

Volwaterbaai Desalination Plant and Associated Infrastructure, Northern Cape

Comments and Responses Report on the Scoping Report

Report Prepared for

Sedex Desalination (Pty) Ltd

Report Number 451101/03

NCDENC Reference Numbers: NC/EIA/07/NAM/KAM/KOT1/2013

NCP/EIA/0000225/2013



Report Prepared by

 **srk** consulting

January 2014

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SRK Consulting (South Africa) Pty Ltd

The Administrative Building

Albion Spring

183 Main Rd

Rondebosch 7700

Cape Town

South Africa

e-mail: capetown@srk.co.za

website: www.srk.co.za

Tel: +27 (0) 21 659 3060

Fax: +27 (0) 21 685 7105

SRK Project Number 451101

January 2014

Compiled by:

Sharon Jones

Principal Environmental Consultant

Email: sjones@srk.co.za

Authors:

Larissa Heyns and Sharon Jones

Peer Reviewed by:

Chris Dalgliesh

Principal Environmental Consultant

1 Introduction

Sedex Minerals (Pty) Ltd (Sedex Minerals) intends to mine a Rare Earth Element deposit and beneficiate the ore to produce a mixed rare earth salt at the Zandkopsdrift Mine, 30 km south of the town of Garies in the Northern Cape Province. Sedex Desalination (Pty) Ltd (Sedex Desalination), a subsidiary of Sedex Minerals proposes to construct a 4 million m³/annum (Mm³/a) seawater desalination plant, including associated infrastructure and services at Volwaterbaai, on the farm Strandfontein 559 in the Northern Cape, to supply demineralised water via a transfer pipe to the Zandkopsdrift Mine.

The National Environmental Management Act 107 of 1998, as amended (NEMA), and the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Regulations, 2010 (promulgated in terms of NEMA) warrant that listed activities require Environmental Authorisation (EA) from the National Department of Environmental Affairs (DEA) or provincial equivalent, in this case the Northern Cape Department of Environment and Nature Conservation (NCDENC). A Scoping and Environmental Impact Reporting (S&EIR, also referred to as an EIA) process is required to support an application for EA.

SRK Consulting (South Africa) Pty Ltd (SRK) has been appointed by Sedex Desalination to undertake the S&EIR process required in terms of the NEMA, the EIA Regulations, 2010.

The Scoping Report was made available for public comment for 40 days (excluding public holidays) from 2 September to 14 October 2013 and Public Open Days were held on 27 and 28 September 2013. Details of consultation process and comments received during the Scoping phase and responses thereto are provided in this report, which will be submitted to the NCDENC along with the Scoping Report. All stakeholders will be notified of the submission of the Scoping Report, and availability of this Comments and Responses Report for their information.

2 Consultation Process

The following steps were taken to provide stakeholders with an opportunity to comment on Scoping Report:

- All stakeholders on the initial stakeholder database (refer to Appendix 5A of the Scoping) were notified in writing on 29 August 2013 – via e-mail, fax or post - of the availability of the Scoping Report for public comment, the need to register as a stakeholder and were provided with a copy of the executive summary of the Scoping Report, a registration and comment sheet as well as details of the proposed Open Days. Proof of correspondence sent to stakeholders is included in Annexure A.
- Copies of the complete Scoping Report were made available for public viewing at the following locations from 2 September 2013:
 - Kotzesrus Cash Store;
 - Municipal Service Points in:
 - Lepelsfontein,
 - Stofkraal;
 - Rietpoort; and
 - Molsvlei;
 - Garies Public Library;
 - Security office at Zandkopsdrift Mine; and

- SRK's office in Rondebosch.

An electronic version of the report could also be accessed via SRK's website.

