

**BASIC ASSESSMENT REPORT FOR THE PROPOSED
PROSPECTING IN SEA CONCESSION AREA 14C BY TRANS
ATLANTIC DIAMONDS (PTY) LTD**

Trans Atlantic Diamonds (Pty) Ltd
Office 1603 Portside
4 Bree Street
Cape Town, Western Cape, 8001



TRANS ATLANTIC
DIAMONDS

**Appendix 13:
Pre-Consultation Presentation
and Meeting Minutes**

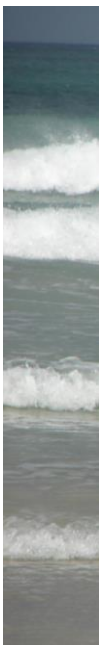
Anchor Environmental Consultants
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www.anchorenvironmental.co.za





VERLOOP VAN VERGADERING

No.	Item
1.	Verwelkoming
2.	"Housekeeping" reëls
3.	Bekendstellings
4.	Doel van die vergadering
5.	Voorlegging
5.1	Agtergrond
5.2	Projek aktiwiteite
5.3	Versagtingsmaatreëls
6.	Vrae
7.	Afsluiting



Anchor Environmental Consultants

Wie

- Onafhanklike Omgewingsmaatskappy
- Suid-Afrika, Afrika en lande Wêreldwyd

Wat

- See, Vleilande, Varswater, Land
- Omgewingsstudies en evaluerings
- Plant- en dieropnames
- Lewensbestaan van gemeenskappe
- Impakstudies: omgewing en gemeenskappe
- Basiese asseseringsprosesse
- Ontwikkeling van omgewingswetgewing en bewaringsprogramme



Trans Atlantic Diamonds



- Gelisensieërde ongeslypte diamanthandelaar
- Sedert 1986
- Onafhanklike, aanlyn diamantverkoopkanaal
- Verbind kopers en verkopers
- Bied 'n verkoopsoplossing vir produsente, klein ambagsmynwerkers en verskaffers
- Goed bekend met meer as 30 jaar ondervinding in die diamantbedryf

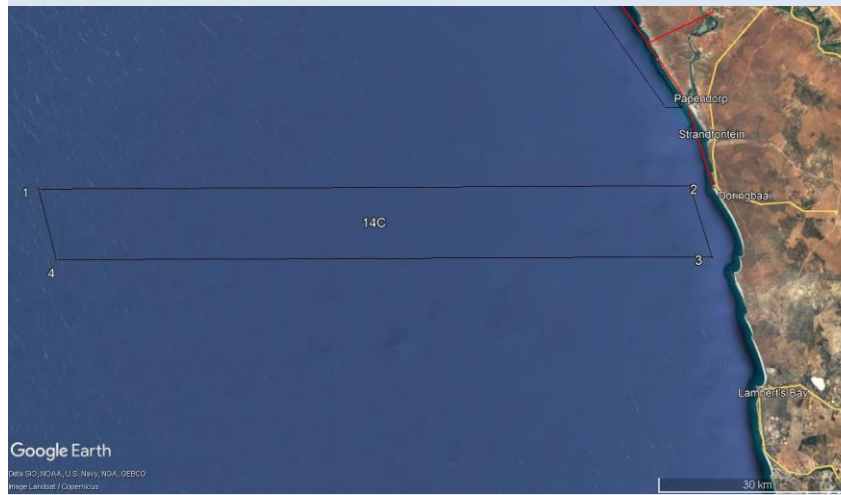


Basiese Asseseringsproses – Prospektering: Konsessie 14C



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BASIESE ASSESSERINGSPROSES: AANSOEK OM PROSPEKTEERREGTE EN OMGEWINGSMAGTIGING OM TE PROSPEKTEER IN SEEKONSESSIEGEBIED 14C



Basiese Asseseringsproses – Prospektering: Konsessie 14C



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SEEKONSESSIEGEBIED 14C



Basiese Asseseringsproses – Prospektering: Konsessie 14C



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WAT IS PROSPEKTERING

- Die soek na waardevolle hulpbronne soos diamante of metale
- Eerste stap in mynbouproses
- Bevestig hoeveel van 'n hulpbron in die area is en die kwaliteit
- Bepaal of dit die moeite werd is om in die area te myn



Omgewingsmagtiging
d.m.v. basiese
asseseringsproses

← 1. Aansoek om prospekteerregte ± 1 jaar



2. Prospektering ± 1 – 5 jaar



Omgewingsmagtiging
d.m.v.
Omgewingsimpak
assesering

← 3. Aansoek om mynbou regte ± 1 – 2 jaar



4. Mynbou ± 20 jaar



Basiese Asseseringsproses – Prospektering: Konsessie 14C



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PROJEK AGTERGROND

- **Aansoeker:** Trans Atlantic Diamonds
- **Aasoek:** Prospekterregte
- **Bevoegde Owerheid:** Departement van Minerale Hulpbronne en Energie (DHME)
- **Regulasies:** Die Wet op Ontwikkeling van Minerale en Petroleum-hulpbronne
- **Hulpbronne:** Diamante, edelgesteentes, minerale, metale
- **Areas:** Konsessiegebied 14C



Basiese Asseseringsproses – Prospektering: Konsessie 14C



PROJEK AGTERGROND

Die gebruik van hierdie minerale

Platinum, goud en silwer: katalitiese omsetters; medisyne (kankerbehandeling, rumatoïede artritis, pasaangeërs, tandinplantings, prostese); in IT (selfone, skootrekenaars, rekenaars); om glas te maak en in brandstof

Diamante: motorbedryf om voertuie te maak; in sny- en boorgereedskap; chirurgiese gereedskap en instrumente (x-straalmasjiene, tandartsbore, medisyne, kankerbehandeling, weefselingenieurswese) en IT.

Granate: konstruksiebedryf; in verf en beton

Skaars Aarde Elemente: IT; windturbines en verdedigingstegnologieë

Ilmeniet en rutiel: bronne van titaan en titaanoksied om liggewig, sterk metaal-alloys te vervaardig om onderdele en gereedskap te maak insluitend londerdele vir IT en vliegtuie, sporttoerusting en kunsmatige gewrigte

Sirkoon: high accuracy optics; keramiek en in konstruksiemateriaal

Ystererts: masjinerie, gereedskap, skepe, voertuie, vliegtuie, brûe, geboue en elektriese motors.



Basiese Asseseringsproses – Prospektering: Konsessie 14C





PROJEK AGTERGROND

- **Vereis:** Omgewingsmagtiging
- **Regulasies:** Omgewingsimpak-assesseringsregulasies
Die Wet op Nasionale Omgewingsbestuur
- **Metode:** Basiese Assesseringsproses
- **Resultate:** Basiese assesseringsverslag (BAR)
- **Wie:** Onafhanklike Omgewingsassesseringspraktisyn (EAP)
Anchor Environmental Consultants



Basiese Assesseringsproses – Prospektering: Konsessie 14C



BASIESE ASSESSERINGSPROSES

- Stap 1:** Indien van aasoeke om prospekterregte en omgewingsmagtiging
- Stap 2:** Belanghebbendes registreer en lewer aanvanklike kommentaar
- Stap 3:** Impakstudies
- Stap 4:** Saamstel van verslag met resultate
- Stap 5:** Sirkuleer Konsep BAR vir amptelike 30-dae kommentaar tydperk
- Stap 6:** Openbare Deelname Vergadering
- Stap 7:** Kommentaar word aangespreek en vorm deel van die finale verslag
- Stap 8:** Dien finale BAR by die DMHE in
- Fase 9:** Besluit deur die DMHE binne 107 dae



Basiese Assesseringsproses – Prospektering: Konsessie 14C



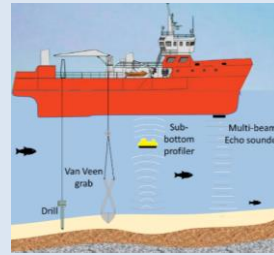


AKTIWITEITE



1. Geofisiese Opname

- “Multibeam Echo Sounder” en Topas “Sub-Bottom Profiler”
- Klankgolwe word na seebodem gestuur
- Seine bons terug na die ontvanger
- Om 'n beeld van die seebodem te skep
- Rotstipes van belang identifiseer
- Toepaslike boormetode, boorterreine en ontwerp van mynbouvaartuig

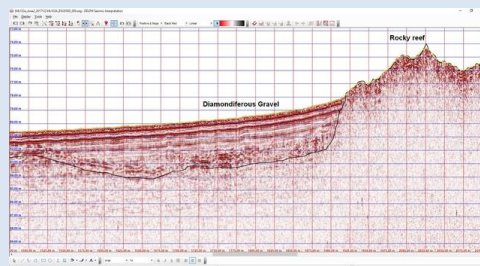
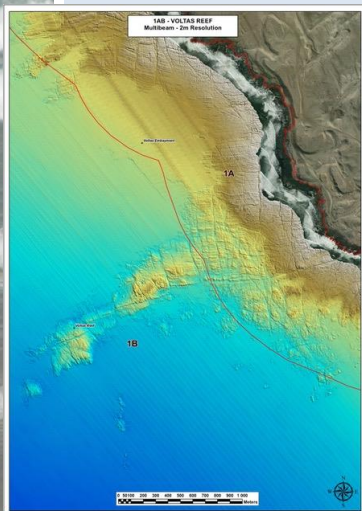


Basiese Assesseringsproses – Prospektering: Konsessie 14C



AKTIWITEITE

- Beelde wat geskep word deur Multibeam Echo Sounder en TOPAS Sub Bottom Profiler



Basiese Assesseringsproses – Prospektering: Konsessie 14C





AKTIWITEITE

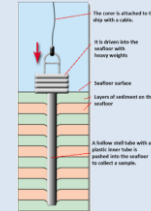
2. Van Veen Grab (grypmoesters):

- Klein seediertyjies (wurms, mossels en krappies) op en in seevloer te ID
- Monitor omgewing en enige verandering



3. Kernmonsters:

- Vibracore, Gravity Core, Sonic Core
- Dring seevloer binne
- Versamel grondmonsters
- Inligting oor struktuur van seevloer
- Ontwerp van boorwerktuig & mynbouvaartuig



4. Boor:

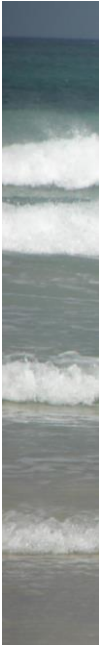
- Teikenareas to ID en te ondersoek
- Grawe grond uit seabodem
- Grondmateriaal word op vaartuig verwerk
- Uitskot sal oorboord gegooi word
- Ontwerp van die mynbouvaartuig



VERSAGTINGSMAATREËLS

- Neem “Marine Mammal and Seabird Observer (MMSO)” aan diens
- Gebruik “Passive Acoustic Monitoring (PAM)”
- Stel skakelbeampte aan as tussenganger tussen belanghebbendes en TAD
- Doen opnames wanneer visvangpogings laag is en buite soogdier migrasieseisoen
- Beperk vaartuigspoed (moet nie 12 knope (22 km/uur) oorskry nie)
- Ontwikkel 'n afvalbestuursplan
- Personeel moet omgewings- en erfenishulpbronbewustheidsopleiding ondergaan
- Voldoen aan alle relevante wetgewing, regulasies en riglyne
- Bewaar enige fossiele, organiese materiaal of skeepswrakke wat gevind word en stel die South African Heritage Resources Agency (SAHRA) in kennis

Dankie!



Basiese Assesseringsproses – Prospektering: Konsessie 14C



Doringbaai Pre-Consultation Meeting

Miriam Owies Community Hall

11 March 2022 18:00 – 21: 00





Stakeholder Meeting Attendance Register
 Date: Friday, 11 March 2022 Time: 18:00-20:00 Venue: Miriam Owies Community Hall Doringbaai

Please Note: For the Symptoms Category please answer Yes (Y) or No (N) as to whether you have the symptoms (S) listed on the COVID sheet and also please list your temperature (T) upon arrival

Name	Contact Email/Tel	Organisation	Symptoms Y/N	Sign
[Redacted]	[Redacted]	Sisterhood	S: No T: 36.2	[Signature]
[Redacted]	[Redacted]	Coastal Links	S: No T: 36.0	[Signature]
[Redacted]	[Redacted]	Coastal/Vissenw	S: 36.2	[Signature]
[Redacted]	[Redacted]	Concerned	S: 36.4	[Signature]
[Redacted]	[Redacted]	IAP	S: 36.2	[Signature]
[Redacted]	[Redacted]	Fishes Felt Water	S: 36.7	[Signature]
[Redacted]	[Redacted]		S: 36	M. Jacobs
[Redacted]	[Redacted]	Fishes Felt Water	S: 36.1	S Blunkenberg
[Redacted]	[Redacted]	Green Connection	S: 36.7	D McQueen
[Redacted]	[Redacted]	JFF Disney	36.	[Signature]



Stakeholder Meeting Attendance Register
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Name	Contact Email/Tel	Organisation	Symptoms Y/N	Sign
[Redacted]	[Redacted]	Nearshore	S: 36.5 T: N	[Signature]
[Redacted]	[Redacted]	COMW.	S: 36.8 T:	[Signature]
[Redacted]	[Redacted]	ubuntu local 9	S: 36.5 T: N	[Signature]
[Redacted]	[Redacted]	SSP	S: 36.3 T:	[Signature]
[Redacted]	[Redacted]		S: T:	
[Redacted]	[Redacted]		S: T:	
Apologies				
NDPWI - Received		a week prior to	S: meeting T:	
->Not sufficiently informed well in advance			S: T:	
			S: T:	
			S: T:	



**AANSOEK OM PROSPEKTEERREGTE EN OMGEWINGSMAGTIGING OM TE PROSPEKTEER IN
SEEKONSESSIEGEBIED 14C, LANGS DIE WESKUS DEUR TRANS ATLANTIC DIAMONDS**

Datum: 11 Maart 2022 **Tyd:** 18:00 – 20:00

Lokaal: Miriam Owies Gemeenskapsaal, Doringbaai, Wes-Kaap

Voorsitter en aanbieder: Cheruscha Swart – Anchor Environmental Consultants (Pty) Ltd

Bystand: Simone Louw – Anchor Environmental Consultants (Pty) Ltd

Omgewingsassesserings-praktisyn: Dr Kenneth Hutchings – Anchor Environmental Consultants (Pty) Ltd

MINUTE VAN DIE OPENBARE VERGADERING

AFKORTINGS

Anchor	Anchor Environmental Consultants (Die Omgewingsassesserings-konsultante)
BAR	Basic Assessment Report – Basiese Assesseringsverslag
B&GPe	Belanghebbende en Geaffekteerde Partye
DFFE	Department of Forestry, Fisheries and the Environment – Department van Bosbou, Visserye en die Omgewing
DMHE	Department van Minerale Hulpbronne en Energie
EAP	Environmental Assessment Practitioner – Omgewingsassesserings-konsultante
TAD	Trans Atlantic Diamonds (Die aansoeker)

ALGEMENE OPMERKINGS

- Soos deur die regering vereis, is COVID-19-protokolle nagekom. By aankoms is deelnemers gevra om die algemene Covid-19 vraelys te laat voltooi, hulle hande te ontsmet, seker te maak dat maskers gedra word, hulle temperatuur te neem en ver genoeg uitmekaar te sit.
 - Cheruscha Swart, 'n omgewingskonsultant by Anchor Environmental Consultants (Pty) Ltd (Anchor), het almal verwelkom en die vergadering gelei.
 - Simone Louw, ook 'n omgewingskonsultant by Anchor, het tegniese bystand gelewer en die minute van die vergadering geneem.
 - Die vergadering is bygewoon deur 14 belanghebbendes.
 - 'n Voorlegging is deur Cheruscha gelewer.
 - Verskeie onderwerpe is bespreek, en deelnemers is na die aanbieding die geleentheid gebied om vrae te vra en kommentaar te lewer.
 - Die gemeenskap het dit duidelik gemaak dat hulle teen die projek gekant is. Hulle is veral bekommerd oor die impak wat prospektering op hulle lewensbestaan, die omgewing en toekomstige generasies sal hê.

