephonic consultations

The Issues and Responses Trail (Chapter 5) also includes responses from the EIA Team (and, in some cases, the project proponent) to the issues raised. In general, the responses indicate how the issues will be addressed in the EIA process. In some cases, immediate responses and clarification were provided. Where issues were raised that the EIA team considers beyond the scope and purpose of this EIA process, clear reasoning for this view is provided.

The Scoping Process is currently at this stage, where I&APs are invited to provide additional comment on the Final Scoping Report.

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TASK 9: REVIEW OF THE DRAFT SCOPING REPORT

This stage in the process entailed the release of the Draft Scoping Report for a 40-day period for public review, which extended from 15 February 2012 to 26 March 2012. All I&APs on the project database were notified in writing, via Letter 2, of the release of the Draft Scoping Report for review and were invited to attend a public meeting held during the review period. Included with the correspondence to I&APs was an Executive Summary of the Draft Scoping Report, as well as a comment form. This correspondence also notified I&APs of the intention to submit an AEL Application to the NMBM at the conclusion of the EIA Process and invited comment for inclusion in the Terms of Reference for the Air Quality Specialist Study.

The following mechanisms and opportunities were utilised to notify I&APs of the release of the Draft Scoping Report for comment and invite I&APs to raise additional issues for inclusion in the Final Scoping Report:

- Correspondence to I&APs - Letter 2 - to notify I&APs of the release of the Draft Scoping Report and the comment period, which included an Executive Summary of the report and a comment form. Included in this notification were details on the public meeting held during the 40-day review period;
- Availability of Information - the Draft Scoping Report was made available for review by I&APs and key authorities through the following means:
 - Website - Placement of the Draft Scoping Report on the project website (www.publicprocess.co.za);
 - Placement of the Draft Scoping Report at the Motherwell Library and Govan Mbeki Avenue Main Library; and
 - Key I&APs, Authorities and the Motherwell Councillors Forum were provided with either a hard copy or CD of the Draft Scoping Report.
- Public Meeting - A public meeting was held on 23 February 2012, to which all I&APs were invited via Letter 2, as well as the placement of newspaper advertisements. The public meeting was attended by 3 I&APs. A copy of the registration forms from the public meeting is included in Appendix J, and the notes from the public meeting held are included in Appendix I.
- Advertisements - Two newspaper advertisements were placed notifying I&APs of the review period for the Draft Scoping Report and the availability of the report for comment, and providing details of the Public Meeting to be held. The newspaper advertisements also included notification of the intention to submit an AEL Application to the NMBM and invited the submission of issues with regards to this application. A copy of the newspaper advertisements placed is included in Appendix E of this report. Table 4.6 (Page 4-23) indicates the placement of the newspaper advertisements during the release of the Draft Scoping Report.

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- Ongoing Consultations - One-on-one focus group meetings were held with key I&AP groups during the review of the Draft Scoping Report. Table 4.5 (Page 4-21) outlines the meetings held.

Table 4.6: Media announcements of the Draft Scoping Report and AEL Application

Newspaper	Area of distribution	Language	Date placed
The Herald	Provincial Distribution	English	15 February 2012
Burger Oos-Kaap	Regional (distribution beyond the Nelson Mandela Bay Municipal area)	Afrikaans	15 February 2012

All issues identified through the review of the Draft Scoping Report have been captured in the updated Issues and Responses Trail, which is included as Chapter Five of the Final Scoping Report for submission to DEDEAT for their decision making.

TASK 10: FINAL SCOPING REPORT (CURRENT STAGE)

Letter 3 to I&APs will include notification of the submission of the Final Scoping Report to DEDEAT for their decision making. In addition I&APs will be informed of any material changes in the final report. I&APs will be given a reasonable period to comment on the changes to the Final Scoping Report. As required by the regulations, comments should be sent directly to the competent authority, and a copy sent to the public participation consultant.

To ensure ongoing access to information copies of the Final Scoping Report will be placed in Municipal Libraries and on the project website (www.publicprocess.co.za).

This step marks the end of the public participation process for the Scoping Phase. The publication participation programme for the subsequent Environmental Impact Reporting Phase is presented in the Plan of Study for EIA (Chapter 6).

4.6 Approach to the Assessment of Alternatives

The EIA Regulations require that alternatives to a proposed activity be considered. Alternatives are different means of meeting the general purpose and need of a proposed activity. This may include the assessment of site alternatives, activity alternatives, process or technology alternatives, temporal alternatives and/or the no-go alternative.

The EIA Regulations indicate that alternatives that are considered in an assessment process be reasonable and feasible. I&APs must also be provided with an opportunity of

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providing inputs into the process of formulating alternatives. The assessment of alternatives should, as a minimum, include the following:

- The consideration of the no-go alternative as a baseline scenario;
- A comparison of selected alternatives; and
- The provision of reasons for the elimination of an alternative.