- The following authorities were sent hard and electronic copies of the Scoping Report on 29 August 2013 and were requested to comment on the project (letters to authorities attached as Annexure B):
 - Department of Water Affairs;
 - Department of Environmental Affairs: Oceans and Coasts;
 - South African Heritage Resources Association;
 - SANPARKS;
 - Department of Agriculture, Land Reform and Rural Development: Northern Cape;
 - Department of Minerals and Energy: Northern Cape;
 - CapeNature;
 - Namaqua District Municipality; and
 - Kamiesberg Local Municipality.
- Newspaper advertisements announcing the commencement of the S&EIR process, the availability of the Scoping Report for stakeholder review and inviting IAPs to register on the project database were placed in Die Burger (in Afrikaans), Ons Kontrei (in Afrikaans and English) and Plattelander (in Afrikaans and English) on 29 August 2013. (Copies of the advertisements are attached as Annexure C).
- Notice boards with details of the project and S&EIR process and SRK's contact details were placed in English and Afrikaans at the desalination plant site and central public locations in the the area. A copy and photographs of the site notice boards at the following locations are attached as Annexure D:
 - Springbok Public Library ;
 - Vredendal Municipality;
 - Garies Public Library;
 - Garies OK (Shopping Centre)
 - Stofkraal Municipal Service Point;
 - Molsvlei Municipal Service Point;
 - Rietpoort Municipal Service Point;
 - Lepelsfontein Municipal Service Point;
 - Bitterfontein Municipal Service Point;
 - Kotzesrus Cash Store;
 - Various locations on Farm Strandfontein 559, including:
 - Southern access gate (on the Waterval pad);
 - Northern access gate; and
 - Volwaterbaai desalination plant site;
 - Zandkopsdrift Security Office; and

- Access gate to Zandkopsdrift.
- Stakeholders were provided with a comment period exceeding 40 days (from 1 September to 21 October 2013), with an extension until end November 2013 to accommodate outstanding comments from organs of state. (See Section 3).
- Public Open days were held at the following venues:
 - Lepelsfontein Community Hall on 27 September 2013 between 9h00 and 12h00;
 - Kotzesrus Church Hall on 27 September 2013 between 14h00 and 17h00; and
 - Garies Town Hall on 28 September 2013 between 9h00 and 12h00.
- At the Public Open Days, information regarding the proposed project and findings of the Scoping Phase was presented. Posters summarising the project were available for viewing in both English and Afrikaans and stakeholders were encouraged to provide comment during the meeting verbally and in writing. Copies of the posters, attendance registers and photographs from the open days are attached as Annexure E.
- The database of registered stakeholders at the end of the Scoping Phase is provided in Annexure F. A hard copy of the Comments and Responses Report is available at the following locations for review by stakeholders:
 - Kotzesrus Cash Store;
 - Municipal Service Points in Lepelsfontein;
 - Garies Public Library; and
 - Security office at Zandkopsdrift Mine; and
 - SRK's office in Rondebosch.

The Comments and Responses Report can also be accessed via SRK's website.

3 Comments and Responses

Written comments were received from a number of stakeholders, as listed in Table 1.

Table 1: Written comments from IAPs

#	Stakeholder	Affiliation	Comment received
1.	Colette Scheemeyer	SAHRA Head Archaeologist, South African Heritage Resources Agency (SAHRA)	2 May 2013
2.	Property Owner (anonymous)	Owner of an affected property	22 July & 13 August 2013
3.	Kathryn Smuts (& Colette Scheemeyer)	SAHRA	30 August 2013
4.	Suzanna Erasmus	Wildlife and Environment Society of South Africa (WESSA) (Northern Cape Region)	4 September 2013
5.	Cllr. Christoffel van der Westruis	Councillor: Matzikama Municipality	4 September 2013
6.	Adriaan le Roux	Northern Cape Department of Environment and Nature Conservation (NCDENC)	5 September 2013
7.	Alana Duffel-Canham	CapeNature	11 September 2013
8.	Braam Nieuwoudt	Owner of an affected property	26 September 2013
9.	JS and T Nel	Owners of Remainder of Farm 641	1 October 2013

