

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 15: Official Public Meeting

Anchor Environmental Consultants
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www.anchorenvironmental.co.za



VERLOOP VAN VERGADERING

No.	Item
1.	Verwelkoming
2.	“Housekeeping” reëls
3.	Doel van die vergadering
4.	Bekendstellings
5.	Voorlegging
5.1	Agtergrond
5.2	Projek aktiwiteite
5.3	Sensitiwiteit van die area
5.4	Gebruikers van die area
5.5	Impakstudies
5.6	Versagtingsmaatreëls
6.	Vrae
7.	Afsluiting



BASIESE ASSESSERINGSPROSES

Doel van vergadering

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



Anchor Environmental Consultants

Wie

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

Wat

- See, Vleilande, Varswater, Land
- Omgewingsstudies en impakstudies
- Plant- en dieropnames
- Lewensbestaan van gemeenskappe
- Ontwikkeling van omgewingswetgewing en bewaringsprogramme



Trans Atlantic Diamonds



TRANS ATLANTIC
DIAMONDS

- Aanlyn diamanthandelaar sedert 1986
- Verbind kopers en verkopers
- Onlangse aansoek is hul eerste in terme van
Prospekteerregte
- Geen nog goedgekeur nie
- Geen mynbouregte nie



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environmental

Basiese Assesseringsproses – Prospektering: Konsessie 14C



TRANS ATLANTIC
DIAMONDS

PROJEK AGTERGROND



TRANS ATLANTIC
DIAMONDS



mineral resources
& energy

Department:
Mineral Resources and Energy
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA



- **Aansoeker:** Trans Atlantic Diamonds
- **Aasoek:** Prospekterregte en Omgewingsmagtiging
- **Bevoegde Owerheid:** Departement van Minerale Hulpbronne en Energie (DHME/ DMRE)
- **Hulpbronne:** Diamante, edelgesteentes, minerale, metale
- **Area:** Konsessiegebied 14C
- **Omgewingsassesseringskonsultante(EAP):** — Anchor



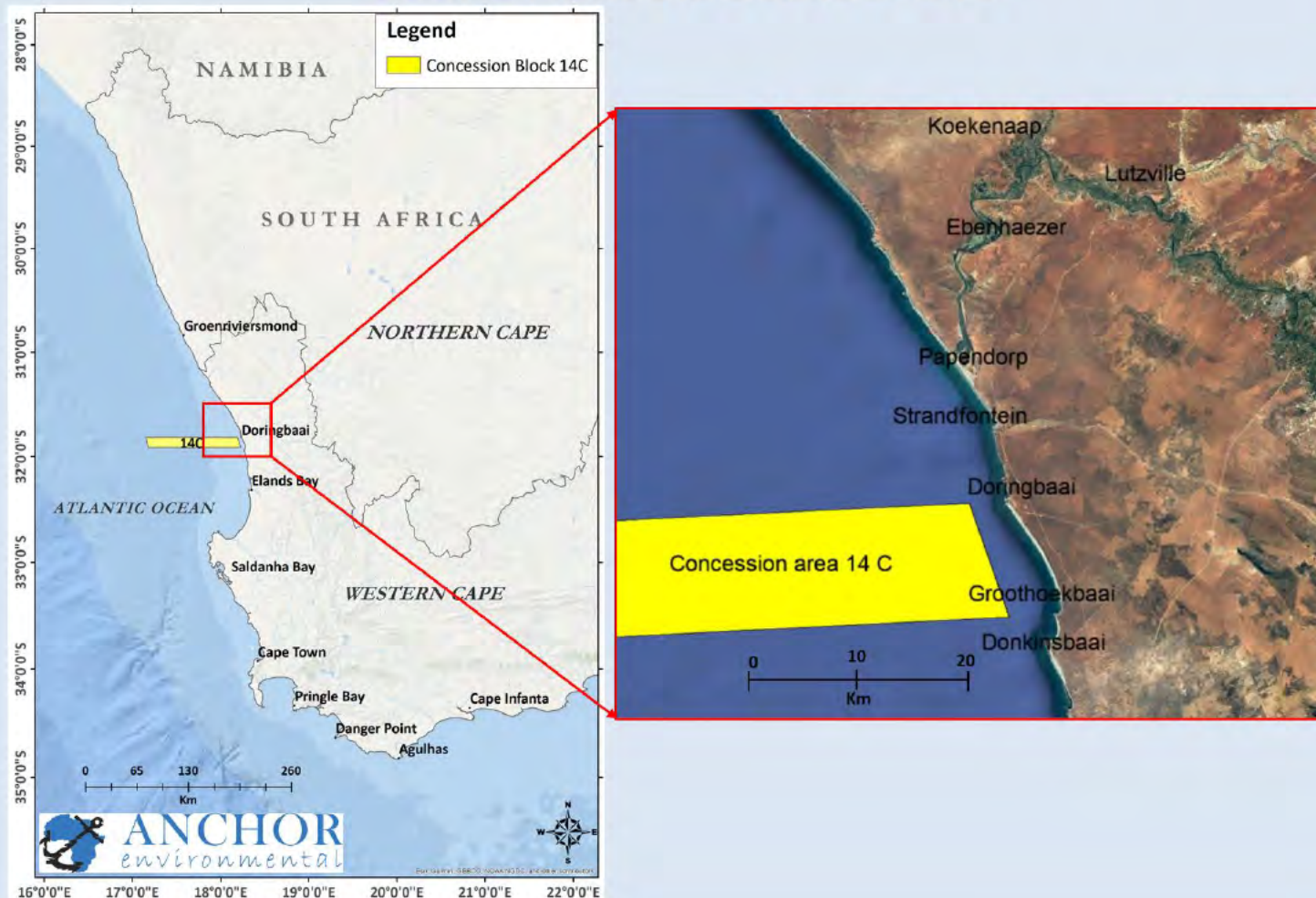
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TRANS ATLANTIC
DIAMONDS

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



SEEKONSESSIEGEBIED 14C



WAT IS PROSPEKTERING

- Die soek na waardevolle hulpbronne soos diamante of metale
- 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

1. Aansoek om prospekteerregte ± 1 jaar



2. Prospektering ± 1 – 5 jaar



3. Aansoek om mynbou regte ± 1 – 2 jaar



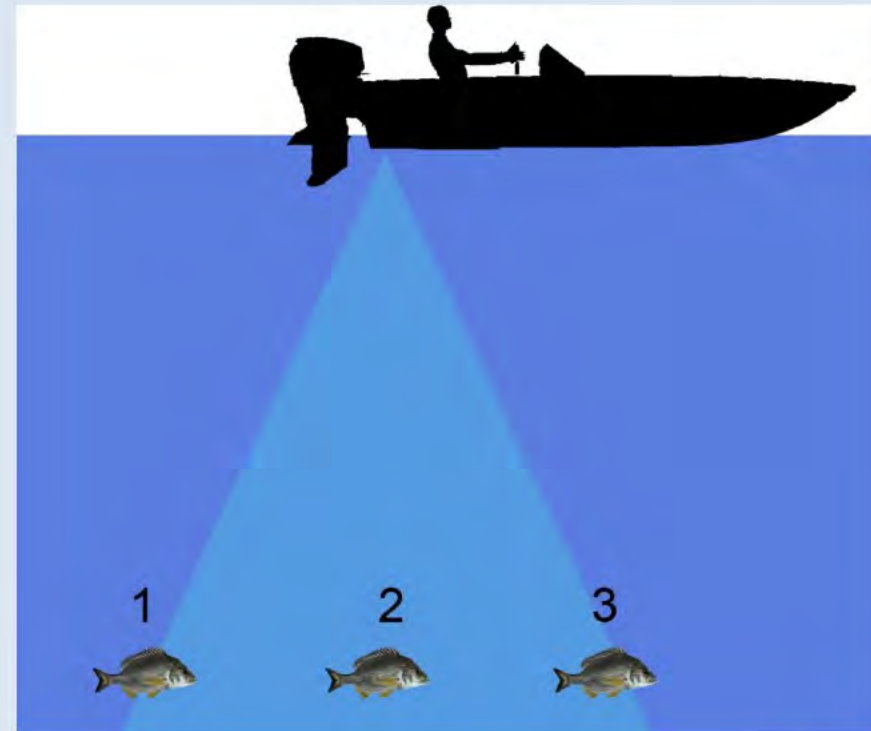
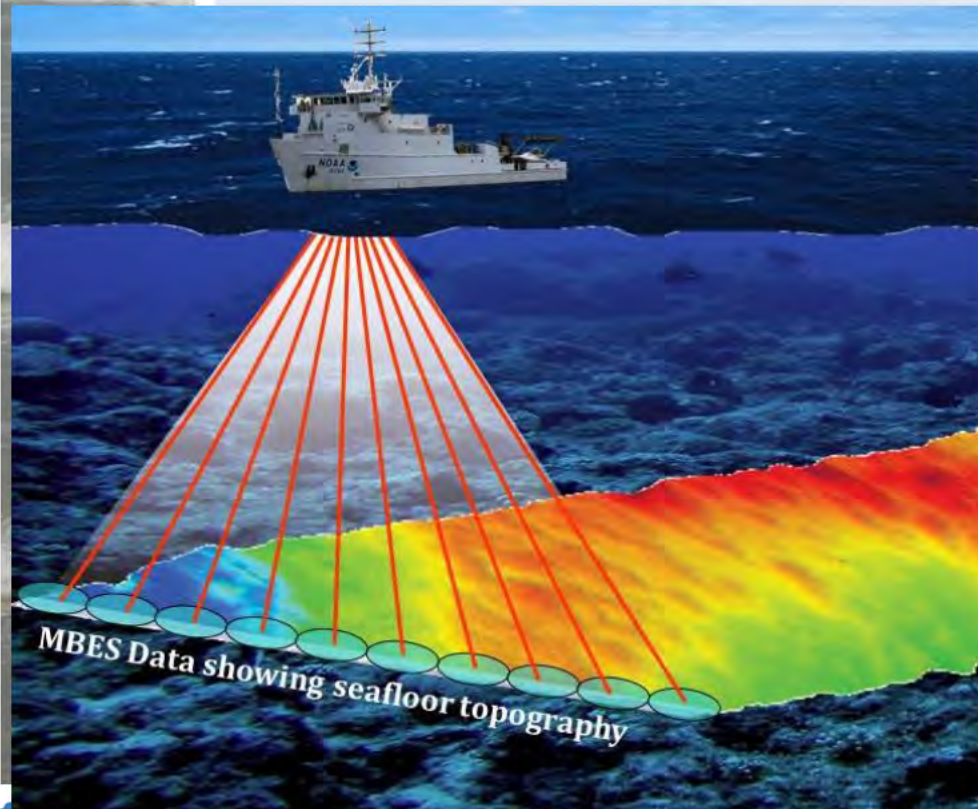
4. Mynbou ± 20 jaar



AKTIWITEITE

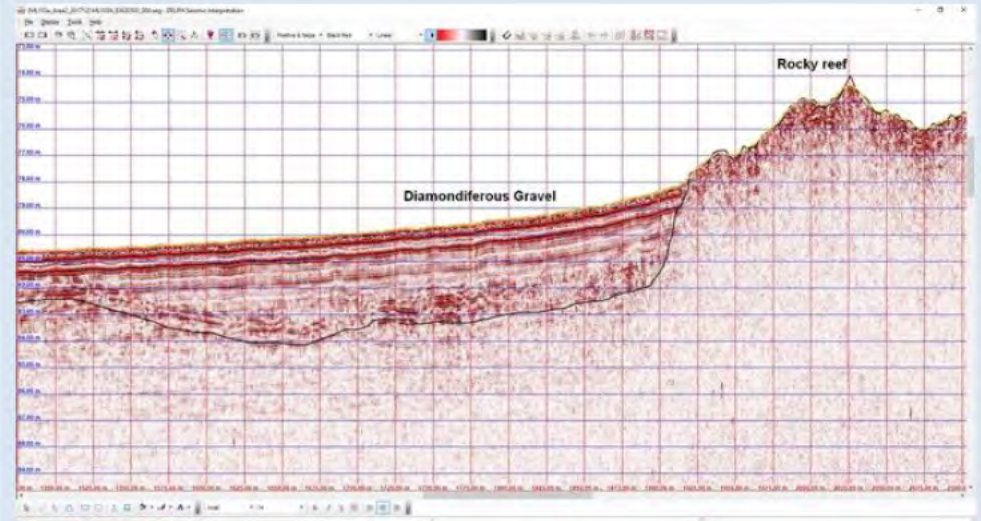
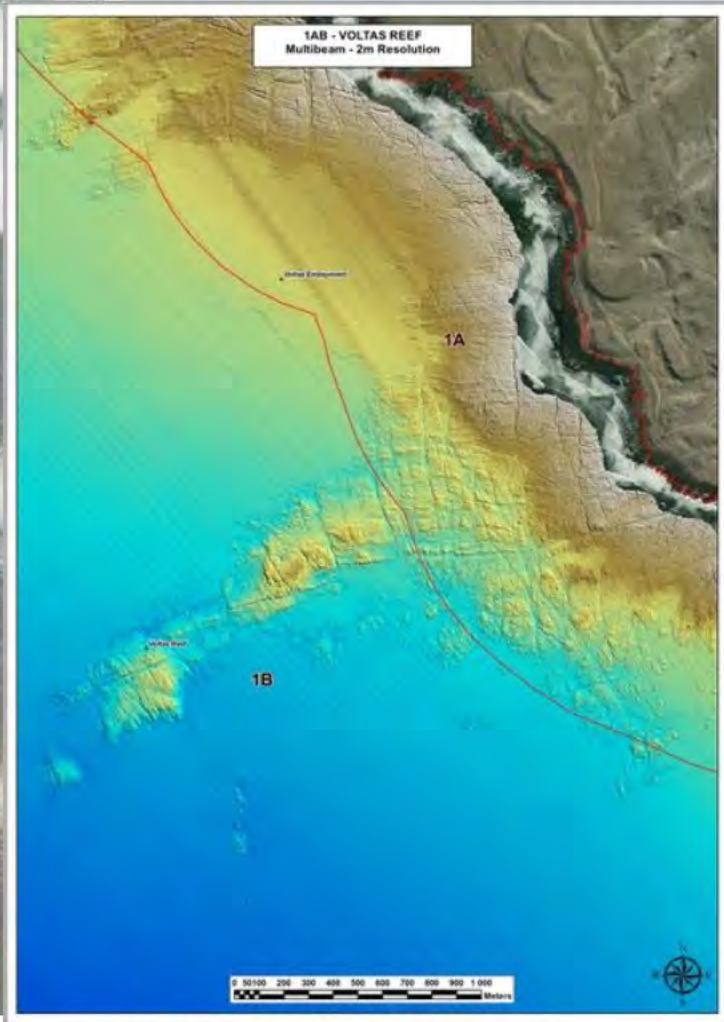
1. Akoestiese Opname

- Akoestiese instrumente/ sonars wat met dieselfde kosep werk as fishfinders/ sonars wat vissersbote gebruik
- Om 'n beeld van die seebodem te skep
- Rotstipes van belang identifiseer



AKTIWITEITE

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



AKTIWITEITE

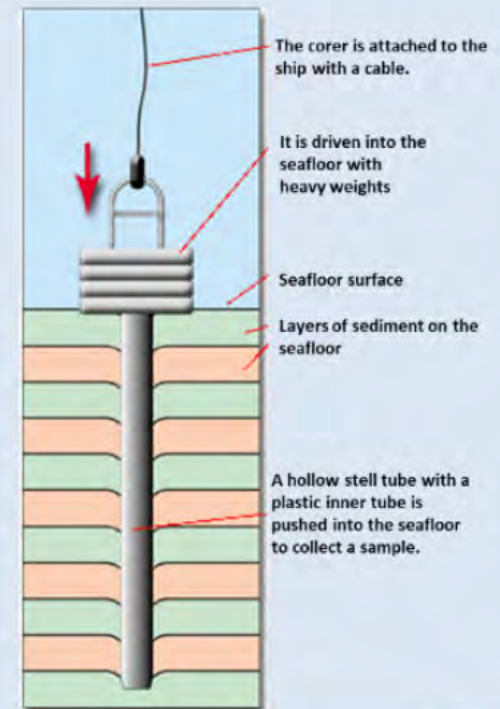
2. Van Veen Grab (grypmosters):

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



3. Kernmonsters:

- Dring seevloer binne
- Versamel grondmonsters
- Inligting oor struktuur van seevloer
- Waar om moontlik te boor



AKTIWITEITE

4. Boor:

1. 150 monsters versamel en ontleed
2. 150 “opvolg”-monsters. As daar 'n moontlike hulpbron is, vind stap 3 plaas
3. Ongeveer 20 areas in die konsessie word gekies en 60 monsters word per area word versamel

- Grond word ontleed en getoets vir hulpbron
- Teikenareas vir mynbou te ID

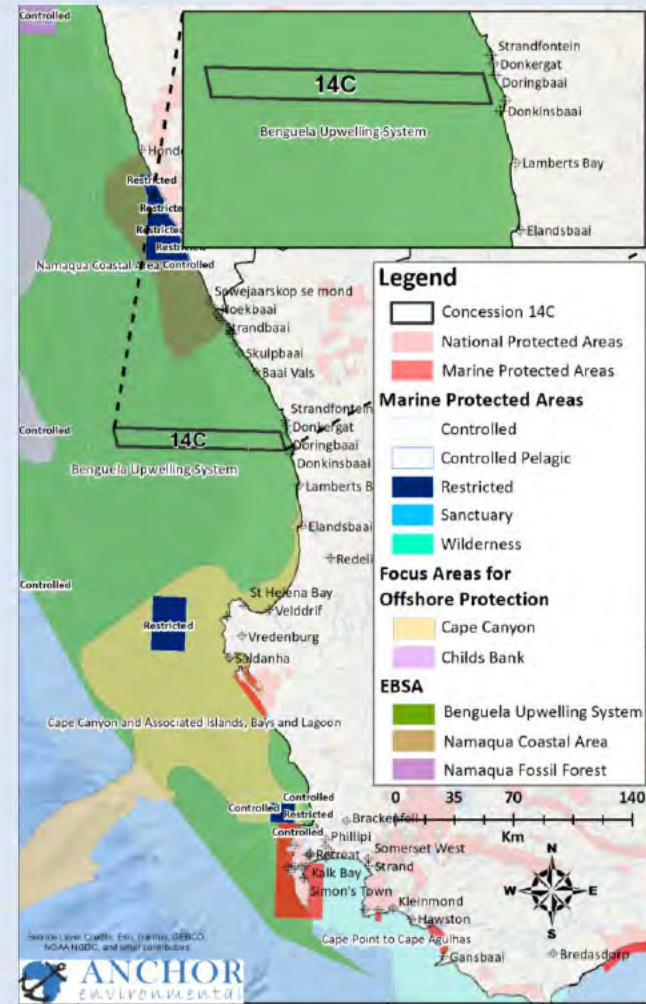
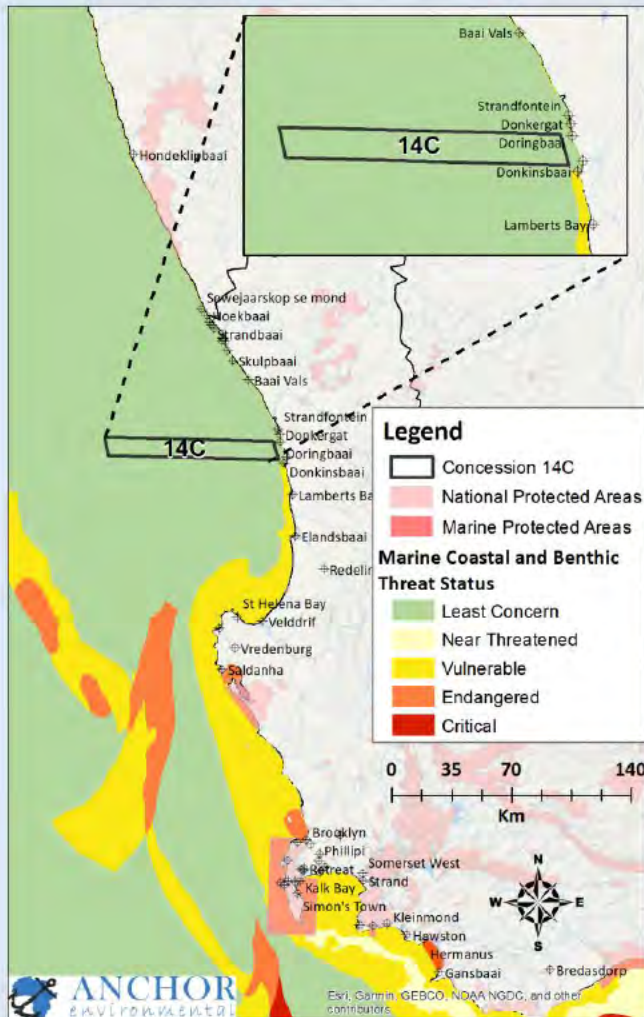
Totaal:

- 'n Totale oppervlakte van 7 507 m² (0,75 ha) sal gedurende alle fases versteur word
- Dit is 0,000007% van Konsessiegebied 14C



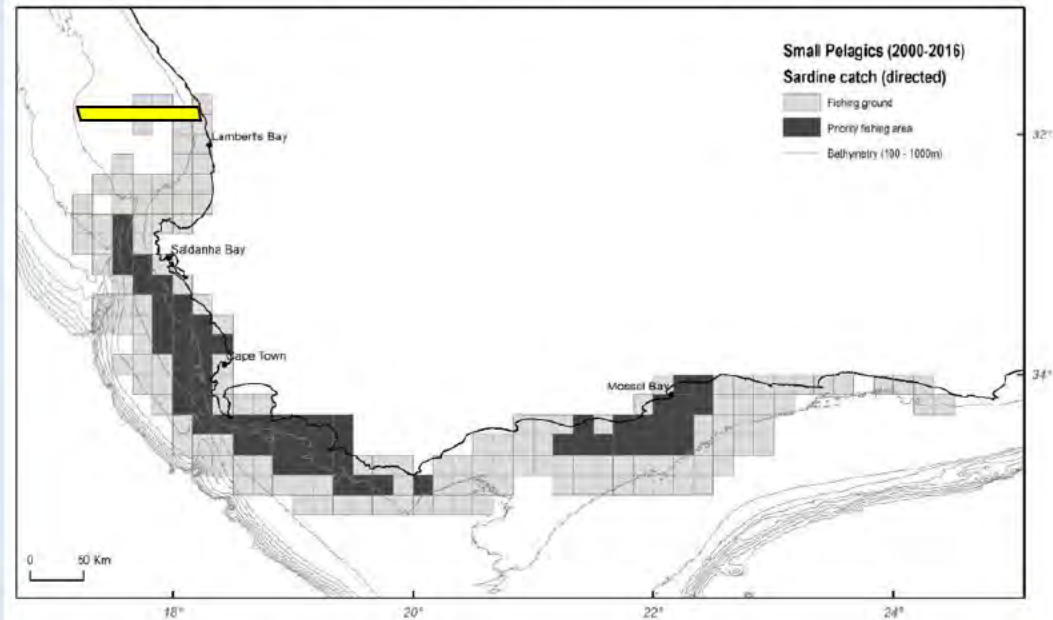
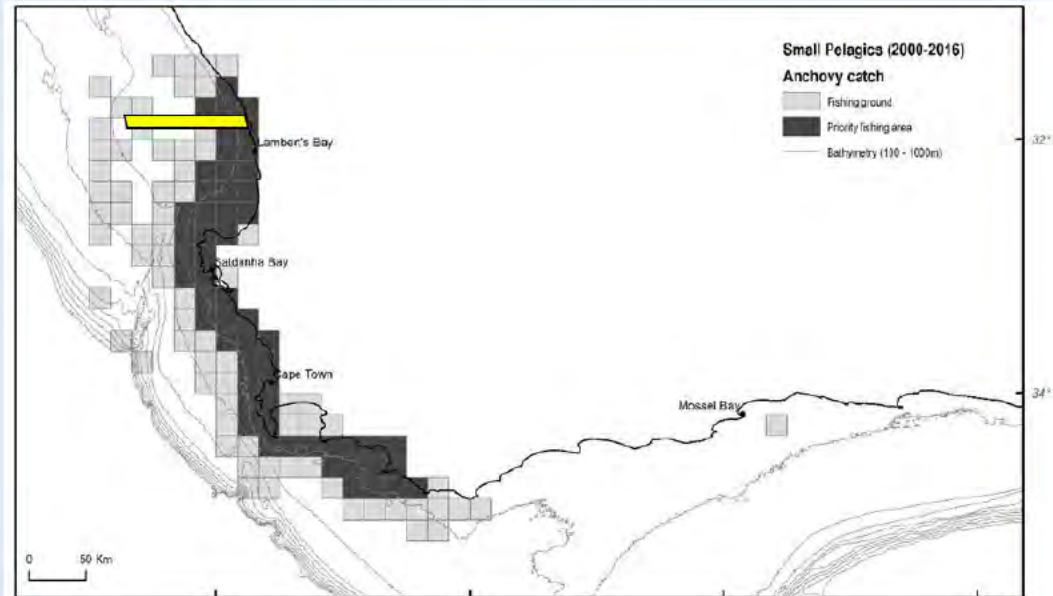
SENSITIWITEIT VAN DIE AREA

- Area geklassifiseer as “Least Concern” volgens 2018 National Biodiversity Assessment
- Vorm nie deel van ‘n Marine Protected Area nie
- Vorm wel deel vandie groter Benguela Upwelling System EBSA — ongeveer 50 miljoen ha in grootte
- Versteurde area is 0.75 ha = 0.000000015% van die hele EBSA