The physical footprint of the tank farm is approximately 20 hectares. The proposed tank farm is to be located within Zone 8 of the Coega IDZ, which was chosen by the Government of South Africa for the construction of a harbour. As such, the Port of Ngqura was constructed within this zone subsequent to the completion of requisite EIAs. As a result, the areas around the port were earmarked for industrial development, and areas within Zone 8 were initially designated for bulk liquid storage, which forms one of the main reasons as to why site alternatives were not proposed and identified. TNPA, the registered landowner of the proposed tank farm site, recognised the need for a secure fuel supply in the Port of Ngqura and selected a site spanning approximately 20 hectares within a larger area that has been designated for Bulk Liquid Storage. This site was selected as it is considered as the most feasible site for the proposed tank farm in terms of accessibility for transporting bulk liquids to and from the berth. Research indicates that alternative sites were identified further inland from the coast; however these were deemed unfeasible as a result of long pipelines and increased pumping requirements from the port to the tank farm (Olver, 2008). Considering the above, as well as information presented in Chapters 1 and 2 of this report, it is clear that the location of the tank farm is indeed governed by the proximity to the Port of Ngqura.

4.7 No-go alternative

The main implication of the no-go alternative is the lack of secure supply and storage of necessary bulk liquids such as petrol, diesel, jet fuel, paraffin, fuel oil, chemicals and LPG for distribution to the domestic market. This in turn will not only influence the economy of South Africa by limiting the importing and exporting potential of these bulk liquids, but it will also create negative local socio-economic implications as new employment opportunities will not be generated as a result of the proposed project. The no-go alternative would halt a potential of 790 000 m³ of bulk liquids being made available to the South African market. This will negatively influence the energy security of the country, which is currently under immense pressure. In addition, the tank farm at the Port Elizabeth Harbour is planned to be decommissioned, which signifies the need to create an alternative tank farm site in order to meet the service delivery demands in the area. This also means that the development potential at the Port Elizabeth Harbour will not be hindered once the tank farm is decommissioned. Furthermore, by adopting the no-go alternative, the supply of these necessary bulk liquids to various customers within the Coega IDZ and South Africa will be limited, which may influence the economic viability of the zone itself, as well as the

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nation. Overall, by not constructing the Bulk Liquid Storage and Handling Facility in Zone 8 of the Coega IDZ, service delivery in this economically significant sector will be weakened.

4.8 Land use alternative

Land use alternatives were not identified for the proposed project, as it falls within the Coega IDZ, in an area that has been designated for bulk liquid storage since the conception of the IDZ and Port of Ngqura. The original EIAs undertaken for the Port of Ngqura explained that a separate EIA will need to be carried out when the construction of a tank farm is being proposed in order to identify and assess the impacts of the activity independently, which is taking place accordingly as part of this EIA Process.

4.9 Activity and layout alternatives as part of the development

The need for a Bulk Liquid Storage and Handling Facility has been identified since the conception of the Coega IDZ and the Port of Ngqura. Therefore, no alternatives were identified in terms of the type of proposed activity. Further to this, as highlighted previously, Zone 8 of the IDZ has been designated for bulk liquid storage. This, together with the rising demand in fuel supply and the scheduled decommissioning of the Port Elizabeth Harbour tank farm, formed the overall motivation for a Bulk Liquid Storage and Handling Facility within the Port of Ngqura.

On the other hand, two berthing options have been identified for the proposed project. It is important to note that as part of the Port of Ngqura future development framework plan, a new series of A-Berths are planned to be constructed on the eastern side of the Port, moving up the Coega River channel. The A-series Berths will therefore align with the tank farm. Subsequent to the port expansion, the need to restructure the infrastructure use within the Port of Ngqura may become necessary in order to consider and make provision for the current and future developments within the port itself. As such, it is planned that the new A-series Berths will be designated as a liquid bulk berth, whilst the existing Berth B100 will be utilised for handling other materials and cargo. Consequently, it is anticipated that the land-side or port specific infrastructure associated with this Bulk Liquid Storage and Handling Facility could possibly be relocated from Berth B100 to the A-series Berths once they have been constructed. The impacts associated with the potential transfer from Berth B100 to the A-series Berths will be assessed as part of this EIA. TNPA will conduct a separate EIA for the construction of the A-series Berths.

Based on the information presented above, pipeline routing options have thus been proposed from both the existing Berth B100 and the proposed A-series Berths to the tank farm site. More specifically, the pipeline routing option from Berth B100 traverses the

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Coega River and displays a greater distance from the Port to the tank farm. On the other hand, the pipeline routing option from the A-series Berths does not traverse the Coega River and is positioned closer to the tank farm resulting in a more direct route and shorter pipeline length. Refer to Chapter 2 for the indicative pipeline routing diagram.