Die verloop van die vergadering was as volg:

1. Verwelkomings
2. “Housekeeping” reëls
3. Doel van die vergadering
4. Bekendstellings
5. Voorlegging
 - 5.1 Projek Agtergrond
 - 5.2 Voorgestelde prospekterings-aktiwiteite en Tegnologie
 - 5.3 Versagtingsmaatreëls
6. Breuk
7. Vrae
8. Afsluiting

1. VERWELKOMINGS

Me. Swart het almal om 18:15 verwelkom en wou die vergadering begin, maar die deelnemers het gesê dat daar nog 'n paar mense is wat oppad is. Daar is tot ongeveer 18:30 gewag vir nog enige belanghebbendes. Me. Swart en Me. Louw het intussen 'n informele gesprek met die mense gehad.

Me. Swart het intussen gevra of enigiemand by die vergadering nie Afrikaans kan verstaan nie. Die deelnemers het geantwoord dat die meerderheid mense daar by die vergadering Afrikaans is en dat sy maar Afrikaans kan praat. Me. Swart het gevra dat, terwyl hulle besig was om vir die res van die mense te wag, die deelnemers asseblief solank na die vraelys kyk en invul. Hoe gouer die vraelyste ingevul en teruggestuur word, hoe beter, aangesien dit Anchor meer tyd gee om die vrae te beantwoord en in die verslag te inkorporeer. Sy het ook gevra dat hulle asseblief enige mense en organisasies van belang wat definitief gekontak moet word, se name en kontakbesonderhede moet neerskryf, sodat die nodige inligting rakende die prospektering en openbare vergadering aan hulle gestuur kan word en hulle insette rakende die prospektering ook in ag geneem kan word.

Van die belanghebbendes het gevra of hulle dalk meer tyd kan kry om vraelyste in te vul. Aangesien nie al die mense by die vergadering is nie, wil hulle ook graag die vraelyste aan die ander mense stuur om in te vul. Dan wil hulle al die vraelyste bymekaar maak en op een slag saam na Anchor toe stuur. Die versoek is toegestaan en die gemeenskap is herinner dat die afsnydatum vir die inhandiging van die vraelyste 17 Maart 2022 is, aangesien 'n verslag nog saamgestel en op 22 Maart 2022 aan die DMHE gestuur moet word.

Daar het in totaal slegs 14 mense opgedaag. Die vergadering is amptelik om 18:30 begin.

2. "HOUSEKEEPING" REËLS

Deelnemers is die volgende gevra:

- Om seker te maak dat hulle die nodige dokumente by die ingang van die saal geteken het. Dit sluit die Covid-19 vraelys en bywoningsregister vir die vergadering in.
- Om die vraelys rakende die prospekterwerk in te vul, of kommentaar te lewer op hulle metode van keuse en die vrae/kommentaar daarna terug te stuur aan Anchor deur 'n metode van hulle keuse te gebruik (bv. per epos, telefonies of pos).
- Om alle vrae en kommentaar asseblief tot die einde van die voorlegging te hou.

- Om aan Covid-regulasies te voldoen en hulle maskers aan te hou.
- Om hulle selfone af te skakel om onderbreukings te vermy.

3. DOEL VAN DIE VERGADERING

Om aansoek te doen om prospekterregte moet omgewingsmagtiging ook verkry word. Die omgewingsmagtiging gee dan die aansoeker (prospekteerders) die reg om sekere aktiwiteite wat gepaard gaan met prospektering, uit te voer. Om omgewingsmagtiging te verkry, moet 'n Basiese Assesseringsproses uitgevoer word. Dit sluit in, onder andere, 'n assessering van die potensiële impakte van prospektering in daardie gebied, en ook 'n Openbare Deelnameproses en vergadering waartydens die gemeenskap hulle insette kan lewer en vrae kan vra oor die proses. Daar word ook 'n "Pre-Consultation" vergadering met die gemeenskappe gehou voor die spesialis- en impakstudies uitgevoer word. Die doel is om die gemeenskappe en ander geïnteresseerde en geïmpakteerde partye in kennis te stel van die projek en geassosieerde aktiwiteite en sodoende die gemeenskap se insette daarvoor te kry en vrae te beantwoord sodat hierdie in ag geneem kan word tydens die impakstudies. Die "Pre-Consultation" word ook as 'n geleentheid gebruik om kontakbesonderhede van ander belangrike gemeenskapvertegenwoordigers en organisasies te kry om hulle in kennis te stel van die proses en toekomstige openbare deelname proses. Al hierdie inligting en bevindings word dan saam met die vrae en kommentaar van die belanghebbendes in 'n verslag saamgestel en aan die Departement van Minerale Hulpbronne en Energie (DMHE) voorgelê. Lede is ingelig dat hierdie die Pre-Consultation meeting is en nie die amptelike openbare vergadering nie.

4. BEKENDSTELLINGS

Anchor Environmental Consultants is voorgestel as die Onafhanklike Omgewingsmaatskappy wat deur die aansoeker, Trans Atlantic Diamonds, aangestel is om 'n Basiese Assesering van die voorgestelde aktiwiteite uit te voer. Anchor doen werk reg oor Suid-Afrika en ook in verskeie lande in Afrika en Wêreldwyd. Hulle werk sluit onder andere in omgewingsstudies en evaluering, plant- en diëropnames, vissensusse, studies rakende die lewensbestaan van gemeenskappe, impakstudies vir beide die omgewing en gemeenskappe, Basiese Assesseringsprosesse en die ontwikkeling van omgewingswetgewing en bewaringsprogramme. Hulle studies fokus op verskeie habitate insluitende die see, vleilande, varswater en landelike gebiede.

Trans Atlantic Diamonds is voorgestel as die aansoeker. Hulle is 'n gelisensieerde, ongeslypte diamanthandelaar wat al sedert 1986 in die diamantbedryf betrokke is. Hulle is 'n onafhanklike, aanlyn diamantverkoopkanaal wat kopers en verkopers met mekaar verbind en 'n

verkoopoplossing vir produsente, klein ambagsmynwerkers en verskaffers bied. Hulle is goed bekend in die diamantbedryf en het meer as 30 jaar ondervinding.

5. VOORLEGGING

Die doel van die voorlegging is om meer inligting oor die Basiese Assesseringsproses, prospekterwerk, potensiële impakte en versagtingsmaatreëls aan die gemeenskap te gee. Dit sal belanghebbendes in staat stel om die projek beter te verstaan en so betekenisvolle kommentaar te lewer. Die volgende onderwerpe is bespreek:

- Agtergrond van die projek
- Projek aktiwiteite
- Versagtingsmaatreëls

5.1. PROJEK AGTERGROND EN INLEIDING TOT DIE BASIESE ASSESSERINGSPROSES

’n Kaart van konsessie gebied 14C, wat aandui waar langs die kus die voorgestelde prospekterwerk gaan gebeur, is getoon. Konsessiegebied 14C strek vanaf net Noord van Doringbaai, suidwaarts tot net suid van Groothoekbaai. Hierdie is ’n “Offshore” konsessiegebied wat dus in die see geleë is. Die kusgrens of oostelike grens (grens naaste aan die kus) is ongeveer 5 km (2.7 seemyl) wes van die hoogwatermerk geleë. Die konsessiegebied is dus nie op land of in die “intertidal” of tussengety-area geleë nie. Hierdie 5 km-punt is ongeveer 70m diep. Die C-konsessie strek weswaarts van hierdie punt af tot by 200 m waterdiepte.

- **Wat is prospektering:**

Prospektering is die soek na waardevolle hulpbronne soos diamante of metale en die eerste stap in die mynbouproses. Dit is belangrik om in ag te neem dat dit nie mynbou is nie. Die doel van prospektering is om die kwantiteit en kwaliteit van ’n hulpbron in ’n area vas te stel. Hierdie inligting word dan gebruik om te bepaal of dit ekonomies haalbaar is om in die toekoms in daardie area te myn. Mynbougereedskap, mynbouvaartuie en die arbeid beloop baie geld. Dit is daarom belangrik dat daar eers goed ondersoek ingestel word voor enige mynbou kan begin.

- **Die proses wat gevolg moet word voor mynbou mag begin is 'n lang proses. Die stappe is as volg:**

1) Aansoek om prospekterregte

Die aansoek om prospekterregte kan ongeveer 'n jaar neem. Prospekterregte kan slegs verkry word deur aansoek te doen om omgewingsmagtiging. Dit kan weer slegs verkry word deur 'n Basiese Assesseringsproses uit te voer.

2) Prospektering

Indien prospekterregte en omgewingsmagtiging toegeken word, is die volgende stap die prospektering self. Prospekterregte word vir 'n tydperk van vyf jaar toegeken alhoewel dit verleng kan word tot agt jaar. Die prospekterwerk self kan enigiets vanaf 'n paar maande tot 'n paar jaar neem om te voltooi.

3) Aansoek om mynbouregte

As die aansoeker besluit het dat hy wel in 'n area wil myn, is die volgende stap die aansoek om mynbouregte. Weereens moet daar eers aansoek gedoen word om omgewingsmagtiging. Die proses wat gevolg moet word is nie 'n Basiese Assesseringsproses nie, maar 'n Omgewingsimpak Assesseringsproses. Hierdie proses is meer ingewikkeld as dié van 'n Basiese Assesseringsproses en neem ook langer, d.w.s. ongeveer twee jaar.

4) Mynbou

Mynbouregte word gewoonlik vir ongeveer 20, 25 of 30 jaar toegeken. Mynboumaatskappye kan ook besluit om die mynbou vroeër te staak as die hulpbron begin verminder.

- **Projek Agtergrond:**

- Die aansoeker is Trans Atlantic Diamonds . Hulle doen aansoek om prospekterregte.
- Om te kan prospekter, en aansoek te doen om prospekterregte, moet daar ook aansoek gedoen word om omgewingsmagtiging (toestemming) om sekere aktiwiteite uit te voer wat met prospektering gepaard gaan.
- Die regeringsdepartement verantwoordelik vir die goedkeur van hierdie regte en aktiwiteite is die Departement van Minerale Hulpbronne en Energie (DHME). Die DMHE het meer as een afdeling of "branches". Een van die afdelings werk met die aansoek om prospekterregte en een afdeling met die aansoek om omgewingsmagtiging.

- Om omgewingsmagtiging te verkry moet die potensiale impakte van prospektering op die omgewing eers geassesseer word en die publiek se insette verkry word deur 'n konsultasie proses. Hierdie hele proses word 'n Basiese Asseseringsproses genoem.
- Die resultate van hierdie proses word in 'n verslag saamgesit en word 'n Basiese Asseseringsverslag genoem. In Engels staan dit as 'n Basic Assessment Report bekend en word daar kortliks daarna verwys as 'n "BAR".
- Hierdie proses word deur die Onafhanklike Omgewingsasseseringskonsultant, of soos dit in Engels bekend staan "Environmental Assessment Practitioner", uitgevoer. Daar word kortliks na die persoon as die "EAP" verwys. In die geval van hierdie aansoek is Anchor Environmental Consultants die EAP.
- Die wette en regulasies wat hier van toepassing is sluit in:
 - Die Wet op Ontwikkeling van Minerale en Petroleum-hulpbronne;
 - Die Wet op Nasionale Omgewingsbestuur' en
 - Die Omgewingsimpak-asseseringsregulasies.
- Trans Atlantic Diamonds beoog om vir diamante, edelgesteentes, minerale en metale te prospekter in seekonsessiegebied 14C.

- **Die Basiese Asseseringsproses**

Daar is kortliks beskryf hoe 'n Basiese Asseseringsproses werk:

Stap 1: Dien aansoeke om prospekterregte en omgewingsmagtiging by die DMHE in.

Stap 2: Stel 'n lys van potensiële belanghebbende en geaffekteerde partye (B&GPe) saam en nooi hulle uit om te registreer as B&GPe vir die projek. Stel 'n lys van geregistreeerde B&GPe saam en stel hulle in kennis dat die aansoeke ingedien is. B&GPe kry gedurende hierdie tyd die geleentheid om aanvanklike kommentaar op die aansoek te lewer.

Stap 3: Onafhanklike spesialiste word aangestel en voer impakstudies uit.

Stap 4: Die EAP stel 'n Kosep BAR saam. Die BAR sluit die volgende in: 'n beskrywing van die omgewing, voorgestelde aktiwiteite, potensiële impakte daarvan op die omgewing en gemeenskap, versagtingsmaatreëls om die impakte te verminder en 'n Omgewingsbestuursprogram (EMPr).