#	Stakeholder	Affiliation	Comment received
10.	Bernard van Lente	SANParks	1 November 2013
11.	CJ Arendse	DEA: O&C	1 & 21 November 2013
12.	Joseph Cloete (Vissie)	Kamiesberg Local Municipality	12 November 2013
13.	Alexander Cloete	Northern Cape Department of Agriculture, Land Reform and Rural Development	21 November 2013
14.	Shaun Cloete	Department of Water Affairs (DWA)	25 November 2013
15.	Chris Fortuin	Namakwa District Municipality (NDM)	29 November 2013
16.	Theo Schutte	Property Owner	14 January 2014
17.	A.C.Odendaal	Kotzesrus CC	23 January 2014

Comments were also submitted in writing during the Public Open Days, as listed in Annexure G.

Table 2: Comments received during Public Open Days (September 2013)

#	Stakeholder	Public Meeting Venue	Comment received
1.	Ralton Pieters	Lepelsfontein Community Hall	27 September 2013
2.	Josef Marco Owies	Lepelsfontein Community Hall	27 September 2013
3.	Jonathan Witbooi	Lepelsfontein Community Hall	27 September 2013
4.	Abraham Jass	Lepelsfontein Community Hall	27 September 2013
5.	Susana Pieters	Lepelsfontein Community Hall	27 September 2013
6.	Anita Lewies	Lepelsfontein Community Hall	27 September 2013
7.	Rachel Cloete	Lepelsfontein Community Hall	27 September 2013
8.	Maritha Kotze	Kotzesrus Church Hall	27 September 2013
9.	A.J. Cornelissen	Kotzesrus Church Hall	27 September 2013
10.	Tielman Nieuwoudt (verbal)	Kotzesrus Church Hall	27 September 2013
11.	Etienne De Jager	Kotzesrus Church Hall	27 September 2013
12.	Tobias Koordom	Garies Town Hall	28 September 2013
13.	Frederic Links	Garies Town Hall	28 September 2013

Key comments and concerns raised by stakeholders can be summarised as follows (in no particular order):

- **Economic benefits:** The project is seen as facilitating economic benefits to local communities through the provision of jobs (also those associated with the proposed Mine for which water is required). Provision of water to local communities (if possible) would be an additional economic benefit;
- **Impacts on affected landowners** and resident of Kotzesrus, including nuisance and security issues associated with construction activities through the centre of Kotzesrus;
- **Visual and aesthetic impacts:** particularly associated with the construction of power lines and pipelines through Kotzesrus, and the preference for these to be routes around the town;
- **Status of the existing road:** which is believed by one property owner to be a private rather than a proclaimed public road;
- **Traffic:** the increase in traffic on existing roads some of which are already in a poor condition, and further deterioration of road,;
- **Heritage:** Impacts on heritage resources, including the sense of place and historical buildings in Kotzesrus; and

- **Tourism:** impacts on access to the coast and the informal camping and recreation in the coastal zone.

These and other issues raised by stakeholders are summarised and categorised (for ease of reference) in the Comments and Responses Table presented in Table 3 below. Comments are not all captured verbatim, but summarised where possible to concisely record concerns as well as to improve readability. Responses are provided by SRK and the proponent's project team.

Copies of the full written comments received from stakeholders are provided in Annexure F of this Comments and Responses Report.

Table 3: Comments and Responses Table: Volwaterbaai Desalination Plant and Associated Infrastructure