In addition to the pipeline routing options described above, three additional pipeline routing options from the tank farm to Berth B100 were taken into consideration during the initial planning stage. These routing options, labelled A, B and C, as illustrated in Figure 4.1 below, were deemed technically unfeasible by TNPA as they do not align with the Port of Ngqura's future planning in terms of access to the tank farm. Based on this, these options will not be taken further into the EIA process for assessment.

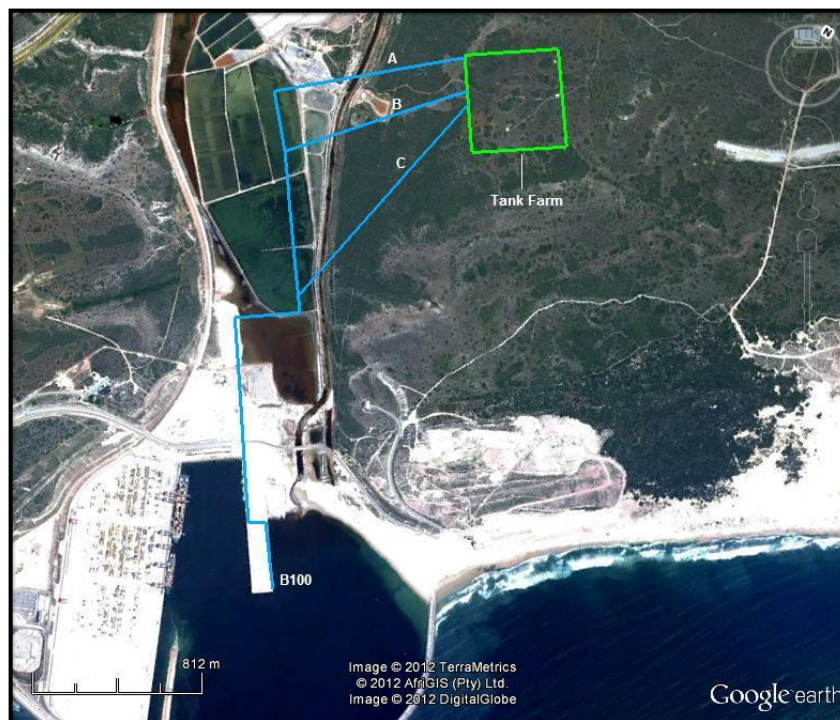


Figure 4.1: Additional Routing Options A, B and C between the Tank Farm and Berth B100

The layout of the tank farm may present certain alternatives. It is possible that the more volatile substances may be stored further away from the Coega River and the Port of Ngqura. However, a final decision regarding the layout of the tank farm will be taken at a later stage when the design phase of the project is concluded.

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4.10 Technology alternatives as part of the development

Not many technology alternatives are applicable for the tank farm project. This is due to the fact that tank farm construction and operation are extremely one dimensional in terms of technology. The type of technology used will relate to the infrastructure being installed and constructed, such as the type of roofing system fitted on the tanks, spill contingency, pipeline construction, and the installation of loading arms. The technology that is proposed for the tank farm construction and operation will be guided by global best practice in the petroleum and tanking industry.

4.11 Schedule for the EIA

The proposed schedule for the EIA, based on the legislated EIA Process, is presented in Table 4.7 (Page 4-28). It should be noted that this schedule might be revised during the EIA Process, depending on factors such as the time required for decisions from authorities.

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Table 4.7: EIA Schedule for the Proposed OTGC Bulk Liquid Storage and Handling Facility Project

TASKS		EIA SCHEDULE (MONTHS)																					
		2011 July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	2012 Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	2013 Jan	Feb	Mar	
1	Notify authorities and submit EIA application	█																					
2	Establish I&AP database, prepare BID and announce EIA	█																					
3	I&AP registration & meetings with key stakeholders to source issues		█																				
4	Prepare Draft Scoping Report (DSR) and Plan of Study for EIA (PSEIA)			█	█	█	█	█	█														
5	Public and authorities comment period (40 days) on DSR and stakeholder meetings and prepare final SR								█	█	█												
6	Prepare Final Scoping Report (DSR) and Plan of Study for EIA (PSEIA)											█											
7	Submit Final Scoping Report (FSR) and PSEIA to authorities for decision (30 days to respond and 60 days extension)												█	█	█								
8	Communicate authority decision to I&APs and process for next phase												↓			█							
9	Specialist studies (including fieldwork)												█	█	█	█							
10	Prepare Draft EIA Report and EMP												█	█	█	█							
11	Public review of Draft EIA Report and EMP (40 days) and prepare final EIA Report															█	█						
12	Submit Final EIA Report and Draft EMP to authorities																█						
13	Decision by authorities (107 days plus Xmas holiday closed period from 15 December to 2 January if applicable)																	█	█	█	█		
14	Appeal process (20 days from date of decision to lodge an appeal and 30 days thereafter to submit the appeal)																						→