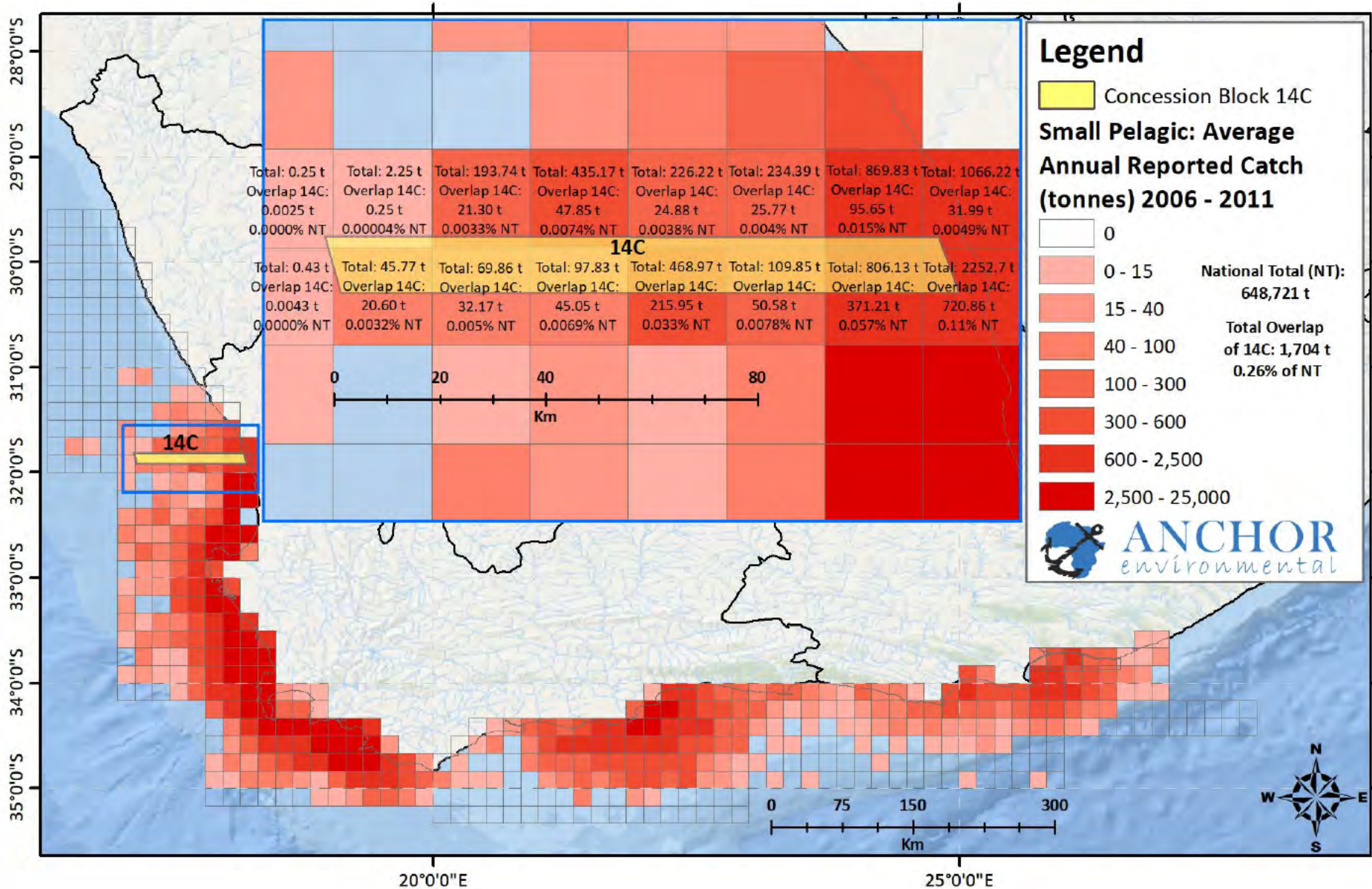
GEBRUIKERS EN VISSERYE

Small Pelagic Purse Seine



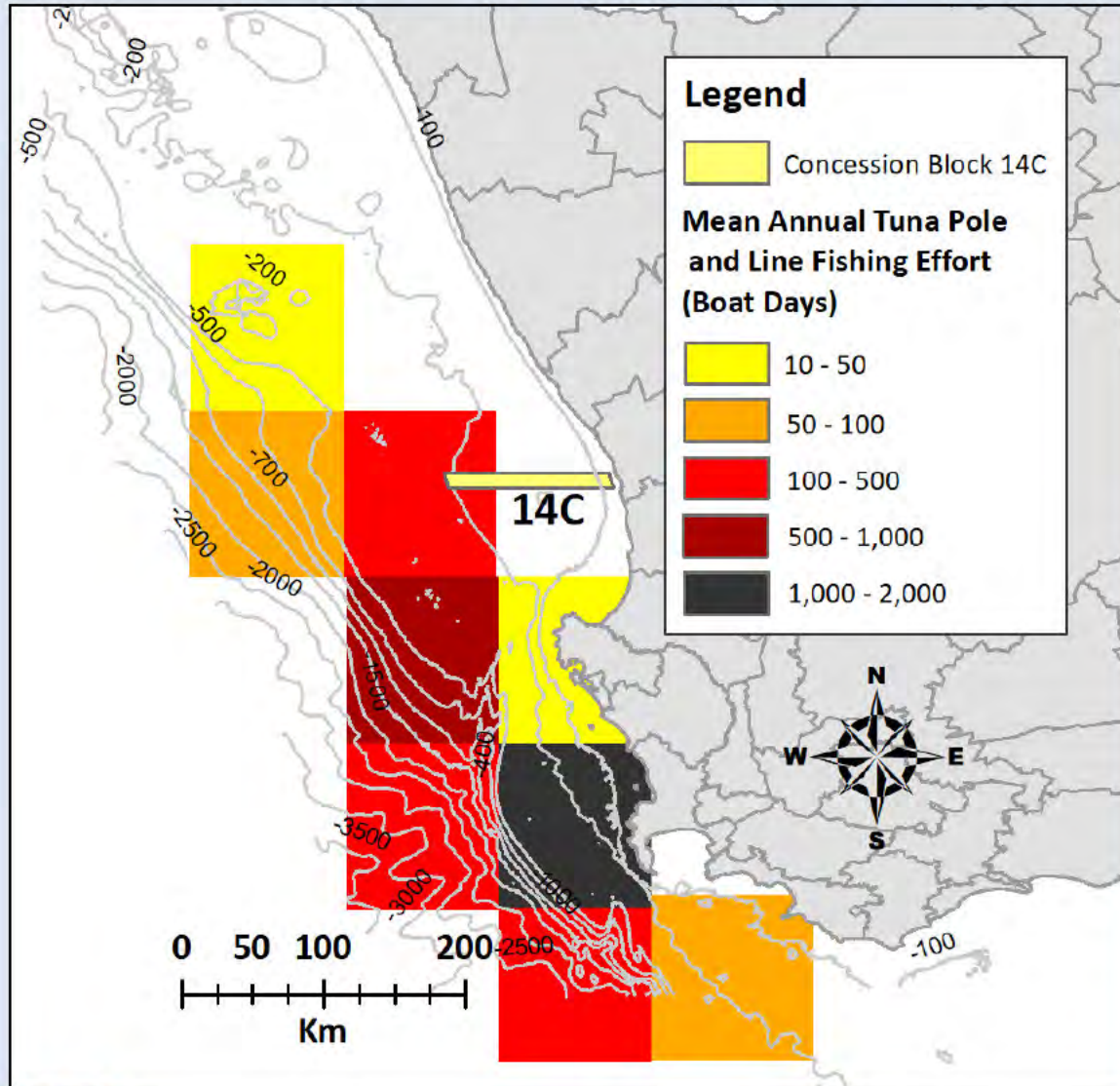
GEBRUIKERS EN VISSERYE

Small Pelagic Purse Seine



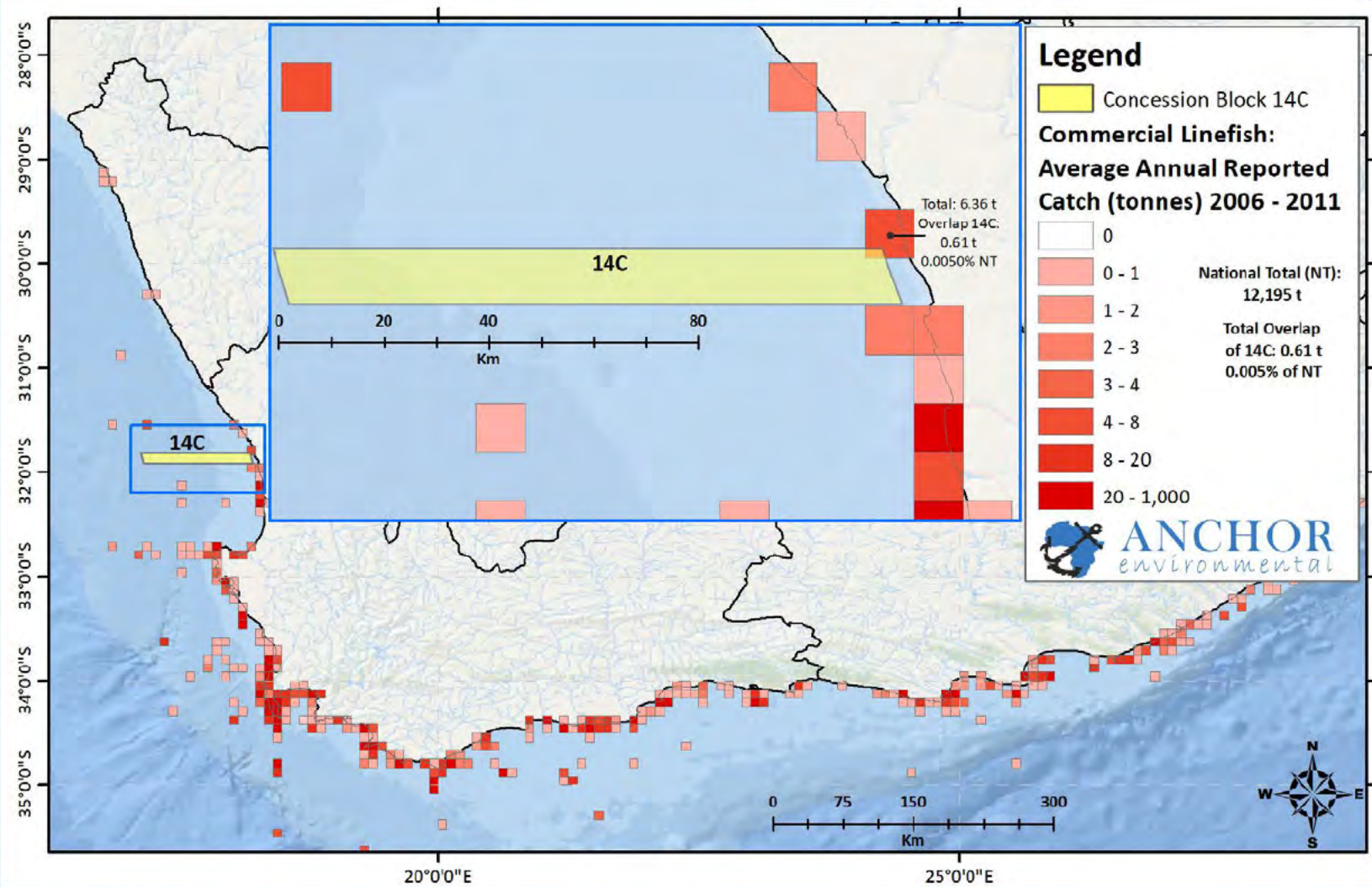
GEBRUIKERS EN VISSERYE

Tuna pole and line



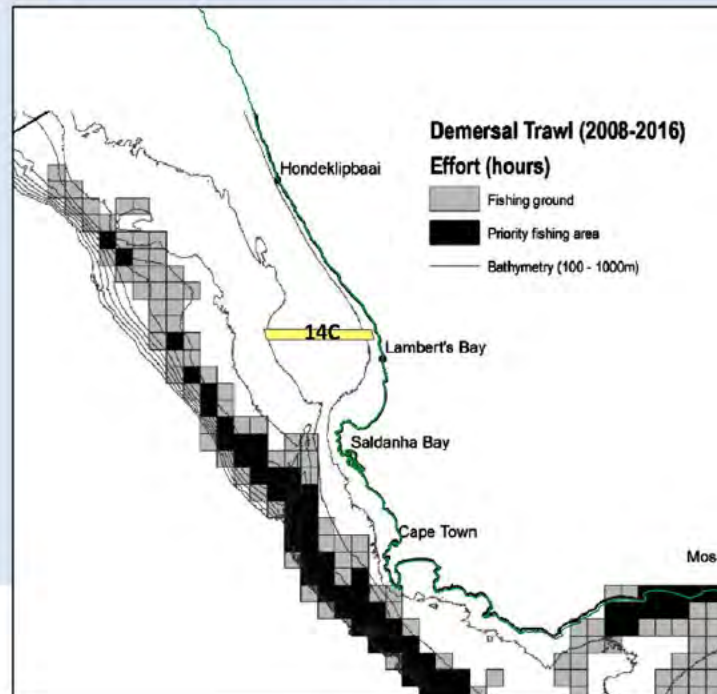
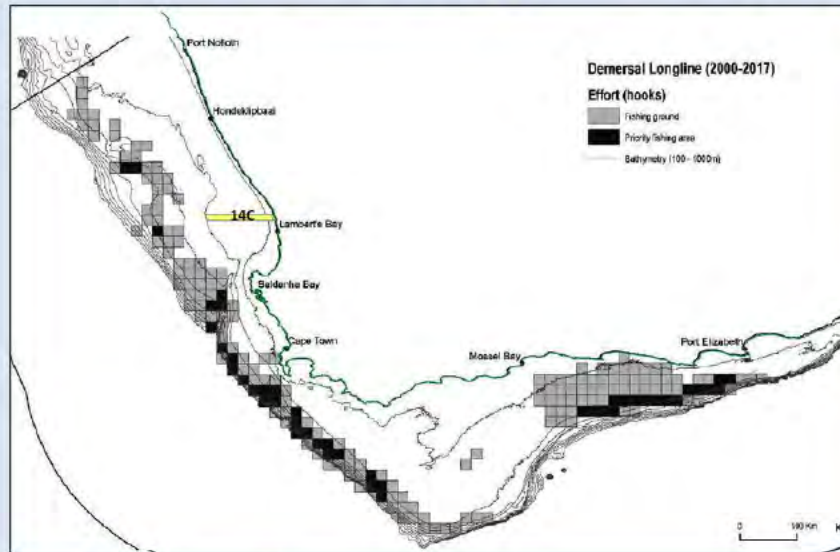
GEBRUIKERS EN VISSERYE

Traditionele lynvis



GEBRUIKERS EN VISSERYE

Demersal Longline and trawl



Mariene Erfenis

Sea Concession 14C Shipwrecks

Please Note - The ? before the names indicates the position is unknown. The more ? there are, the higher the level of uncertainty.



Figure 4: Shipwrecks in and around Sea Concession 14C (Google Earth 2022; SLR 2018; Turner 1988; Levine 1989; van den Bosch 2009; SAHRIS 2017; Reocities 2017; Maitland 2022; u-boat.net 2017)

IMPAK STUDIES

Rating	Definition of Rating	Score
A. Extent – the area over which the impact will be experienced		
Local	Confined to project or study area or part thereof (e.g. limits of the concession area)	1
Regional	The region (e.g. the whole of Namaqualand coast)	2
(Inter) national	Significantly beyond Saldanha Bay and adjacent land areas	3
B. Intensity – the magnitude of the impact in relation to the sensitivity of the receiving environment, taking into account the degree to which the impact may cause irreplaceable loss of resources		
Low	Site-specific and wider natural and/or social functions and processes are negligibly altered	1
Medium	Site-specific and wider natural and/or social functions and processes continue albeit in a modified way	2
High	Site-specific and wider natural and/or social functions or processes are severely altered	3
C. Duration – the time frame for which the impact will be experienced and its reversibility		
Short-term	Up to 2 years	1
Medium-term	2 to 15 years	2
Long-term	More than 15 years (state whether impact is irreversible)	3

IMPAK STUDIES

Moontlike 29 negatiewe impakte

- Versteuring van diere (mossels en krappies, visse, soogdiere, seevoëls en skilpaaie) deur klank, botsings, tailings en grondpluime
- Prehistoriese hulpbronne en skepswrakke
- Ander skepe
- Visvangaktiwiteit
- Toerisme
- Gemeenskap van Doringbaai
 - → **ONBEDUIDENDE (INSIGNIFICANT)** óf **BAIE LAE** uitwerking

Bewarings- of versagtingsmaatreëls = kan verlaag word tot LAAG, BAIE LAAG of ONBEDUIDEND

Significance	Voor versagting
INSIGNIFICANT	11
VERY LOW	11 negative
LOW	5 negative 2 positive
MEDIUM	2 negative
HIGH	0

Significance	Na versagting
INSIGNIFICANT	19
VERY LOW	2 negative 4 positive
LOW	1 negative 4 positive
MEDIUM	0 negative 1 positive
HIGH	0

IMPAK STUDIES

- **Seesoogdiere en skeepswrakke (van hoë erfenisbelang) sal die ergste geraak word**
 - → **MEDIUM**
 - Soogdiere se eggolokasie, gedrag en voeding kan versteur word
 - Skeepswrakke kan beskadig word → Onwaarskynlik dat skeepswrakke van hoë erfeniswaarde in die area is of dat hul beskadig sou
 - Akoestiese opname sal wrakke ID voor sampling plaasvind
 - As die wrakke ontdek word, sal dit 'n positiewe impak wees.

Twee moontlike positiewe impakte

- Local of streeksvoordele soos werkskepping
- Bydrae tot wetenskaplike inligting
- → **LAAG** of **ONBEDUIDEND**

IMPACT STUDIES

POTENTIAL-IMPACT		CONSEQUENCE	PROBABILITY	SIGNIFICANCE	STATUS	CONFIDENCE
IMPACTS-ON-MARINE-AND-FISHERIES-RESOURCES						
Impact-1	Underwater-noise-disturbance-to-invertebrates	Very-low	Possible	INSIGNIFICANT	-ve	Medium
	No-mitigation					
Impact-2	Underwater-noise-disturbance-to-fish	Very-low	Possible	INSIGNIFICANT	-ve	Medium
	No-mitigation					
Impact-3	Underwater-noise-disturbance-to-marine-mammals	Medium	Probable	MEDIUM	-ve	Medium
	With-mitigation	Low	Improbable	VERY-LOW	-ve	Medium
Impact-4	Underwater-noise-disturbance-to-seabirds	Low	Probable	LOW	-ve	High
	With-mitigation	Very-Low	Improbable	INSIGNIFICANT	-ve	High
Impact-5	Underwater-noise-disturbance-to-turtles	Very-low	Improbable	INSIGNIFICANT	-ve	High
	With-mitigation	Very-low	Improbable	INSIGNIFICANT	-ve	High
Impact-6	Marine-megafauna-collisions-with-survey-vessels	Low	Possible	VERY-LOW	-ve	High
	With-mitigation	Very-low	Improbable	INSIGNIFICANT	-ve	High
Impact-7	Offshore-based-seabed-sampling-and-tailings-disposal	Low	Definite	LOW	-ve	High
	No-mitigation					
Impact-8	Fine-sediment-plumes	Very-low	Definite	VERY-LOW	-ve	High
	No-mitigation					
Impact-9	Waste-discharges-during-vessel-operations	Very-low	Probable	VERY-LOW	-ve	High
	With-mitigation	Very-low	Improbable	INSIGNIFICANT	-ve	High
Impact-10	Impact-on-fisheries	Very-Low	Probable	VERY-LOW	-ve	High
	With-mitigation	Very-Low	Possible	INSIGNIFICANT	-ve	High



IMPACT STUDIES

POTENTIAL IMPACT		CONSEQUENCE	PROBABILITY	SIGNIFICANCE	STATUS	CONFIDENCE
MARINE HERITAGE RESOURCES IMPACTS						
Impact 11	Cultural heritage and artefacts	Medium	Improbable	LOW	-ve	Medium
	With Mitigation	Medium	Improbable	LOW	+ve	Medium
Impact 12	Impacts on Maritime Heritage - shipwrecks <u>DEFINITELY present</u>	Low	Definite	LOW	-ve	High
	With Mitigation	Low	Definite	LOW	+ve	High
Impact 13	Impacts on Maritime Heritage - shipwrecks POSSIBLY present	Low	Possible	VERY LOW	-ve	Medium
	With mitigation	Low	Possible	VERY LOW	+ve	Medium
Impact 14	Impacts on Maritime Heritage - shipwrecks IMPROBABLE to be present with NO heritage significance	Low	Improbable	VERY LOW	-ve	Medium
	With mitigation	Low	Improbable	VERY LOW	+ve	Medium
Impact 15	Impacts on Maritime Heritage - shipwrecks IMPROBABLE to be present with LOW heritage significance	Low	Improbable	VERY LOW	-ve	Medium
	With mitigation	Low	Improbable	VERY LOW	+ve	Medium
Impact 16	Impacts on Maritime Heritage - shipwrecks IMPROBABLE to be present with MEDIUM heritage significance	Medium	Improbable	LOW	-ve	Medium
	With mitigation	Medium	Improbable	LOW	+ve	Medium
Impact 17	Impacts on Maritime Heritage - shipwrecks IMPROBABLE to be present with HIGH heritage significance	High	Improbable	MEDIUM	-ve	Medium
	With mitigation	High	Improbable	MEDIUM	+ve	Medium

IMPACT STUDIES

POTENTIAL IMPACT	CONSEQUENCE	PROBABILITY	SIGNIFICANCE	STATUS	CONFIDENCE	
SOCIO-ECONOMIC IMPACTS						
Impact 18	Impacts on Tuna pole and line fisheries	Very Low	Improbable	INSIGNIFICANT	-ve	High
	With mitigation	Very Low	Improbable	INSIGNIFICANT	-ve	High
Impact 19	Impacts on Traditional linefish Sector	Very Low	Improbable	INSIGNIFICANT	-ve	High
	No mitigation					
Impact 20	Impacts on Small Pelagic Purse Seine Fisheries	Very Low	Probable	VERY LOW	-ve	High
	With mitigation	Very Low	Possible	INSIGNIFICANT	-ve	High
Impact 21	Local households	Very Low	Probable	VERY LOW	-ve	High
	No mitigation					
Impact 22	Local tourism and businesses	Very Low	Probable	VERY LOW	-ve	Medium
	With mitigation	Very Low	Improbable	INSIGNIFICANT	-ve	Medium
Impact 23	Sense of place, health and wellbeing	Very Low	Improbable	INSIGNIFICANT	-ve	High
	No mitigation					
Impact 24	Local crime	Very Low	Improbable	INSIGNIFICANT	-ve	High
	No mitigation					
Impact 25	Local and regional socio-economic performance	Very Low	Possible	INSIGNIFICANT	+ve	Medium
	No mitigation					



IMPACT STUDIES

POTENTIAL IMPACT		CONSEQUENCE	PROBABILITY	SIGNIFICANCE	STATUS	CONFIDENCE
LESS SIGNIFICANT IMPACTS						
Impact 26	Impacts on palaeontological resources	Low	Possible	VERY LOW	-ve	Low
	With mitigation	Low	Possible	VERY LOW	+ve	Low
Impact 27	Noise impacts associated with prospecting	Low	Possible	INSIGNIFICANT	-ve	High
	No mitigation					
Impact 28	Impacts associated with prospecting radioactive material	Medium	Improbable	LOW	-ve	Low
	With mitigation	Very Low	Possible	INSIGNIFICANT	-ve	High
Impact 29	Potential interference with commercial shipping traffic	Very Low	Possible	INSIGNIFICANT	-ve	Low
	No mitigation					
Impact 30	Impacts on the visual integrity of the area.	Very Low	Possible	INSIGNIFICANT	-ve	Medium
	No mitigation					
Impact 31	Impacts on Science	Low	Definite	LOW	+ve	High
	No mitigation					

IMPAK STUDIES

CUMULATIVE IMPACT	CONSEQUENCE	PROBABILITY	SIGNIFICANCE	STATUS	CONFIDENCE
IMPACTS ON MARINE AND FISHERIES RESOURCES					
Impact 1: Underwater noise disturbance to invertebrates	Medium	Possible	LOW	-ve	LOW
Impact 2: Underwater noise disturbance to fish	Medium	Possible	LOW	-ve	Low
Impact 3: Underwater noise disturbance to marine mammals	High	Improbable	MEDIUM	-ve	Low
Impact 4: Underwater noise disturbance to seabirds	High	Improbable	MEDIUM	-ve	Low
Impact 5: Underwater noise disturbance to turtles	Medium	Improbable	LOW	-ve	Low
Marine 6: megafauna collisions with survey vessels	Medium	Possible	LOW	-ve	Low
Impact 7: Offshore based seabed sampling and tailings disposal	Medium	Possible	LOW	-ve	Low
Impact 8: Fine sediment plumes	Very low	Definite	VERY LOW	-ve	Low
Impact 9: Waste discharge during vessel operations	Low	Improbable	VERY LOW	-ve	Low
Impact 10: Impact on fisheries	Low	Probable	LOW	-ve	Low
SOCIO-ECONOMIC IMPACTS					
Impact 18: Impacts on Tuna pole and line fisheries	Medium	Possible	LOW	-ve	Low
Impact 19: Impacts on Traditional linefish Sector	Medium	Improbable	LOW	-ve	Low
Impact 20: Impacts on Small Pelagic Purse Seine Fisheries	Medium	Probable	MEDIUM	-ve	Low
Impact 21: Local households	High	Probable	HIGH	-ve	Low
Impact 22: Local tourism and businesses	Medium	Possible	LOW	-ve	Low
Impact 23: Sense of place, health and wellbeing	Medium	Improbable	LOW	-ve	Low
Impact 24: Local crime	Medium	Improbable	LOW	-ve	Low
Impact 25: Local and regional socio-economic performance	High	Possible	MEDIUM	+ve	Low
LESS SIGNIFICANT IMPACTS					
Impact 26: Impacts on palaeontological resources	Medium	Probable	MEDIUM	+ve	Low
Impact 27: Noise impacts associated with prospecting	Low	Possible	VERY LOW	-ve	Low
Impact 28: Impacts associated with prospecting radioactive material	Medium	Possible	LOW	-ve	Low
Impact 29: Potential interference with commercial shipping traffic	Medium	Probable	MEDIUM	-ve	Low
Impact 30: Impacts on the visual integrity of the area.	Medium	Probable	MEDIUM	-ve	Low
Impact 31: Impacts on Science	Medium	Definite	MEDIUM	+ve	Low



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!