#	Issues / Comments	Date	Stakeholder	Response
General				
1.	We have not granted Sedex Desalination (Pty) Ltd or any affiliated company, any permission to use our property or any portion thereof, in any application of whatever nature, to acquire any permits or licences for the purposes of establishing the proposed infrastructure as outlined in the Draft Scoping Report.	1 October 2013	JS & T Nel	Sedex Desalination will on conclusion of the route selection and on receipt of the necessary permits and authorisations commence formal negotiations with all affected landowners.
2.	With the information at our disposal it is difficult to classify the project as a development that will contribute significantly to economic growth of the area and the improvement of the livelihood of people in the vicinity. With the possible involvement of the outside world at a greater scale, life in this part of our country might even deteriorate beyond repair, not to mention our marine and other resources.	1 October 2013	JS & T Nel	The potential economic benefits/impacts of the project will be assessed in the Impact Assessment Phase. Furthermore, the project will facilitate the development of the mine (which cannot exist without a reliable water source) which may contribute significantly to economic development of the area. The impacts and (economic) benefits of the mine will however be assessed in a separate EIA process, which has not yet commenced.
3.	We appeal to all authorities and affected parties who are responsible to consider and respond to the various applications, to take well informed decisions based on correct and complete information and in the spirit of true concern for our inheritance.	1 October 2013	JS & T Nel	Noted. The purpose of this Scoping Report and especially the subsequent Environmental Impact Report are to present relevant information about the project and the potential environmental impacts to the relevant authorities, to facilitate informed decision making.
4.	The Scoping Report for the proposed Volwaterbaai Desalination Plant was reviewed with reference to the National Water Act 36 of 1998 (NWA) and a number of comments were provided. As mentioned in the Scoping Report, the Department takes note that the proposed activity on the above mentioned project is only the construction of the Volwaterbaai Desalination Plant and associated infrastructure for Sedex Desalination (Pty) Ltd.	25 November 2013	Shaun Cloete, DWA	As required by the EIA Regulations 2010, the EIA process for the Volwaterbaai desalination plant and associated infrastructure will address the design, construction and operation phases of the project and will not be limited to the construction phase only. A separate EIA process is being conducted for the Zandkopsdrift Mine (EIA Ref Nr NC/EIA/NAM/KAM/ZAN/2012).
5.	I've studied the documentation and can safely say that you have covered all angles from an environmental point.	29 November 2013	Chris Fortuin, NDM	Noted.
6.	A detailed layout plan needs to be submitted to our Department showing all the facilities in the proposed development area, distance from water resources and bathroom facilities. Details of the final design must also be supplied as soon as a decision has been made, as the details of this factor may influence the environmental impact both	25 November 2013	Shaun Cloete, DWA	SRk will meet with DWA to discuss the information required to inform DWA's decision regarding Water Use Authorisations (WUA). The information required by DWA will be submitted as part of the WUA application and may include layout plans and design drawings (where applicable and available).

#	Issues / Comments	Date	Stakeholder	Response
	during the construction and operational phases of the project.			
Stakeholder Engagement				
7.	<p>Die afgelope paar maande het ek die voorreg gehad om meer te wete te kom betreffende genoemde projek en ek bedank alle amptenare van Frontier wat die moeite gedoen het om by my aan te doen om ons op hoogte te hou van verwikkeling betreffende die infrastruktuur van genoemde (Zandkopsdrift) projek wat moontlik ons plasseiendom gaan deurkruis.</p> <p><i>Over the past few months, I have had the privilege to learn more about the project and I thank all the officials from Frontier that made the effort to keep us informed about progress regarding the proposed (Zandkopsdrift) project and associated infrastructure that may potentially cross our property.</i></p>	22 July 2013	Property Owner	<p>Aangeteken.</p> <p><i>Noted.</i></p>
8.	<p>Tot op hede is dit ons ondervinding dat elke aspek van alle beplanning en werksaamhede van Frontier in en deur ons grond, net op Frontier se bereiking van hulle doelwitte gefokus is. Dit is verder ook ons ondervinding dat ons maar ons lewe en besigheid by Frontier se beplanning en die van hul konsultante moet inpas. Alhoewel dit tot datum nie altyd maklik was nie, het ons probeer om ontvanklik en tegemoetkomend te wees. Dit sal egter nie deurgaans moontlik wees nie.</p> <p><i>To date, our experience has been that every aspect of the planning and operations of Frontier on and through our property has been focussed on Frontier achieving their goals. It has also been our experience that we should adapt our life and business to Frontier and their consultants' planning. Although it hasn't always been easy, we have tried to be receptive and helpful. However, this will not be possible throughout.</i></p>	22 July 2013	Property Owner	<p>Frontier het verneem dat die bestaande paaie / spore gebruik moet word waar moontlik en opsies word daardeur beperk. Frontier is egter toegewy daaraan om saam met grondeienaars te werk om impakte op hul en hul lewensbestaan te verminder. Frontier het in die verlede en sal in die toekoms voortgaan om vooraf toestemming te versoek vanaf alle grondeienaars om te verseker dat toegang tot hul grond toelaatbaar is en sal voortgaan om die vereistes van grondeienaars te akkommodeer.</p> <p><i>Frontier has been advised that existing roads / tracks should be used wherever possible which limits options. However, Frontier is committed to working with landowners to minimise impacts to them and their livelihoods. Frontier has in the past and will continue to seek prior permission in future from all land owners before accessing their land and will continue to accommodate the requirements of landowners.</i></p>
9.	<p>Alhoewel ons nog nie in totaliteit op hoogte is van die finale besluit en beplanning van Frontier nie, het ons 'n goeie begrip van die omvang van die projek. Dit is ook vir ons duidelik dat die hele projek vir ons geen voordeel inhou nie maar slegs 'n geweldige permanente inbreuk op ons privaatheid, die omgewing en ons besigheid sal hê.</p> <p>Dit bly egter ons voorneme om sover moontlik ons volle samewerking en</p>	22 July 2013	Property Owner	<p>Aangeteken. In parallel met die Omgewingsimpakevaluering (OIE) proses wat deur SRK bestuur word, is Frontier steeds besig met die voltooiing van haalbaarheid-studies om die lewensvatbaarheid van die projek te bepaal. Die OIE-proses sal alle moontlike voordele en impakte van die projek beide op die biofisiese en sosio-ekonomiese omgewing identifiseer en evalueer.</p> <p>Frontier se finale besluit oor die projek sal gebaseer word op die</p>