Stap 5: Die EAP stel die Konsep BAR gedurende die amptelike 30-dae Openbaredeelname proses aan die publiek beskikbaar vir nasien en kommentaar lewer.

Stap 6: 'n Openbare Deelnamevergadering word deur die EAP gereël en aangebied. B&GP word genooi om dit by te woon.

Stap 7: Enige kommentaar wat ontvang word word aangespreek en vorm deel van die Finale BAR. Enige kommentaar wat ontvang word word ook gebruik om aanbevole versagtingsmaatreëls en die Omgewingsbestuursprogram te bepaal.

Stap 8: Die Finale BAR word by die DMHE ingedien vir nasien.

Stap 9: Die DMHE moet binne 107 dae besluit of omgewingsmagtiging en prospekterregte toegeken of verwerp gaan word. B&GPe kan binne 14 dae appél aan teken as hulle nie met die besluit van die DMHE gelukkig is nie.

5.2. DIE VOORGESTELDE PROSPEKTERINGSAKTIWITEITE EN TEGNOLOGIE

Die gebruik van hierdie minerale in vandag se samelewing

Volgende is die gebruik van hierdie minerale in die alledaagse lewe bespreek.

Goud, platinum, silwer, diamante, ander edelstene, en ander edelmetale word nie net in die vervaardiging van juweliersware gebruik nie, maar ook in verskeie ander gebiede. Dit word algemeen gebruik in moderne medisyne (behandeling van kanker, rumatoïede artritis en ander siektes, pasaangeërs, tandheelkundige inplantings, prostese), inligtingstegnologie (selfone, skootrekenaars, rekenaars), die motorbedryf, die konstruksie van masjinerie, gereedskap, skepe, voertuie, vliegtuie, brûe, geboue en elektriese motors) en om glas en brandstof te maak. Diamante is ook 'n belangrike kommoditeit in die wêreld ekonomie. Die bedryf het gegroei van ongeveer 1 miljoen karaat in die laat 1800's tot 176,7 miljoen karaat in 2005 en word nou as 'n miljard-dollar-industrie beskou. Dit word as belangrik geag vir Suid-Afrika se ekonomie.

Voorgestelde aktiwiteite

Volgende is die voorgestelde aktiwiteite van die prospektering bespreek.

- **1. Geofisiese opname**

- 'n "Multibeam Echo Sounder" en "Topas Sub-bottom Profiler" gaan gebruik word om die geofisiese aktiwiteit uit te voer. Klankgolwe (of seine) word na seebodem gestuur. Hierdie klankgolwe bors dan terug na die ontvanger en skep 'n beeld van die seebodem. Die inligting word gebruik om rotstipes te identifiseer en ook om die toepaslike boormetode, boorarea en ontwerp van die mynbouvaartuig te bepaal.
- Die beelde wat deur dié opname geskep word word verder gebruik om teken areas of areas wat vermy moet word, soos riewe, te identifiseer.
- Beelde wat geskep word deur die Multibeam Echo Sounder en Topas Sub Bottom Profiler is op die skyfie getoon.

- **2. Van Veen Grabs (grypmesters):**

Hierdie aktiwiteit word voor enige ander sampling uitgevoer. 'n Instrument genaamd 'n Van Veen Grab word gebruik om grondmonsters of "samples" te versamel. Dié monsters word geneem om vas te stel watter klein seediertyes soos wurms, mossels en krappies in en op die seevloer leef. Die inligting word gebruik om 'n basislyn van die ekologiese omgewing te vestig voor enige prospektering begin. Opnames word gewoonlik jaarliks, gedurende prospekterwerk en mynbou, uitgevoer. Die resultate word dan met mekaar en met dié van die basislyn opname vergelyk om te bepaal tot watter mate die omgewing gedurende die prospektering en mynbou verander het.

- **3. Kernmonsters:**

'n Vibracore, Gravity Core en Sonic Core word gebruik vir hierdie aktiwiteit. 'n Core lyk amper soos 'n stuk pyp. Dit dring die seevloer binne en versamel grondmonsters. Dit verskaf inligting oor die struktuur van die seevloer. Dié inligting word gebruik om die ontwerp van die boorwerktuig & mynbouvaartuig te bepaal en ook areas waar daar in die toekoms gemyn kan word, te identifiseer.

- **4. Boor:**

Grondmonsters gaan ook versamel word deur gebruik te maak van 'n spesiale boortoestel. Die grondmateriaal word op die vaartuig verwerk en uitskot sal in spesiale aangewysde areas oorboord gegooi word. Hierdie inligting sal gebruik word om die ontwerp van die mynbouvaartuig te bepaal en tekenareas vir toekomstige mynwerk te identifiseer en te ondersoek.

5.3. VERSAGTINGSMAATREËLS

Daar is verskeie versagtingsmaatreëls wat deur die aansoeker geïmplementeer moet word en deel sal vorm van die Omgewingsbestuursprogram. Dit is wetlik verpligtend vir die aansoeker om die Omgewingsbestuursprogram te implementeer.

Hierdie sluit onder ander die volgende in:

- Neem 'n "Marine Mammal and Seabird Observer (MMSO)" aan diens om soogdiere in die omgewing te identifiseer en sodoende te vermei;
- Gebruik "Passive Acoustic Monitoring (PAM)" om soogdiere in die omgewing te identifiseer en sodoende te vermei;
- Stel 'n skakelbeampte aan as tussenganger tussen die gemeenskap en Trans Atlantic Diamonds om sodoende belangrike visvanggebiede en seisoene te vermei;
- Doen opnames wanneer visvangpogings laag is en buite soogdier migrasieseisoen;
- Beperk vaartuigspoed (moet nie 12 knope (22 km/uur) oorskry nie);
- Ontwikkel 'n afvalbestuursplan;
- Personeel moet omgewings- en erfenis bewustheidsopleiding ondergaan;
- Voldoen aan alle relevante wetgewing, regulasies en riglyne; en
- Bewaar enige fossiele, organiese materiaal of skeepswrakke wat gevind word en stel die South African Heritage Resources Agency (SAHRA) in kennis.

6. KORT BREUK

Na die voorlegging was daar 'n 12-minute breuk voor die vloer geopen is vir vrae.

7. VRAE EN KOMMENTAAR

Die deelnemers is bedank dat hulle na die voorlegging geluister het en die vloer is oopgemaak vir vrae en kommentaar.

Cheruscha het ook gevra vir insette vanaf die gemeenskap in terme van wat hulle wil hê in ag geneem moet word deur die spesialiste en die EAP, watter belangrike organisasies en mense gekontak moet word en wat hulle wil hê Anchor moet doen van hulle kant af.

Daar is vir die deelnemers toestemming gevra of hulle op bandopname opgeneem mag word. Hulle het ingestem.

Deelnemers is gevra om hulle self en hulle organisasie voor te stel.

Let asseblief daarop dat baie van die vrae tydens die vergadering dieselfde was en as sulks is baie vrae hieronder saam gegroepeer. Die antwoorde, soos hieronder deurgegee, is wat tydens die vergadering deurgegee is. Meer oomvattende antwoorde sal in die Konsep (draft) BAR voorsien word.

Vraag/ kommentaar	Antwoord
<p>Deelnemer 1 – Stakeholder 396 Organisasie: Green Connection & Ubuntu Rural Youth Movement Boorling van Doringbaai en 'n Weskus kind</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Die manier hoe julle dit gereël en geadverteer het is verkeerd. Die wet vereis dat daar genoeg kennis gegee moet word, soos bv. Plakkate, koerant, radio. Op grond daarvan eis ons as gemeenskap dat hierdie vergadering slegs 'n inligting sessie is en nie 'n Pre-consultation nie.2. Wie het julle almal gekontak om hierdie vergadering te reël?3. Julle sê dat die aansoeker wil bepaal of dit die regte area is om te myn. Hoe weet die aansoeker of 14C die regte area is om te myn en hoekom vind ons nou eers in so 'n kort tydperk van hierdie vergadering uit? Hoe lank weet julle al van hierdie aansoek.	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Pre-Consultation is die begin van die proses. Ons stuur die aansoek in en die Departement van Minerale Hulpbronne en Energie (DMHE) het 2 weke tyd om dit na te sien en te besluit of dit aanvaar of verwerp moet word. Sodra die departement die aansoek aanvaar het die EAP 30-dae om die belanghebbendes in kennis te stel van die aansoek en 'n konsultasie te reël met die gemeenskap en ander belanghebbendes. Die doel van die Pre-Consultation is om die gemeenskappe en ander geïnteresseerde en geaffekteerde partye in kennis te stel van die projek en geassosieerde aktiwiteite en sodoende die gemeenskap se insette daarvoor te kry en vrae te beantwoord sodat hierdie in ag geneem kan word tydens die impakstudies. Die "Pre-consultation" word ook as 'n geleentheid gebruik om kontakbesonderhede van ander belangrike gemeenskapvertegenwoordigers en organisasies te kry om hulle in kennis te stel van die proses en toekomstige openbare deelname proses. <p>Al hierdie inligting en bevindings word dan saam met die vrae en kommentaar van die belanghebbendes in 'n verslag saamgestel en aan die DMHE voorgelê. Lede is ingelig dat hierdie die Pre-consultation meeting is en nie die amptelike openbare vergadering nie</p> <p>Die publieke vergadering gaan nog behoorlik geadverteer word. Ons wil graag hê dat julle vir ons voorstelle hiervoor moet gee. Bv. Adverteer op die radio. Ons gaan nog die vergadering en proses een tot twee weke voor die tyd in die koerante adverteer.</p> <p>Ons het reeds plakkate laat maak wat ons vandag en more in Doringbaai, Papendorp, Ebenhaeser, Koekenaap, Strandfontein en Lutzville gaan opsit om die gemeenskap van die proses en vergadering te laat weet. Hierdie is die begin van die proses. Die Departement het 21 Februarie 2022 die aansoek aanvaar en Anchor is 24 Februarie daarvan in kennis gestel.</p>

	<p>Ons het die week daarna gemeenskapsleiers/ verteenwoordigers begin kontak om te vra dat hulle ons help om die gemeenskap in kennis te stel van hierdie Basiese Assesseringsproses en vandag se vergadering.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Ons het die mense gekontak wie aan ons voorgestel is deur die regering, sekere organisasies en ander gemeenskapverteenwoordiges. Dit is baie moeilik om kontakbesonderhede in die hande te kry en is waarom ons hier is en eers 'n aanvanklike vergadering hou om mense te ontmoet en ook kontakbesonderhede in te samel. Hierdie vergadering is dus die beginpunt. 3. Die aansoeker weet nog nie of dit die regte area is om te myn nie en is waarom hulle eers om prospekterregte aansoek doen om te prospekter. Hulle neem dus grond monsters of samples wat dan deur spesialiste geanaliseer word om te bepaal watter minerale/ metale/ edelgesteentes in konsessie area 14C voorkom en wat die kwaliteit en kwantiteit daarvan is. Dit sal bepaal of dit in die toekoms die moeite werd sal wees om in die area te myn.
<p>Deelnemer 2 Organisasie: Inwoner</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ons gaan dus nie nou die vraelyste in vul nie? 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ons wil graag hê dat julle nou die vorms moet invul sodat ons die nodige inligting kan kry oor wie om te kontak en wat om in ag te neem vir die impakstudies. Ons vra dat julle ten minste vir ons kontakbesonderhede van die belangrikste organisasies en belanghebbendes gee. Die rede hoekom ons hier is is om aanvanklike kommentaar by julle te kry. Ons wil graag by julle hoor watter visserye julle dink geimpak gaan word en watter inligting julle wil hê ons in ag moet neem. Wat wil julle sien gebeur en wil julle hê moet die omgewingskonsultant in ag neem en doen?
<p>Deelnemer 3 - Stakeholder 305 Organisasie: Youth Leader</p> <p>Wat hier gaan gebeur raak my en ons almal en is waarom ons belangstel om hier te wees.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Soos ons dit verstaan is u is aangestel om die job vir 'n maatskappy te doen namens hulle. As ons julle aangestel het sou julle die omgewingsassessering vir ons gedoen het. Julle word 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. In sekere ander lande soos Djiboutie is die regering verantwoordelik vir die kostes van die impakstudies en die omgewingskonsultante. Ongelukkig het die Suid-Afrikaanse regering nie begroting om die kostes van sulke studies te dra nie. Verder kan daar ook nie van die gemeenskap verwag word om hierdie kostes te dra nie. Dit is net regverdig dat dit die maatskappy wat wil kom prospekter, se verantwoordelikheid is om enige kostes te dra, insluitende die betaal van 'n omgewingsmaatskappy om impakstudies te doen en insette vanaf die gemeenskap te kry. <p>Neem ook kennis dat omgewingsassessering-konsultante wetlik verplig is om onafhanklik op te tree tydens hierdie studies. Daar word dus van hulle vereis om 'n verklaring te teken</p>

deur hulle betaal en vir hierdie betaling moet julle resultate gee wat in hulle guns tel.

2. Die feit dat hulle aansoek gedoen het vir prospekterregte in konsessie 14C wys dat hulle reeds weet wat hier voorkom. Ons weet want ons sien hier is navorsingsskuite wat kom ondersoek instel. Ongelukkig kan ons net nie die name van die skuite sien nie en weet ons dus nie wie die maatskappy is nie. Ons weet wat hulle hier soek. Ons het nou nie sonars/ lasers wat die area kan scan nie, maar ons weet hoe prospektering werk en doen ook selfs soms prospektering. Ons dra dus kennis van wat hier voorkom en wie in ons area inkom om te kom ondersoek instel.
3. Ons will nie hê die proses moet aangaan nie. Dit is duidelik dat die bestuurders van hierdie maatskappy arrogant is, want hulle weet dat die gemeenskap en die meerderheid mense teen hierdie proses is, en tog gaan hulle voort daarmee. Neem hulle die gemeenskap in ag? Dit lyk nie of ons op hulle kan staatmaak nie, want dit lyk nie of hulle ons belange in ag neem nie. Die paar mense wat 'n werk gaan kry deur die prospektering beteken niks nie. Ja, daar is dalk 'n paar mense hier wat ten gunste van die proses mag wees aangesien daar dalk werkskepping kan wees, maar daarmee sê ek nie ons wil he die prospektering en mynbou moet voortgaan nie. Dit is 'n risiko vir ons almal.
4. Die perlemoenplaas is nou so 10 jaar al hier. Wat as die skuit breuk of begin lek en al daardie olie/ brandstof loop in die see in en beïnvloed die perlemoen en plaas? Waarnatoe gaan al die afval wat deur die skuit geproduseer word (gasse, olie, soliede afval, afvalwater, uitskot van die grondmonsters -tailings)? Ons is besig om die vissermanne se werk in gevaar te stel (te doom). Van my kant af is dit 'n 100% "nee". Hulle moet nie hier in kom nie.

en te verklaar dat hulle verslag op wetenskaplike informasie gebaseer is. Ons as omgewingskonsultante neem nie hierdie verantwoordelik ligtelik op nie en doen ons bes om die mees akkurate inligting in te samel. Die finale besluit rakende die prospekterregte lê by die DMHE en nie by die omgewingskonsultante nie.