ANCHOR
environmental

Basiese Assesseringsproses – Prospektering: Konsessie 14C



TRANS ATLANTIC
DIAMONDS

PROCEEDINGS OF MEETING

No.	Item
1.	Welcome
2.	“Housekeeping” rules
3.	Introductions
4.	Purpose of the meeting
5.	Presentation
5.1	Background
5.2	Project activities
5.3	Sensitivity of the area
5.4	Users of the Area
5.5	Impact studies
6.	Questions
7.	Closing

Anchor Environmental Consultants

- Independent Environmental Consultancy
- South Africa, Africa and several countries around the world
- Marine, Estuaries, Freshwater, Terrestrial
- Baseline plant and animal surveys & monitoring
- Ecosystem services
- Socio-economic studies
- BA's and EIA's
- Development of environmental legislation and conservation programs



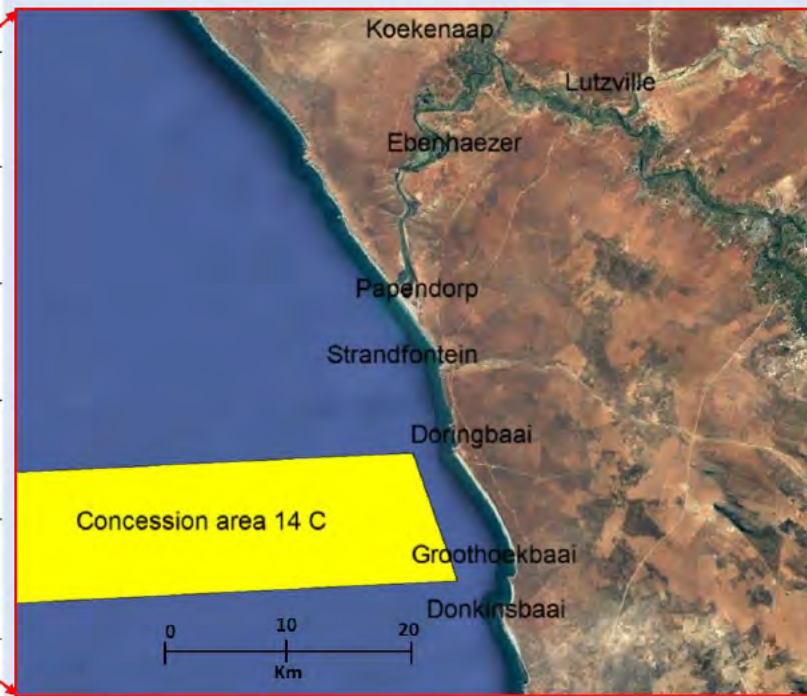
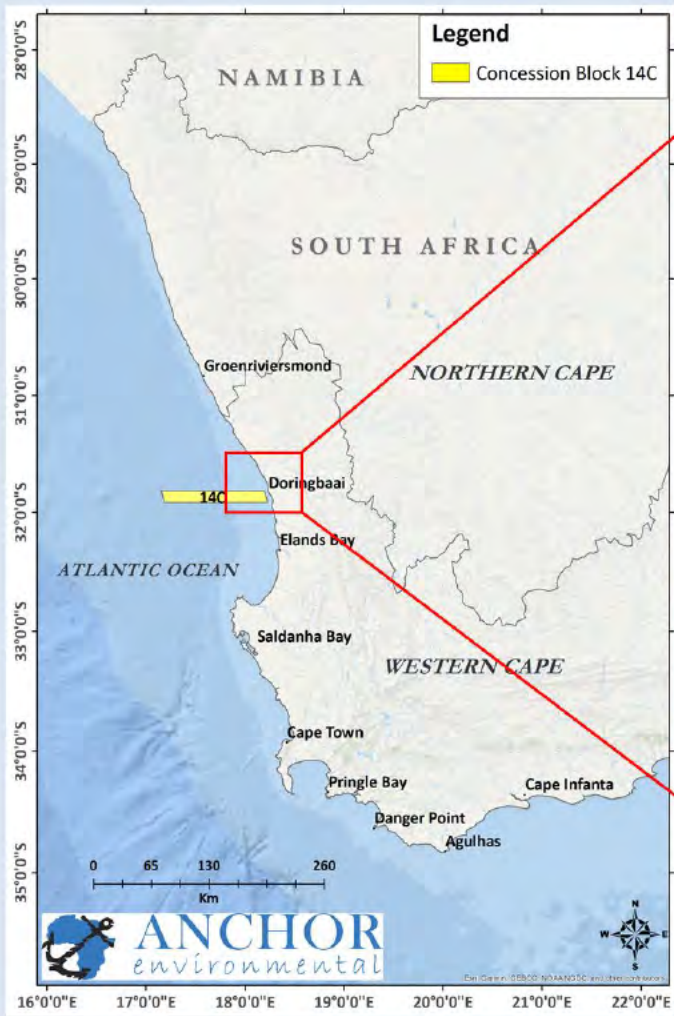
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TRANS ATLANTIC
DIAMONDS

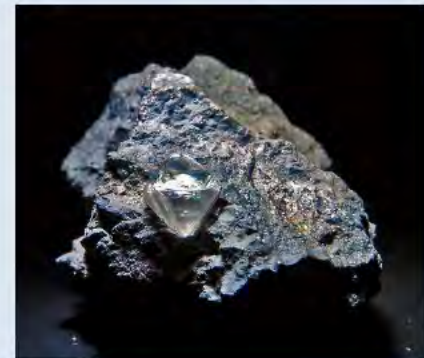
- Licensed rough diamond dealer
- Since 1986
- Independent, online diamond sales channel
- Connects buyers and sellers
- Provides a sales solution for producers, small tradesmen and suppliers
- Well known with over 30 years of experience in the diamond industry

BASIC ASSESSMENT PROCESS: APPLICATION FOR PROSPECTING RIGHTS AND ENVIRONMENTAL AUTHORISATION IN SEA CONCESSION AREA 14C



WHAT IS PROSPECTING

- The search for valuable resources such as diamonds or metals
- The first step in the mining process
- Confirm how much of a resource is in the area
- Determine if it is worth mining in the area



Environmental
Authorisation through
a Basic Assessment
Process



1. Application for prospecting rights ± 1 year



2. Prospecting ± 1 – 5 years



Environmental
Authorisation through
an Environmental
Impact Assessment



3. Application for mining rights ± 1 – 2 years



4. Mining ± 20 years



PROJECT BACKGROUND



- **Applicant:** Trans Atlantic Diamonds
- **Application:** Prospecting Rights
- **Competent Authority:** Department of Mineral Resources and Energy (DMRE)
- **Regulations:** The Mineral and Petroleum Resources Development Act
- **Resources:** Diamonds, gemstones, minerals, metals
- **Area:** Concession Area 14C



PROJECT BACKGROUND



- **Requires:** Environmental Authorisation
- **Regulations:** Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations
National Environmental Management Act
- **Methods:** Basic Assessment Process
- **Results:** Basic Assessment Report (BAR)
- **Who:** Independent Environmental Assessment Practitioner (EAP)
Anchor Environmental Consultants



BASIC ASSESSMENT PROCESS

Step 1: Submit applications for prospecting rights and environmental authorisation

Step 2: Stakeholders register and provide initial comments

Step 3: Impact Studies

Step 4: Compile Draft BAR with results

Step 5: Circulate Draft BAR for official 30-day commenting period

Step 6: Public Participation Meeting

Step 7: Comments are addressed and form part of the Final BAR

Step 8: Submit Final BAR to the DMRE

Step 9: Decision by the DMRE within 107 days

ACTIVITIES

IMO: 7112187
Name: DP STAR
Vessel Type - Generic: Other
Vessel Type - Detailed: Standby Safety Vessel
Status: Active
MMSI: 376371000
Call Sign: J883823
Flag: St Vincent Grenadines [VC]
Gross Tonnage: 498
Summer DWT: 507 t
Length Overall x Breadth Extreme: 45.15 x 9.2 m
Year Built: 1971
Home Port: KINGSTOWN

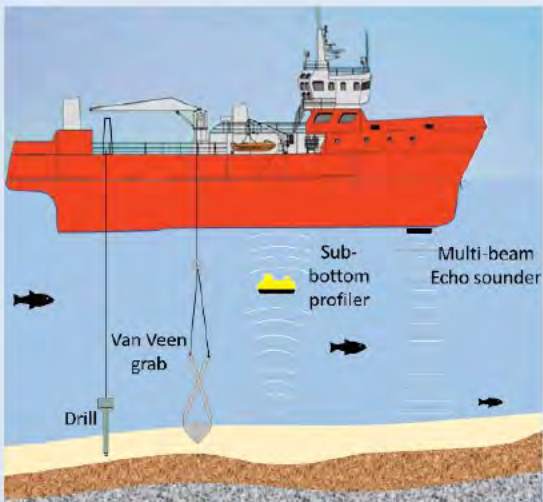


IMO: 7904932
Name: THE EXPLORER
Vessel Type - Generic: Dredger
Vessel Type - Detailed: Trenching Support Vessel
Status: Active
MMSI: 376639000
Call Sign: J883625
Flag: St Vincent Grenadines [VC]
Gross Tonnage: 6757
Summer DWT: 1980 t
Length Overall x Breadth Extreme: 114.4 x 19.8 m
Year Built: 1979
Home Port: KINGSTOWN



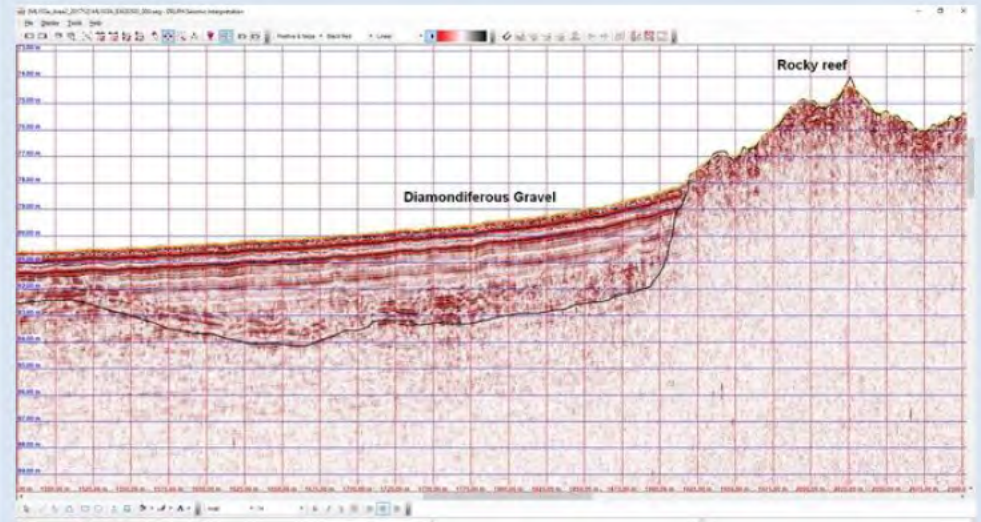
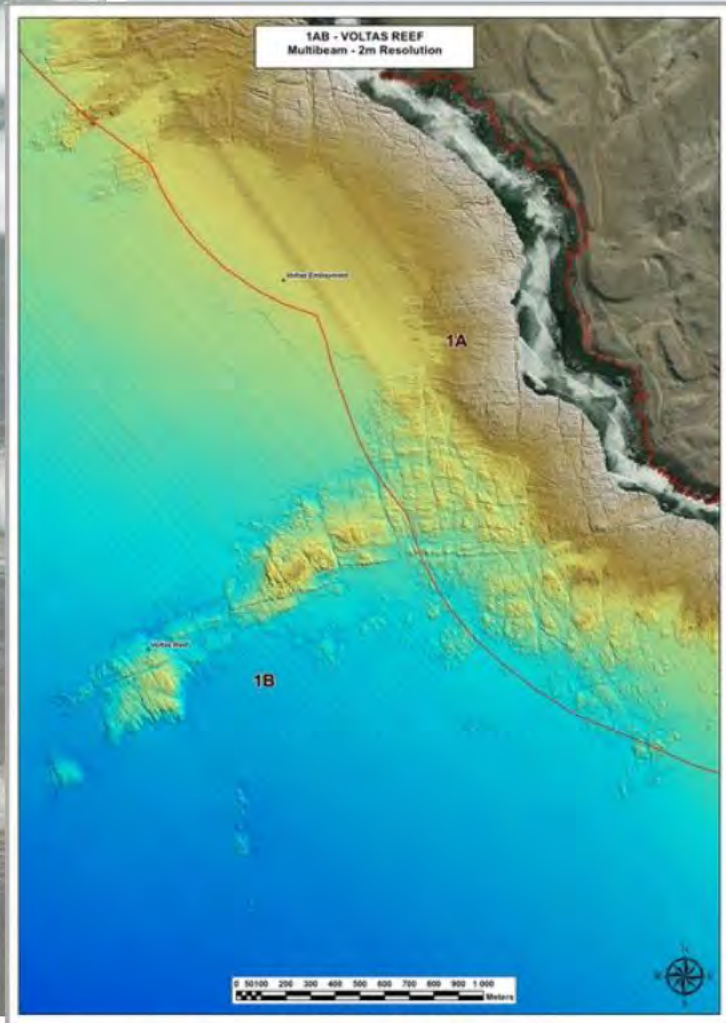
1. Geophysical Survey

- “Multibeam Echo Sounder” and Topas “Sub-Bottom Profiler”
- Sound waves are sent to seabed
- Signals bounce back to the receiver
- To create an image of the seabed
- Identify rock types of interest
- Appropriate coring/ drilling method, coring/ drilling sites and design of mining vessel



ACTIVITIES

- Images created by Multibeam Echo Sounder and TOPAS Sub Bottom Profiler



ACTIVITIES

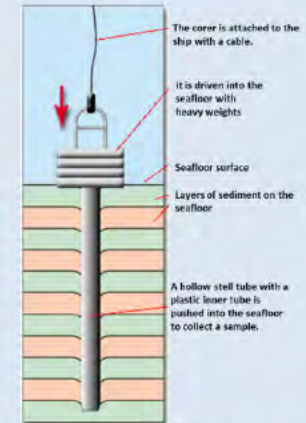
2. Van Veen Grab:

- Collects sediment samples to ID small marine invertebrates (worms, mussels and crabs) on and in sea floor
- Monitor environment and any changes



3. Core samples:

- Vibracore, Gravity Core or Sonic Core pushed into the sea floor
- Collects sediment samples
- Provides information on structure of sea floor
- IDs potential drilling sites
- Drilling & Mining Tool Design



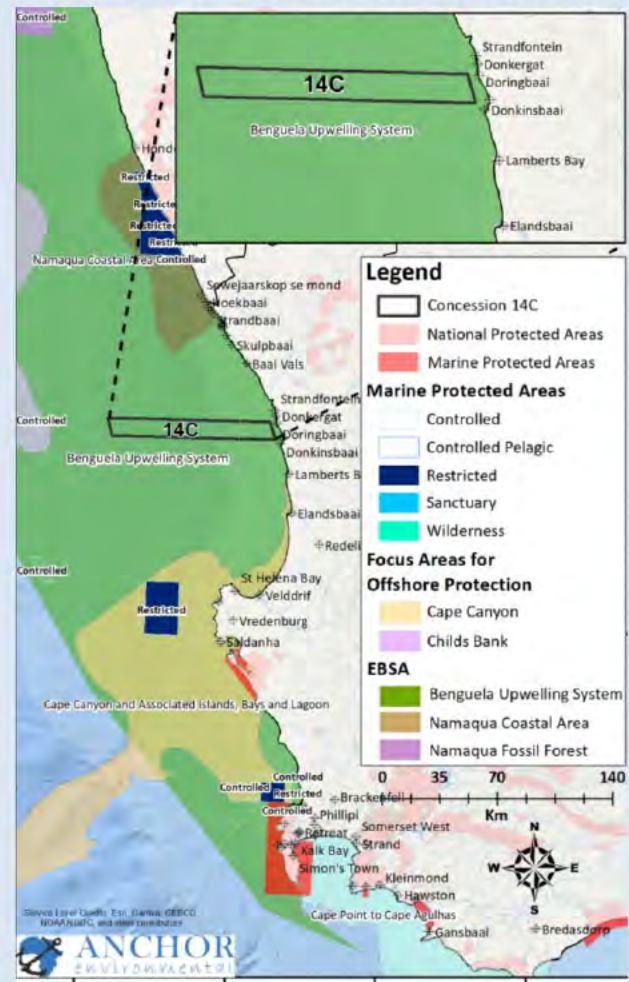
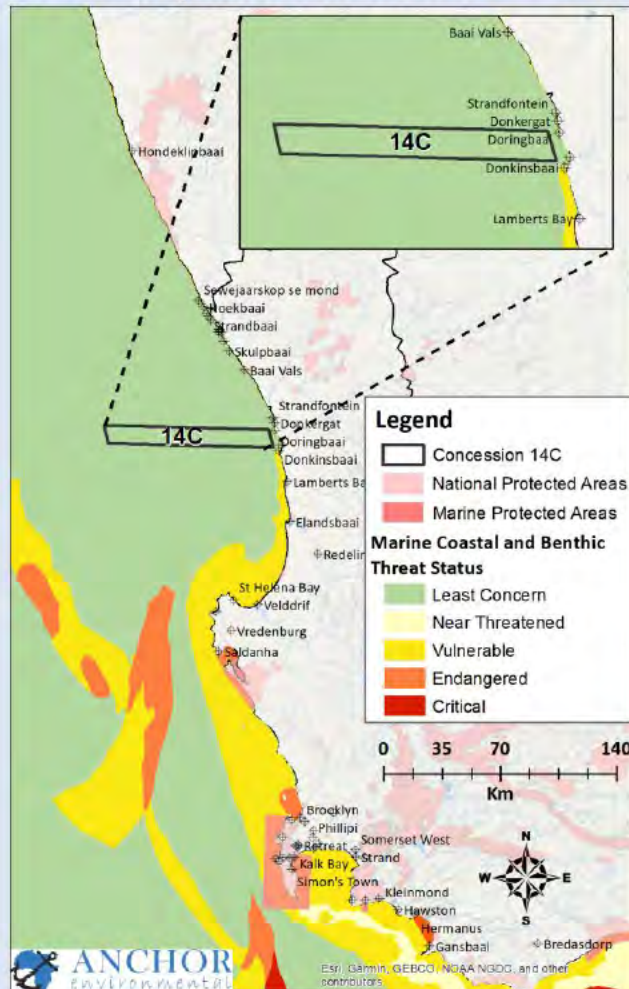
4. Drilling:

- To ID and assess potential target areas for mining
- Digs sediment from seabed
- Raw material is processed on vessel
- Tailings are discarded overboard
- Design of the mining vessel



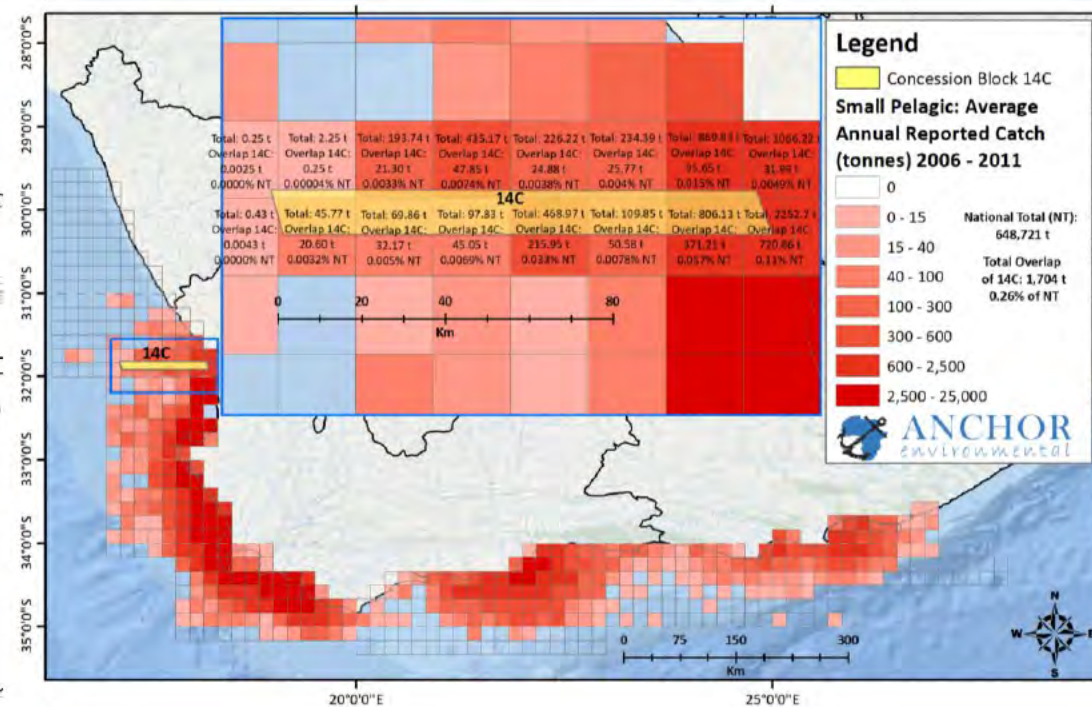
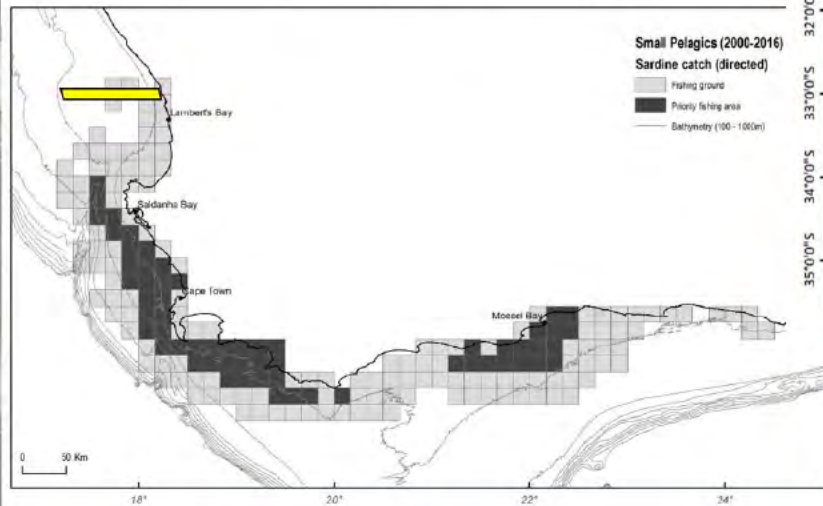
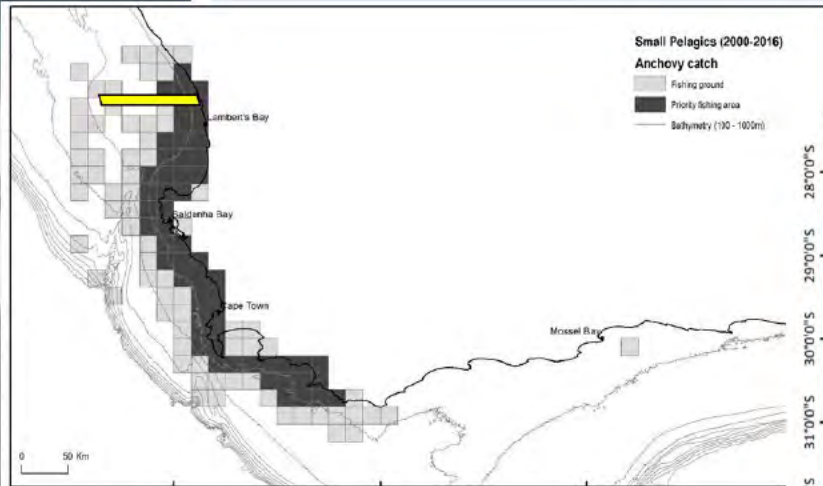
SENSITIVITY OF THE AREA

- Area classified as “Least Concern” according to 2018 National Biodiversity Assessment
- Does not form part of an MPA
- Forms part of the Benguela Upwelling System EBSA — approximately 49,676,698 ha (Almost 50 million ha) in size
- Area to be impacted is 0.75 ha = $1.51 \times 10^{-8}\%$ or 0.000000015% of the entire EBSA