#	Issues / Comments	Date	Stakeholder	Response
	<p>ondersteuning te gee.</p> <p><i>Although we are not yet totally informed of Frontier's final decision and planning, we have a good understanding of the scope of the project. It is also clear to us that the project holds no benefit for us, but only a huge permanent violation of our privacy, the environment and our business.</i></p> <p><i>However, it remains our intention to give our full cooperation and support as far as possible.</i></p>			<p>uitkoms van die OIE-proses en die haalbaarheid-studies. Alle belanghebbendes sal op hoogte gehou word van vordering in hierdie verband deur middel van die OIE-proses.</p> <p><i>Noted. Frontier is still completing feasibility studies on the project to determine project viability, in parallel with the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) process which SRK is managing. The EIA process will identify and assess all potential benefits and impacts of the project both on the biophysical and socio-economic environments.</i></p> <p><i>Frontier's final decision on the project will be based on the outcome of the EIA process and feasibility studies. All stakeholders will be kept informed of progress in this regard through the EIA process.</i></p>
10.	<p>Waar ek intussen moet voortgaan met my besigheid en my lewe, doen ek 'n beroep op Frontier om hierdie skrywe in sy totaliteit in 'n ernstige lig te sien. Ek en my gade bevestig andermaal dat ons nie in die pad van vooruitgang of die bereiking van Frontier se doelwitte wil staan nie, maar dat ons nie bereid is om dit ten koste van onself te doen nie en teken hiermee aan dat hierdie skrywe nie ons regte in enige opsigte sal beïnvloed en of benadeel nie.</p> <p><i>While I need to continue with my business and my life, I urge Frontier to take this letter in its entirety seriously. My spouse and I confirm once again that we do not wish to stand in the way of progress or Frontier's achievement of their goals, but we are not prepared to do it at the expense of ourselves and we hereby record that this letter will not influence or hinder our rights in any way.</i></p>	22 July 2013	Property Owner	<p>U kommentaar is in ag geneem en sal aangespreek word deur middel van die OIE-proses en/of deur direkte onderhandelinge met Frontier. Die belanghebbende betrokkenheidsproses, insluitend die indiening van kommentaar vanaf belanghebbendes is wetgewing in terme van die OIE-regulasies, 2010 en daar sal nie teen u gediskrimineer word as gevolg van enige kommentaar wat tydens die OIE-proses voorgelê word nie.</p> <p><i>Your comments are acknowledged and will be addressed through the EIA process and/or in direct discussion with Frontier. The stakeholder engagement process, including the submission of comment from stakeholders is legislated in terms of the EIA Regulations, 2010 and you will not be discriminated against as a result of any comment that is submitted during the EIA process.</i></p>
11.	<p>Unlike most other regions, the Northern Cape region of WESSA has no staff and is run by a group of volunteers. We currently have nobody on our Committee to handle the Conservation portfolio, and pressure of work means that we are not able to attend meetings or participate in EIAs at this time. Please note that the lack of response does not mean that we condone this project; it simply means that we do not have the capacity to deal with these matters.</p>	4 September 2013	Suzanne Erasmus (WESSA)	<p>Noted. WESSA will remain a registered stakeholder in this project and will thus be kept informed of the EIA process and any future opportunities to submit comments.</p>
12.	<p>I have a concern that there is no meeting scheduled for Stofkraal, Molsvlei and Rietpoort communities, but there is for the Garies community which is more than</p>	4 September	Christoffel van der Westruis	<p>We note your concern regarding the fact that no Public Open Day is scheduled in the Stofkraal, Molsvlei or Rietpoort communities. Although</p>