2. Ons neem kennis van u kommentaar.
3. Ons neem kennis van u kommentaar.
4. Ons neem kennis van u kommentaar.

Daar is geen guarantee wat hulle kan gee om presies te se wat hulle tydens prospektering/ mynbou oor die volgende 20 jaar gaan doen nie of al die aktiwiteite wat hulle gaan doen nie. Die mynbou is 'n groter risiko vir die vissermanne, gemeenskap en volgende geslag as wat dit ooit 'n bate sal wees. Die mynbou gaan ons nie benefit nie. Ons soek nie geld van hulle af nie. Dankie, maar ons soek hulle nie hier nie. Gee hulle asseblief die boodskap.

Deeleneemer 4 - Stakeholder 398
Organisasie: Inwoner

Van Doringbaai, gebore in Doringbaai, wie se voorouers van Doringbaai is. Waar my history vandaan kom. Ek is 'n stamling van Doringbaai.

1. Hier was al so 'n vergadering hier gewees en hierdie is dieselfde presentation as laas.
2. Ek het gaan kyk wie Trans Atlantic Diamonds is. Daar waar hulle vandaan gekom het hulle klaar die bron uitgeput. Waar kom hierdie maatskappy vandaan? Van oorsee af dan nie? Ek sien hulle oog is op die Weskus. As dit nie die een ding is wat hulle wil myn nie is dit die ander ding. Of dit is olie. Is dit 'n BEE company? Trans Atlantic Diamonds is die Suid-Afrikaanse middelman vir oorsese mynboumaatskappye wat hier wil om myn. Die oorsese maatskappye vind BEE companies in Suid - Afrika om namens hulle aansoek te doen vir prospekter- en mynregte. Die kapitaliste wat ager die hele plan sit is oorsee se maatskappye. Hulle het een fokus en dit gaan oor kapitaal (geld).

1. Ja, hierdie is 'n soorgelyke voorlegging met dieselfde agtergrond inligting as die vorige voorlegging.
2. Hierdie is Trans Atlantic Diamonds se eerste prospekteeraansoek en hulle het nog nooit in die verlede geprospekter of gemyn nie. Die Direkteure is almal Suid-Afrikaanse burgers en hulle kantore is in die Kaap. Daar is wel ook kantore oorsee en hulle dryf handel met diamante tussen verskeie lande. Hulle is nie geassosieer met die Australiese maatskappy wat hier kom myn het nie. Ja hulle is 'n BEE company. Of hulle met 'n ander mynmaatskappy geaffilleer is moet ek met hulle bevestig.
3. Ons neem kennis van u kommentaar.
4. Ek kan nie names Trans Atlantic Diamonds antwoord nie en sal dus hierdie inligting aan hulle oordra sodat hulle tydens die amptelike vergadering vir julle 'n antwoord kan gee.
5. Studies wat die impak van mynbou op die seabodem assessee en monitor dui daarop dat die seabodem wel tot 'n mate rehabiliteer en dat die spesies wat eens daar gewoon het, weer terugkeer. Dit neem wel meer as 'n dekade vir dit om te gebeur. Die prospektering behels nie in die bedrock of harde seabodem in boor nie, maar net in die boonste grondlaag om grondmonsters te neem. As u vraag verwys na mynbou, hou asseblief in gedagte dat hierdie 'n aansoek om prospekterregte is en die antwoorde dus slegs van toepassing is op prospektering. Ons kan glad nie kommentaar lewer of antwoord op enige vrae wat te doen het met mynbou nie aangesien daar nog glad nie impakstudies vir mynbou gedoen is nie. Hierdie studies word eers gedoen nadat daar aansoek gedoen word om mynbouregte.

3. Hulle kom uit om te kom vat. Omdat hulle hierdie goed doen wat hulle doen, verhoed hulle ons om ons heritage te laat voort gaan en gaan dit heeltemal uitsterf. Oor 20 jaar is die brandstof op en dan wat gaan hulle doen? Dit is 'n aaneenlopende ding wat hier gebeur. Die mynbou gaan nooit ophou nie. My kleinkinders gaan niks oorhê van hierdie omgewing nie.
4. Die vissermanne hier is al vir 50 jaar vissermanne. Hierdie aktiwiteite gaan veroorsaak dat die vis skaarser word. Wat gaan die vissermanne doen, want visvang is al wat hulle ken? Die moontlikeheid bestaan dat die aktiwiteite dalk die kreef en visvangste negatief kan beïnvloed. Gaan hierdie maatskappy daardie persone wat daaronder lei vergoed in terme van geld en kos wat hulle verloor? Hoe gaan die maatskappy hulle akkommodeer en hulle verliese dek en vir hulle 'n inkomste voorsien?
5. As die aansoeker die seabodem begin steur kan dit nie weer na sy natuurlike toestand terugkeer nie. Dit kan nie gerehabiliteer word nie. Wat gaan julle doen daaromtrent. Hulle gaan diep binne-in die seevloer in boor.
6. U moet terug gaan na u mense toe en sê hierdie is nie 'n vergadering nie. Die gemeenskap was nie bewus van die vergadering nie. Julle moet terug gaan en dan die proses weer van voor af advertteer en die ding reg doen.

Deelnemer 5: Stakeholder 322
Organisasie: Visserman

1. Die sonars en frekwensies gaan 'n groot impak op die vis hê en die vis wegjaag. Hierdie gaan dieselfde wees as Denel waar hulle die bomme in die see getoets het. Dit het groot gevolge op die see

Hierdie mynbouregte aansoek volg eers na prospektering voltooi is sou die prospekterregte goedgekeur word. Prospektering kan enigiets van 'n jaar tot 5 jaar neem om te voltooi. Daar kan dus nie met sekerheid gesê word of en wanneer in die toekoms mynbou dalk kan geskied nie.

6. Ons wil graag weet wat julle wil hê ons van ons kant af moet doen. Ons het die gemeenskapvertegenwoordigers gekontak en hulle gevra om die gemeenskap in te lig oor die pre-consultation. By die vorige vergadering het julle gesê dat die gemeenskap en vissermanne nie voor die voltooiing van die impakstudies geraadpleeg is nie en dat hulle dus nie die kans gegee is om kommentaar te lewer nie. Nou het ons 'n vergadering gereël nog voor die studies begin het en voor die amptelike vergadering. Ons het mense genooi om vir ons insette en kontakbesonderhede van mense te gee wie gekontak, maar tog is dit nie genoeg nie. Ons wil asb. Weet, waar moet ons begin. Wat is die eerste stap waar ons moet begin nadat die DMHE vir ons laat weet het dat die aansoek erken is en ons die gemeenskap moet nader? Ons het juis hierdie vergadering gereël om kontakbesonderhede te kry en te bevestig hoe ons die gemeenskap moet nader en inlig oor die proses en vergadering. Hierdie is nog nie die amptelike konsultasie proses nie.

1. Ek verstaan u konsep oor die bomme, maar die gevolge daarvan kan nie met prospektering vergelyk word nie.

Ons verstaan dat daar baie prospekter en mynbouaansoeke/ aktiwiteite is en verstaan en neem kennis van julle kommer hieroor. Neem asseblief kennis dat hulle nie op riewe waar kreef en baie soorte vis voorkom gaan prospekter of myn nie. Hulle vermy hierdie areas

en vispopulasies gehad. Nou moet die vissermanne 100 myl in die see ingaan om vis te vind. Daar is honderde applikasies vir olie en gas en minerale daar buite. Hulle wil nou kom blaas en grawe ens. En dit gaan dieselfde impak hê.

Julle moet na die Departement toe gaan wat hierdie aansoeke goedkeur en sê ons soek nie ontgunning en prospektering hier nie. Daar is aansoeke reg langs die kus af wat beteken dat daar langs die hele lengte van die kus propektering en mynbou gaan geskied.

Of jy nou praat van prospektering of mynbou, dit is alles maar mynbou. Dit is net verskillende vlakke van mynbou en het albei impakte. TransHex het gekom en ons uit sekere areas uit verbied en gesê ons mag nie in hulle konsessie area inkom nie. Daar is baie konsessie areas in die omgewing (bv. Brand se Baai) waar hulle die area leeg gepomp het. Daar is nou niks meer lewe daar in die water nie. Ons vrees is dat hierdie presies dieselfde storie gaan wees. Die area gaan ook opeindig met geen mariene lewe nie.

Deelnemer 6 – Stakeholder 400

Organisasie: Inwoner & Fisher Folk Women

1. Wysheid is beter as fyn silwer en goud. Ons in Doringbaai is nie hoog geleerd nie, ons was nie Universiteit toe nie, ons het nie 'n wetenskaplike graad nie, maar ons het wysheid ontvang by die Here en die natuur en see het ons geleer.

Die mense wat hier wil kom myn ken nie al die fyner detail en werke van die see en seevloer hier in Doringbaai nie. Hulle kan wel 'n prentjie kry met die sonar en die monsters wat hulle neem,

en enige ander belangrike en sensitiewe areas. Neem ook asseblief kennis dat hulle nie noodwendig oor die hele konsessie area gaan prospekteer of myn nie. Daar word gewoonlik 'n gedeelte gekies binne in die konsessie area waar prospektering of mynbou plaas vind. Dit sal wel met die geoloog bevestig moet word.

Ons wil dit ook duidelik maak dat ons omgewingskonsultante is wat ook nie wil sien dat die omgewing agteruit gaan en mense se lewensbestaan daar onder lei nie. Ons moet ook realisties wees en besef dat die wêreld aan die vooruitgang is. Ons is almal verbruikers en die alledaagse produkte wat ons gebruik moet van iewers af kom. Daar moet desnieteenstaande 'n balans tussen vooruitgang en die beskerming van die omgewing en gemeenskap wees. As omgewingskonsultante moet ons al hierdie dinge in ag neem. Ons moet die voor- en nadele van prospektering op Suid-Afrika, verbruikers, die omgewing en die gemeenskap assesseer. Ons kies dus nie kant nie, maar versamel en assesseer al die wetenskaplike feite, inligting en die gemeenskap se bekommernisse, en handig dit as 'n verslag aan die DMHE in. Hulle maak dan die finale besluit in terme van die goedkeur of afkeur van die aansoek. Ongelukkig kan ons nie die prospektering of mynbou verhoed nie. Ons kan wel al die inligting en feite so akkuraat as moontlik vir die DMHE gee.

Ons is vandag hier om vir julle te vra om julle bekommernisse en insette aan ons te gee, sodat al die feite in die verslag kan verskyn.

1. Baie dankie vir hierdie kommentaar. Ons vra dat julle dit asseblief ook vir ons op skrif sal sit sodat ons dit in die verslag kan insluit.

maar hulle sal nooit werklik hierdie area ken nie. Selfs met al hulle wetenskaplike wysheid sal hulle nooit werklik die area ken nie. Hierdie kennis en detail kom met ervaring en jare se werk en bly in die area. Dis mother nature en sy werk soos sy wil.

My pa was ook 'n visserman en ek het baie by hom geleer. Ek het veral baie oor die see by hom geleer. Ek neem al hierdie kennis en berê dit in my hart en dra dit aan my kinders en kleinkinders oor wat dit eendag aan hulle kinders gaan oordra. Ek het geleer dat daar drie strome is. As daar iets fout gaan met die boot en hy breek of lek, al is hy ver buite Doringbaai, gaan dit Doringbaai beïnvloed. Die middelstroom stoot alles wat die see nie wil hê nie uit en dit kom land toe waar my kind en kleinkind swem. Ons is nie in die posisie om swembaddens te hê nie so dit is hulle swembad.

Ek sien nie dat julle in julle voorlegging potensiële probleme en moontlike oplossings identifiseer nie. Julle moet 'n tabel hê met moontlike probleme wat kan voorkom en die moontlike oplossings daarvoor. Die mense hier kan vir julle sê wat die gevare gaan wees.

Deelnemer 3: Stakeholder 305

1. Met al hierdie aansoeke, hoeveel mynbouvaartuie gaan op een slag op die water wees?
2. Soos ek verstaan kan hulle enigiets van 5 jaar tot 30 jaar hier besig wees.
3. En soos ek verstaan gaan hulle monsters neem oor daardie hele konsessie area. So hulle gaan vir maande lank heen en weer oor die konsessie area besig wees.