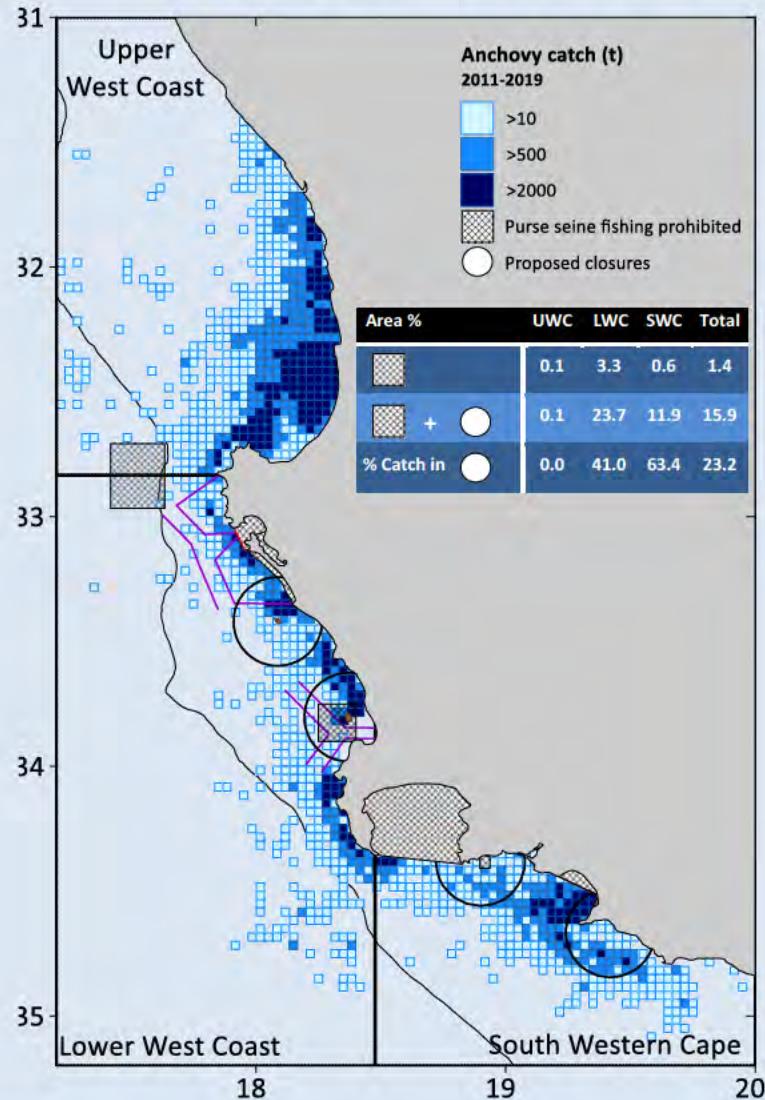
USERS AND FISHERIES

Small Pelagic Purse Seine



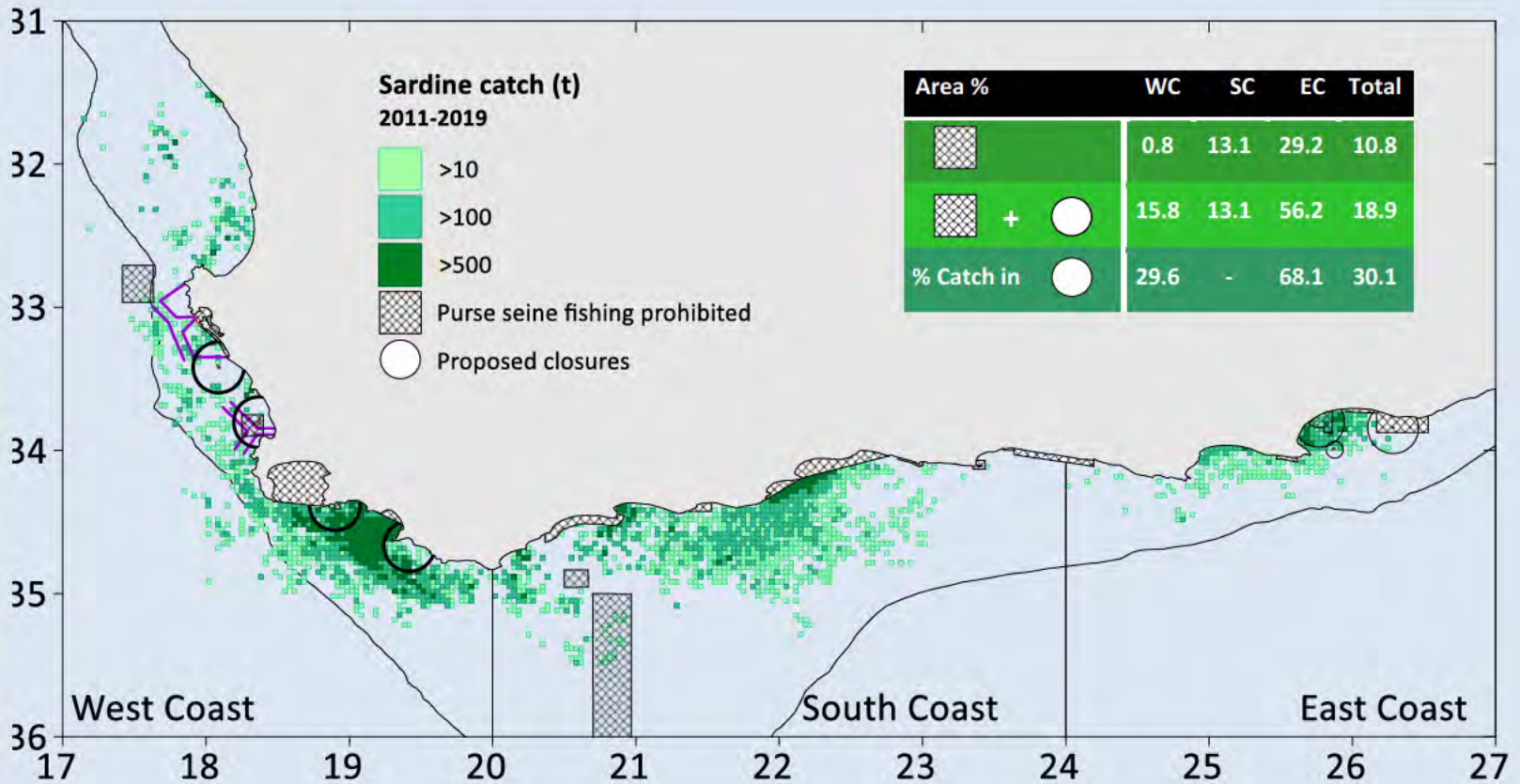
USERS AND FISHERIES

Small Pelagic Purse Seine - Anchovy



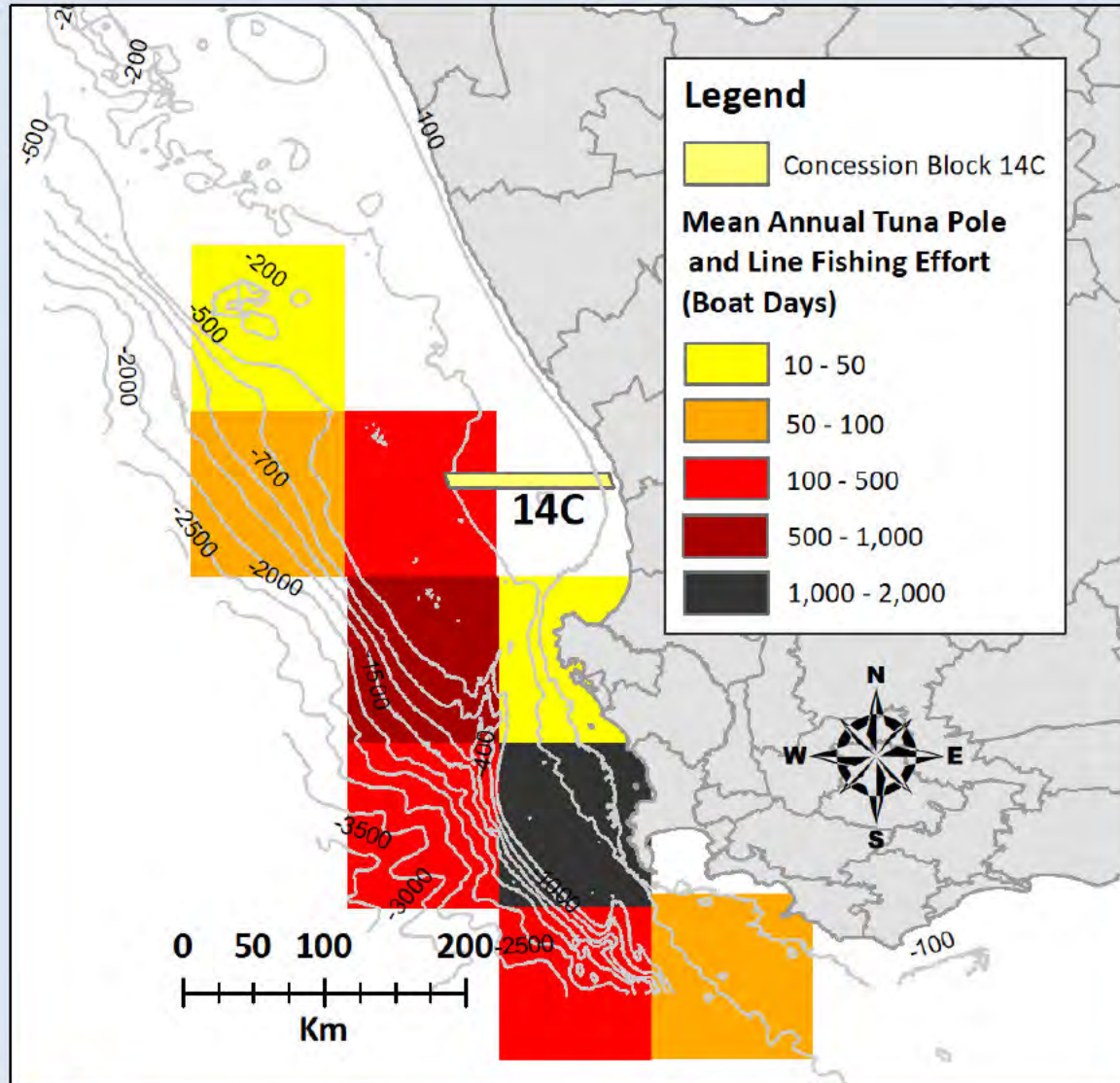
USERS AND FISHERIES

Small Pelagic Purse Seine - Sardines



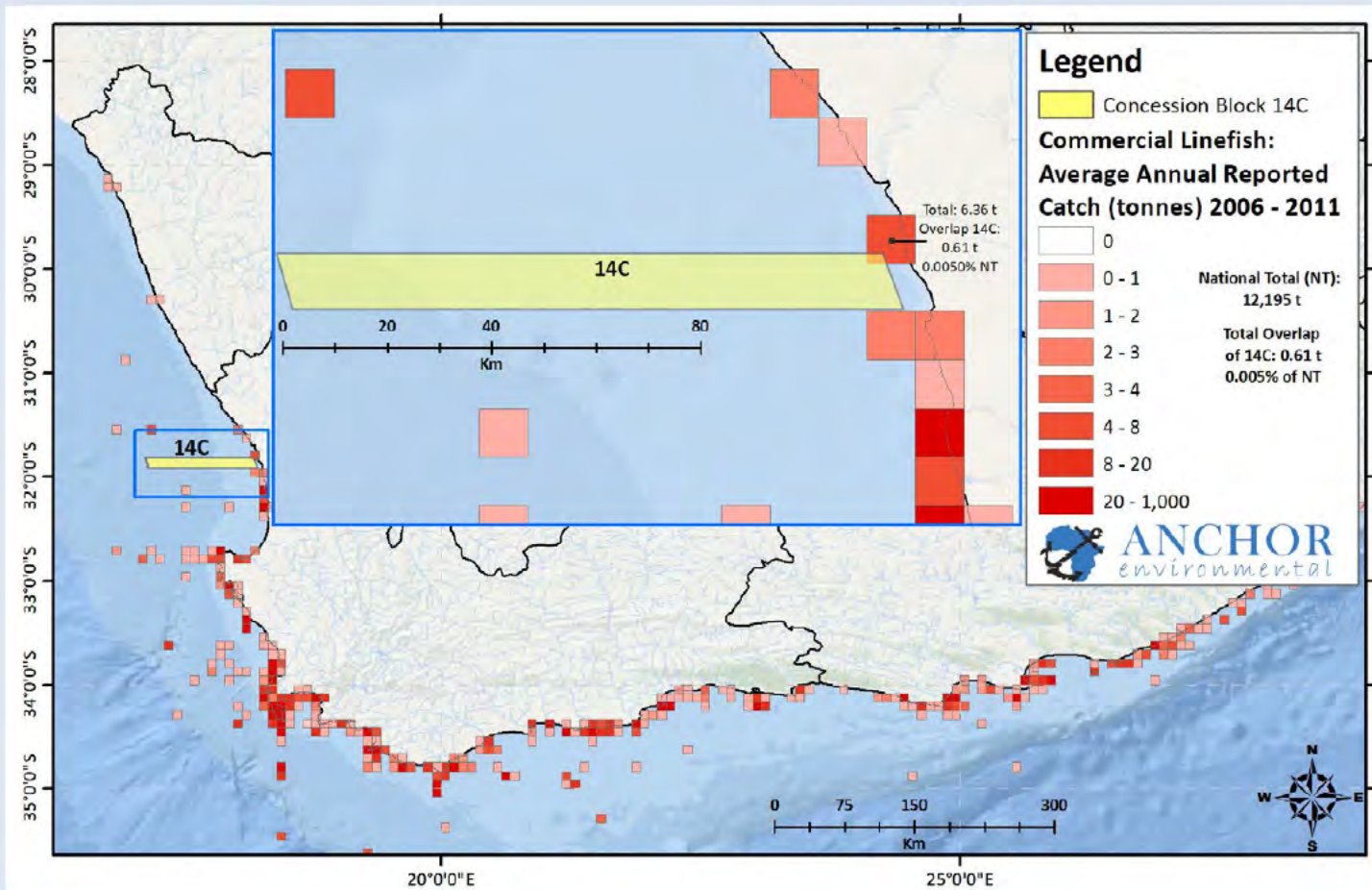
USERS AND FISHERIES

Tuna pole and line



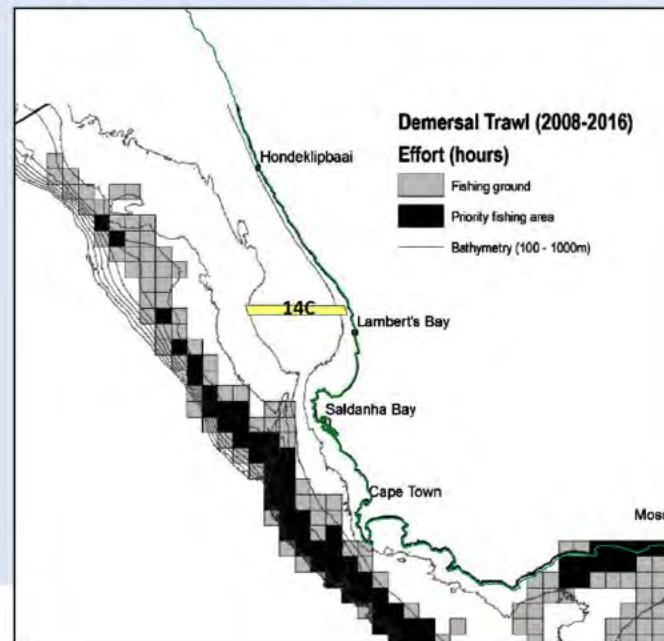
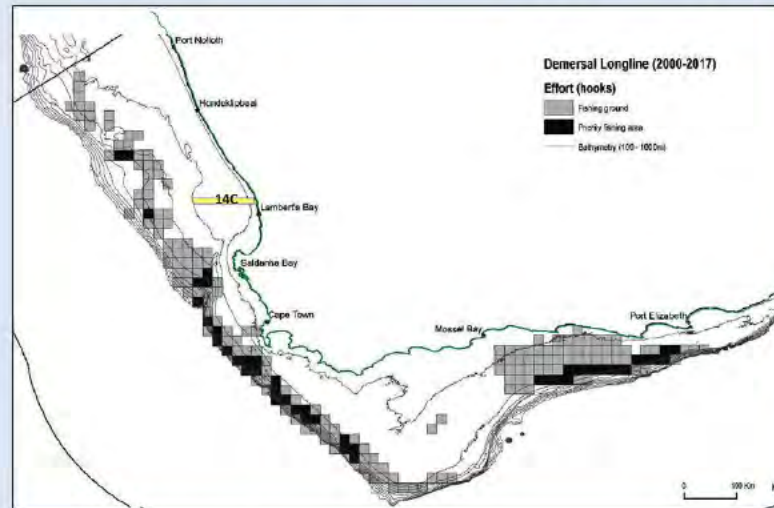
USERS AND FISHERIES

Traditional Linefish



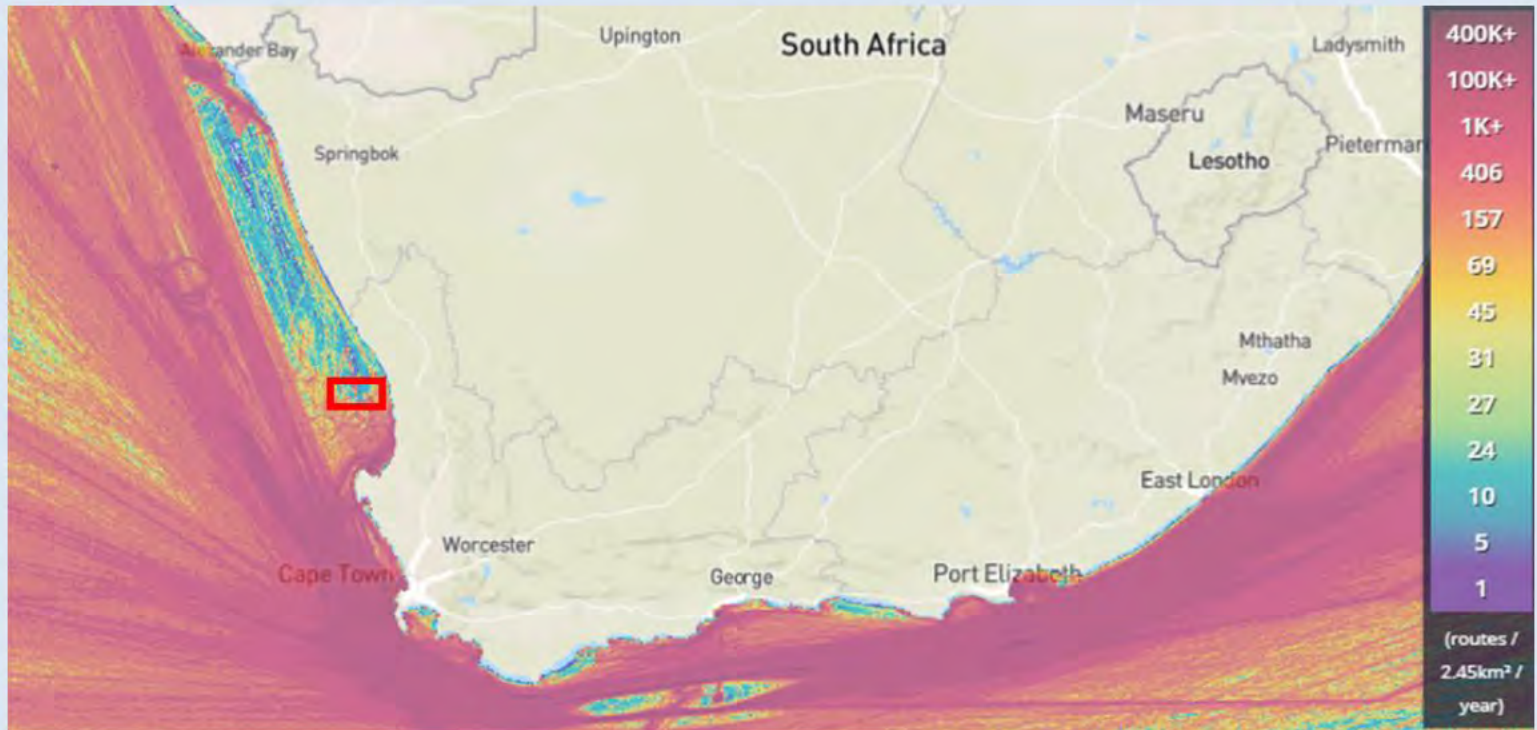
USERS AND FISHERIES

Demersal Longline and trawl



USERS AND FISHERIES

Commercial Shipping Traffic



IMPACT STUDIES

POTENTIAL-IMPACT	CONSEQUENCE	PROBABILITY	SIGNIFICANCE	STATUS	CONFIDENCE	
IMPACTS-ON-MARINE-AND-FISHERIES-RESOURCES						
Impact-1	Underwater-noise-disturbance-to-invertebrates	Very-low	Possible	INSIGNIFICANT	-ve	Medium
	No-mitigation					
Impact-2	Underwater-noise-disturbance-to-fish	Very-low	Possible	INSIGNIFICANT	-ve	Medium
	No-mitigation					
Impact-3	Underwater-noise-disturbance-to-marine-mammals	Medium	Probable	MEDIUM	-ve	Medium
	With-mitigation	Low	Improbable	VERY-LOW	-ve	Medium
Impact-4	Underwater-noise-disturbance-to-seabirds	Low	Probable	LOW	-ve	High
	With-mitigation	Very-Low	Improbable	INSIGNIFICANT	-ve	High
Impact-5	Underwater-noise-disturbance-to-turtles	Very-low	Improbable	INSIGNIFICANT	-ve	High
	With-mitigation	Very-low	Improbable	INSIGNIFICANT	-ve	High
Impact-6	Marine-megafauna-collisions-with-survey-vessels	Low	Possible	VERY-LOW	-ve	High
	With-mitigation	Very-low	Improbable	INSIGNIFICANT	-ve	High
Impact-7	Offshore-based-seabed-sampling-and-tailings-disposal	Low	Definite	LOW	-ve	High
	No-mitigation					
Impact-8	Fine-sediment-plumes	Very-low	Definite	VERY-LOW	-ve	High
	No-mitigation					
Impact-9	Waste-discharges-during-vessel-operations	Very-low	Probable	VERY-LOW	-ve	High
	With-mitigation	Very-low	Improbable	INSIGNIFICANT	-ve	High
Impact-10	Impact-on-fisheries	Very-Low	Probable	VERY-LOW	-ve	High
	With-mitigation	Very-Low	Possible	INSIGNIFICANT	-ve	High

IMPACT STUDIES

Marine Heritage



Figure 4: Shipwrecks in and around Sea Concession 14C (Google Earth 2022; SLR 2018; Turner 1988; Levine 1989; van den Bosch 2009; SAHRIS 2017; Reocities 2017; Maitland 2022; u-boat.net 2017)

IMPACT STUDIES

POTENTIAL IMPACT	CONSEQUENCE	PROBABILITY	SIGNIFICANCE	STATUS	CONFIDENCE	
MARINE HERITAGE RESOURCES IMPACTS						
Impact 11	Cultural heritage and artefacts	Medium	Improbable	LOW	-ve	Medium
	With Mitigation	Medium	Improbable	LOW	+ve	Medium
Impact 12	Impacts on Maritime Heritage - shipwrecks <u>DEFINITELY</u> present	Low	Definite	LOW	-ve	High
	With Mitigation	Low	Definite	LOW	+ve	High
Impact 13	Impacts on Maritime Heritage - shipwrecks <u>POSSIBLY</u> present	Low	Possible	VERY LOW	-ve	Medium
	With mitigation	Low	Possible	VERY LOW	+ve	Medium
Impact 14	Impacts on Maritime Heritage - shipwrecks <u>IMPROBABLE</u> to be present with <u>NO</u> heritage significance	Low	Improbable	VERY LOW	-ve	Medium
	With mitigation	Low	Improbable	VERY LOW	+ve	Medium
Impact 15	Impacts on Maritime Heritage - shipwrecks <u>IMPROBABLE</u> to be present with <u>LOW</u> heritage significance	Low	Improbable	VERY LOW	-ve	Medium
	With mitigation	Low	Improbable	VERY LOW	+ve	Medium
Impact 16	Impacts on Maritime Heritage - shipwrecks <u>IMPROBABLE</u> to be present with <u>MEDIUM</u> heritage significance	Medium	Improbable	LOW	-ve	Medium
	With mitigation	Medium	Improbable	LOW	+ve	Medium
Impact 17	Impacts on Maritime Heritage - shipwrecks <u>IMPROBABLE</u> to be present with <u>HIGH</u> heritage significance	High	Improbable	MEDIUM	-ve	Medium
	With mitigation	High	Improbable	MEDIUM	+ve	Medium

IMPACT STUDIES

POTENTIAL IMPACT		CONSEQUENCE	PROBABILITY	SIGNIFICANCE	STATUS	CONFIDENCE
SOCIO-ECONOMIC IMPACTS						
Impact 18	Impacts on Tuna pole and line fisheries	Very Low	Improbable	INSIGNIFICANT	-ve	High
	With mitigation	Very Low	Improbable	INSIGNIFICANT	-ve	High
Impact 19	Impacts on Traditional linefish Sector	Very Low	Improbable	INSIGNIFICANT	-ve	High
	No mitigation					
Impact 20	Impacts on Small Pelagic Purse Seine Fisheries	Very Low	Probable	VERY LOW	-ve	High
	With mitigation	Very Low	Possible	INSIGNIFICANT	-ve	High
Impact 21	Local households	Very Low	Probable	VERY LOW	-ve	High
	No mitigation					
Impact 22	Local tourism and businesses	Very Low	Probable	VERY LOW	-ve	Medium
	With mitigation	Very Low	Improbable	INSIGNIFICANT	-ve	Medium
Impact 23	Sense of place, health and wellbeing	Very Low	Improbable	INSIGNIFICANT	-ve	High
	No mitigation					
Impact 24	Local crime	Very Low	Improbable	INSIGNIFICANT	-ve	High
	No mitigation					
Impact 25	Local and regional socio-economic performance	Very Low	Possible	INSIGNIFICANT	+ve	Medium
	No mitigation					

IMPACT STUDIES

POTENTIAL IMPACT	CONSEQUENCE	PROBABILITY	SIGNIFICANCE	STATUS	CONFIDENCE	
LESS SIGNIFICANT IMPACTS						
Impact 26	Impacts on palaeontological resources	Low	Possible	VERY LOW	-ve	Low
	With mitigation	Low	Possible	VERY LOW	+ve	Low
Impact 27	Noise impacts associated with prospecting	Low	Possible	INSIGNIFICANT	-ve	High
	No mitigation					
Impact 28	Impacts associated with prospecting radioactive material	Medium	Improbable	LOW	-ve	Low
	With mitigation	Very Low	Possible	INSIGNIFICANT	-ve	High
Impact 29	Potential interference with commercial shipping traffic	Very Low	Possible	INSIGNIFICANT	-ve	Low
	No mitigation					
Impact 30	Impacts on the visual integrity of the area.	Very Low	Possible	INSIGNIFICANT	-ve	Medium
	No mitigation					
Impact 31	Impacts on Science	Low	Definite	LOW	+ve	High
	No mitigation					

IMPACT STUDIES

CUMULATIVE IMPACT	CONSEQUENCE	PROBABILITY	SIGNIFICANCE	STATUS	CONFIDENCE
IMPACTS ON MARINE AND FISHERIES RESOURCES					
Impact 1: Underwater noise disturbance to invertebrates	Medium	Possible	LOW	-ve	LOW
Impact 2: Underwater noise disturbance to fish	Medium	Possible	LOW	-ve	Low
Impact 3: Underwater noise disturbance to marine mammals	High	Improbable	MEDIUM	-ve	Low
Impact 4: Underwater noise disturbance to seabirds	High	Improbable	MEDIUM	-ve	Low
Impact 5: Underwater noise disturbance to turtles	Medium	Improbable	LOW	-ve	Low
Marine 6: megafauna collisions with survey vessels	Medium	Possible	LOW	-ve	Low
Impact 7: Offshore based seabed sampling and tailings disposal	Medium	Possible	LOW	-ve	Low
Impact 8: Fine sediment plumes	Very low	Definite	VERY LOW	-ve	Low
Impact 9: Waste discharge during vessel operations	Low	Improbable	VERY LOW	-ve	Low
Impact 10: Impact on fisheries	Low	Probable	LOW	-ve	Low
SOCIO-ECONOMIC IMPACTS					
Impact 18: Impacts on Tuna pole and line fisheries	Medium	Possible	LOW	-ve	Low
Impact 19: Impacts on Traditional linefish Sector	Medium	Improbable	LOW	-ve	Low
Impact 20: Impacts on Small Pelagic Purse Seine Fisheries	Medium	Probable	MEDIUM	-ve	Low
Impact 21: Local households	High	Probable	HIGH	-ve	Low
Impact 22: Local tourism and businesses	Medium	Possible	LOW	-ve	Low
Impact 23: Sense of place, health and wellbeing	Medium	Improbable	LOW	-ve	Low
Impact 24: Local crime	Medium	Improbable	LOW	-ve	Low
Impact 25: Local and regional socio-economic performance	High	Possible	MEDIUM	+ve	Low
LESS SIGNIFICANT IMPACTS					
Impact 26: Impacts on palaeontological resources	Medium	Probable	MEDIUM	+ve	Low
Impact 27: Noise impacts associated with prospecting	Low	Possible	VERY LOW	-ve	Low
Impact 28: Impacts associated with prospecting radioactive material	Medium	Possible	LOW	-ve	Low
Impact 29: Potential interference with commercial shipping traffic	Medium	Probable	MEDIUM	-ve	Low
Impact 30: Impacts on the visual integrity of the area.	Medium	Probable	MEDIUM	-ve	Low
Impact 31: Impacts on Science	Medium	Definite	MEDIUM	+ve	Low



“NO GO” OPTION

This means to not continue with the prospecting activities:

Positive impact of this option

- No negative effect on the environment

Negative impact of this option

- Loss of opportunity to determine whether or not a diamond and other resources are present in the concession area
- Lost Economic Opportunities

IMPACTS SUMMARY

- 29 potential negative impacts ranging from MEDIUM to INSIGNIFICANT
- Two potential positive impacts ranging from LOW to INSIGNIFICANT
- After implementation of mitigation measures, the negative impacts can all be reduced to LOW, VERY LOW, or INSIGNIFICANT, with some even becoming positive

Significance	Before mitigation
INSIGNIFICANT	11
VERY LOW	11 negative
LOW	5 negative 2 positive
MEDIUM	2 negative
HIGH	0

Significance	After mitigation
INSIGNIFICANT	19
VERY LOW	2 negative 4 positive
LOW	1 negative 4 positive
MEDIUM	0 negative 1 positive
HIGH	0

MITIGATION MEASURES

Marine Ecology

- Two independent Marine Mammal and Seabird observers (MMSOs) must be employed
- Passive Acoustic Monitoring (PAM) technology must be incorporated by a PAM operator
- Activity must be restricted to specific areas or times of the year (cetacean migration and mating seasons, certain fishing seasons)
- Wait until megafauna have cleared a 500 m radius of the survey vessel before resuming with acoustic survey
- Vessel speed may not exceed 12 knots (22 km/hr), or 10 knots (18 km/hr) close to the coast or marine animals
- Sensitive areas and reefs should be avoided and buffered
- Grab samples should be analysed asap to determine the benthic macrofaunal communities in the area
- Environmental Awareness Training should be provided
- Tailings should be discarded in designated areas
- Ensure compliance with relevant legislation.

Fisheries, socio-economic and other shipping

- Key stakeholders should be consulted and informed of the proposed survey activity before hand
- Appoint fisheries liaison officer to facilitate communication with affected fishing sectors and communities
- Skills Development through training programs and formal education opportunities
- Activities should be restricted during important tourism events and seasons

Heritage

- If shipwrecks are identified during acoustic surveys, these sites must be avoided during sampling
- Sediment should be analysed for fossils and artefact fragments
- Any fossils, artefacts or shipwrecks found must be reported to SAHRA immediately.
- A Trans Atlantic representative must undergo induction on archaeological site and artefact recognition and procedure

Cumulative impacts on the environment and community

- Mitigation measures as recommended for each individual impact should be implemented
- A strategic level Environmental Impact Assessment should be conducted

Thank you!



ANCHOR
environmental



TRANS ATLANTIC
DIAMONDS

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

Date: 11 April 2022 **Time:** 13:00– 15:00

Venue: Suite 8, Steenberg House, Steenberg Office Park, Silverwood Close, Tokai, 7945

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

Assistance: Sisanda Dalasile – Anchor Environmental Consultants (Pty) Ltd

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

PROCEEDINGS 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.
- Despite concerns raised by authorities that the meetings in Doringbaai and Ebenhaeser are too far for government officials from Cape Town to attend, only one stakeholder attended the meeting which was scheduled for Cape Town on 11 April 2022.
- Two representatives from Trans Atlantic Diamonds and the independent geologist on the project attended the meeting.
- Cheruscha Swart, an environmental consultant at Anchor Environmental Consultants (Pty) Ltd (Anchor), welcomed everyone, chaired the meeting and presented the potential project and main findings .

- Sisanda Dalasile an employee at Anchor, provided technical assistance and took the minutes of the meeting.
- Various topics were discussed, and the participant was given the opportunity to ask questions and comment.
- He was particularly concerned about the impact that prospecting might have on the fisheries and the environment.

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 User Groups of the area and fisheries
 - 5.5. Specialist studies and impact assessments
 - 5.5. Mitigation measures
6. Questions
7. Closing

1. WELCOME

Me. Swart welcomed everyone at 13:15. Swart asked that, while they were waiting for the rest of the people, the participant please complete the questionnaire and also offered all attendees refreshments. 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.

Me. Swart and Me. Dalasile had an informal conversation with the client until 14:00 to wait for any other stakeholder to arrive before officially starting the meeting. In total, only one person attended the meeting. The meeting officially began at 14:00.

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).

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.

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 conducts work all over South Africa and 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 stakeholders 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 i.e., 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, Ken Hutchings at Anchor Environmental Consultants is the EAP.

- **The Basic Assessment Process**

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 and a pre-consultation is conducted.

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 compiles 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 Cape Town.

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 granted by the DMRE, they can appeal this decision within 14 days of receiving the outcome.

5.2. THE PROPOSED PROSPECTING ACTIVITIES AND TECHNOLOGY

Proposed Activities

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.
- This equipment is similar to a fish finder used by fisher people.
- 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 used to identify the invertebrate animal communities living in the seabed. Small marine animals such as worms, mussels and crabs that live on and in the seafloor 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 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. USER GROUPS OF THE AREA

The Environmental Consultant explained the significance and sensitivity of the area in terms of the West Coast Biodiversity Spatial Plan and SANBI ecosystem threat status. She also presented data relating to the different fisheries in the area. She explains that the information regarding the use of sea fisheries is obtained from specialist studies, that is data from the Department of Forestry, Fisheries and the Environment.

5.4. SPECIALIST STUDIES AND IMPACT ASSESSMENTS

Next, the impact studies by the specialists were briefly summarized. The method used to assess the impacts is a standard method as prescribed by the EIA Regulations. The following specialist studies were conducted:

1) Impacts on the marine environment and fisheries

The following negative impacts were identified and assessed:

- Seismic disturbance on invertebrates and fish.
- Seismic disturbance on sea turtles.
- Seismic disturbance on marine mammals.
- Seismic disturbance on seabirds.
- Megafauna collisions with vessels.
- Disturbances due to sampling and soil waste.
- Fine sediment plumes in the water column.
- Release of waste.
- Impact on fisheries.

2) Socio-economic impacts

The following impacts were identified and assessed:

- Positive impacts such as job creation
- Negative impacts on commercial fisheries and local households and loss of livelihood due to exclusion from fishing grounds
- Visual impacts
- Crime and safety

3) Impacts on Heritage Resources

The negative impacts on the following heritage resources have been identified and assessed:

- Prehistoric resources.
- Paleontological resources.
- Archaeological resources such as shipwrecks.

4) Cumulative Impacts were also assessed for each individual impact

5.5. MITIGATION MEASURES

There are several mitigation measures that need to be implemented by the applicant and will form part of the Environmental Management Program. The applicant is legally obliged 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. QUESTIONS AND COMMENTS

Permission was requested from the participant to be recorded on tape. He agreed.

Please note that these questions and responses are not written verbatim. Instead, the main questions/ comments that came through and the appropriate responses are captured. The answers, as given below, are what were answered during the meeting. More comprehensive answers will be provided in the Final BAR.

Question/ Comment	Response
<p>Participant 1: Organization: Deep Sea Angling Association</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. There is a plethora of applications on the west coast, and this is the second on that I am aware of for this year. 2. The seabed's 2030 programme is currently ongoing, and they are trying to map the whole ocean right around the world. Are you aware of that? 3. Would you (the applicant) be willing to submit the geological data that you acquire, should the project go ahead to the 2030 programme? 4. It would be nice to know that you are cooperating and contributing the data to the seabed 2030 programme (and other scientific programmes). I want my data to be open and accessed by everyone because, especially if you are a research scientist and you publish data. You pay a fee to these publishing houses and then it's often restricted and you can't get access to the data or paper unless you are a subscriber. Open access data is important. And it's a big issue but if you can show that you genuinely are contributing and it is accessible, that would be a positive contribution. 5. There are a lot of minerals in that area. Are there any of these minerals besides diamonds that you would want to prospect/ mine? 6. I looked at Anchor's State of St Helena Bay and it's not a happy reading. It's a bit concerning with the amount of sediments already being discharged by the fish factories. If you are 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. AEC: The application for prospecting are not all from Trans Atlantic Diamonds, other companies are also trying to get mining rights. For Trans-Atlantic Diamonds its 14C and two others that we just submitted, but those are still being assessed by the Department of Mineral Resources. 2. Geologist: Yes, I am aware and I do have data to contribute, but currently, it's very low resolution data. About half a meter resolution. 3. Geologist: I would love to do that. I work very closely with Professor Eddie Green from Natal University, and he often sends his student to us. They are actually on a survey at the moment. He shares his data with me and vice verse. 4. AEC: That's one of the things that we have been discussing with a whole lot of Departments as to why everyone is holding on to their own data. I don't know if there is a collaborating approach, but data sharing is important. It's something that has been discussed but it's not happening now although it's something that a lot of people need to push for. But al ot of data we acquire from monitoring we share with organisations such as the South African National Biodiversity Institute (SANBI) and the Department of Forestry, Fisheries and the Environment (DFFE) and they share data with us. It's nice to have data and to share it. Our company is quite open to share. 5. TAD: Due to the costs of prospecting and analysing samples, we are at this stage only interested in looking for diamonds. It is very expensive to analyse even one sample for one mineral. At this stage we cannot test for multiple minerals. 6. Geologist: St Helena Bay would not be affected. There are no diamonds there so we will not prospect in that area. In addition, the plumes from the discharges would be fine sediment plumes.

processing samples and not controlling sediments, it could end up in St Helena Bay and contribute to the problems there.

7. This might be, but there is a counter current, its just a misconception that everything goes North. Some currents an sediment does come back, depending how far off the sea you are. For this study its small but if you take other studies, it becomes cumulative.
8. When they say troll do they mean hake? For future reference, be specific if this is deep water hake and what longline are you talking about.
9. But there's no idea or any indication of the volume in the amount of tailings?
10. Impact 21 local households. This has a high probability, very probable and consequently very high, how is this going to affect local households?
11. Trans-Atlantic Diamonds, will be paying for and getting all the data?
12. Your business is Diamonds? All the other material would you sell the data collected to prospectors who would want to develop mining for other minerals that you don't want? Because you are going to find stuff there, maybe its Diamonds and other materials.
13. We often hear that the mines move in, and all the wealth goes to the mines and local people get nothing. How do you address that?
14. To make the job easy, you need to distinguish between oil and gas, seismic surveys and what you are doing because that was a big issue with a seismic size ship.
15. Where are you operating.
16. Do you have contenders to do the job?

AEC: Tailings won't be processed and discharged overboard anywhere. After the acoustic surveys, designated areas for discharging sediment will be identified by specialists and conditions of discharge will be stipulated in the EMPr.

Geologist: Plume direction gets monitored daily. I've been very active in that same area; the plume always goes North. The specialist study did say that the sediment is supposed to settle quickly so it's not supposed to have a very big impact and not supposed to be carried with the current. The prospecting is in a small area and for a short time, the bigger impact is relatively low.

7. AEC: Cumulative impacts have been assessed, but it is very difficult to assess due to the lack of data and as there are many factors that might influence the significance of an impact.
8. AEC: This would have to be confirmed with the specialist. Point Noted
9. AEC: This is indicated in the BID and will also be stipulated in the BAR.
10. AEC: This impact relates to the person that goes out to fish to put food on the table. If that person can't go fish, the negative consequence will be High for that person and household. However, as it is Improbable that prospecting will exclude a person from their fishing grounds or be the cause of them not catching fish. The Significance of this impact was rated as Very Low. The cumulative impact, on the other hand, was rated as being of a High Significance as now one must consider that several mining related activities are occurring and over a longer timeframe. Again, this impact is improbable to occur. We urge departments to collaborate and to commission a strategic environmental impact assessment to enable consultants to conduct an accurate cumulative impact assessments.
11. TAD: Yes
12. TAD: We don't have an interest and we won't prospect for other materials. Our interest is in Diamonds, the rest we throw back into the sea. We have no idea if there's even market to sell the data and that's not our mission. Due to the costs of prospecting and analysing samples, we are at this stage only interested in looking for diamonds. It is very expensive to analyse even one sample for one mineral. At this stage we cannot test for multiple minerals.
13. Geologist: In Alexander Bay, annually we employ a lot of locals on the vessels. Paying a lot of money to schools and communities and inform the kids about what exactly we are doing, so they can change their career path e.g., Geologist.

TAD: What would work for both Trans-Atlantic and the community is a royalty. If our sales for the month is for example 10million, then we figure out a scale of maybe 10%, for example, going to the community. There must be a structure in place. That money must go into a development of the community, not someone's pocket.

14. TAD: We will reinforce that point because we are not here to survey for oil and gas.

15. We haven't stated mining yet, we've got 14A and 11C. We have applied and still waiting for DMRE on the prospecting rights.

16. Yes, IMDH are very much involved in the mining.

7. CLOSING

The participant was thanked, and the meeting was adjourned.



BASIC ASSESSMENT PROCESS — PROSPECTING RIGHTS AND ENVIRONMENTAL AUTHORISATION IN CONCESSION AREA 14C
11 April 2022 13:30
STEENBERG OFFICE PARK
Attendance register

NAME	INTEREST	EMAIL	CONTACT NUMBER	SIGNATURE
[Redacted]	NPDSAA /SADSAA	[Redacted]	[Redacted]	[Signature]
[Redacted]	TRANS ATLANTIC DIAMONDS	[Redacted]	[Redacted]	[Signature]
[Redacted]	TRANS ATLANTIC DIAMOND	[Redacted]	[Redacted]	[Signature]
[Redacted]	Trans Atlantic Diamonds	[Redacted]	[Redacted]	[Signature]

36.7
36.4
35.5
36.4

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

Datum: 12 April 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

VERRIGTINGE VAN DIE VERGADERING

AFKORTINGS

Anchor/AEC	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
OK	Omgewingskonsultant
TAD	Trans Atlantic Diamonds (Die aansoeker)

ALGEMENE OPMERKINGS

- Soos vereis, is deelnemers gevra om die algemene Covid-19 vraelys te voltooi, hulle hande te ontsmet, seker te maak dat maskers gedra word, en ver genoeg uitmekaar te sit.
- Die vergadering het 30 minute laat begin aangesien die AEC gevra is om te wag vir individue wat nog op pad was.

- Cheruscha Swart, 'n omgewingskonsultant by Anchor Environmental Consultants (Pty) Ltd (Anchor), het almal verwelkom, die vergadering gelei en 'n voorlegging gelewer.
- Simone Louw, ook 'n omgewingskonsultant by Anchor, het tegniese bystand gelewer, die minute van die vergadering geneem en ook vrae beantwoord.
- Verskeie onderwerpe is bespreek, en deelnemers is 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 is soos volg aan die deelnemers voorgehou. Let daarop dat hierdie uiteensetting nie gevolg kon word nie as gevolg van verskeie onderbrekings en baie deelnemers wat halfpad deur die vergadering geloop het:

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 Verbruikers van die area en visserye
 - 5.4 Spesialisstudies en impakte
 - 5.5 Versagtingsmaatreëls
6. Vrae
7. Afsluiting

1. VERWELKOMINGS

Cheruscha het almal om 18:15 verwelkom. Sy het gevra dat, terwyl hulle vir die res van die mense gewag het, die deelnemer asseblief die vraelys voltooi en ook aan alle deelnemers verversings aangebied het. Hoe gouer die vraelyste voltooi en teruggestuur word, hoe beter, aangesien dit Anchor

meer tyd gee om die vrae te beantwoord en in die verslag in te sluit. Altesaam 36 mense het die vergadering bygewoon. Die vergadering het 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 prospekteerwerk 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)..

3. DOEL VAN DIE VERGADERING

Die doel van die vergadering en aanbieding is om die belanghebbendes met meer inligting oor die Basiese Assesseringsproses, prospekteerwerk, potensiele impakte en versagtingsmaatreëls te verskaf. Dit sal belanghebbendes in staat stel om die projek beter te verstaan en sodoende sinvolle kommentaar te lewer. Om vir prospekteerregte aansoek te doen, moet omgewingsmagtiging ook verkry word. Die omgewingsmagtiging gee dan die aansoeker die reg om sekere aktiwiteite wat met prospektering verband hou, uit te voer. Om omgewingsmagtiging te verkry, moet 'n Basiese Assesseringsproses uitgevoer word. Dit sluit onder meer 'n beoordeling van die potensiele impak van prospektering in daardie area in, asook 'n Openbare Deelnameproses en vergadering waartydens die gemeenskap insette kan lewer en vrae oor die proses kan vra.

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 dieropnames, 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 habitatte insluitende die see, vleilande, varswater en landelike gebiede.

Trans Atlantic Diamonds is voorgestel as die aansoeker. Hulle is 'n gelisensieërde, 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 verkoopsoplossing vir produsente, klein ambagsmynwerkers en verskaffers bied. Hulle is goed bekend in die diamantbedryf en het meer as 30 jaar ondervinding.

5. VOORLEGGING

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 behoort 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 Asseseringsproses uit te over.

2) Prospektering

Indien prospekterregte en omgewingsmagtigings 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 dat hy wel in 'n area wil myn, is die volgende stap die aansoek om mynbouregte. Weereens moet daar eers aansoek gedoen word om omgewingsmagtigings. Die proses wat gevolg moet word is nie 'n Basiese Asseseringsproses nie, maar 'n Omgewingsimpak Asseseringsproses. Hierdie proses is meer ingewikkeld as dié van 'n Basiese Asseseringsproses 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 omgewingsmagtigings (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 omgewingsmagtigings.
- Om omgewingsmagtigings 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 Omgewingsassesseringskonsultant, 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-assesseringsregulasies.
- Trans Atlantic Diamonds beoog om vir diamante, edelgesteentes, minerale en metale te prospekter in seekonsessiegebied 14C.

- **Die Basiese Assesseringsproses**

Daar is kortliks beskryf hoe ‘n Basiese Assesseringsproses 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 geregistreerde 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 Konsep 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

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 teiken 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 (grypmoesters):

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 teikenareas vir toekomstige mynwerk te identifiseer en te ondersoek.

5.3 VEBRUIKERS VAN DIE AREA EN VISSERYE

Die Omgewingskonsultant het die belangrikheid en sensitiwiteit van die gebied in terme van die "West Coast Biodiversity Spatial Plan" en die "SANBI ecosystem threat status" verduidelik. Sy het ook data aangebied wat verband hou met die verskillende visserye in die gebied. Sy verduidelik dat die inligting oor die gebruik van seevisserye verkry word uit spesialisstudies en vanaf die Departement van Bosbou, Visserye en die Omgewing.

DIE VERLOOP VAN DIE RES VAN DIE VERGADERING

Die aanbieding is voortdurend onderbreek en die konsultant het nie daarin geslaag om die aanbieding af te handel nie. Sy het gevra dat hulle mekaar respekteer en haar toelaat om klaar te praat voordat vroeë gevra of kommentaar gelewer word. Hieronder volg 'n opsomming van die verrigtinge van die res van die vergadering .

- 'n Gemeenskaplid meld dat dit baie inligting en moeilik is, dat hulle die Omgewingskonsultant kans gee wil , maar verkies dat sy stadig deur die voorlegging gaan, 'n skyfie gewys en vroeë dan gevra word. Een van die redes hiervoor aangevoer, is dat die gemeenskap by 'n vorige vergadering gemeld het dat die impak kan wees dat die visse wegdraak en die gemeenskap dan genoodsaak sal wees om die myne toe te laat, want dit sal dan die enigste werk wees. Die Omgewingskonsultant is die enigste kontak wat die gemeenskap het om nou vroeë te vra en indien hulle iets nie verstaan nie, kan hulle, wat internet het, by die internet uitkom.
- Daar word ooreengekom dat vroeë na elke skyfie gevra sal word. Die Omgewingskonsultant meld dat drie vroeë per skyfie in orde is en bied verskoning aan dat sy vining deurgaen, want die vergadering het 'n halfuur laat begin.
- Die Omgewingskonsultant meld dat die inligting gebaseer is op inligting versamel vanaf die jaar 2000 tot 2016. Die opsomming wys waar konsessiearea 14C is. Dit is nie in 'n 'marine protected area' nie en dit val in die Benguela 'Upwelling'. Dit is baie inligting, maar wil deur dit gaan, anders gaan hulle nie klaar kry nie. Al die inligting is in die dokument by hulle – dit bevat die opsomming en die aktiwiteite wat gaan geskied. Sy merk op dat almal seker van die inligting bewus is, dit wys waar die verskillende visserye is.

- 'n Gemeenskapslid meld dat daar nog nie duidelikheid is waar die spesifieke areas is waar 'sampling' gedoen gaan word nie.
- Die Omgewingskonsultant meld dat dit nog nie bevestig is nie.
- 'n Gemeenskapslid vra hoe die vissermanne in die area waar 'sampling' gedoen gaan word, in ag geneem of geakkommodeer gaan word, want as die vis loop kan hulle nie vir prospektering en 'sampling', wat die vissermanne se 'livelihood' raak, wag nie.
- Die Omgewingskonsultant meld dat sy nog by daardie punt sal kom en dat hulle haar net moet herinner. Dit is die 'mitigation measures', vertaal as die versagtings- of bewaringsmaatreëls. Dit is die stappe wat ingestel word om die impak te verminder of te verhoed.
- In terme van 'sampling', meld die geoloog, dat hulle nog nie seker is waar dit gedoen gaan word nie. Hulle moet eers die seebed trek, 'n diepgaande prent van die seebed kry, vasstel waar die 'traps' vir diamante is en dan daar daar monsters neem. Hulle doen dit gewoonlik nie waar die vis loop nie. Hulle het instruksies dat indien daar enige visse of lewendige diere daar is, dan mag hulle nie daar kom nie. Hulle wil nie inmeng nie, daar sal nie konflik wees nie. Hulle en die gemeenskap kan saamwerk...
- Op 'n vraag van 'n gemeenskapslid of daardie inligting aan hulle gekommunikeer kan word, antwoord die geoloog dat hulle elke dag 'n volledige lys moet opstel van alles wat hulle sien, hulle moet walvisse, voëls en robbe tel, die rigting van die seestrome aandui en alles rapporteer. Hulle het spesifieke instruksies dat indien daar ... (die antwoord is nou onhoorbaar), dan moet hulle dadelik stop, want dit is 'n landswet.
- 'n Gemeenskapslid wil weet of iemand van die Departement die proses gaan moniteer en of plaaslike vissers deel van die proses of ondersoek gaan wees.
- Die omgewingskonsultant antwoord bevestigend.
- Die geoloog meld dat hulle baie fyn gemonitor word en noem dat indien hulle 'n olielek op die skip sou kry, hulle toegemaak sal word.
- 'n Gemeenskapslid vra hoe by konsessiearea 14C uitgekóm en Dorringsbaai as prop-spekteringsarea goedgekeur is.
- Die geoloog meld dat die staatslandmeter baie jare gelede die area in blokke opgedeel het. Hulle het nie die area gekies nie, dit is deur die regering adverteer. Hulle is ingelig dat hulle daar mag gaan prop-spekteer, hulle weet nie of daar iets is nie en as daar niks is nie, dan gaan hulle weg. Hulle gaan nie nou al myn nie, dit sal eers baie later wees.
- 'n Gemeenskapslid wil weet waar die regeringsbeamptes is.
- 'n Gemeenskapslid meld dat die visse na die klippe toe kom om hulle eiers te lê, by die wal, waar dit stil is en die visse groot en sterk kan raak.

- Die Omgewingskonsultant meld dat hulle nie naby die wal kom nie. As daar van sediment of versteurings gepraat word, dit is geassesseer, dit is vêr van die wal af. Hulle weet nog nie waar hulle gaan boor nie. Dit mag wees waar die seestrome dit buitentoe vat. Daar word verwag dat die sediment vining sal sak. Die spesialiste het dit geassesseer, hulle is bewus daarvan en die mense mag die sediment nie net gooi waar hulle wil nie.
- Die geoloog meld dat hulle boor en tydelik 'n bietjie modder in die water maak. Hy meld dat die gemeenskap nie sal glo hoeveel dolfyne en ander goed daarin speel nie, want daar is kos of iets wat utigelig word en hy dink die visse hou daarvan. Dit sak baie vining.
- 'n Gemeenskapslid merk dat sand, gate en versteuring gebring word
- (Die algehele gesprek word hard, onduidelik en daar is 'n deurmekaar gepraat). Van die bywoners het opgespring om uit te storm en baie van die ander bywoners aangemoedig om dieselfde te doen.
- Die Omgewingskonsultant vra of die mense of hulle kommentaar wil gee, vrae wil vra, wil gaan of verder wil luister. Sy meld dat sy hulle insette wil hê.
- 'n Gemeenskapslid meld dat hulle nie myne nie, maar visserye wil hê. Hulle kommentaar is 'clear'. Hulle kinders sê dat hulle nie myne nie, maar visserye wil hê. Hulle kan nie teen die kinders praat nie, dis hulle toekoms. Hulle moet seker maak dat hulle hul kinders se toekoms beskerm. Die gemeenskap sê nee vir 'mining'. Die man wat netnou gepraat het, het oor die vyftig jaar ondervinding. Sy ondervinding is dat as jy 'n masjien in die water sit en drilling doen, dan is daar 'vibrations', wat 'n effek het op die lewe daar, en lewe word versteur. Daar word van persentasie gepraat, maar enige lewe wat versteur word, is 'n lewe te veel.
- Die gemeenskapslid meld dat die 'company' al van 1986 af 'mining' doen.
- Die Omgewingskonsultant antwoord dat hulle nie 'mining' doen nie, maar 'on-line trade'.
- 'n Gemeenskapslid sê dat die 'message' is 'loud and clear' is. Die informasie baat hulle niks nie. Hulle praat uit ondervinding van wat mynbou vir hulle beteken het. Hier was al die jare mynbou-aktiwiteite hier en hier was genoegsame visse hier. Vandag is hier nog mynbou-aktiwiteite, maar die vis is 'gone'. Die vissermanne moet duisende rande of twee betaal om die vis te gaan soek. Die tyd was die vis gewoonlik klaar gevang, snoek. Nou is daar is nie vis nie, hulle sit nou hier vir twee dae. Dit is die 'result' van die aktiwiteite hier wat die lewe versteur. Dit is die 'issue' waarmee hulle sit, baie mense sê dat hulle vir ons 'jobs' kan gee, maar hulle wil nie die 'jobs' hê nie, want die 'jobs' is net vir 'n dag of twee en dan is dit klaar. Die vissermanne 'suffer vandag. Hulle sê 'mining' is vir hulle 'n 'no-no'. Hulle stem nie saam nie, vir baie redes, maar grotendeels as gevolg van die 'environmental impact'.

- Die Omgewingskonsultant antwoord dat sy by die agtergrond van die projek wou uitkom, want as dit nie gebeur nie, dan spring die mense tot by die impak en verstaan hulle nie waaroor dit gaan nie. Sy meld dat daar baie negatiewes is, maar dat dit ongedaan gemaak kan word sodat die vis nie versteur en die vissermanne nie negatief geraak word nie. Dit is tydens die prospektering, want hulle praat nie nou al van mynbou nie, dit sal eers later volg. Sy vervolg dat daar 'n 'fishing liaison' gaan wees, 'n tussenganger, 'n gemeenskaplid, 'n visserman wat aangestel word tussen die maatskappy en die gemeenskap. Daar moet ook 'n 'scientific officer' aangestel word. Hulle werk op die skip en assessee en moniteer aktiwiteite. Dit moet 'n 'independent' persoon wees. Die staatsdepartement moniteer ook, daar is 'internal monitoring' en 'external monitoring'. Hulle word streng geaudit. Daar is 'n 'environment monitoring programme', 'n omgewingsbestuursprogram, opgestel wat hulle volgens wet moet volg. Dit is hoekom hulle insette soek. Daar is van die een vorige sessie baie van die kommentaar wat die mense gegee het, ingewerk, wat bepaal wat gedoen en nie gedoen mag word nie. Dit is hoekom hulle die vergadering wil hê. Hulle kan nie sê daar is positiewe impakte nie. Daar gaan 'n klein bietjie data van die 'acoustic survey', 'scientific' data, wees, werkskepping, in SA in die geheel gaan daar mense aangestel word, mense wat die boot moet bou, 'engineering' en so aan. Daar word gemeld dat die gemeenskap reg is, daar gaan 'n paar 'prospecting jobs' op die skip wees, maar hulle probeer mekaar en die gemeenskap nie flous nie. Hulle is bewus van die impakte en vra dat na die groter prentjie gekyk moet word.
- 'n Gemeenskaplid meld dat dit blyk dat die manere wat gaan myn, ernstig oor die wette van die land is, maar spreek kommer oor swart bemagtiging uit. Daar word gemeld dat die meeste mense hier swart is, ingesluit die kleurlingmense, maar dat diegene wat nou hier na hulle toe gekom het, die mense wat myn, die geoloog en die wie die assessering doen, almal wit is. Die gemeenskaplid is bekommerd dat hulle mense net cleaners gaan wees en wil weet of daar vir hulle mense omgee word. Die lid vervolg dat daar gesê word daar gaan net 'n bietjie modder wees, dat die myne eers oor tien jaar hier gaan wees en dan kan ook nog miskien vir hulle gesê word dat daar nie diamante is nie en intussen gaan die visse in die volgende jaar ook klaar wees. Die gemeenskaplid wil weet hoe daar van van die gemeenskap verwag kan word om hulle te vertrou.
- Die geoloog antwoord dat van die 20 geoloë in hulle maatskappy, net drie wit is. Hulle het 'n klomp mense opgelei by UCT en Western Cape, hulle bemagtig en hulle studies betaal. Op 'n vraag hoekom hulle nie saambring is nie, antwoord die geoloog dat hulle tans in die noorde besig is om te werk.
- Die Omgewingskonsultant het ook geantwoord dat die dame wat saam met haar werk nie saamgekom het nie, omdat sy nie Afrikaans verstaan nie.
- 'n Gemeenskaplid meld dat hulle geensins ja gesê het nie, maar doen navraag oor die 'social labour plan', vra of dit bestaan en hoe die gemeenskap daarby baat gaan vind. Die lid meld ook dat met skok gelees is dat na hulle gemeenskap as soort van 'illiterate' verwys word.
- Die Omgewingskonsultant antwoord dat die inligting uit die 2009 of 2011 verslag (sensus) van die Matzikama Munisipaliteit kom.

- Op die verdere vraag van die lid of die span hulself nie met die huidige omstandighede in die dorp of met die sosiale uitdagings vertrou gemaak het nie, antwoord die Omgewingskonsultant dat die mense wat laas hier was self gesê het dat baie van hulle, 70%, 'illiterate' is.
- Die lid vervolg dat hy nie daarvolgens behandel wil word nie, dat hy staan nie daarvoor nie, maar dat indien daardie weergawe daar is, dan moet dit deel wees van die 'social labour plan' om toe te sien dat dit opgeskerp word. Hy verstaan dat die 'SLP' opleiding in 'mining' kan gee. Die versoek is dat die mense in die tyd wat dit neem om die myne te vestig en te stabiliseer, intussen die mense van die gemeenskap oplei.
- Die Omgewingskonsultant meld dat sy nie weet hoe anders om die ekonomiese status te beskryf nie, maar dat verstaan word wat gesê is, waarop die gemeenskaplid meld dat hy ander woorde kan voorstel, wat baie betekenisvol kan wees.
- 'n Gemeenskaplid spreek haar kommer uit ten opsigte van wat sy in 'n vorige sessie gesê het. Sy het genoem dat daar nie vir hulle mense werk gaan wees nie, dat hulle mense nie geleerd is nie, dit is vanaand herhaal, en dat as daar nie vir die gemeenskap iets is nie, die mense nie in hulle gemeenskap welkom is nie. Sy noem dat Oceana vir hulle 'n leë dop gelos het. Die lid meld dat almal nie ingenieurs is nie, maar dat hier jong mense is wat gaan matrikuleer en as die 'SLP' nie vir hulle voorsiening maak nie, daar nie plek vir die mense in hulle gemeenskap is nie.

Die vergadering het later oorgeskakel na Engels toe, omdat baie van die lede engels was en vra in engels begin vrae het

- The Transatlantic Diamond-representative (TAD) thanked everyone. He mentioned that the stage they are now in, is to prospect and to get the community's permission to allow them to prospect. It is hoped and prayed that it is successful. Their proposal is to come back to the community if there are enough diamonds to make it economically viable, but that they are open to hear from the community. TAD said that there are two ways to do it, namely, to give the community a royalty on the sales on whatever is sold. They have community-people put on the ship, people from Doringbaai, to watch the sales and everything. They will do what the norm is, namely 15%. If they mine a R100 million, R15 million must go the community. The community must set up a Doringbaai committee and they will transfer R15 million to the committee. TAD will also insist that the committee has an audit by an independent auditor, like DeLoittes/PWC, to make sure that money that comes from the sales, is being used correctly.
- Alternatively, TAD mentioned that the community might not accept this, they might want to share profit with TAD. That might be another proposal. However, they will get to that stage when they start mining. First, they hope that prospecting is successful, but if they are stopped from prospecting, they will not get anywhere or to the stage of mining.
- A community member asked why they should wait until TAD is successful with their application and why they cannot be taken through the process from its inception. TAD responded that this is what they are doing now.
- The community member responded that they are concerned about the social and labour issue and want a prior agreement.