1. Daar is net 'n hand vol van hierdie vaartuie in Suiderlike Afrika beskikbaar wat al die prospektering/ mynbou aktiwiteite sal doen. Daar sal dus net 'n paar voertuie op een gegewe tydstip op die see wees.
2. Die prospekterwerk moet binne 5 jaar voltooi word, alhoewel dit nie so lank neem nie. Dit kan enigiets van 'n paar weke tot 'n paar maande neem om te voltooi. Dit kan binne die eerste jaar voltooi word of oor die vyf-jaar periode. Ek kan nie nou enigsins oor die mynbou kommentaar lewer nie, aangesien dit nie die proses ter sprake is nie.
3. Prospektering word nie oor die hele konsessie area uitgevoer nie. Die geoloog kies 'n spesifieke area binne die konsessie area waar monsters geneem gaan word volgens die data wat hulle insamel tydens die sonars. Ek kan ongelukkig nie nou kommentaar lewer oor

	<p>presies hoe groot die area gaan wees, of waar in die konsessiegebied die teikenarea gaan wees nie. Dit sal ek met die geoloog bevestig</p>
<p>Deelnemer 7 - Stakeholder 404 Organisasie: Inwoner van Doringbaai</p> <p>1. Wat vir my van bekommernis is, is dat die mense wat hier gaan kom prospekter, niks in die gemeenskap gaan kom belê nie. Daar gaan nie veel werkskepping wees nie.</p> <p>Oceana het destyds gekom en hulle kom ryk maak hier. Toe besluit hulle eendag hulle is klaar en maak die fabriek toe en al die mense verloor hulle werke en hulle neem hulle salarisse ook saam. Ek het groot planne gehad om te gaan studeer, maar toe kon ek nie, want ek moes my familie help om 'n inkomste te kry, nadat hulle hulle werk verloor het.</p> <p>Wat gaan gebeur na die prospektering is dat die mense nie meer gaan kan visvang nie. Hulle gaan nie 'n inkomste hê nie, en daar gaan ook nie werkskepping vir hulle wees nie aangesien hulle meestal kundige mense gaan gebruik. As hulle nie vir ons gemeenskap kan waarborg dat hulle enige inkomste wat ons mense gaan verloor kan terugbetaal of kan belê in ons gemeenskap nie, dan kan hulle nie hier kom prospekter nie.</p>	<p>1. Ek kan nie namens Trans Atlantic Diamonds beantwoord in terme van werkskepping en beleggings nie, maar soos ek verstaan wil Trans Atlantic Diamonds 'n persentasie van die inkomste wat hulle tydens mynbou verkry, vir die gemeenskap teruggee. Neem ook asseblief kennis dat Trans Atlantic Diamonds geen inkomste kry tydens prospektering nie, aangesien daar nog glad nie onginning van minerale plaasvind nie.</p> <p>'n Inkomste word eers verkry gedurende die mynbou proses. Dus kan daar eers in die gemeenskap belê word tydens mynbou. Mynbou is nog nie hier ter sprake nie en dus gaan ek nie verder hierop kommentaar lewer nie.</p> <p>Trans Atlantic Diamonds wil plaaslike mense van die area oplei as bemanningslede vir die skip tydens prospektering en mynbou. Dit gaan egter net 'n handjie vol mense van Doringbaai en die omringende dorpe wees en die posisies gaan nie permanent wees nie aangesien die prospektering slegs ongeveer 30-dae gaan neem. Hierdie is iets waarvoor Trans Atlantic Diamonds meer oor sal kan uitbrei.</p>
<p>Deelnemer 8: Stakeholder 313 Organisasie: Inwoner & Coastal Links</p> <p>Dit is baie duidelik gestel dat hierdie 'n inligtingsessie is en dat die volgende sessie 'n amptelike vergadering met 'n voorlegging gaan wees.</p>	<p>1. Die inligting word verkry vanaf verslae soos gepubliseer deur die Matzikama Munisiplaiteit, nasionale sensusopname verslae (Stats-SA databasis) en ander gepubliseerde bronne. Inligting rondom die visserye word verkry vanaf die Department van Bosbou, en Vissery (Department of Forestry, Fisheries and the Environment). Ons het die mees onlangse data aangevra, maar ongelukkig neem dit 'n minimum van ses maande om die data te ontvang. Dit is nie op die stadium moontlik om akkurate visvangsdata self in te samel nie. Sulke opnames benodig 'n gesametlike benadering of "collaborative approach" deur die</p>

1. Ek wil graag weet, waarop is die Sosio-ekonomiese studie gebaseer? Is dit op algemene inligting gebaseer soos verkry deur die Munisipaliteite en verslae, of was daar 'n studie gedoen? As ons as gemeenskap sê dis reg as hulle hier kom prospekter, wil ons ook hê daar moet mense uit ons gemeenskap aangestel word.
2. Wat gebeur met die minerale en diamante wat hulle in die samples vind tydens prospektering? Hulle gooi dit tog nie in die water terug nie? Wie kontroleer hulle en maak seker dat hulle dit nie verkoop nie?
3. Praat julle net met die gemeenskap van Doringbaai of het julle ander dorpe se mense ook in kennis gestel van hierdie vergadering?

vissersgemeenskap en verskeie visserye. Dit is nie moontlik vir die omgewingskonsultante om sulke data binne een basiese assesseringsproses in te samel nie. Ons roep op die DMHE en DFFE om 'n geïntegreerde gesamentlike opname van visserydata te doen op 'n maandelikse basis en die data redelik beskikbaar te stel vir omgewingskonsultante en spesialiste. Het julle tans so 'n databasis waar julle die visvangste van elke dag/ week opteken in Doringbaai?

2. In terme van die diamante wat gevind word tydens prospektering. Ek kan nie namens TAD praat nie, en sal die antwoord met hulle bevestig, maar sover ek bewus is, mag die diamante nie verkoop word nie. Daar sal wel 'n Scientific Officer aan boord wees wat 'n verantwoordelikheid sal he om seker te maak dat daar aan regulasies voldoen word. Die Scientific Officer sal aan die DMHE rapporteur.
3. Ons het mense van Papendorp en Ebenhaeser in kennis gestel van hierdie vergadering en ook al die regeringsdepartemented en belanghebbendes wat op ons databasis is. Ons gaan kennisgewings en plakkaat by Papendorp, Koekenaap, Ebenhaeser en Lutzville versprei om die mense daar in kennis te stel van die publieke deelname proses en die vergaderings wat 12 April 2022 in Doringbaai en 13 April 2022 in Ebenhaeser gehou gaan word. Hierdie pre-consultation vergadering is meer vir die mense wat in die direkte omgewing van die konsessie area woon.

Deelnemer 9: Stakeholder 394

Organisasie: Inwoner

Eerstens wil ek net sê dat ons verstaan dat julle net hier is om vir ons die inligting te kom oordra en ons insette te kry.

Ek het vrae hier wat julle asseblief aan die aansoeker moet gee, sodat hulle asseblief vir ons die deeglike antwoorde kan kom gee tydens die amptelike vergadering 12 April 2022.

1. Wastse werkskepping/ voordele gaan dit vir die plaaslike gemeenskap inhou?

Baie dankie vir die vrae. Dit sal aan TAD deurgegee word sodat hulle op 12 April 2022 volledige antwoorde hierop kan gee. Wat ek wel kan sê is dat hulle geleentheid wil bied vir lede van die gemeenskap om opgelei te word om sekere poste op die vaartuig te vul.. Dan wil hulle ook 'n persentasie van die inkomste wat hulle tydens mynbou verkry, belê in die gemeenskap.

- Gaan daar sosiale ontwikkeling of studiebeurse vir leerders wees om hulle vaardighede te ontwikkel?
 - Gaan daar bydraes tot skole en ander organisasies gemaak word?
 - Hierdie kan alles bydrae tot verlaging van skoolverlaters en tienerswangerskappe.
2. Is daar 'n Integrated Environmental studie wat gedoen gaan word?
 3. Dan het u gevra wie julle moet kontak. By wie gaan julle uitvind wie die aangewese mense is om in gemeenskap van Doringbaai te verteenwoordig en die finale sê te sê.
 4. Die gemeenskap is baie oningelig oor die regte wat hulle het aangaande prospektering.
 5. As jy prospekter/ myn, versteur julle die seabodem en grond val terug op die seevloer en verander die habitat.
 6. Ek verstaan en respekteer wat julle hier kom voorlê het en verstaan dat nie alles 'n impak op die kuslyn sal he nie
 7. Kan julle asseblief die afkortings beter verduidelik, want daar is baie wat julle gebruik.
 8. Wat is die veiligheidsplan/ contingency plan, sou iets gebeur?
 9. Op die lang termyn kan hierdie projek werk, en dalk voordele vir die gemeenskap inhou, maar dit gaan afhang van baie faktore soos veiligheid, volhoubaarheid van die projek in terme van die omgewing (omgewingsbewaring), werkskepping en voordele vir die gemeenskap.
 10. Ons weet dat die aktiwiteite baie tegnies en ingewikkeld is en dat die gemeenskap nie noodwendig die tegniese vaardighede besit om die werk te doen nie, maar is daar kapasiteit vir die maatskappy om 'n plaaslike persoon op te lei en aan te stel?

11. Gaan die gemeenskap engiets “gain” sou daar hier gemyn word?
Wat kry die gemeenskap terug vir dit wat hulle opgee?

Deelnemer 10 & 11 - Stakeholders 399 & 406
Organisasie: Sisterhood

1. Julle moet seker maak dat julle publieke deelname proses volledig gedoen word en dat julle al die mense in Doringbaai in kennis stel van die proses. Almal moet die kans gegee word om deel te neem. Julle moet oor die radio adverteer, in die koerant, kennisgewings versprei ens. Julle moet die plaaslike jongmense aan stel om die kennisgewings te versprei tussen die woonbuurte. So versprei julle die woord in Doringbaai en help ook die youth om ‘n geldjie te verdien.

Daar was baie confusion oor die huidige vergadering en nie almal was bewus van dit nie. Die manier hoe julle die gemeenskap in kennis gestel het was dus nie voldoende nie. ‘n Paar mense het dit op Doringbaai se Social media blad versprei. Die minste wat die mense vra is dat julle hulle behoorlik in kennis stel van die vergadrings.

Die vissermanne is heel week uit op see om vir hulle families te voorsien en wil op ‘n Vrydagaand net kom rus. Dit is hulle enigste rustydjie. Julle kan dus nie verwag dat mense op ‘n Vrydagaand ‘n vergadering bywoon nie. Die konsultasieproses moes nie op ‘n Vrydagaand geskied nie.

Ons is daar om hulle by te staan en te help veg teen hierdie proses. Ons is klaar besig om geld in te samel om teen die prospekterregte te appelleer. As ons enige gaping in julle

1. Baie dankie vir julle kommentaar en insette. Ons gaan julle raad volg en plaaslike jongemense aanstel om die kennisgewings te versprei. Ongelukkig word ons baie min tyd gegee om die gemeenskap in kennis te stel, ‘n vergadering te reel en ‘n verslag saam te sit. Daardie was dus die engiste dae wat ons beskikbaar gehad het om ‘n vergadering te hou. Ons het juis gedink dit sal beter wees om ‘n vergadering op ‘n Vrydag en Saterdag te hê, aangesien mense deur die week werk en te moeg is om nog in die aand ‘n vergadering by te woon. Dit is goed om te weet dat die mense nie graag op ‘n Vrydagaand ‘n vergadering wil bywoon nie. Ons het seker gemaak dat die amptelike vergadering (12 April 2022) nie oor die naweek val nie.
2. Ons neem kennis van u kommentaar.
3. Ons neem kennis van u kommentaar.
4. Ons neem kennis van u kommentaar.
5. Baie dankie vir hierdie insette. As onafhanklike omgewingskonsultante neem ons die inligting en studies soos die aan ons voorsien word deur die spesialiste, en ook ons eie navorsing en lê dit aan die departement voor. Ongelukkig is daar nie tyd binne die kort peiode wat die DMHE vir ons gee om so ‘n grootskaalse studie te doen nie. So ‘n studie is wat ons sal noem ‘n Strategic Environmental Assessment en benodig ‘n gesametlike benadering of “collaborative approach” deur verskeie regeringsdepartemente, visvangorganisasies, universiteite en navorsers. Dit is nie iets wat een Omgewingskonsultant binne een basiese assesseringsproses kan doen nie.
6. Ons neem kennis van u kommentaar.
7. Ons dink dit sal goed wees as sulke kommentaar vanaf die publiek aan die DMHE gerig word.

verslag of die publieke deelname proses vind gaan dit in die hof gebruik word in hulle guns.

2. Daar is baie kommer oor die impakte wat hierdie aktiwiteite op die see lewe gaan hê. Die klankgolwe wat deur die see gaan trek, die afvalstowwe, ens. Wat ons hoor van die meerderheid mense hier is dat die gemeenskap nie wil hê dat daar in hulle area geprospekter word nie. Hulle wil nie mynbedrywighede in die area hê nie. Los wat in die aarde is in die aarde.
3. Al is dit 'n Suid-Afrikaanse maatskappy, maak dit nie saak nie. Die meeste van hierdie maatskappye is internasionale maatskappye en hulle manier om toegang tot Suid-Afrika te verkry is deur 'n BEE maatskappy aan te stel en te gebruik om die aansoek namens hulle te doen.
4. Ons hoor dat julle se dat ons hulpbronne van iewers af moet kom, maar die meeste van die gemeenskap hier ry fiets, stap of gebruik publieke vervoer en is nie afhanklik van brandstof nie. Buitendien moet ons weg beweeg van olie af a.g.v. klimaatsverandering en sy negatiewe gevolge. Waar gebeur al hierdie aardbewings, tornado's en natuurrampe. Daar waar die mense die aarde impak en ontwig
5. Ons wil assebief hê dat julle as onafhanklike omgewingskonsultante moet gaan kyk na die studies waar mense benadeel is a.g.v. prospektering/ mynbou en dit in die verslag sit om te wys dat hierdie aktiwiteite wel 'n negatiewe invloed om die gemeenskap sal hê.

Die toekoms van die gemeenskap, die omgewing, die habitat en die vis word bedreig. As ek so 'n studie van julle af kan sien sal ek glo dat julle onafhanklik is. Julle moet 'n studie doen wat kyk

na die groter prentjie. Hierdie maatskappye het geld en gee nie om oor die gemeenskap nie.

Julle moet die impak op kreef en snoek in ag neem, want dit is die mense se lewensbestaan en inkomste. Die research wat gebruik word is baie general en outdated. Daar moet effort gemaak word om huidige en akkurate data te kry. Die konstitusie van Suid-Afrika sê nie dat mynbou “core business” is nie, core business is “to make sure that the poor is uplifted”. Die core business word neglect en daar is nie effort om die navorsing te doen nie.

6. Ons kan nie die regering vertrou nie, want hy verkoop ons mense se geboorteregte en bestaan. Hy gee nie om wat die gemeenskap sê nie. Ons kan nie wag vir die regering om ‘n besluit te maak nie, die onafhanklike omgewingsproses wat ons nou doen moet die kommernisse, vrae en kommetaar so akkuraat as moontlik vaslê en aan die regering voorgelê word.
7. Ons verstaan wat u sê oor die kort tydlyn en dat hierdie met die DMHE bespreek moet word aangesien julle nie genoeg kans gegee word om ‘n behoorlike publieke deelname te doen nie. Dit is iets wat ons met die DMHE gaan bespreek.