- TAD responded that once they get to the mining-stage they will be happy to do that. TAD will only be too happy to employ on a full-time basis people of the Doringbaai community.
- (Die algehele gesprek word hard, onduidelik en daar is 'n deurmekaar gepraat).
- Following this inaudible discussion, TAD clearly responded that they did not say that.
- A community member asked why they cannot be a shareholder, to which TAD replied that the community is welcome, that TAD will list the company, but that the process has not gotten to that stage yet.
- (Baie verwarde praatjies duur voort)
- A community member mentioned that TAD always talks about employment, employment, whereupon TAD responded that the community is already at the stage where they assume that TAD is going to mine, however, they hope that prospecting will be successful whereafter they will have to come back to the community.
- (Baie verwarde praatjies duur voort)
- A community member questioned whether this is the type of development the community want and wanted to know how prospecting will be done. The livelihood of the community is their priority and when prospecting/mining is done the livelihood of the community is not to be affected. It is questioned whether it is a sustainable way for this community to live, mining done is for a short period, and, once done, the question is how this community is going to survive. They know that everywhere mining is done, nature is destroyed, TAD promises they are going to rehabilitate, but what they know is that Africa is full of holes/dongas, mining companies never rehabilitate and they wanted to know how TAD will do rehabilitation.
- TAD responded that if rehabilitation is not done, their application will not be approved.
- The community member responded that TAD's application will be approved, that the Department approves every licence for mining and that no licences are rejected. The member wanted to know how TAD is going to ensure the livelihood of the community that will working in mining, that is why SA is so poor, stating that mining is all the same if one looks at North-West and Mpumalanga.
- TAD responded that the community member is generalising and that TAD's record is different.
- The member wanted to know what is different.

- TA responded that if they prospect successfully, they will revert to the community, discuss how to share and work and come to terms with the community. The community must set up a committee of 10/12 people that they will negotiate with and if they don't come to terms, they will not get a licence and not mine.
- The member mentioned that committees don't work in their communities and that they will be happy if TAD can bring something new to the community.
- TAD asked what the alternative is, mentioning that one member suggested something.
- A community member responded that there are legal entities that can be focused on, besides committees. A question is raised about what those committee members, acting on behalf of the community, may be offered, because the community may still suffer.
- TAD responded that alternatives can be discussed.
- Amongst themselves the community responded that they are not supporting mining, but if that route is followed, they want to be clear on how those entities are set up.
- A community member responded that once those so-called committees, called BE's, are set up, they enrich themselves and leave the communities poor.
- TAD responded that the community might come up with something different which they all might accept.
- A community member mentioned to TAD that the previous member was actually asking TAD why they did not have the respect to come to the community first before they arranged with government to come and speak on behalf of this committee.
- TAD responded that they did not invite government and continued to respond that government invited them, upon a comment made by the community member that TAD must tell government to come to the community first.
- The community member continued by asking how they can trust TAD now that TAD has gone behind their backs, stating that the children have said that they do not want mining and that government had to come themselves.
- TAD explained that the Department of Minerals had informed them of the availability of Concession 14C and that they had applied for the prospecting licence after government had informed them to apply, continuing that other companies would have applied if they did not.

- In response a community member mentioned that the same Department that requested TAD apply is the Department that will issue TAD the prospecting licence.
- TAD responded that they and many others were invited by government, but that it is also subject to what the environmentalists may say.
- The community member continued that government bypassed them inviting by TAD, whereupon TAD responded that the community must take that up with government.
- The community member informed TAD that that is why they do not want mines and that TAD must go and tell government that.
- The Environmental Consultant explained that TAD would not know to come to the community to ask permission first if the concession was not available. If a concession is available, it must be applied for immediately and only then can the applicant, in this case, TAD, get in touch with the community. To do it the other way around may mean that others may apply and that the concession may lapse.
- A community member stated that this is just a normal discussion and doesn't mean anything, because a decision has been taken not to allow this.
- TAD responded that the community should write to the Dept. of Mineral and Energy and inform them of this.
- A community member clarified that if he understands it correctly, 14C was vacant, each and every one could have applied for it. He mentioned that they did not know about it, because the community could also have applied for it. He further stated that the report was sent, but that the community is illiterate, whereupon the Environmental Consultant mentioned that that (statement) was contained in the Matzikama Municipality report.
- A community member stated that government should make sure/audit that this project is viable for the beneficiaries, stating that the people/beneficiaries are not aware of it as they are not part of the process, which is unconstitutional.
- The Environmental Consultant responded that this is why this process is now in place, stating that the concession must be applied for first before public participation can take place.
- A community member mentioned that they did not see this process through, stating that there are more concerns, asking what will be happening now and what they as a community must now do.
- The Environmental Consultant explained that there is a phone number, e-mail and a postal address in the document. Comments can be left at the Doringbaai library if it cannot be posted, e-mailed or phoned. Comments can be on a normal letter, recorded, somebody else may write the comments or it can be faxed or scanned.

- A community member asked whether they can do one (collective) comment, for example, the Community Express and then sign it.
- The Environmental Consultant responded that that will be easier, doing one document that contains all comments.
- A community member stated that they know that SA is amending quite a lot of laws that must be in favour of the private companies against the communities, wanting to know if their comments are going to be worth it. It is stated that the public in whose interest this is, is the private sector and not the community. It is further stated that their comments are not getting any attention, whatever the community writes, is just thrown into the dustbin, until the community gets out from their houses and defend themselves.
- The Environmental Consultant responded that the community's comments are recorded in the Comments and Responses Table. If anything is found to be lacking, their comments will be incorporated into the report and as far as is known, and hoped, the Department and the specialists read the report. The Comments and Responses Table is thought of as most important.
- A community member requested about the whereabouts of the minutes of the last meeting, as well as the recording of the meeting.
- The Environmental Consultant responded that the minutes was typed up and that it was sent to all those of whom she had e-mail addresses/the stakeholders. The minutes are also contained in the Background document that was typed up. It was further mentioned that the transmission of the minutes will be rechecked again and resend. Unfortunately, she could not provide a recording, because the old devices were incompatible, but was stated that they have now acquired new devices. It is stated that the minutes of this meeting will also be send to all.
- In response to a request from a community member for a copy of the documents to be sent to the Department, the Environmentalist Consultant confirmed that a copy will be couriered to the community, stating also that the document used at the meeting will be left for the community.
- **Informele gesprekke tussen die gemeenskap, lede van TAD, die geoloog en AEC het vir ongeveer 15 minute voortgeduur totdat besluit is dat die vergadering afgesluit kan word.**

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: 12 April 2022 **Time:** 18:00– 20:00

Venue: Miriam Owies Community Hall, Doringbaai

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

PROCEEDINGS OF THE MEETING

ABBREVIATIONS

Anchor/ AEC/ EC	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 participants were asked to complete the general Covid-19 questionnaire, disinfect their hands, make sure to wear masks, and sit far enough apart.
- The meeting started 30 minutes late as the AEC was asked to wait for individuals who were still on their way.
- Two representatives from Trans Atlantic Diamonds and the independent geologist on the project attended the meeting.
- Cheruscha Swart, an environmental consultant at Anchor Environmental Consultants (Pty) Ltd (Anchor or AEC), welcomed everyone, chaired the meeting and presented the potential project and main findings .

- Simone Louw, also a consultant at Anchor, provided technical assistance, took the minutes of the meeting and assisted in the answering of questions.
- Various topics were discussed, and the participants were given the opportunity to ask questions and comment.

The course of the meeting was presented to the participants as follows. Note that this outline could not be followed due to several interruptions and many participants leaving half way through the meeting

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. User Groups of the area - Fisheries
 - 5.4. Specialist studies and impacts
 - 5.5. Mitigation measures
6. Questions
7. Closing

1. WELCOME

Me. Swart welcomed everyone at 18:15. Swart asked that, while they were waiting for the rest of the people, the participant please complete the questionnaire and also offered all attendees refreshments. 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. In total, 36 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).

3.PURPOSE OF THE MEETING

The purpose of the meeting and presentation is to provide the stakeholders 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. 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.

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 conducts work all over South Africa and 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

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 i.e., 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, Ken Hutchings at Anchor Environmental Consultants is the EAP.

- **The Basic Assessment Process**

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 and a pre-consultation is conducted.

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 compiles 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 Cape Town.

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 granted by the DMRE, they can appeal this decision within 14 days of receiving the outcome.

5.2. THE PROPOSED PROSPECTING ACTIVITIES AND TECHNOLOGY

Proposed Activities

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.
- This equipment is similar to a fish finder used by fisher people.
- 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 used to identify the invertebrate animal communities living in the seabed. Small marine animals such as worms, mussels and crabs that live on and in the seafloor 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 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

5.2. USER GROUPS OF THE AREA

The Environmental Consultant explained the significance and sensitivity of the area in terms of the West Coast Biodiversity Spatial Plan and SANBI ecosystem threat status. She also presented data relating to the different fisheries in the area. She explains that the information regarding the use of sea fisheries is obtained from specialist studies, that is data from the Department of Forestry, Fisheries and the Environment.

THE REMAINDER OF THE MEETING

The presentation was constantly interrupted and the consultant did not manage to finish the presentation. She asked that they respect one another and allow her to finish speaking before questions are asked or comments made. Below follows a summary of the proceedings of the remainder of the meeting:

- A community member states that it is a lot of information, that they want to give the Environmental Consultant a chance, but prefers that she goes slowly through the presentation, shows a slide and then allows questions. One of the reasons for this is that the community mentioned at a previous meeting that the impact could be that the fish would disappear and the community would then be forced to allow the mines, because that would then be their only jobs. The Environmental Consultant is the only contact the community has to ask questions now and if they do not understand something, they, who have internet, can access the internet.
- It is agreed that questions will be asked after each slide. The Environmental Consultant states that three questions per slide are in order and that apologizes proceeding are so fast, because the meeting started half an hour late.
- The Environmental Consultant states that the information is based on information collected from the year 2000 to 2016. The summary shows where concession area 14C is. It is not in a 'marine protected area' and it falls in the Benguela 'Upwelling'. This is a lot of information, but she wants to go

through it, otherwise they are not going to finish. All the information is in the document with them - it contains the summary and the activities that will take place. She notes that everyone is probably aware of the information, it shows where the different fisheries are.

- A community member states that it is not yet clear where the specific areas are where sampling will be done.
- The Environmental Consultant states that this has not yet been confirmed.
- A community member asks how the fishermen in the area where sampling will be done, will be taken into account or accommodated, because. If the fish runs, they cannot wait for prospecting and sampling to take place, it affects the fishermen's livelihood.
- The Environmental Consultant states that she will still get to that and that they just need to remind her. Those are the mitigation measures, translated as the preservation measures. Those are the steps that are taken to reduce or prevent the impact.
- In terms of sampling, the geologist states that they are not yet sure where this will be done. They must first draw the seabed, get a deep picture of the seabed, determine where the 'traps' for diamonds are and then take samples there. They usually do not do this where the fish runs. They have instructions that if there are any fish or animals there, then they may not get there. They do not want to interfere, there will be no conflict. They and the community can work together...
- When asked by a community member if that information can be communicated to them, the geologist states that they have to compile a complete list everyday of everything that they observe, they have to count whales, birds and seals, indicate the direction of the ocean currents and report everything. They have specific instructions that if there is... (the answer is now inaudible), then they must stop immediately, because that is a law of the land.
- A community member wants to know if someone from the Department will monitor the process and if local fishermen will be part of the process or investigation.
- The environmental consultant answers in the affirmative.
- The geologist reports that they are being monitored very closely and mentions that if they find even just an oil leak on the ship, they will be closed.
- A community member asks how it came about that concession area 14C and Doring Bay was selected as a prospecting area.
- The geologist reports that the state surveyor divided the area into blocks many years ago. They did not choose the area, it was advertised by the government. They were informed that they may do prospecting in the area, they do not know if there is anything and if there is nothing, then they will go away. They are not going to mine now, it will only be much later.
- A community member wants to know where the government officials are.
- A community member states that the fish goes to the rocks to lay their eggs, at the shore, where it is quiet and the fish can become big and strong.
- The Environmental Consultant states that they (prospecting) do not come close to shore. When it comes to sediment or disturbance, it has been assessed that it is far from the shore. They still do not know where they are going to drill. That may be where the ocean currents take it outside. The

sediment is expected to subside quickly. The specialists have assessed it, they are aware of it and the people may not just throw the sediment where they want.

- The geologist reports that they are drilling and temporarily making some mud in the water. He mentions that the community will not believe how many dolphins and other animals are playing in it because there is food or something unearthed that he thinks the fish likes.
- A community member notices that sand, holes and disturbance are brought....
- (The overall conversation becomes loud, unclear and confusing.). Some of the attendees jumped up to storm out and urged many of the other attendees to do the same.
- The Environmental Consultant asks the people if they want to comment, ask questions, adjourn or listen further. She states that she wants their input and really wants to finish the presentation so that they can understand the project to make meaningful comments.
- A community member states that they do not want mines, but fisheries. Their comments are clear. Their children say that they do not want mines, but fisheries. They cannot speak against the children, it's their future. They need to make sure that they protect their children's future. The community says no to mining. It is mentioned that the man who has just spoken has over fifty years of experience. His experience is that if you put a machine in the water and do drilling, then there are vibrations, which have an effect on life and life is disturbed. There is talk of percentage, but any life that is disturbed is a life too many.
- The community member states that the company has been mining since 1986.
- The Environmental Consultant replies that they do not do mining, but on-line trade.
- A community member says that the "message" is "loud and clear". The information does them no good. They speak from experience of what mining has meant to them. There have been mining activities all these years and there was plenty of fish here. Today there are still mining activities here, but the fish is 'gone'. The fishermen have to pay thousands of rands to search for fish. By this time they were usually finished catching fish, 'snoek'. Now there are no fish, they have now been sitting here for two days. It is the result of these activities that disturbs life here. That is the issue that they are sitting with, many people say that they can give them jobs, but they do not want 'jobs', because the jobs are only for a day or two and then it's gone. The fishermen are suffering today. They say that mining is a 'no-no' to them. They do not agree, for many reasons, but largely because of the 'environmental impact'.
- The Environmental Consultant replies that she wanted to get to the background of the project, because if that does not happen, then the people jump to the impact and do not understand what it is about. She mentions that there are many negatives, but that it can be undone so that the fish are not disturbed and the fishermen not negatively affected. This is during prospecting, because they are not talking about mining right now, which will only follow later. She continues that there will be a fishing liaison, an intermediary, a community member, a fisherman who is appointed between the company and the community. A scientific officer must also be appointed. They work on the ship and assess and monitor activities. It must be an

'independent' person. The state department also monitors, there is 'internal monitoring' and 'external monitoring'. They are strictly audited. An environmental monitoring program has been set up, which they must follow by law. That's why they're looking for input. They incorporated from the one previous session many of the comments that the people gave, which determine what is done and what may not be done. That's why they want the meeting. They cannot say that there are positive impacts. There will be a small amount of data from the acoustic survey, scientific data, job creation. In SA as a whole people will be hired, people who have to build the ship, engineering and so on. It is said that the community is right, that there will be some 'prospecting jobs' on the ship, but they are not trying to fool each other or the community. They are aware of the impacts and ask that the bigger picture be looked at.

- A community member states that it appears that the gentlemen who are going to mine are serious about the laws of the country, but expresses concern about black empowerment. It is reported that most people here are black, including the coloured people, but that those who have now come to them here, the people who mine, the geologist and those who do the assessment, are all white. The community member is worried that their people are just going to be cleaners and wants to know if their people are cared for. The member continues that it is said that there will only be a little mud, that the mines will only be here in ten years and then maybe they may also be told that there are no diamonds and in the meantime the fish will gone in the next year. The community member wants to know how the community can be expected to trust them.
- The geologist replies that of the 20 geologists in their company, only three are white. They trained a lot of people at UCT and the Western Cape, empowered them and paid for their studies. When asked why they were not brought along, the geologist answers that they are currently working up north.
- The Environmental Consultant also replied that the lady who works with her did not come along because she does not understand Afrikaans.
- A community member states that they did not say yes at all, but enquires about the 'social labour plan (SLP), does it exist and how the community will benefit from it. The member also states with shock that it has been read that their community is referred to as kind of 'illiterate'.
- The Environmental Consultant replies that the information comes from the 2009 or 2011 report (census) of the Matzikama Municipality.
- When asked by the community member whether the team did not familiarize themselves with the current conditions in the town or with the social challenges, the Environmental Consultant replied that the people who were here last themselves said that many of them, 70%, are 'illiterate'.
- The member continues that he does not want to be treated accordingly, that he does not stand for that, but if that version is there, then it is part of the 'social labour plan' to ensure that it is sharpened. It is understood that the SLP can provide training in mining. The request is that the people of the community during the time that it takes to establish and stabilize the mines be trained in the meantime.
- The Environmental Consultant states that she does not know how else to describe the economic status, but that it is understood what has been said, to which the community member states that he can suggest other words, which can be very meaningful.

- A community member expresses concern about what she had said in a previous session. She had said that there will be no work for their people, that their people were not educated, it was repeated tonight, and that if there is nothing for the community, the people are not welcome in their community. She mentions that Oceana left them an empty shell. The member states that not everyone is an engineer, but there are young people who are going to matriculate and if the SLP does not provide for them, there is no place for the people in their community.
- The Transatlantic Diamond-representative (TAD) thanked everyone. He mentioned that the stage they are now in, is to prospect and to get the community's permission to allow them to prospect. It is hoped and prayed that it is successful. Their proposal is to come back to the community if there are enough diamonds to make it economically viable, but that they are open to hear from the community. TAD said that there are two ways to do it, namely, to give the community a royalty on the sales on whatever is sold. They have community-people put on the ship, people from Doringbaai, to watch the sales and everything. They will do what the norm is, namely 15%. If they mine a R100 million, R15 million must go the community. The community must set up a Doringbaai committee and they will transfer R15 million to the committee. TAD will also insist that the committee has an audit by an independent auditor, like DeLoittes/PWC, to make sure that money that comes from the sales, is being used correctly.
- Alternatively, TAD mentioned that the community might not accept this, they might want to share profit with TAD. That might be another proposal. However, they will get to that stage when they start mining. First, they hope that prospecting is successful, but if they are stopped from prospecting, they will not get anywhere or to the stage of mining.
- A community member asked why they should wait until TAD is successful with their application and why they cannot be taken through the process from its inception. TAD responded that this is what they are doing now.
- The community member responded that they are concerned about the social and labour issue and want a prior agreement.
- TAD responded that once they get to the mining-stage they will be happy to do that. TAD will only be too happy to employ on a full-time basis people of the Doringbaai community.
- (The discussion/comments are inaudible, the only words clearly heard being uttered by a member from the community are 'stop' and 'employment'.
- Following this inaudible discussion, TAD clearly responded that they did not say that.
- A community member asked why they cannot be a shareholder, to which TAD replied that the community is welcome, that TAD will list the company, but that the process has not gotten to that stage yet.
- (Much confused talking continues)
- A community member mentioned that TAD always talks about employment, employment, whereupon TAD responded that the community is already at the stage where they assume that TAD is going to mine, however, they hope that prospecting will be successful whereafter they will have to come back to the community.
- (Confused talking ensues/continues)

- A community member questioned whether this is the type of development the community want and wanted to know how prospecting will be done. The livelihood of the community is their priority and when prospecting/mining is done the livelihood of the community is not to be affected. It is questioned whether it is a sustainable way for this community to live, mining done is for a short period, and, once done, the question is how this community is going to survive. They know that everywhere mining is done, nature is destroyed, TAD promises they are going to rehabilitate, but what they know is that Africa is full of holes/dongas, mining companies never rehabilitate and they wanted to know how TAD will do rehabilitation.
- TAD responded that if rehabilitation is not done, their application will not be approved.
- The community member responded that TAD's application will be approved, that the Department approves every licence for mining and that no licences are rejected. The member wanted to know how TAD is going to ensure the livelihood of the community that will working in mining, that is why SA is so poor, stating that mining is all the same if one looks at North-West and Mpumalanga.
- TAD responded that the community member is generalising and that TAD's record is different.
- The member wanted to know what is different.
- TAD responded that if they prospect successfully, they will revert to the community, discuss how to share and work and come to terms with the community. The community must set up a committee of 10/12 people that they will negotiate with and if they don't come to terms, they will not get a licence and not mine.
- The member mentioned that committees don't work in their communities and that they will be happy if TAD can bring something new to the community.
- TAD asked what the alternative is, mentioning that one member suggested something.
- A community member responded that there are legal entities that can be focused on, besides committees. A question is raised about what those committee members, acting on behalf of the community, may be offered, because the community may still suffer.
- TAD responded that alternatives can be discussed.
- Amongst themselves the community responded that they are not supporting mining, but if that route is followed, they want to be clear on how those entities are set up.
- A community member responded that once those so-called committees, called BE's, are set up, they enrich themselves and leave the communities poor.
- TAD responded that the community might come up with something different which they all might accept.
- A community member mentioned to TAD that the previous member was actually asking TAD why they did not have the respect to come to the community first before they arranged with government to come and speak on behalf of this committee.

- TAD responded that they did not invite government and continued to respond that government invited them, upon a comment made by the community member that TAD must tell government to come to the community first.
- The community member continued by asking how they can trust TAD now that TAD has gone behind their backs, stating that the children have said that they do not want mining and that government had to come themselves.
- TAD explained that the Department of Minerals had informed them of the availability of Concession 14C and that they had applied for the prospecting licence after government had informed them to apply, continuing that other companies would have applied if they did not.
- In response a community member mentioned that the same Department that requested TAD apply is the Department that will issue TAD the prospecting licence.
- TAD responded that they and many others were invited by government, but that it is also subject to what the environmentalists may say.
- The community member continued that government bypassed them inviting by TAD, whereupon TAD responded that the community must take that up with government.
- The community member informed TAD that that is why they do not want mines and that TAD must go and tell government that.
- The Environmental Consultant explained that TAD would not know to come to the community to ask permission first if the concession was not available. If a concession is available, it must be applied for immediately and only then can the applicant, in this case, TAD, get in touch with the community. To do it the other way around may mean that others may apply and that the concession may lapse.
- A community member stated that this is just a normal discussion that doesn't mean anything, because a decision has been made not to allow this.
- TAD responded that the community should write to the Dept. of Mineral and Energy and inform them of this.
- A community member clarified that if he understands it correctly, 14C was vacant, each and every one could have applied for it. He mentioned that they did not know about it, because the community could also sort of have applied for it. He further stated that the report was sent, but that the community is illiterate, whereupon the Environmental Consultant mentioned that that (statement) was contained in the Matzikama Municipality report.
- A community member stated that government should make sure/audit that this project is viable for the beneficiaries, stating that the people/beneficiaries are not aware of it as they are not part of the process, which is unconstitutional.
- The Environmental Consultant responded that this is why this process is now in place, stating that the concession must be applied for first before public participation can take place.
- A community member mentioned that they did not see this process through, stating that there are more concerns, asking what will be happening now and what they as a community must now do.

- The Environmental Consultant explained that there is a phone number, e-mail and a postal address in the document. Comments can be left at the Doringbaai library if it cannot be posted, e-mailed or phoned. Comments can be on a normal letter, recorded, somebody else may write the comments or it can be faxed or scanned.
- A community member asked whether they can do one (collective) comment, for example, the Community Express and then sign it.
- The Environmental Consultant responded that that will be easier, doing one document that contains all comments.
- A community member stated that they know that SA is amending quite a lot of laws that must be in favour of the private companies against the communities, wanting to know if their comments are going to be worth it. It is stated that the public in whose interest this is, is the private sector and not the community. It is further stated that their comments are not getting any attention, whatever the community writes, is just thrown into the dustbin, until the community gets out from their houses and defend themselves.
- The Environmental Consultant responded that the community's comments are recorded in the Comments and Responses Table. If anything is found to be lacking, their comments will be incorporated into the report and as far as is known, and hoped, the Department and the specialists read the report. The Comments and Responses Table is thought of as most important.
- A community member requested about the whereabouts of the minutes of the last meeting, as well as the recording of the meeting.
- The Environmental Consultant responded that the minutes was typed up and that it was sent to all those of whom she had e-mail addresses/the stakeholders. The minutes are also contained in the Basi Assessment Report that was typed up. It was further mentioned that the transmission of the minutes will be rechecked again and resend. Unfortunately, she could not provide a recording, because the old devices were incompatible, but was stated that they have now acquired new devices. It is stated that the minutes of this meeting will also be send to all.
- In response to a request from a community member for a copy of the documents to be sent to the Department, the Environmentalist Consultant confirmed that a copy will be couriered to the community, stating also that the document used at the meeting will be left for the community.
- Informal conversations amongst the community, members of TAD, the geologist and AEC continued for about 15 minutes until it was decided that the meeting could be adjourned.

7. CLOSING




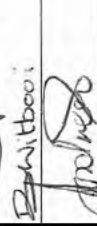
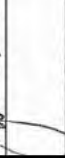



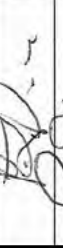





The participants were thanked, and the meeting was adjourned.

BASIESE ASSESSERINGSPROSES - PROSPEKTERREGTE EN OMGEWINGSMAGTIGING OM TE PROSPEKTEER IN DIE

SEEKONSESSIEGEBIED 14C

12 April 2022 om 18:00

**Miriam Owies Gemeenskapsentrum- Doringbaai
Bywoningregister**

NAAM	BELANGSTELLING	E-POS	KONTAKNOMMER/ S	HANDTEKENING	Temp
	Gemeenskap				/
	Gemeenskap				/
	DF Volk				/
	DF Volk				/
	Gemeenskap				/
	Gemeenskap				/
	Boois				/
	Cloute Gemeenskap				/
	SIAUC SAZ en Dorp				/
	Gemeenskap				/
	GEMEENSKAP				/
	"				/
	"				/
	"				/

BASIESE ASSESSERINGSPROSES - PROSPEKTEERREGTE EN OMGEWINGSMAGTIGING OM TE PROSPEKTEER IN DIE

SEEKONSESSIEGEBIED 14C

12 April 2022 om 18:00

**Miriam Owies Gemeenskapsentrum- Doringbaai
Bywoningregister**

NAAM	BELANGSTELLING	E-POS	KONTAKNOMMER/ S	HANDEKENING	Temp
	Gemeenskap			E. Spink	
	Gemeenskap			[Signature]	
	GEMEENSAP			S. Klomp	
	-			[Signature]	
	VisserMAN			[Signature]	
	Fish Folc woman			[Signature]	
	Fisser xron.			K. Fortuin	
	Community			[Signature]	
	COMMUNITY			[Signature]	
	Community			[Signature]	
	Gemeenskap			[Signature]	



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

Datum: 13 April 2022 **Tyd:** 18:00 – 20:00

Lokaal: Ebenhaeser Gemeenskapsaal, Ebenhaeser, 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

VERRIGTINGE VAN DIE VERGADERING

AFKORTINGS

Anchor/AEC	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
OK	Omgewingskonsultant
TAD	Trans Atlantic Diamonds (Die aansoeker)

ALGEMENE OPMERKINGS

- Soos vereis, is deelnemers gevra om die algemene Covid-19 vraelys te voltooi, hulle hande te ontsmet, seker te maak dat maskers gedra word, en ver genoeg uitmekaar te sit.
- Die vergadering het 30 minute laat begin aangesien die AEC gevra is om te wag vir individue wat nog op pad was.

- Cheruscha Swart, 'n omgewingskonsultant by Anchor Environmental Consultants (Pty) Ltd (Anchor), het almal verwelkom, die vergadering gelei en 'n voorlegging gelewer.
- Simone Louw, ook 'n omgewingskonsultant by Anchor, het tegniese bystand gelewer, die minute van die vergadering geneem en ook vrae beantwoord.
- Verskeie onderwerpe is bespreek, en deelnemers is 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 is soos volg aan die deelnemers voorgehou. Let daarop dat hierdie uiteensetting nie gevolg kon word nie as gevolg van verskeie onderbrekings gedurende die vergadering:

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 Verbruikers van die area en visserye
 - 5.4 Spesialisstudies en impakte
 - 5.5 Versagtingsmaatreëls
6. Vrae
7. Afsluiting

1. VERWELKOMINGS

Cheruscha het almal om 18:15 verwelkom. Sy het gevra dat, terwyl hulle vir die res van die mense gewag het, die deelnemer asseblief die vraelys voltooi en ook aan alle deelnemers verversings aangebied het. Hoe gouer die vraelyste voltooi en teruggestuur word, hoe beter, aangesien dit Anchor

meer tyd gee om die vrae te beantwoord en in die verslag in te sluit. Altesaam 39 mense het die vergadering bygewoon. Die vergadering het 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)..

3. DOEL VAN DIE VERGADERING

Die doel van die vergadering en aanbieding is om die belanghebbendes met meer inligting oor die Basiese Assesseringsproses, prospekterwerk, potensiële impakte en versagtingsmaatreëls te verskaf. Dit sal belanghebbendes in staat stel om die projek beter te verstaan en sodoende sinvolle kommentaar te lewer. Om vir prospekterregte aansoek te doen, moet omgewingsmagtiging ook verkry word. Die omgewingsmagtiging gee dan die aansoeker die reg om sekere aktiwiteite wat met prospektering verband hou, uit te voer. Om omgewingsmagtiging te verkry, moet 'n Basiese Assesseringsproses uitgevoer word. Dit sluit onder meer 'n beoordeling van die potensiële impak van prospektering in daardie area in, asook 'n Openbare Deelnameproses en vergadering waartydens die gemeenskap insette kan lewer en vrae oor die proses kan vra.

DIE VERLOOP DIE VERGADERING

Die aanbieding is voortdurend onderbreek en die konsultant het nie daarin geslaag om die aanbieding te gee of af te handel nie. Sy het gevra dat hulle mekaar respekteer en haar toelaat om klaar te praat voordat vrae gevra of kommentaar gelewer word. Hieronder volg 'n opsomming van die verrigtinge van die vergadering .

- Die Omgewingskonsultant (OK) stel haar en haar kollega voor en noem dat hulle van Anchor Environmental Consultants (AEC) is. Sy verduidelik dat die voorlegging 'n verkorte en vereenvoudigde weergawe is wat nie te tegnies en ingewikkeld is nie en vra dat die gehoor hulle vrae tot aan die einde van vergadering terughou om dit makliker te maak en onderbrekings te vermy.
- 'n Gemeenskaplid vra of die area klaar goedgekeur is en of dit nog ondelhandelbaar is, waarop die OK bevestig dat hulle nou eers met aansoeke besig is.
- Die OK stel AEC voor, beklemtoon dat dit 'n omgewingsmaatskappy is wat spesialiste aanstel om studies te doen, inligting te versamel, verslae saam te stel en dat hulle self in die veld werk. Die maatskappy is 'n tussenganger tussen die gemeenskap en die klient en noem dat hulle ook by omgewingswetgewing en -bewaringsprogramme betrokke is. Hulle werk wêreldwyd as 'n onafhanklike omgewingsmaatskappy en ook in Afrika, met hulle fokus op die see, vleilande, vars water en land, ens. Die maatskappy het n visvangspesialis wat hulle omgewings- en impakstudies, sowel as plant- en dieropnames doen. Hulle kyk na die lewensbestaan van gemeenskappe met betrekking visspesies se getalle en hoe dit met die visvangbedryf resoneer.
- Die OK meld dat AEC vir Transatlantic Diamonds (TAD) verteenwoordig, wie onlangs 'n aansoek om prospekterregte ingedien het. Hulle is 'n aanlyn-diamanhandelaar met meer as 30 jaar ondervinding, waarna sy TAD se verteenwoordigers voorstel.
- Die OK meld dat dit tans oor prospektering gaan, om te soek na minerale en dit gaan nie nou oor die mynproses self nie, dit behels 'n aparte aansoek en proses om aansoek te doen om te myn. Prospektering behels dat letterlik na 'n area gegaan, grondmonsters geneem en ondersoek word met die doel om die samestelling van die grond te evalueer en vas te stel of die area die potensiaal besit om vir die gekose kommoditeit te myn. Daar word verduidelik dat geen aansoeke nog goedgekeur is nie. TAD het geen mynbou- of prospekteringsregte nie. Dit is die eerste aansoeke wat hulle indien, hulle was tot dusver net aanlyn-ruilhandelaars en hierdie is n nuwe veld wat hulle uittoets.
- Die OK som op dat TAD aansoek doen vir prospekteringsregte en die omgewingsmagtiging wat vereis word as hulle in die omgewing wil werk. Die Departement van Minerale Hulpbronne en Energie is die Departement aan wie die verslae ingedien word en wie die regte moet evalueer en goedkeur. Daar is veskillende hulpbronne waarvoor daar gesoek kan word bevoorbeeld vir diamante, edelgesteentes en minerale en dit sal binne Konsessiegebeid 14 C wees.

- Die OK verduidelik dat TAD deur AEC werk, wie kyk na die impak op die omgewing en dat hulle alleenlik die tussenganger tussen die gemeenskap en die aansoeker is. AEC oorweeg die gemeenskap en die spesialiste se insette en die impak op die omgewing, stel 'n volledige verslag saam, waarna dit aan die Departement oorhandig word, wie die finale besluit kan maak of die regte toegeken kan word of nie.
- Die OK dui die vasgestelde grense van die konsessiearea aan wat deur die Departement vasgestel is en noem dat die gemeenskappe van Strandfontein, Doringbaai en Papendorp binne die grense val en dui aan dat hulle die omgewing langs die Weskus in kennis moet stel. Daar word verduidelik dat die konsessiearea nie die eerste 5 km van die land af insluit nie, dit begin eers by 5km en strek dan vir 'n 100km in die see in.
- (Daar is 'n onderbreking as 'n paar mense laat arriveer)
- 'n Gemeenskapslid vra 'n vraag, maar dis onduidelik. Die OK antwoord dat prospektering nie oor die hele konsessiegebied gaan geskied nie, net in 'n gedeelte (blok) daarvan en dat die konsessiegebied deur die Departement vir prospektering uitgekie is.
- 'n Gemeenskapslid vra of die prospektering waarvoor aansoek gedoen word 'n reg is en of die regering mag weier of nie om te mynbou goed te keur, al word iets om te ontgin, gevind. Hy voel dat daar glad nie geprospekteer moet word nie, want dit is hulle lewensbestaan om vis te vang.
- Die OK verduidelik dat dit 'n reg is waarvoor aansoek gedoen word, maar dat sy nie oor die mynbou kan kommentaar lewer nie. Die voorlegging gaan oor prospektering, dit is 'n heel aparte proses van die van mynbou-aktiwiteite. Die impak van prospektering is minimaal volgens die navorsing van spesialiste. Prospektering geskied 'n kort periode, min of meer 'n maand of twee oor 'n periode van 5 jaar.
- 'n Gemeenskapslid se dat dat verlede jaar, November-September, het 'n maatskapy kom prospekteer en groot hoeveelhede grond weggery na hulle gese het hulle gaan net 'n klein buisie grond neem. Hy se dat dit nie 'n klein gat is wat hulle maak nie maar dat die gat groter is as wat mense dink. Sy kommer is oor groter hoeveelhede as wat mense dink. In antwoord hierop verduidelik die OK dat sy nie sê dat dit klein hoeveelhede materiaal is wat hulle neem nie, maar dat dit nie van so 'n aard is dat dit die visse sal beïnvloed nie.
- 'n Gemeenskapslid vra of hulle aansoek doen om ook ander minerale te ontgin buiten diamante, waarop die OK antwoord dat hulle aansoek doen vir regte, nie net vir diamante nie, maar vir ander minerale ook.

- 'n Gemeenskapslid lid noem dat sy kommer is dat as olie en metale gevind word wat tot voordeel van die land lei, na hulle toestemming vir prospektering gegee het, dat die regering die projek dalk mag oorneem, dat die area toegemaak gaan word, olie die see gaan besoedel en tot in die rivier lek.
- Die geoloog verduidelik dat hulle nie vir olie mag soek nie, want daar was nie vir olie aansoek gedoen nie.
- Die OK verduidelik dat olie of gifstowwe nie die natuur sal besoedel nie, daar is niks wat sal lek of spoel nie en die gebied mag ook nie afgebaken word nie, want dit is nie van toepassing op die tipe prospektering wat hulle gaan doen nie.
- 'n Gemeenskapslid beklemtoon weer sy bekommernis oor oliebesoedeling as geboor word, na aanleiding van 'n geval wat in Saldanhaabaai plaasgevind het.
- (Daar is 'n gesprek tussen die OK, 'n gemeenskapslid en dit geoloog oor hoe diep daar geboor gaan word).
- (Die OK probeer orde skep in die vergadering.)
- 'n Gemeenskapslid noem dat hy besorg is dat dit sy visvang as bron van inkomste sal skend, want dit is sy area waar hy werk. In antwoord daarop verduidelik die OK weer die konsessiegebied en die areas wat geaffekteer sal word, dat hulle nie visvang-aktiwiteite sal versteur nie en dat die vis dalk bietjie sal rondskuif, maar dat die vissermanne gaan waar die vis beweeg. Die lid antwoord dat die geraas die vis gaan versteur.
- (Mense praat oor mekaar, hulle stry oor mense laat kom en dat die voorlegging verdrag word).
- Die verteenwoordiger van TAD verduidelik dat TAD'n onafhanklike maatskappy is en die doel van die vergadering is om informasie te versamel en verslag te lewer aan die Departement aangaande TAD se prospektering, of dit die visvanggemeenskap op enige manier of vorm gaan versteur of nie en of dit die omgewing gaan ontwig. Hy noem dat as hulle enige rede vind dat die omgewing of visvang ontwig gaan word, daar nie met prospektering voortgegaan kan word nie.
- Hy verduidelik dat AEC na TAD se aansoek gekyk het en hy lê klem daarop dat dit net n aansoek is en dat hulle ook die gemeenskap se insette moet kry. Hy gaan voort deur te sê dat as die Departement dit goedkeur, daar gekyk moet word of diamante wel met prospektering gevind word en of

dit ekonomies sal wees. Daarna sal die volgende stap wees om terugvoering aan die gemeenskap te gee, dan kan planne in plek gesit word vir vennootskappe en aandeelhouers om te sien dat die gemeenskap voordeel trek, en hy bevestig dat hy oop is vir voorstelle.

- 'n Gemeenskaplid in die vergaardering lig sy bekommernis uit of hulle hul visvangregte sal verloor en of hulle wel voordeel gaan trek uit diamantontginning, bevoorbeeld n inkomste vir die gemeenskap, want visvang is n belangrike deel van hulle lewe. Die lid verduidelik verder dat die gemeenskap voorheen deur boerdery benadeel was.
- Op 'n vraag van TAD watter persentasie van die gemeenskap voordeel kry uit visvang, meld die lid dat ongeveer 80% van die gemeenskap daaruit voordeel trek.
- Op 'n vraag van die OK in watter gebiede die gemenskap vis vang, meld 'n gemeenskaplid dat dit in Doringbaai is, sowel as die rivier, maar waar hulle alreeds as gevolg van boerdery die reg tot toegang begin verloor het. Die lid meld dat as hulle hul reg tot die rivier heeltemal verloor, dan het hulle net Doringbaai oor waar hulle kan visvang.
- TAD meld dat die gemeenskap in daardie geval uit die diamante moet voordeel trek.
- Die gemeenskaplid sê dat hulle deur die boerdery benadeel was, nou kom hulle met die myn en sy weet nie of hulle bevoordeel gaan word nie.
- TAD verduidelik dat al die besonderhede in die kontrak met die gemeenskap saamgevat en gewettig moet word. Dit sal bepaal hoe die gemeenskap ekonomies bevoordeel sal word en besonderhede uiteensit, soos vennootskappe ens.
- Die lid meld dat dit presies is wat met die land gebeur het aangaande boerdery, jare het verby gegaan en hulle trek nog steeds geen voordeel nie.
- TAD meld dat die gemeenskap dit teenstaan, want die vorige mense het dit vir hulle moeilik gemaak, waarop die lid antwoord dat hulle nie die gemeenskap kwalik kan neem dat hulle negatief oor die projek is nie. TAD sê dat hulle verstaan en dat hy weet dat dit is n sensitiewe saak.
- Die lid sê dat hulle reeds vanaf 1996 die gemeenskap probeer opbou, maar dat dit nog nie vrug gedra het nie. Sy sê dat al is daar diamante gaan hulle nog steeds bekommerd wees, want visvang is hulle lewe. Sy sê aan die einde van die dag gaan die mense van buite af die werk kry as gevolg van 'n tekort aan geleerdheid in die gemeenskap.

- TAD sê dat hulle in die mynkontrakte moet stipuleer dat arbeid vanuit die Ebenhaezer- en Doringbaai-omgewing moet kom.

(Die mense praat oor mekaar, en die OK vra dat insette ordelik moet geskied.)

- 'n Gemeenskapslid sê dat ander maatskappye (hy noem hulle name) ook belowe het dat die gemeenskap voordeel sal trek uit die ontginning van diamante en ander ekonomiese aktiwiteite deur middel van werkskepping, maar dit het nooit gerealiseer nie, ten spyte daarvan dat hulle papierwerk in orde was. As gevolg van hierdie vorige negatiewe ervarings vertrou hulle nie die proses nie juis omdat ooreenkomste met die gemeenskap nie nagekom word nie. Die lid noem dat een van hierdie ervarings is dat hulle toegang tot die riviermond geweier is.
- Die OK verduidelik dat hulle nie by die rivier of op land prospekter nie.
- Die gemeenskapslede kla en sê dat hulle nie prospektering gaan ondersteun nie, want dit affekteer en put hulle bronne, soos vis, uit. Die lid sê dat dit nie net oor die rivier gaan nie, maar oor die seebronne wat versteur word, maar hulle wil nog steeds hulle invloed van toerisme behou.
- 'n Gemeenskapslid staan die prospektering teen en sê sy wil hê hulle stemme as vrouens moet gehoor word, want hulle mans kry swaar. Hulle kry nie werk nie, want die werk word aan mense van buite af gegee wat in hulle gemeenskap kom werk. Sy se dit was voorheen belowe, maar nie nagekom nie.
- 'n Gemeenskapslid noem dat hulle die 2de "NGO" is wat na hulle toe kom. Die lid noem die gemeenskappe en gemeenskapslede op wat bymekaar kom en sê dat hulle saamstaan en nie die projek gaan ondersteun nie omdat hulle 20 jaar lank met n grondeis-probleem sit en dat net sekere mense vandag daaruit voordeel trek.
- Die gemeenskapslede sê dat mense van buite af kom en hulle wil net kom vat, dat hulle nie beplan nie en net met projekte voortgaan.
- Daar was n vraag aan die OK aangaande Algoabaai, maar die vraag was nie van toepassing op prospektering nie aangesien die Algoabaaiprojek oor omgewingstoetse vir visvang was. Die OK verduidelik weer dat hulle n omgewingsmaatskappy is en dat Algoa Bay niks met prospektering of hierdie aansoek te doen het nie.
- Die OK verduidelik verder dat hierdie drie aansoeke vir prospekterregte die eerstes is wat AEC hanteer en dit dus die eerste keer is wat hulle studies aangaande aansoeke vir prospekterregte doen. Sy verduidelik weer dat maatskappye van regoor die wêreld AEC se kliente is en dat AEC

omgewingstudies doen rondom visspesies en ander diere, die omgewing, ens. AEC was nie by die Oos-Kaapse ontginningsprojek betrokke nie. Die OK verduidelik verder dat AEC nie die prospektering self goedkeur nie, dat hulle dit net analiseer, die projekinligting in 'n dokument saamstel waarin die gevolge en 'n algemene verslag van die gemeenskap vervat is en wat dan aan die Departement van Minerale Hulpbronne en Energie oorhandig word.

- 'n Gemeenskapslid vra of die riviermond toegemaak gaan word.
- 'n Gemeenskapslid sê dat daar voorheen reeds geprospekteer was, dat daar nog gate van die vorige projek is en hy wil weet of hierdie n opvolgprojek is wat op land gaan gebeur
- Die OK antwoord dat hulle in die see gaan prospekteer, waarop die lid meld dat die see vir hom n probleem is. Die lid noem voorbeelde waar hulle vir groot maatskappye gewerk het, dat hulle benadeel was en hulle gemeenskappe nie kans gehad het om wins te maak uit dit uit nie, soos bv. die kreefmaatskappye. Die lid vra hoekom die OK nog verder moet verduidelik.
- Die OK verduidelik die rede hoekom sy die voorlegging moet doen, is dat, as die gemeenskap nie in kennis gestel word nie, hulle die maatskappy wat prospekteer, kan verkwalik. Die OK sê verder dit is ook om enige wanopvattinge te vermy en nie enige maatskappye met mekaar te verwar nie. Sy moet hulle oor die negatiewe impakte en bewaringsmaatreëls vir die omgewing inlig, vertel hoe die prospekteringsproses werk en wat die resultate van die spesialisstudies was.
- 'n Gemeenskapslid sê sy wil hê dat die gemeenskap se regte erken moet word en dat as daar na verloop van jare van hulle mense nie voordeel trek uit die myn van die diamante en die hulpbronne nie, en die see word uitgeput, dan is daar niks meer vir hulle mense oor nie. Sy vra watter papiere, met gestipuleerde regulasies oor hoe hulle gaan bevoordeel word, aan hulle gegee gaan word? Sy wil ook weet of dit daaroor gaan om toestemming te kry. Die lid noem dat as hulle antwoord negatief is en die van die ander gemeenskappe, soos Doringbaai, positief is, dan beteken hulle sê niks nie. Sy gaan aan om te verduidelik dat as hulle dalk diamante vind, die see nog steeds vir hulle n probleem gaan wees, hulle wil nie 'n impak op hulle seebronne hê nie. Sy sê verder dat as daar werk geskep word, dan kry hulle nie werk nie. As hulle nie by die myn werk kry nie, dan is dit nadelig en as die seebronne uitgeput en vernietig word as gevolg van die myn na 20 jaar, is dit ook nadelig, want sy wil weet wat bly oor na die myn alles vernietig het. Sy wil weet watter hulp hulle dan gaan kry. want ontwikkeling gebeur reg rondom hulle, maar hulle self ontwikkel nie as n gemeenskap nie (ander maatskappye kom net in). Sy wil weet wat die proses op papier sal wees as hulle positief teenoor die projek sal reageer, dit is, sy wil weet in watter mate hulle stem op papier as 'n geheel as 'n gemeenskap gehoor sal word.

- TAD verduidelik dat hulle eers moet gaan uitvind of die see wel ryk is aan diamante. Daarna, as dit die moeite werd is, moet daar wettige dokumente opgetrek word om te stipuleer wat al die logistieke besonderhede en die proses is, sowel as die proses rondom dit hoe die gemeenskap bevoordeel sal word. Daar word verduidelik dat die kontrakte stipuleer watter persentasie profyt vir die gemeenskap is en hoeveel mense van n spesifieke gemeenskap vir werk aangestel sal word.
- 'n Gemeenskaplid noem dat dit tervergeefs is wat hulle gemeenskap sê, want die parlement sal voortgaan om te myn en doen net wat hulle goed sien om te doen. Sy sê dat hulle die CPA gestig het en hulle doen hulle eie ding ten spyte van dit wat die gemeenskap sê.
- 'n Gemeenskaplid sê elke keer as daar in die verlede 'n diamantprojek was, byvoorbeeld soos De Beers in Kimberley, het die gemeenskap nie voordeel getrek nie. Sy se hulle is die inheemse volk en die diamante behoort aan die gemeenskap en die inheemse volk. Sy sê dat die parlement nie net mag doen wat hulle wil nie. Sy sê die wet sê hulle moet gekonsulteer word. Sy sê hulle het 'n reg volgens die Grondwet om gekonsulteer te word en om as gemeenskappe saam te staan en nee te sê.
- 'n Gemeenskaplid sê dat die ministers van minerale en hulpbronne in die Wes Kaap onsigbaar is by projekte, byvoorbeeld wanneer stemme moet gehoor word by projekte soos die waar klein gemeenskappe geaffekteer word deur die ontginning van diamante en minerale. Sy sê dat AEC die boodskap moet oordra dat hulle die ministers vir 'n slag betrokke soek.
- Die OK sê dat dit ongeveer 'n jaar kan neem om aansoek te doen vir prospekterregte en goedkeuring te kry. As dit goedgekeur word, dan kan die maatskapy daarna begin prospekter. Sy meld dat om te myn glad nie deel van die prospekteringsproses is nie. Die aansoek om te myn is 'n aparte proses en eers as prospektering suksesvol is, word vir die reg om te myn, aansoek gedoen. Die aansoek vir mynregte kan 1 tot 2 jaar neem. Dit neem langer om mynregte goed te keur omdat dit 'n groter impak kan hê. Sy noem dat daar met prospektering versteuring is, sy gaan nog stipuleer wat die impakte is en dat die vrae wat sy ontvang wel in haar voorlegging gedek gaan word.
- Sy meld dat prospektering behels dat monsters geneem word om die grond te toets. Dit kan moontlik wees dat hulle iets in die grond waarneem, of die teenoorgestelde gebeur. As die kwaliteit of kwantiteit nie goed genoeg is nie, mag dit nie die moeite werd wees om te begin myn nie. Se meld verder dat hulle spesialiste wel studies gedoen en bevind het dat prospektering self minimale impakte gaan hê, byvoorbeeld, dit sal nie die visse verdryf nie.
- Sy meld dat sy aan hulle gaan verduidelik wat prospektering werklik is en terselfdertyd wanopvattinge opklaar.

- Daar gaan akoustiese tegnologie en sonars wees wat hulle eers gaan gebruik om 'n kaart van die seabodem te vorm. Die toestelle is soortgelyk en het 'n soortgelyke frekwensie as dié van die 'fishfinders' op vissersbote. Klankseine word uitgestuur, dit reflekteer terug en vorm 'n beeld van die area. Dit gee 'n beeld van waar die riuwe lê, waar die sagte grond is en hoe dit van bo af lyk. Daar word net in die sagte grond ingegaan, 3-meter op die meeste. Hulle gaan nie naby die riuwe, waar die kreef is of naby land, kom nie. Die konsessie area is 5 km van die kus af waar mense visvang. Monsters gaan nie oor die hele konsessiegebied geneem word nie. Dit vind eers plaas na hulle klaar n beeld van die seevloer gevorm het om te sien waar die monsters kan geneem word. Die mense wil nie 'n monster van n stuk rots neem of 'n rif beskadig nie.
- Voordat hulle monsters vir diamante en minerale gaan neem, gaan hulle monsters in die see neem om diertjies, soos skulpies en krappies, te identifiseer en vas te stel waar hulle woon. Dit is wat genoem word die basislyn-informasie van die omgewing en dit word ook gebruik as daar in die toekoms aktiwiteite moet plaasvind. Hulle moet gedurende en na die prospekteringsaktiwiteite weer monsters neem. Dit is 'n jaarlikse proses, dit word geëvalueer om te bepaal hoe dit gelyk het, wat die impak was en fotos word ook na die tyd geneem om te bepaal of die area gerehabiliteer het.
- Die OK vervolg deur te verduidelik dat die omgewingsmonsters eers versamel word. Daarna volg die inspeksie van die kaart om vas te stel waar die grond geskik is om "core" monsters vir analise te neem. Hierna word die groter "drill" of boormonsters geneem. Hierdie boormonsters is met ander woorde die vierde stap. Hulle identifiseer teikenareas op die akoustiese kaart en neem monsters, waarna hulle dan 'n geskikte area binne die konsessiearea kies om boormonsters te neem. Daar word 1500 grondmonsters versamel en geanaliseer in die soeke na kwaliteit-inhoud vir minerale en diamante, waarna bepaal word of mynbou in die toekoms sal plaasvind. Sy meld dat met prospektering 'n totale oppervlak van 0.75 hektar versteur sal word – dit is 'n klein persentasie van die konsessiegebied wat versteur gaan word. Sy meld verder dat die spesialiste impakstudies gedoen en 29 moontlike negatiewe impakte geïdentifiseer het. Die spesialiste sluit in mariene-vis- erfenis-, skeepswrak- en artefaktespesialiste. Daar sal versteuring van diere soos mossels, krappies, soogdiere, visse, skilpaaie, seevoels en prehistoriese hulpbronne wees. Skeeps-, visvang-, en toerisme-aktiwiteite word in ag geneem en al die negatiewe impakte is op hierdie van toepassing, maar daar is bevind dat dit 'n onbeduidende uitwerking het – 'slegs 0.0007 % van die konsessiestreek gaan geaffekteer word. Sy meld verder dat prospektering self nie die omgewing gaan vernietig of visvang gaan affekteer nie, maar sy verstaan dat dit vir die geaffekteerde partye nie onbeduidend is nie, as iets wel versteur word.
- 'n Gemeenskaplid vra vir die OK hoe hulle by die konklusie uitgekome het dat dit nie n groot impak sal hê nie; tensy sy dit persoonlik self toegepas het en daar was om hierdie bognoemde uitslae te kry, of word daar oor die impakte geraai.

- Om die lid se vraag te beantwoord, fokus die OK op die betrokke skyfies van die voorlegging. Sy verduidelik dat 'n wetenskaplike metode, naamlik, 'n omgewingsassesseringsmetode, wat deur regulasie voorskryf word, gevolg word en dat die spesialiste intensief navorsing gedoen het. Dit is nie in die skyfies ingesluit nie, want baie van die inligting raak baie tegniese en sy wil gekompliseerde, tegniese besonderhede vermy om die verduideliking te vereenvoudig. Sy bevestig dat die navorsingsmetode wel in die agtergronddokument vervat is.
- Sy verduidelik verder dat hulle die grootte van die area wat versteur word, evalueer, die vlak van intensiteit (of dit laag is), of die invloed op die hele populasie is en of net die gebied waarop gekonsentreer word, geaffekteer word en of iets wat versteur gaan word nooit weer gaan terugkeer nie. Hulle neem dit alles in ag, sowel as die duur daarvan. Die skaal van die projek is klein want dit is tot een area beperk. Dit word as kort-termyn geklassifiseer, ongeveer 2 jaar. Die intensiteit is verskillend vir elke impak. Daar is 31 impakte geassesseer, hulle het almal verskillende intensiteite.
- Daarna neem die spesialiste n samestelling van inligting aangaande die visspesies, wat die volgende behels: hulle eie kennis en navorsing; hulle lees ontsaglik baie artikels en doen konsultasies met mense en spesialiste wat die opnames in die veld doen. Hulle het gesoute ondervinding van tussen 25 tot 30 jaar en maak nie alleenlik staat op hulle eie insigte nie.
- 'n Gemeenskapslid stel haar wantroue in wetenskaplike verslae as gevolg van n wetenskaplike verslag wat hulle vissermanne die vorige dag ontvang het wat wys dat daar nie kreef in hulle seewater is nie, maar twee maande voor dit was daar meer as 30-ton kreef wat op die strand uitgeloop en gestrand geword het.
- Die OK verduidelik dat sy hulle kommer begrip. Daar is altyd spasie vir foute. Maar, sy noem dat die kreef tien teen een uit die dieper see uitgekom. Hulle vermoed dat dit a.g.v. 'n lae suurstof gebeurtenis was. Dit is dus nie 'n geval van daar is glad nie kreef nie. Die kreef is net min en bronne uitgeput op sekere dele van die kus.
- Sy sê dat hulle spesialiste die impakasseringmetode gebruik en bevind het dat die impakte as gevolg van prospektering laag tot onbeduidend is.
- Sy noem dat aspekte wat 'n impak op die huishouding het, in ag geneem en geasseer is en resultate wys dat dit is as groot geag word as 'n persoon die dag nie kan visvang nie. Sy bevestig weer dat die prospektering self van 'n kort duur is, prospektering van 'n maand of twee wat oor 5 jaar versprei is.