Deelnemer 5 - Stakeholder 322

1. Moet my nie verkeerd verstaan nie, ons verstaan dat dit vir die werklose jeug geld kan voorsien, maar julle moet eintlik die werk self doen. Eintlik moet julle ons almal wat die vergadering bywoon betaal om dit by te woon. Moet nie kom met geldbelonings, aandele, ens. nie, want sodra jy mense geld

Dankie. Ons neem kennis van u kommentaar.

belowe, is wanneer die korrupsie begin. Ek sal wel kyk wie ek kan kry on die kennisgewings te versprei.

2. Die gemeenskappe wat daar by Denel met die bomtoetsings beïnvloed is moet 100 myl in die see in om vis te soek, en die petrol is nou duur, R24/liter. En dan kry mens nie eers die vangste wat jy soek nie. Hierdie mynbou gaan die gemeenskap net so nadelig beïnvloed.
3. EMG behoort visvangsdata te hê.
4. Die kleinskaalse vissermanne vaar 5km of meer uit om te gaan vis vang. Hulle vang nie net naby aan die kus vis nie.
5. Die regering dwing hierdie kort tydlyn af op julle en dan dwing julle dit af op ons. Daar moet met die regering gepraat word om die tydlyne te verleng.

Deelnemer 3: Stakeholder 305

Kan die mense ook myn met hierdie aansoek as dit goedgekeur word?

Nee, die mynbouregte aansoek is 'n aparte proses. Daar word eers vir mynbouregte aansoek gedoen nadat prospektering klaar is. Hierdie proses neem ook langer om te voltooi.

VERSKONING

Anchor wil namens die Nasionale Departement van Openbare Werke en Infrastruktuur (NDPWI) om verskoning vra vir hul afwesigheid. Die NDPWI het ons meegedeel dat hulle nie vroeg genoeg oor die vergadering ingelig is nie, en as sodanig nie kon bywoon nie.

Stakeholder 115:
National Department of Public Works and Infrastructure

Thank you for getting in touch with us.

The email below refers to a pre-consultation stakeholder meeting, one which precedes the official public participation process. Our intention was to receive any initial concerns from stakeholders before the start of the official public participation process. The stakeholder

The above-mentioned invitation has bearing. The notice to attend the meeting was received too late. I am responsible to provide comments on these mining/prospecting applications on behalf of my department, the National Department of Public Works and Infrastructure (NDPWI) and would like to place it on record that NDPWI has received the invitation only a week prior to the meeting. Furthermore that the meeting has been convened at a much unappropriated time. It is not possible for government departments that is situated in Cape Town to attend PPP meetings on a Friday evening.

You are therefore requested to render an apology at the meeting for NDPWI and also to please place it on record that NDPWI were not sufficiently informed well in advance about the meeting. Furthermore I would like to recommend that you arrange another open day meeting during a week and that your meeting should start from 14:00 to allow officials from government department sufficient time to drive through to attend the meeting. As one of the larger role players wrt land in that area I will also have to inform the Department of Mineral Resources that we are not satisfied with the time of the meeting and the short notice provided to attend.

consultation report following this meeting will reflect, as requested, an apology for NDPWI and the reason for this as stated below.

The official 30-day Public Participation Meeting will begin in April (date to be confirmed) and a Public Participation meeting will be held during this time. There will also be opportunity to comment on the Draft BAR during this time. We have noted your concerns regarding the timeframe within which the notice for the meeting was sent and the preferred day and time for the meeting and will take this into consideration when setting the date for the next meeting.

All stakeholders will be notified once the Public Participation Process starts and when the Draft BAR becomes available for comment.

8. AFSLUITING

Die deelnemers is bedank en die vergadering is beëindig.

**APPLICATION FOR PROSPECTION RIGHTS AND ENVIRONMENTAL AUTHORIZATION TO PROSPECT IN
SEA CONCESSION AREA 14C, ALONG THE WEST COAST BY TRANS ATLANTIC DIAMONDS**

Date: 11 March 2022 **Time:** 18:00 – 20:00

Venue: Miriam Owies Community Hall, Doringbaai, Western Cape

Chairman and presenter: Cheruscha Swart – Anchor Environmental Consultants (Pty) Ltd

Assistance: Simone Louw – Anchor Environmental Consultants (Pty) Ltd

Environmental Assessment Practitioner: Dr Kenneth Hutchings – Anchor Environmental Consultants (Pty) Ltd

MINUTES OF THE MEETING

ABBREVIATIONS

Anchor	Anchor Environmental Consultants (The EAP)
BAR	Basic Assessment Report
I&APs	Interested and Affected Parties
DFFE	Department of Forestry, Fisheries and the Environment
DMRE	Department of Mineral Resources and Energy
EAP	Environmental Assessment Practitioner
TAD	Trans Atlantic Diamonds (The applicant)

GENERAL REMARKS

- As required by the government, COVID-19 protocols have been adhered to. Upon arrival, participants were asked to complete the general Covid-19 questionnaire, disinfect their hands, make sure to wear masks, take their temperature, and sit far enough apart.
- Cheruscha Swart, an environmental consultant at Anchor Environmental Consultants (Pty) Ltd (Anchor), welcomed everyone and chaired the meeting.
- Simone Louw, also an environmental consultant at Anchor, provided technical assistance and took the minutes of the meeting.
- The meeting was attended by 14 stakeholders.
- A presentation was made by Cheruscha.
- Various topics were discussed, and participants were given the opportunity to ask questions and comment after the presentation.
- The community has made it clear that they are opposed to the project. They are particularly concerned about the impact that prospecting will have on their livelihoods, the environment and future generations.

The course of the meeting was as follows:

1. Welcome
2. “Housekeeping” rules
3. Purpose of the meeting
4. Introductions
5. Presentation
 - 5.1 Project Background
 - 5.2 Proposed prospecting activities and technology
 - 5.3 Mitigation measures
6. Break
7. Questions
8. Closing

1. WELCOME

Me. Swart welcomed everyone at 18:15 and wanted to start the meeting, but the participants said that there were still a few people on their way. She waited until about 18:30 for any other stakeholders. Me. Swart and Me. Louw meanwhile had an informal conversation with the people.

Me. Swart meanwhile asked if anyone at the meeting could not understand Afrikaans. The participants replied that the majority of people at the meeting were Afrikaans and that she could only speak Afrikaans. Me. Swart asked that while they were waiting for the rest of the people, the participants please look at and complete the questionnaire for the time being. The sooner the questionnaires are completed and returned, the better, as it gives Anchor more time to answer the questions and incorporate them into the report. She also asked that they please write down the names and contact details of any people and organizations of interest that should definitely be contacted, so that the necessary information regarding the prospecting and public meeting can be sent to them and their input regarding the prospecting can also be taken into account.

Some stakeholders asked if they may have more time to complete the questionnaires. Since not all the people could attend the meeting, they would also like to send the questionnaires to those people to complete. Then they want to collate all the questionnaires and send them to Anchor together. The request was granted and the community was reminded that the cut-off date for the submission of the questionnaires is 17 March 2022, as a report has yet to be compiled and must be sent to the DMRE on 22 March 2022.

In total, only 14 people attended the meeting. The meeting officially began at 18:30.

2. "HOUSEKEEPING" RULES

participants were asked the following:

- To make sure that they have signed the necessary documents at the entrance of the hall. This includes the Covid-19 questionnaire and attendance register for the meeting.
- To complete the questionnaire regarding the prospecting work, or to comment on their method of choice and then send the questions / comments back to Anchor using a method of their choice (e.g. by email, telephonic or post) .
- Please keep all questions and comments until the end of the submission.

- To comply with Covid-regulations and wear their masks.
- To turn off their cell phones to avoid interruptions.

3.PURPOSE OF THE MEETING

To apply for prospecting rights, environmental authorisation must also be obtained. The environmental authorisation then gives the applicant the right to carry out certain activities associated with prospecting. To obtain environmental authorisation, a Basic Assessment Process must be performed. This includes, among other things, an assessment of the potential impacts of prospecting in that area, as well as a Public Participation Process and meeting during which the community can provide input and ask questions about the process. A Pre-Consultation meeting is also held with the communities before the specialist and impact studies are carried out. The aim is to inform the communities and other interested and affected parties of the project and associated activities, to get the community's input and answer questions so that these can be taken into account during the impact studies. The Pre-Consultation is also used as an opportunity to obtain contact details of other important community representatives and organisations to inform them of the process and the official public participation process. All this information and findings are then compiled together with the stakeholder questions and comments in a report and submitted to the Department of Mineral Resources and Energy (DMRE). Members have been informed that this is the Pre-Consultation meeting and not the official public meeting.

4. INTRODUCTIONS

Anchor Environmental Consultants has been appointed by the applicant (Trans Atlantic Diamonds) as the Independent Environmental Assessment Practitioner, to conduct a Basic Assessment of the proposed activities. Anchor does work all over South Africa and also in various countries in Africa and Worldwide. Their work includes environmental studies and evaluations, plant and animal surveys, fish surveys, studies on the existence of communities, impact studies for both the environment and communities, Basic Assessment Processes and the development of environmental legislation and conservation programs. Their studies focus on various habitats including the sea, wetlands, freshwater and rural areas.

Trans Atlantic Diamonds is the prospecting rights applicant. They are a licensed, uncut diamond dealer who has been involved in the diamond industry since 1986. They are an independent, online diamond sales channel that connects buyers and sellers and provides a sales solution for producers, small tradesmen, and suppliers. They are well known in the diamond industry and have more than 30 years of experience.

5. PRESENTATION

The purpose of the meeting and presentation is to provide the community with more information about the Basic Assessment process, prospecting work, potential impacts and mitigation measures. This will enable stakeholders to better understand the project and thus make meaningful comments. The following topics were discussed:

- Background of the project
- Project activities
- Mitigation measures

5.1. PROJECT BACKGROUND AND INTRODUCTION TO THE BASIC ASSESSMENT PROCESS

A map of concession areas 14C, indicating the location of the proposed prospecting work along the coast was displayed. Concession area 14C extends from just north of Doringbaai, southwards to just south of Groothoekbaai. This is an “Offshore” concession area which is therefore located in the sea. The coastal boundary or eastern boundary (boundary closest to the coast) is located approximately 5 km (2.7 nautical miles) west of the high-water mark. The concession area is therefore not located on land or in the intertidal area. This 5 km point is about 70m deep. The C-concession extends westward from this point up to the 200 m isobath (water depth).

- **What is prospecting:**

Prospecting is the search for valuable resources such as diamonds or metals and the first step in the mining process. It is important to note that this is not classified as mining. The purpose of prospecting is to determine the quantity and quality of a resource in an area. This information is used to determine if it is economically feasible to mine in that area in the future. Mining tools, mining vessels and labour cost are expensive and it is therefore important to first conduct a thorough investigation before any mining can begin.

- **The process that must be followed before mining may begin is a long process. The steps are as follows:**

1) Application for prospecting rights

The application for prospecting rights can take about a year. Prospecting rights can only be obtained by applying for environmental authorisation. Again, this can only be obtained by performing a Basic Assessment Process.

2) Exploration

If prospecting rights and environmental authorisation are granted, the next step is the prospecting itself. Prospecting rights are granted for a period of five years, although they can be extended to eight years. The prospecting work itself can take anything from a few months to a few years to complete.

3) Application for mining rights

If the applicant has decided that he does want to mine in an area, the next step is the application for mining rights. Once again, environmental authorisation must be applied for. The process to be followed is not a Basic Assessment Process, but an Environmental Impact Assessment Process. This process is more complicated than that of a Basic Assessment process and also takes longer ie., about two years.

4) Mining

Mining rights are usually granted for about 20, 25 or 30 years. Mining companies may also decide to stop mining earlier if the resource starts to decline.

- **Project Background:**

- Trans Atlantic Diamonds is the applicant applying for prospecting rights in sea concessions 14C.
- The Competent Authority is the Department of Mineral Resources and Energy (DMRE), to whom the documents and report are submitted. The DMRE is responsible for making the final decision in terms of allocating prospecting rights.
- The Mineral and Petroleum Resources Development Act is triggered when applying for prospecting rights.
- The resources in question include diamonds, precious stones, minerals and metals.
- To apply for prospecting rights, the applicant must apply for environmental authorisation.
- An environmental authorisation triggers The National Environmental Management Act and Environmental Impact Assessment regulations.
- To obtain environmental authorisation, a Basic Assessment Process must be performed. The results of this process are detailed in a comprehensive report known as the Basic Assessment Report (BAR). This process is conducted by an independent Environmental Assessment Practitioner (EAP). In the case of this application, Anchor Environmental Consultants is the EAP.

- **The Basic Assessment Process**

The Basic Assessment Process is briefly described:

Step 1: Submit application for prospecting rights and environmental authorisation to the DMRE.

Step 2: Compile a list of potential interested and affected parties (I & APs) and invite them to register as I & APs for the project. Inform the I & APs that the applications have been submitted. During this time, the I & APs are given the opportunity to comment on the application.

Step 3: At this point, independent specialists are enlisted to conduct impact assessment studies. In the case of this application, a Heritage, Marine & Fisheries, and Social Impact Study were conducted.

Step 4: The EAP compiles a Draft BAR which includes a description of the environment, proposed activities, potential impacts on the environment and community, mitigation measures to reduce identified impacts and an Environmental Management Program (EMPr).

Step 5: The EAP makes the Draft BAR available to the public for commenting during the official 30-day Public Participation process.

Step 6: A Public Participation **Meeting** is organized and hosted by the EAP. I&AP's are invited to attend as in the case of this meeting in Doringbaai.

Step 7: Any comments received are addressed and incorporated into the Final BAR where they may also be used to inform recommended mitigation measures and the EMPr.

Step 8: The Final BAR is submitted to the DMRE for decision-making.

Step 9: The DMRE is required to make a decision on whether to grant or reject environmental authorisation within 107 days of receiving the application. If I & APs are unhappy with the environmental authorisation made by the DMRE, they can appeal this decision within 14 days of receiving the outcome.

5.2. THE PROPOSED PROSPECTING ACTIVITIES AND TECHNOLOGY

The use of these minerals in today's society

Next, the use of these minerals in everyday life was discussed.