- Sy meld dat die meeste impakte nog meer onbeduidend gaan wees omdat TAD versagtings- en bewaringsmaatreëls in plek gaan stel sodra die aansoek goedgekeur word om te verseker dat impakte so laag as moontlik is. Sommige van hulle gaan nie eers n impak he nie, soos bv. die visuele inpak van 'n skip wat op die see is, wat heel moontlik onsigbaar gaan wees.
- Daar is baie studies wat bevind het dat die impak wat die grootste is, die is van mariene-soogdiere wat deur die akoestiese klank versteur kan word.
- Na aanleiding van 'n vraag van 'n gemeenskaplid hoe hard die klank min of meer is wat in die oseaan vrygelaat word, versoek die OK die geoloog om daaroor uit te brei.
- 'n Gemeenskaplid sê dat die vissermanne wat visvang as hulle primere bron van inkomste ag, nie in ag geneem word nie en dat toerisme-aktiwiteite wat haaie en walvisse behels, bewaringsvoorkeur kry gedurende prospektering. Die OK verduidelik dat die lewensbestaan van seediere soos walvisse en haaie belangrik is weens die ekologiese balans wat nie versteur moet word nie, en dat dit nie alleenlik vir toerisme-doeleindes is nie.
- Die gemeenskaplid staan vas dat walvisse en haaie verband hou met toerisme en nie van toepassing is op sy inkomste nie en dat die klank die skole gaan versteur.
- Hierop antwoord die geoloog dat die klank gelyk is aan dit wat deur die "fishfinder" vrygelaat word. Die "fishfinder" versteur nie vis nie en so ook nie die frekwensie nie.
- 'n Gemeenskaplid erken dat die voorlegging goed en die prospekteringspersentasie laag is, maar, dit gesê, gaan dit nie soseer oor die prospektering self nie, maar as hulle toestemming gee vir prospektering is hulle besorg dat dit gaan lei tot mynbou , en dit is hulle kerndilemma.
- Dit OK antwoord dat die aansoek vir mynbou eers volg nadat prospektering klaar is.
- Die lid sê dat sy nie in diamante belangstel nie, want hulle gaan nie voordeel daaruit trek nie, maar die opsie om die visspesie te verbeter of 'n visfabriek op te rig is meer verteerbaar en voordelig vir hulle lewensbestaan. Sy sê dat alles op die lang termyn vir toerisme is, byvoorbeeld die rivier wat toegemaak word, want welvarende mense bou huise langs die rivier met die oog daarop om wins te maak. Sy vervolg deur te sê sy weet daar gaan voortgegaan word, want hulle stem word nie gehoor nie, daar word bo-oor hulle gekyk, wat tot hulle uitbuiting lei. Ongeag 'n mooi voorlegging, neem instansies alles weg en al gee die gemeenskap hulle samewerkig, as hulle iets vind, gaan hulle as gemeenskap nog steeds benadeel word.

- 'n Gemeenskapslid meld dat as jy by n myn moet werk, moet jy 'n matrieksertifikaat en geletterdheid hê om aangestel te word en al het hulle nie daardie eienskappe nie, is hulle uitskieter-visvangers. Sy is bekommerd dat die parlement die area en bedryf gaan oorneem en sy staaf dat die visvangbedryf as 'n nalatenskap vir die jeug moet voortduur.
- Die OK bevestig dat sy die inligting aan die gemeenskap oordra, want hulle kan nie verwag dat die gemeenskap terugvoering moet gee as die gemeenskap nie 'n begrip het oor die inhoud van die projek sowel as wat in die toekoms dalk mag gebeur nie.
- As prospektering goedgekeur word en hulle vind iets (om te myn), dan moet daar eers weer n aansoek daarvoor ingegee word, wat n paar jaar kan neem voor terugvoering gekry word oor die aansoek vir mynbou-aktiwiteite. Sy meld dat hulle nie kan prospekter en dan daarna net kan wegval en myn nie, want dit vereis 'n aparte, meer komplekse proses om daarvoor goedkeuring te kry..
- Hierop begin die OK die voorlegging afsluit, bedank die gehoor en vra of enigiemand nog enige vrae het of kommentaar wil lewer.
- 'n Gemeenskapslid beklemtoon dat die projek teenstrydig is met die gemeenskap en dat dit nie hulle goedkeuring wegdra nie. Hy noem 'n voorbeeld van 'n vorige maatskapy wie hulle op hulle eie kostes by die Hof in die Kaap moes aangee.
- 'n Gemeenskapslid noem noem dat as die komitee die boodskap oordrae dat hulle antwoord positief is teenoor prospektering is dit teenstrydig met hulle antwoord as 'n geheel, aangesien hulle dit glad nie goedkeur nie. Inteendeel, sê sy dat die CPA nie toestemming vir prospektering namens hulle kan gee nie.
- 'n Gemeenskapslid vra of hierdie die formele konsultasie met die gemeenskap is en of daar 'n alternatiewe toekomstige, formele konsultasieproses moet geskied, buiten hierdie forum wat wettiglik geag word as die gemeenskap se stem.
- Die OK bevestig dat die sessie dien as die formele, publieke deelnameproses en die gemeenskap het 30 dae om kommentaar te lewer oor die prospektering, Die vergadering sal beskikbaar wees op die opname. Sy noem as hulle alternatiewe terugvoering het, kan hulle so doen per e-pos of telefonies.
- Op die herhalende vraag van die gemeenskapslid of dit die formele proses is, herhaal die OK haar antwoord, maar voeg by dat die ander vergaderings wat in die omliggended gemeenskappe gevoer is, dieselfde ten doel het.

- 'n Gemeenskapslid beklemtoon dat hulle op hulle regte staan en dat hulle gereed is om die saak verder te neem as AEC met die prospektering voortgaan.

Informele gesprekke tussen die gemeenskap, lede van TAD, die geoloog en AEC het vir ongeveer 15 minute voortgeduur totdat besluit is dat die vergadering afgesluit kan word.

8. AFSLUITING

'n Gemeenskapslid het die vergadering afgesluit met 'n gebed en seënwense. AEC het 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: 13 April 2022 **Time:** 18:00– 20:00

Venue: Ebenhaeser Community Hall, Ebenhaeser

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

PROCEEDINGS OF THE MEETING

ABBREVIATIONS

Anchor/ AEC	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
EC	Environmental Consultant
TAD	Trans Atlantic Diamonds (The applicant)

GENERAL REMARKS

- As required participants were asked to complete the general Covid-19 questionnaire, disinfect their hands, make sure to wear masks, and sit far enough apart.
- The meeting started 30 minutes late as the AEC was asked to wait for individuals who were still on their way.
- Two representatives from Trans Atlantic Diamonds and the independent geologist on the project attended the meeting.
- Cheruscha Swart, an environmental consultant at Anchor Environmental Consultants (Pty) Ltd (Anchor or AEC), welcomed everyone, chaired the meeting and presented the potential project and main findings .

- Simone Louw, also a consultant at Anchor, provided technical assistance, took the minutes of the meeting and assisted in the answering of questions.
- Various topics were discussed, and the participants were given the opportunity to ask questions and comment.

The course of the meeting was presented to the participants as follows. Note that this outline could not be followed due to several interruptions throughout the meeting

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. User Groups of the area - Fisheries
 - 5.4. Specialist studies and impacts
 - 5.5. Mitigation measures
6. Questions
7. Closing

1. WELCOME

Me. Swart welcomed everyone at 18:15. Swart asked that, while they were waiting for the rest of the people, the participant please complete the questionnaire and also offered all attendees refreshments. 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. In total, 39 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).

3.PURPOSE OF THE MEETING

The purpose of the meeting and presentation is to provide the stakeholders 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. 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.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE MEETING

The presentation was constantly interrupted and the consultant did not manage to finish the presentation. She asked that they respect one another and allow her to finish speaking before questions are asked or comments made. Below follows a summary of the proceedings of the remainder of the meeting:

- The Environmental Consultant (EC) introduces her and her colleague and mentions that they are from Anchor Environmental Consultants (AEC). She explains that the presentation is an abridged and simplified version that is not too technical and complicated and asks the audience to hold back their questions until the end of the meeting to make it easier and to avoid interruptions.
- A community member asks if the area has already been approved and if it is still negotiable, whereupon the EC confirms that they are only now working on applications.

- The EC introduces AEC, emphasizing that it is an environmental company that hires specialists to conduct studies, gather information, compile reports and that they work in the field themselves. The company is an intermediary between the community and the client and mentions that they are also involved in environmental legislation and conservation programs. They work worldwide as an independent environmental company and also in Africa, with their focus on the sea, wetlands, fresh water and land, etc. The company has a fishing specialist who conducts their environmental and impact studies, as well as plant and animal surveys. They look at the livelihoods of communities regarding fish species numbers and how they resonate with the fishing industry.
- The EC states that AEC represents Transatlantic Diamonds (TAD), which recently submitted an application for prospecting rights. They are an online diamond dealer with over 30 years of experience, after which she introduces TAD's representatives.
- The EC states that it is currently about prospecting, searching for minerals and it is not about the mining process itself, it involves a separate application and process to apply for mining. Prospecting involves literally going to an area, taking soil samples and examining them with the aim of evaluating the composition of the soil and determining whether the area has the potential to mine for the chosen commodity. It is explained that no applications have yet been approved. TAD has no mining or prospecting rights. These are their first applications as they have so far only been an online trader and this is a new field they are testing out.
- The EC summarizes that TAD is applying for exploration rights and the environmental authorization required if they want to work in the area. The Department of Mineral Resources and Energy is the Department to which the reports are submitted and that must evaluate and approve the rights. There are various resources that can be searched for, for example, diamonds, precious stones and minerals and it will be within Concession Area 14 C.
- The EC explains that TAD works through AEC, which looks at the impact on the environment and that they are only the intermediary between the community and the applicant. AEC considers the input of the community and the specialists and the impact on the environment, compiles a complete report, after which it is handed over to the Department, who can make the final decision on whether the rights can be granted or not.
- The EC indicates the boundaries of the concession area is set by the Department and mentions that the communities of Strandfontein, Doringbaai and Papendorp fall within the boundaries. She indicates that they must notify the area along the West Coast. It is explained that the concession area does not include the first 5 km from the high-water mark. It starts at 5km offshore and then extends into the sea for 100km.
- (There is an interruption when a few people arrive late)
- A community member asks a question, but it is unclear. The EC answers that prospecting will not take place over the entire concession area, only in a portion (block) thereof and that the concession area has been selected by the Department for prospecting.
- A community member asks whether the prospecting applied for is a right and whether or not the government may refuse to approve mining, even if something to be mined, is found. He feels that there should be no prospecting at all, because it is their livelihood to catch fish.

- The EC explains that this is a right applied for, but that she cannot comment on the mining. The submission is about prospecting, it is research, a very separate process from that of mining activities, the impact of prospecting is minimal according to the research of specialists. With prospecting, soil samples are taken over a short period, more or less a month or two over a period of 5 years.
- A community member says that last year, November-September, a company came to prospect and drove away large amounts of land after they said they were only going to take a small tube of land. He says that it is not a small hole that they make but that the hole is bigger than people think. His concern is about larger quantities than people think. In response, the EC explains that she is not saying that it is small amounts of material they are taking, but that it is not of such a nature that it will affect the fish.
- A community member asks if they are applying to mine other minerals besides diamonds, to which the EC replies that they are applying for rights, not only for diamonds, but for other minerals as well.
- A community member mentions that his concern is that if oil and metals are found that benefit the country, after they have given permission for exploration, that the government may take over the project, that the area will be closed, that oil will pollute the sea and leak into the river.
- The geologist explains that they are not allowed to search for oil because there was no application for oil.
- The EC explains that no oil or toxins will leak to pollute nature, there is nothing that will leak or flush and the area may not be closed off either as it does not apply to the type of prospecting they are going to do.
- A community member reiterates his concern about oil pollution when drilling, following a case that took place in Saldanha Bay.
- (There is a conversation between the EC, a community member and the geologist about how deep to drill).
- (The EC tries to create order in the meeting).
- A community member mentions that he is worried that it will violate his fishing as a source of income, because this is his area where he works. In response, the EC again explains the concession area and the areas that will be affected, that they will not disrupt fishing activities and that the fish may move around a bit, but that the fishermen go where the fish move. The member replies that the noise will disturb the fish.
- (People talk over each other, they argue about people coming late and that the submission is delayed).
- The representative of TAD explains that TAD is an independent company and that the purpose of the meeting is to gather information and report to the Department regarding TAD's prospecting, whether it will disturb the fishing community in any way or form or not and or it is going to disrupt the environment. He mentions that if they find any reason that the environment or fishing is going to be disrupted, prospecting cannot continue.
- He explains that AEC looked at TAD's application and emphasizes that this is just an application and that they should also get the community's input. He goes on to say that if the Department approves it, it should be looked at whether diamonds are indeed found with prospecting and whether it will be economical. After that, the next step will be to give feedback to the community, then plans can be put in place for partnerships and shareholders to see that the community benefits, upon which he confirms that he is open to suggestions.

- A community member highlights his concern about whether they will lose their fishing rights and whether they will benefit from diamond mining, for example, an income for the community, because fishing is an important part of their lives. The member further explains that the community was previously disadvantaged by farming.
- When asked by TAD what percentage of the community benefits from fishing, the member states that about 80% of the community benefits from it.
- When asked by the EC in which areas fishing is taking place, a community member states that it is in Doring Bay, as well as the river, where they have already started to lose the right of access due to farming. The member states that if they lose their right to the river completely, then they only have Doring Bay left where they can fish.
- TAD states that in that case the community should benefit from the diamonds.
- The community member says they were harmed by the farming, now they are coming with the mine and she does not know if they are going to benefit.
- TAD explains that all the details in the contract with the community must be summarized and legalized. That will determine how the community will benefit economically and set out details, such as partnerships, etc.
- The member states that this is exactly what has happened to the country regarding farming, years have passed and they are still not benefiting.
- TAD mentions that the community opposes it because the previous people made it difficult for them, to which the member replies that they cannot blame the community for being negative about the project. TAD says that they understand and that he knows that this is a sensitive matter.
- The member says that they have been trying to build up the community since 1996, but that it has not yet borne fruit. She says that even if there are diamonds, they are still going to worry because fishing is their livelihood. She says that at the end of the day, the people from outside will get jobs due to a lack of education in the community.
- TAD says that they must stipulate in the mining contracts that labour must come from the Ebenhaezer and Doring Bay areas.
- (The people talk over each other, and the EC asks that input be made in an orderly manner.)
- A community member says that other companies (he mentions their names) also promised that the community would benefit from the mining of diamonds and other economic activities through job creation, but this never materialized, despite the fact that paperwork was in order. As a result of these past negative experiences, they do not trust the process precisely because agreements with the community are not being honoured. The member mentions that one of these experiences is that they were denied access to the estuary.
- The EC explains that they do not prospect at the river or on land.
- The community members complain that they are not going to support prospecting because it affects and depletes their resources, such as fish. The member says that it is not just about the river, but about the sea resources being disturbed, but they still want to maintain their inflow of tourism.

- A community member opposes the prospecting and says she wants their voices to be heard as women, because their husbands are suffering. They do not get a job because the job is given to outsiders who come to work in their community. She says it was promised before, but not fulfilled.
- A community member mentions that they are the 2nd "NGO" to come to them. The member mentions the communities and community members that come together and says that they stand together and will not support the project because they have been sitting with a land claim problem for 20 years and that only certain people today benefit from it.
- The community members say that people come from outside and that they just want to come and take, that they do not plan and just continue with projects.
- There was a question to the EC regarding Algoa Bay, but the question did not apply to prospecting as the Algoa Bay project was about environmental tests for fishing. The EC again explains that they are an environmental company and that Algoa has nothing to do with prospecting.
- The EC explains that this is the first time AEC has handled an application for prospecting rights and conducted studies regarding applications for prospecting rights.
- The EC further explains that these three applications for prospecting rights are the first to be handled by AEC and it is therefore the first time they are conducting studies regarding prospecting rights applications. She again explains that AEC's have clients from countries across the globe and that AEC conducts environmental studies for fish species, other animals, the environment, etc. AEC was not involved in the Eastern Cape exploration project. The EC further explains that AEC does not approve the prospecting right, but that they only analyse the data collected, compile the project information in a document containing the consequences and a general report of the community, which is then handed to the Department of Mineral Resources and Energy.
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- A community member asks if the estuary will be closed.
- A community member says that there has been prospecting before, that there are still holes from the previous project and he wants to know if this is a follow-up project that will happen on land
- The EC answers that they are going to prospect in the sea, to which the member states that the sea is a problem for him. The member cites examples where they worked for large companies, that they were disadvantaged and their communities did not have a chance to make a profit from it, such as the lobster companies. The member asks why the EC should explain even further.
- The EC explains that the reason why she has to make the submission is that, if the community is not notified, they can blame the prospecting company. The EC further says it is also to avoid any misconceptions and not to confuse any companies with each other. She must inform them about the negative impacts and conservation measures for the environment, tell them how the prospecting process works and what the results of the specialist studies were.

- A community member says that she wants the community's rights to be recognized and that if over years their people do not benefit from the mining of the diamonds and the resources, and the sea is depleted, then there is nothing more for their people left. She asks what papers, with stipulated regulations on how they are going to benefit, are going to be given to them? She also wants to know if it's about getting permission. The member mentions that if their answer is negative and those of the other communities, such as Doringbaai, are positive, then their response means nothing. She goes on to explain that if they might find diamonds, the sea would still be a problem for them, they did not want to have an impact on their sea resources. She further says that if jobs are created, then they do not get jobs. If they do not get a job at the mine, then it is detrimental and if the sea resources are depleted and destroyed as a result of the mine after 20 years, it is also detrimental, therefore she wants to know what will be left after the mine has destroyed everything. She wants to know what help they will get then, for development happens right around them, but that they themselves do not develop as a community (other companies just come in). She wants to know what the process will be on paper if they respond positively to the project, that is, she wants to know the extent to which their voice on paper as a whole as a community will be heard.
- TAD explains that they must first find out if the sea is rich in diamonds. Thereafter, if it is worthwhile, legal documents should be drawn up to stipulate what all the logistical details are and the process, as well as the process around how the community will benefit. It is explained that the contracts stipulate what percentage of profit is for the community and how many people from a specific community will be hired for work.
- A community member mentions that it is in vain what their community says, because parliament will continue to mine and do only what they see fit to do. She says they founded the CPA and they do their own thing despite what the community says.
- A community member says that every time there has been a diamond project in the past, for example, De Beers in Kimberley, the community has not benefited. She says they are the indigenous people and the diamonds belong to the community and the indigenous people. She says that parliament cannot just do what they want. She says the law stipulates that they should be consulted. She says that they have a right under the Constitution to be consulted and to stand together as communities and say no.
- A community member says that the ministers of minerals and resources in the Western Cape are invisible in projects, for example when voices must be heard in projects such as those where small communities are affected by the mining of diamonds and minerals. She says that AEC should convey the message that they are looking for the ministers involved for once.
- The OK says that it can take about a year to apply for prospecting rights and get approval. If it is approved, then the company can start prospecting afterwards. She states that mining is not part of the prospecting process at all. The application to mine is a separate process and only if prospecting is successful, the right to mine is applied for. The application for mining rights can take 1 to 2 years. It takes longer to approve mining rights because it can have a greater impact. She mentions that prospecting does cause disturbance and that she will still stipulate what the impacts are and that the questions she receives will be covered in her submission.

- She states that prospecting involves taking samples to test the soil. It could be that they are observing something in the ground, or the opposite might happen. If the quality or quantity is not good enough, it may not be worth it to start mining. They further state that their specialists did do studies and found that prospecting itself will have minimal impacts, for example, it will not drive away the fish.
- She states that she will explain to them what prospecting really is and at the same time clear up misconceptions.
- There will be acoustic technology and sonar that they will first use to form a map of the seabed, with a frequency similar to that of the fishfinders on fishing boats. Audio signals are sent out, they reflect back and form an image. It gives an idea of where the reefs lie, where the soft ground is and what it looks like from above. Only the soft ground is drilled, 3 meters at most. They are not going to get close to the reefs, where the lobster is or near land. The concession area is 5 km from the coast where people fish. Samples will not be taken over the entire concession area. This only takes place after they have finished forming an image of the seafloor to see where the samples can be taken. The people do not want to take a sample of a piece of rock or damage a reef.
- Before they take samples for diamonds and minerals, they will take samples in the sea to identify animals, such as shells and crabs, and determine where they live. This is what is called the baseline information of the environment and it is also used if activities are to take place in future. They must take samples again during and after the prospecting activities. It is an annual process, it is evaluated to determine what it looked like, what the impact was and photos are also taken after the time to determine if the area has rehabilitated.
- The EC continues by explaining that the environmental samples are first collected, followed by the inspection of the map to determine where the soil is suitable to take core samples for analysis. Hereafter, the larger drill samples are taken. These drill samples constitute step 4.
- They identify target areas on the acoustic map and take core samples, after which they then select a suitable area within the concession area to take drill samples. A total of 1500 drill samples are collected and analysed in the search for quality content for minerals and diamonds, after which it is determined whether mining will take place in the future. She states that with prospecting, a total area of 0.75 hectares will be disturbed - this is a small percentage of the concession area. She further states that the specialists conducted impact studies and identified 29 possible negative impacts. The specialists include marine fish heritage, shipwreck and artifact specialists. There will be disturbance of animals such as mussels, crabs, mammals, fish, turtles, seabirds and prehistoric resources. Ship, fishing and tourism activities are taken into account. It was, however, found that prospecting has an insignificant effect the area- 'only 0.0007% of the concession area will be affected. She further states that prospecting itself will not destroy the environment or affect fishing, but she understands that it is not insignificant for the affected parties, if something is disturbed.
- A community member asks the EC how they came to the conclusion that it will not have a big impact; unless she personally applied it herself and was there to get these above results, or are there any guesses about the impacts.
- To answer the member's question, the EC focuses on the relevant slides of the submission. She explains that a scientific method, namely, an environmental assessment method, which is prescribed by regulation, is followed and that the specialists conducted intensive research. It is not

included in the slides because much of the information becomes very technical and she wants to avoid complicated, technical details to simplify the explanation. She confirms that the research method is included in the background document.

- She further explains that they evaluate the size of the area being disturbed, the level of intensity (whether it is low), whether the impact is on the whole population and whether only the area being concentrated on is affected and or if something that is disturbed will never return. They take it all into account, as well as its duration. The project is local and small-scale because it is limited to one area. The intensity is different for each impact, It is classified as short-term, about 2 years. The intensity is different for each impact. There are 31 impacts assessed, they all have different intensities.
- The specialists then compile information on the fish species, which includes: their own knowledge and research; they read an awful lot of articles and do consultations with people and specialists who do the surveys in the field. They have seasoned experience of between 25 to 30 years and do not rely solely on their own insights.
- A community member expressed her distrust in scientific reports as a result of a scientific report their fishermen received the previous day showing that there was no lobster in their seawater, but two months before that there were more than 30 tonnes of lobster that walked out of the water onto the beach and became stranded.
- The EC explains that she understands their concerns. There is always room for error. But, she mentions that the lobster probably came out of the deeper sea. They suspect that this was a low oxygen event. It is therefore not a case of there being no lobster at all. The lobster is scarce and resources are depleted along certain parts of the coast.
- She says that their specialists followed the impact assessment method and found that the impacts because of prospecting are low to insignificant.
- She mentions that aspects that have an impact on the household have been taken into account and assessed and results show that it is considered huge the day a person cannot fish. She reaffirms that prospecting itself is of short duration, approximately one to two months extending over a 5-year period.
- She states that most impacts will be even more insignificant because TAD will put mitigation and conservation measures in place once the application is approved, to ensure that impacts are as low as possible. Some of them are not even going to have an impact, e.g. the visual impact of a ship at sea, which is likely to be invisible.
- There are many studies that have found that the impact that is greatest is that of acoustic sound disturbance on marine mammals.
- Following a question from a community member about more or less how loud the sound released into the ocean is, the EC requests the geologist to elaborate on it.
- A community member says that the fishermen who fish as their primary source of income are not taken into account and that tourism activities involving sharks and whales are given conservation preference during prospecting. The EC explains that the livelihoods of marine animals such as whales and sharks are important because of the ecological balance that should not be disturbed, and that it is not solely for tourism purposes.

- The community member insists that whales and sharks are related to tourism and do not apply to its income and that the sound will disturb the fish.
- Following this, the geologist replies that the sound is equal to that released by the "fish finder". The "fish finder" does not disturb fish and neither does the frequency.
- A community member admits that the submission is good and the prospecting percentage is low, but, that being said, it is not so much about the prospecting itself, but if they give permission for prospecting, they are worried that it will lead to mining, and that is their core dilemma.
- In response, the EC answered that the application for mining only follows after prospecting is finished.
- The member says that she is not interested in diamonds because they will not benefit from them, but the option to improve the fish species or set up a fish factory is more digestible and beneficial for their livelihood. She says that in the long run everything is for tourism, for example the river that is being closed because wealthy people are building houses along the river with a view to making a profit. She goes on to say that she knows they will continue, because their voice will not be listened to, they are ignored, which leads to their exploitation. Regardless of the nice presentation, institutions take everything away and even if the community gives them cooperation, if they find something, they as a community will still be harmed.
- A community member states that if they want to work at a mine, they must have a matric certificate and be literate, and even though they do not have those qualities, they are outstanding fishermen. She is worried that parliament will take over the area and industry and she supports that the fishing industry should continue as a legacy for the youth.
- The EC confirms that she is presenting the information to the community, because it cannot be expected of the community to give feedback if the community does not have an understanding of the contents of the project as well as what may happen in the future.
- If prospecting is approved and they find something (to mine), then an application for it must first be submitted again, which can take several years before feedback is received on the application for mining activities. She states that they cannot prospect and then just start to mine, because it requires a separate, more complex process to get approval for it.
- At this the EC starts to finish the presentation, thanks the audience and asks if anyone still has any questions or comments.
- A community member emphasizes that the project is not for the community and that it does not carry their approval. He cites an example of a previous company which they had to report to the Court in the Cape at their own expense.
- A community member mentions that if the committee conveys the message that their answer is positive towards prospecting, it is contrary to their answer as a whole, as they do not approve of it at all. On the contrary, she says the CPA cannot give permission for prospecting on their behalf.
- A community member asks if this is the formal consultation with the community and if there should be an alternative, future, formal consultation process, outside of this forum, which is legally considered the community's voice.
- The EC confirms that this session serves as the formal, public participation process and the community has 30 days to comment on the prospecting, The record of the meeting will be available on recording. She mentions if they have alternative feedback, they can do so by email or telephonically.

- When asked by the community member whether this is the formal process, the OK repeats her response, but adds that the other meetings held in the surrounding communities have the same purpose as this meeting.
- A community member emphasizes that they stand by their rights and that they are ready to take the matter further if AEC continues with prospecting..

Informal conversations amongst the community, members of TAD, the geologist and AEC continued for about 15 minutes until it was decided that the meeting could be adjourned.

7. CLOSING

A community member closed the meeting with a prayer and blessings. AEC said the participants were thanked and the meeting was adjourned.

BASIESE ASSESSERINGSPROSES - PROSPEKTERREGTE EN OMGEWINGSMAGTIGING OM TE PROSPEKTEER IN DIE

SEEKONSESSIEGEBIED 14C

13 April 2022 om 15:00

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BASIESE ASSESSERINGSPROSES - PROSPEKTERREGTE EN OMGEWINGSMAGTIGING OM TE PROSPEKTEER IN DIE

SEKONSESSIEGEBIED 14C

13 April 2022 om 18:00

Ebenhaeser Gemeenskapsentrum-

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Ebenhaeser

Community members protested against prospecting



Ebenhaeser

Community members protested against prospecting



Doringbaai

Community children protested against prospecting