Gold, platinum, silver, diamonds, other precious stones, and other precious metals are used not only in the manufacturing of jewelry, but also in various other fields. It is widely used in modern medicine (cancer treatment, rheumatoid arthritis and other diseases, pacemakers, dental implants, prostheses), information technology (cell phones, laptops, computers), the automotive industry, the construction of machinery, tools, ships, vehicles, aircraft, bridges, buildings and electric motors) and to make glass and fuel. Diamonds are also an important commodity in the world economy. The industry grew from about 1 million carats in the late 1800s to 176.7 million carats in 2005 and is now considered a billion-dollar industry. It is considered important for South Africa's economy.

Proposed Activities

Next, the proposed activities of the prospecting were discussed.

1. Geophysical survey

- A “Multibeam Echo Sounder” and “Topas Sub-bottom Profiler” will be used to perform the geophysical survey. Sound waves (or signals) are transmitted to seabed which rebound to the receiver and create an image of the seabed. The information is used to identify rock types of interest and to determine the appropriate drilling method, drilling sites and design of the mining vessel.
- The images of the seabed created by the geophysical instruments are further used to identify target areas or areas to be avoided, such as reefs.
- Images created by the Multibeam Echo Sounder and Topas Sub Bottom Profiler are shown on the slide.

2. Van Veen Grab (sediment sampling):

This activity can be performed at the same time as the seismic survey. A Van Veen Grab is a device used to collect sediment samples that would inform the animal and plant communities living on the seabed. Small marine animals such as worms, mussels and crabs that live on and in the sea floor are identified. The information is recorded to establish a baseline of the ecological environment before any prospecting begins. Surveys are usually conducted annually during prospecting and mining. The results are analysed to determine the extent to which the environment has changed during prospecting and mining.

3. Core samples:

A Vibracore, Gravity Core and or Sonic Core is used for this activity. A core looks almost like a hollow piece of pipe. It penetrates the sea floor and collects sediment samples which will inform the structure of the sea floor and the appropriate design of the drilling tool, mining vessel and identifies areas of interest where mining can take place in the future.

4. Drill:

Sediment samples will also be collected using a special drilling rig to identify and investigate target areas for future mining. The drill digs sediment out of the seabed, processed on the vessel and debris thrown overboard. This information will also be used to inform the design of the mining vessel

5.3. MITIGATION MEASURES

There are several mitigation measures that need to be implemented by the applicant and will form part of the Environmental Management Program. It is legally obligatory for the applicant to implement the Environmental Management Program.

These include the following:

- Employ a Marine Mammal and Seabird Observer (MMSO) to identify and avoid mammals in the area;
- Use “Passive Acoustic Monitoring (PAM)” to identify and thus avoid mammals in the environment;
- Appoint a liaison officer as an intermediary between the community and Trans Atlantic Diamonds in order to avoid important fishing areas and seasons;
- Conduct surveys when fishing effort is low and outside mammalian migration season;
- Limit vessel speed (do not exceed 12 knots (22 km / h));
- Develop a waste management plan;
- Staff must undergo environmental and heritage awareness training;
- Comply with all relevant legislation, regulations and guidelines; and
- •Preserve any fossil, organic material or shipwrecks found and notify the South African Heritage Resources Agency (SAHRA).

6. SHORT BREAK

After the presentation, there was a 12-minute break before the floor was opened for questions.

7. QUESTIONS AND COMMENTS

The participants were thanked for listening to the presentation and the floor was opened for questions and comments.

Cheruscha also asked for input from the community in terms of what they want to be considered by the specialists and the EAP, what important organizations and people need to be contacted and what they want Anchor to do on their part.

Permission was requested from the participants to be recorded on tape. They agreed.

Participants were asked to introduce themselves and their organization.

Please note that many of the questions during the meeting were the same and as such many questions are grouped together below. The answers, as given below, are what were answered during the meeting. More comprehensive answers will be provided in the Draft BAR.

Question/ Comment	Response
<p>Participant 1: Stakeholder 396 Organization: Green Connection & Ubuntu Rural Youth Movement A Doringbaai Resident and West Coast child</p> <p>1. The way you arranged and advertised this meeting was wrong. The law requires that sufficient notice be given, such as e.g. Posters, newspaper, radio. Based on this, we as a community demand that this meeting is only an information session and not a Pre-consultation.</p> <p>2. Who did you contact to arrange this meeting?</p> <p>3. You say that the applicant wants to determine if this is the right area to mine. How does the applicant know if 14C is the right area to mine and why are we only finding out about this application now? How long have you known about this application?</p>	<p>1. Pre-Consultation is the beginning of the process. We submit the application and the Department of Mineral Resources and Energy (DMRE) then has 2 weeks to review it and decide whether to accept or reject it. Once the department has accepted the application, the EAP has 30 days to inform the stakeholders of the application and arrange a consultation with the community and other stakeholders. The purpose of the Pre-Consultation is to inform the communities and other interested and affected parties of the project and associated activities and thus get the community's input on it and answer questions so that these can be taken into account during the impact studies. . The “Pre-consultation” is also used as an opportunity to collect contact details of other important community representatives and organizations to inform them of the process and future public participation process.</p> <p>All this information and findings are then compiled together with the questions and comments from the stakeholders and submitted to the DMRE in a report. Members have been informed that this is the Pre-consultation meeting and not the official public meeting.</p>

	<p>The public meeting is still going to be properly advertised. We would like you to give us suggestions for this. E.g. Advertise on the radio. We're still going to advertise the meeting and process in the newspapers one to two weeks ahead of time.</p> <p>We have already had posters made that we will put up today and tomorrow in Doringbaai, Papendorp, Ebenhaeser, Koekenaap, Strandfontein and Lutzville to let the community know about the process and meeting. This is the beginning of the process. The Department accepted the application on 21 February 2022 and Anchor was notified on 24 February 2022. The following week we started contacting community leaders / representatives to ask them to help us inform the community of this Basic Assessment Process and today's meeting.</p> <p>2. We contacted the people who were introduced to us by the government, certain organizations and other community representatives. It is very difficult to get contact details and that is why we are here to first hold an initial meeting with the people and also collect contact details. This meeting is therefore the starting point.</p> <p>3. The applicant does not yet know if this is the right area to mine and is why they first apply for prospecting rights. They take sediment samples which are then analysed by specialists to determine which minerals / metals / precious stones occur in concession area 14C and what the quality and quantity of these minerals are. This will determine whether it will be worthwhile to mine in this area in the future.</p>
<p>Participant 2 Organization: Resident</p> <p>1. So we are not going to fill in the questionnaires now?</p>	<p>1. We would like you to fill in the forms now so that we can get the necessary information on who to contact and what to consider for the impact studies. We ask that you at least give us contact details of the most important organizations and stakeholders. The reason why we are here is to get initial comments from you. We would like to hear from you what fisheries you think will be impacted and what information you would like us to consider. What do you want to see happen and do you want the environmental consultant to consider and do?</p>
<p>Participant 3: Stakeholder 305 Organization: Youth Leader</p>	<p>1. In certain other countries such as Djibouti, the government is responsible for the costs of the impact studies and the environmental consultants. Unfortunately, the South African government does not have the budget to bear the costs of such studies. Furthermore, the community cannot be expected to bear these costs. It is only fair that it is the responsibility of</p>

What is going to happen here affects me and all of us and is why we are interested in being here.

1. As we understand it, you were hired to do the job for a company on their behalf. If we had hired you, you would have done the environmental assessment for us. You are paid by them and for this payment you must give results that count in their favour.

2. The fact that they have applied for prospecting rights in concession 14C shows that they already know what is happening here. We know because we see here are research boats coming to investigate. Unfortunately, we just cannot see the names of the boats and so we do not know who the company is. We know what they are looking for here. We do not have sonars that can scan the area, but we know how prospecting works and even do prospecting sometimes. We are therefore aware of what is happening here and who is entering our area to investigate.

3. We do not want the process to continue. Clearly, the executives of this company are arrogant because they know that the community and the majority of people are against this process, and yet they continue to do so. Do they consider the community? We do not seem to be able to rely on them, because they do not seem to take our interests into account. The few people who will get a job through prospecting mean nothing. Yes, there may be some people here who may be in favour of the process as there may be job creation, but I'm not saying we want prospecting and mining to continue. This is a risk for all of us.

4. The abalone farm has been here for about 10 years now. What if the boat breaks or starts leaking and all that oil / fuel runs into the sea and affects the abalone and farm? Where does all the waste produced by the boat go (gases, oil, solid waste, wastewater, debris

the company that wants to prospect, to bear any costs, including paying an environmental company to do impact studies and get input from the community.

Also note that EAPs are legally obliged to act independently during these studies. They are therefore required to sign a declaration stating that their report is based on scientific information. We as environmental consultants do not take this responsibly lightly and do our best to gather the most accurate information. The final decision regarding the prospecting rights lies with the DMRE and not with the environmental consultants.

2. We take note of your comments.

3. We take note of your comments.

4. We take note of your comments.

from the soil samples tailings)? We are endangering (dooming) the work of the fishermen. For my part, it is a 100% "no". They should not come in here.

There is no guarantee they can give to say exactly what they are going to do during prospecting / mining over the next 20 years or all the activities they are going to do. Mining is a greater risk to the fishermen, community and next generation than it will ever be an asset. Mining is not going to benefit us. We are not looking for money from them. Thanks, but we're not looking for them here. Please give them the message.

Participant 4: Stakeholder 398

Organization: Resident of Doringbaai, born in Doringbaai, whose ancestors are from Doringbaai. Where my history comes from. I am a native of Doringbaai.

1. There has been such a meeting here before and this is the same presentation as last time.
2. I went to see who Trans-Atlantic Diamonds is. Where they came from, they have already exhausted the resources. Where does this company come from? From overseas I assume ? I see their eye is on the West Coast. If it's not the one thing they want to mine, it's the other thing. Or it is oil. Are they a BEE company? Trans-Atlantic Diamonds is the South African middleman for overseas mining companies who want to mine here. The overseas companies find BEE companies in South Africa to apply for prospecting and mining rights on their behalf. The capitalists behind the whole plan are overseas companies. They have one focus, and it is about capital (money).
3. They come out to come take. Because they do these things they do, they prevent us from continuing our heritage and our heritage is

1. Yes, this is a similar presentation with the same background information as the previous submission.

2. This is Trans-Atlantic Diamonds' first prospecting application and they have never prospected or mined in the past. The Directors are all South African citizens, and their offices are in the Cape. However, there are also offices overseas and they trade diamonds between different countries. They are not associated with the Australian company that came here to mine. Yes, they are a BEE company. Whether they are affiliated with another mining company, I have to confirm with them.

3. We take note of your comments.

4. I cannot answer on behalf of Trans-Atlantic Diamonds and will therefore pass this information on to them so that they can give you an answer during the official meeting.

5. Studies that monitor the impact of mining on the seabed indicate that the seabed does rehabilitate to some extent and that the species that once lived there do return. It does, however, take more than a decade for this to happen. The prospecting does not involve frilling into the bedrock, but only in the topsoil layer to take soil samples. If your question refers to mining, please keep in mind that this is an application for prospecting rights and the answers therefore only apply to prospecting. We cannot comment or answer on any questions related

going to die out completely. In 20 years, the fuel is exhausted and then what are they going to do? This is a continuous thing that is happening here. Mining is never going to stop. My grandchildren are not going to have anything left of this environment.

4. The fishermen here have been fishermen for 50 years. These activities will cause the fish to become scarcer. What are the fishermen going to do because fishing is all they know? The possibility exists that the activities may have a negative effect on the lobsters and fish. Is this company going to compensate those who suffer under it in terms of money and food they lose? How will the company accommodate them and cover their losses and provide them with an income?

5. If the applicant starts disturbing the seabed, it cannot return to its natural state. It cannot be rehabilitated. What are you going to do about it? They drill deep into the sea floor.

6. You need to go back to your people and say this is not a meeting. The community was not aware of the meeting. You have to go back and then advertise the process all over again and do the thing right.

Participant 5: Stakeholder 322
Organization: Fisherman

1. The sonar and frequencies will have a big impact on the fish and drive the fish away. This is going to be the same as Denel where they tested the bombs in the sea. This had major consequences for the sea and fish populations. Now the fishermen must go 100 miles into the sea to find fish. There are hundreds of applications for oil and gas and minerals out there. They now want to come and blast, dig, etc. And it's going to have the same impact.

to mining as no impact studies for mining have been done. These studies are only done after applying for mining rights. This mining rights application only follows after prospecting has been completed should the prospecting rights be approved. Prospecting can take anywhere from a year to 5 years to complete. It is therefore not possible to say with certainty whether and when mining may take place in the future

6. We want to know what you want us to do. We contacted the community representatives and asked them to inform the community about the pre-consultation. At the previous meeting you said the community and fishermen were not consulted before the impact studies were done and they were not given the opportunity to comment. Now we arranged a meeting even before the studies have started and before the official meeting and invited people to give us input and contact details of people who need to be contacted, but still, this is not sufficient. Where should we then start? What is the first step we need to take after the DMRE has informed us that the application has been approved and we need to approach the community? This is what we're trying to do here right now. We arrange a meeting to get contact details to hear how we should approach the community and inform them about the process and meeting. This is not yet the official consultation process.

1. I understand your concept about the bombs, but the consequences cannot be compared to prospecting.

We understand that there are many prospecting and mining applications / activities and we take note of your concerns about this. Please note that they will not prospect or mine on reefs where lobster and many species of fish occur. They avoid these areas and any other important and sensitive areas. Please also note that they will not necessarily prospect or mine over the entire concession area. A section is usually selected within the concession area where prospecting or mining takes place. This will have to be confirmed with the geologist.

You should go to the Department that approves these applications and say we are not looking for mining and prospecting here. There are applications all along the coast which means that along the entire length of the coast there will be prospecting and mining.

Whether you're talking about prospecting or mining, it's all mining. These are just different levels of mining and both have impacts. Trans Hex came and banned us from certain areas and said we were not allowed to enter their concession area. There are many concession areas in the area (e.g. Brand's Bay) where they have pumped the area empty. The areas are now void of any marine life. Our fear is that this is going to be the same story. The area is also going to end up with no marine life.

Participant 6: Stakeholder 400

Organization: Resident & Fisher Folk Women

1. Wisdom is better than fine silver and gold. We in Doringbaai are not highly educated, we did not go to University, we do not have a scientific degree, but we received wisdom from the Lord and nature and the sea taught us.

The people who want to come here do not know all the finer detail and works of the sea and seafloor here in Doringbaai. They can get a picture with the sonar and the samples they take, but they will never really know this area. Even with all their scientific wisdom, they will never really know the area. This knowledge and detail comes with experience and years of working and living in the area. It's mother nature and she works the way she wants.

My father was also a fisherman and I learnt a lot from him. I especially learned a lot about the sea. I take all this knowledge and

We also want to make it clear that we are environmental consultants who also do not want to see the environment deteriorate and people lose their livelihoods. We must also be realistic and realise that the world is advancing. We are all consumers and the everyday products we use must come from somewhere. Nevertheless, there must be a balance between progress and the protection of the environment and community. As environmental consultants, we need to consider all of these things. We need to assess the pros and cons of prospecting for South Africa, consumers, the environment and the community. We therefore do not take sides, but collect and assess all the scientific facts, information and the community's concerns, and submit these in a report to the DMRE. They then make the final decision in terms of approving or rejecting the application. Unfortunately, we cannot prevent the prospecting or mining. We can provide the DMRE with all the information and facts as accurately as possible.

We are here today to ask you to give us your concerns and input so that all the facts can appear in the report.

1. Thank you very much for this comment. We ask that you please also put it in writing for us so that we can include it in the report.

store it in my heart and pass it on to my children and grandchildren who will one day pass it on to their children. I learnt that there are three streams. If something goes wrong with the boat and it breaks or leaks, even if it is far outside Doringbaai, it will affect Doringbaai. The middle current pushes everything that the sea does not want ashore where my child and grandchild swim. We are not in a position to have swimming pools so this is their pool.

I do not see in your presentation that you have identified potential problems and possible solutions. You should have a table with possible problems that may occur and the possible solutions to them. The people here can tell you what the dangers are going to be.

Participant 3 - Stakeholder 305
Youth Leader

1. With all these applications, how many mining vessels are going to be on the water at one time?
2. As I understand it, they can be anything here from 5 years to 30 years.
3. And as I understand it, they are going to take samples over that whole concession area. So they are going to be busy back and forth across the concession area for months.

Participant 7: Stakeholder 404
Organization: Resident of Doringbaai

1. There are only a handful of these vessels available in Southern Africa that will do all the prospecting / mining activities. So there will only be a few vehicles at sea at a given time.

2. The prospecting work must be completed within 5 years, although it does not take that long. It can take anything from a few weeks to a few months to complete. It can be completed within the first year or over the five-year period. I can not comment on the mining at all now as it is not the process in question.

3. Prospecting is not carried out over the entire concession area. The geologist selects a specific area within the concession area where samples will be taken according to the data they collect during the sonar. Unfortunately, I cannot comment right now on exactly how big the area will be, or where in the concession area the target area will be. This will be confirmed with the geologist

1. I cannot answer on behalf of Trans-Atlantic Diamonds in terms of job creation and investment, but as I understand, Trans-Atlantic Diamonds wants to give the community a percentage of the income they earn from mining. Please also note that Trans Atlantic Diamonds does not receive any revenue during prospecting, as no mineral extraction takes place.

1. What worries me is that the people who are going to prospect here are not going to invest anything in the community. There is not going to be much job creation.

Oceana came at one time and they came to get rich here. Then one day they decide they are done and close the factories and all the people lose their jobs and they take their salaries along too. I had big plans to go study, but then I could not, because I had to help my family to earn an income, after they lost their jobs.

What will happen after the prospecting is that the people will no longer be able to fish. They will not have an income, nor will there be job creation for them as they will mostly use skilled people. If they cannot guarantee our community that they can repay any income that our people will lose or invest in our community, then they cannot come here to prospect.

Participant 8: Stakeholder 313
Organization: Resident & Coastal Links

It has been made very clear that this is an information session and that the next session will be an official meeting with a presentation.

1. I would like to know what you base your socio-economic study on? Is it based on general information as obtained by the Municipalities and reports, or was a study done?

If we as a community say it's fine for them to come and prospect, also want people from our community to be appointed.

2. What happens to the minerals and diamonds they find in the samples during prospecting? They do not throw them back into the

An income is only obtained during the mining process. So, one can only invest in the community during mining. Mining is not yet in question here and so I will not comment further on this.

Trans Atlantic Diamonds wants to train local people from the area as crew members for the ship during prospecting and mining. However, it will only be a handful of people from Doringbaai and the surrounding towns and the positions will not be permanent as the prospecting will only take about 30 days. This is something that Trans Atlantic Diamonds will be able to further comment on.

1. The information is obtained from reports as published by the Matzikama Municipality, national census survey reports (Stats-SA database) and other published sources. Information about the fisheries is obtained from the Department of Forestry, Fisheries and the Environment. We requested the most recent data, but unfortunately it takes a minimum of six months to receive the data. It is not possible at this stage to collect accurate fishing data ourselves. Such surveys require a collaborative approach by the fishing community and various fisheries. It is not possible for the environmental consultants to collect such data within one basic assessment process. We call on the DMRE and DFFE to conduct an integrated joint survey to collect fisheries data on a monthly basis and to make the data available to environmental consultants and specialists.

Do you as community currently have such a database where you record the catches of each day / week in Doringbaai?

2. In terms of the diamonds found during prospecting. I cannot speak on behalf of TAD, and will confirm the answer with them, but as far as I am aware, the diamonds may not be sold. There

water, do they? Who monitors this and makes sure they do not sell them?

3. Are you only talking to the community of Doringbaai or have you informed the people of other towns about this meeting as well?

Participant 9: Stakeholder 394

Organisation: Resident

First of all, I just want to say that we understand that you are only here to come and pass on the information to us and get our input.

I have questions here that you should please give to the applicant so that they can give us comprehensive answers during the official meeting 12 April 2022.

1. What job creation / benefits will it bring to the local community?

- Will there be social development or scholarships for learners to develop their skills?
- Will contributions be made to schools and other organizations?
- This can all contribute to lowering school leavers and teenage pregnancies.

2. Is there an Integrated Environmental Study that will be done?

will be a Scientific Officer on board who will have a responsibility to ensure that regulations are complied with. The Scientific Officer will report to the DMRE.

3. We have informed people of Papendorp and Ebenhaeser of this meeting as well as all the government departments and stakeholders that are on our database. We will be distributing notices and posters at Papendorp, Koekenaap, Ebenhaeser and Lutzville to also inform the people there about the public participation process and the meetings that will be held on 12 April 2022 in Doringbaai and 13 April 2022 in Ebenhaeser. This pre-consultation meeting is more for the people who live in the immediate vicinity of the concession area.

Thank you for the questions. It will be passed on to TAD so that they can provide complete answers to these on 12 April 2022. What I can say is that they want to provide an opportunity for members of the community to be trained to fill certain positions on the vessel. Then they also want to invest a percentage of the income they earn during mining in the community .

3. Then you asked who you should contact. With whom are you going to find out who the designated people are to represent the community of Doringbaai and have the final say?

4. The community is very uninformed about the rights they have regarding prospecting.

5. When you prospect / mine, you disturb the seabed and sediment is discarded back onto the seafloor and changes the habitat.

6. I understand and respect what you have come here for and understand that not everything will have an impact on the coastline.

7. Can you please explain the abbreviations better, because there are many that you use.

8. What is the safety plan / contingency plan, should something happen?

9. In the long run, this project might work, and may have benefits for the community, but it will depend on many factors such as safety, sustainability of the project in terms of the environment (environmental conservation), job creation and benefits for the community.

10. We know that the activities are very technical and complex and that the community do not necessarily have the technical skills to do the work, but is there capacity for the company to train and hire a local person?

11. Is the community going to gain anything if there is mining here? What does the community get back for what they give up?

Participant 10 & 11 - Stakeholders 399 & 406

Organisation: Sisterhood

1. You must ensure that your public participation process is done in full and that you inform all the people in Doringbaai of the process. Everyone should be given the opportunity to participate. You have to advertise on the radio, in the newspaper, distribute notices etc. You have to hire the local young people to spread the notices between the neighborhoods. This way you spread the word in Doringbaai and also help the youth to earn some money.

There was a lot of confusion about the current meeting and not everyone was aware of it. The way you informed the community was therefore not sufficient. A few people spread it on Doringbaai's Social media page. All that people ask is that they are properly informed of the meetings.

The fishermen are out at sea all week to provide for their families and just want to rest on a Friday night. This is their only time to rest. You therefore cannot expect people to attend a meeting on a Friday night.

We are there to assist them and help fight this process. We are already raising money to appeal against the prospecting rights. If we find any gap in your report or the public participation process it will be used in court in their favour.

2. There is a lot of concern about the impacts that these activities will have on marine life. The sound waves that will travel through the sea, the waste products, etc. What we hear from the majority of people here is that the community does not want prospecting in their area.

1. Thank you for your comments and input. We will follow your advice and appoint local young people to distribute the notices. Unfortunately, we are given very little time to inform the community, arrange a meeting and put together a report. These were therefore the only days we had available to hold a meeting. We thought it would be better to have a meeting on a Friday and Saturday, as people work during the week and are too tired to attend a meeting in the evening during the week. It's good to know that people do not want to attend a meeting on a Friday night. We have made sure that the official meeting (12 April 2022) does not fall over the weekend.

2. We take note of your comments.

3. We take note of your comments.

4. We take note of your comments.

5. Thank you for this input. As independent environmental consultants, we take the information and studies as provided to us by the specialists, as well as our own research, and submit it to the department. Unfortunately, there is no time within the short period that the DMRE gives us to do such a large-scale study. Such a study is what we would call a Strategic Environmental Assessment and requires a collaborative approach by various government departments, fishing organizations, universities and researchers. This is not something that one Environmental Consultant can do within one basic assessment process.

6. We take note of your comments.

7. We think it would be good if such comments from the public were addressed to the DMRE

They do not want mining operations in the area. Leave what is in the earth in the earth.

3. Even if it is a South African company, it does not matter. Most of these companies are international companies and their way of gaining access to South Africa is by appointing and using a BEE company to apply on their behalf.

4. We hear you say that our resources have to come from somewhere, but most of the community here rides bicycles, walks or uses public transport and is not dependent on fuel. Besides, we have to move away from oil because of climate change and its negative consequences. Where are all these earthquakes, tornadoes and natural disasters happening? Where the people impact and disrupt the earth

5. We would like you, as independent environmental consultants, to look at the studies where people have been disadvantaged due to prospecting / mining and put this into the report to show that these activities will have a negative impact on the community.

The future of the community, the environment, the habitat and the fish are threatened. If I could see such a study from you, I would believe that you are independent. You need to do a study that looks at the bigger picture. These companies have money and do not care about the community.

You have to consider the impact on lobster and snoek, because that is the people's livelihood and income. The research used is very general and outdated. Efforts must be made to obtain current and accurate data. The constitution of South Africa does not say that mining is "core business", core business is "to make sure that the

poor are uplifted". The core business is neglected and there is no effort to do the research.

6. We cannot trust the government because it sells our people's birthright and existence. It does not care what the community says. We cannot wait for the government to make a decision, the independent environmental process we are doing now must capture the concerns, questions and comments as accurately as possible and be submitted to the government.

7. We understand what you are saying about the short timeline and that this should be discussed with the DMRE as you are not given enough opportunity to do a proper public participation. This is something we are going to discuss with the DMRE.

Participant 5: Stakeholder 322

1. Do not get me wrong, we understand that it can provide money for the unemployed youth, but you should actually do the work yourself. Actually, you have to pay all of us to attend the meeting. Do not come with cash rewards, shares, etc., because when you promise people money, that is when the corruption starts. I will, however, see who I can get to distribute the notices.

2. The communities that were affected by the bomb tests at Denel have to go 100 miles into the sea to look for fish, and the petrol is now expensive, R24 / liter. And then one does not even get the catches you are looking for. This mining is going to affect the community just as adversely.

3. EMG should have fishing data.

Thank you. We take note of your comments.

<p>4. The small-scale fishermen sail 5km or more to go fishing. They do not just catch fish close to shore.</p> <p>5. The government imposes this short timeline on you and then you impose it on us. Talk to the government to extend the timelines.</p>	
<p>Participant 3: Stakeholder 305</p> <p>Can the people also mine with this application if it is approved?</p>	<p>No, the mining rights application is a separate process. Mining rights are only applied for after prospecting has been completed. This process also takes longer to complete.</p>

APOLOGIES

On behalf of the National Department of Public Works and Infrastructure (NDPWI), Anchor would like to apologise for their absence. The NDPWI informed us that they were not sufficiently informed well in advance about the meeting, and as such, could not attend.

<p>Stakeholder 115</p> <p>Organisation: National Department of Public Works and Infrastructure</p> <p>The above-mentioned invitation has bearing. The notice to attend the meeting was received too late. I am responsible to provide comments on these mining/prospecting applications on behalf of my department, the National Department of Public Works and Infrastructure (NDPWI) and would like to place it on record that NDPWI has received the invitation only a week prior to the meeting. Furthermore that the meeting has been convened at a much unappropriated time. It is not possible for government departments that is situated in Cape Town to attend PPP meetings on a Friday evening.</p> <p>You are therefore requested to render an apology at the meeting for NDPWI and also to please place it on record that NDPWI were not</p>	<p>Thank you for getting in touch with us.</p> <p>The email below refers to a pre-consultation stakeholder meeting, one which precedes the official public participation process. Our intention was to receive any initial concerns from stakeholders before the start of the official public participation process. The stakeholder consultation report following this meeting will reflect, as requested, an apology for NDPWI and the reason for this as stated below.</p> <p>The official 30-day Public Participation Meeting will begin in April (date to be confirmed) and a Public Participation meeting will be held during this time. There will also be opportunity to comment on the Draft BAR during this time. We have noted your concerns regarding the timeframe within which the notice for the meeting was sent and the preferred day and time for the meeting and will take this into consideration when setting the date for the next meeting.</p> <p>All stakeholders will be notified once the Public Participation Process starts and when the Draft BAR becomes available for comment.</p>
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sufficiently informed well in advance about the meeting. Furthermore I would like to recommend that you arrange another open day meeting during a week and that your meeting should start from 14:00 to allow officials from government department sufficient time to drive through to attend the meeting. As one of the larger role players wrt land in that area I will also have to inform the Department of Mineral Resources that we are not satisfied with the time of the meeting and the short notice provided to attend.

8. CLOSING

The participants were thanked and the meeting was adjourned.