#	Issues / Comments	Date	Stakeholder	Response
	60km from the project. Please consider consulting these communities as well when it comes to developing the Zandkopsdrift project.	2014		<p>copies of the draft Scoping Report were made available in each of these communities, it is not expected that these communities would be directly affected by the proposed desalination plant, or the linear infrastructure (pipelines, roads and power lines) between the desalination plant and the proposed Zandkopsdrift Mine.</p> <p>The decision was taken to hold Public Open Days in Kotzesrus (which is directly affected) as well as Lepelsfontein to the south and Garies to the north, to serve the larger region. Any members of the public were welcome to attend any of these Open Days, or to submit any comments or queries to SRK in writing. It is thus not necessary to attend a meeting in order for comments to be formally recorded as part of the EIA process.</p> <p>Please note that a separate EIA process will be undertaken for the Zandkopsdrift Mine, which will commence in due course. This EIA process will be managed by AGES (Christine Vivier from AGES can be contacted at cvivier@ages-group.com). AGES will keep the communities of Stofkraal, Molsvlei and Rietpoort informed about any meetings held as part of that EIA process.</p>
13.	We will not be providing comments on this application as it is located outside of the Western Cape (the Northern Cape is not within our jurisdiction).	11 September 2014	Alana Duffel-Canham	Noted.
14.	<p>Firstly, I strongly object to the statement made on page v of the Executive summary - surrounding landowners and occupants have been directly notified", which is not true. I picked up the info regarding the Scoping Report from the AGES consultants, and people running around the farms doing route studies.</p> <p>Kindly forward the Executive Summary as well as your Scoping Report dated August 2013. What dates are linked to figure 2 on page iii?</p> <p>Please also register the following residents of Kotzesrus on the stakeholder database:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Theo Schutte; • Hendrik van der Walt; • Jood and Venice van Zyl; 	14 January 2014	Theo Schutte	<p>Thank you for bringing this to SRK's attention. The intention had been to contact all property owners and occupiers of adjacent land that could potentially be affected by the project, and we apologise for this oversight.</p> <p>The initial stakeholder engagement process was relatively comprehensive and in addition to notifying the majority of the affected and adjacent property owners in writing, included the placement of notices both on the desalination site and within surrounding communities (e.g. Kotzesrus Cash Store) as well as the placement of newspaper adverts in the Plattelander, Ons Kontrei and Die Burger. Public Open Days were also held in Lepelsfontein, Kotzesrus and Garies in order to discuss the project with stakeholders. The meeting</p>

#	Issues / Comments	Date	Stakeholder	Response
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dirk and Veronica Jansen; and Deon and Wilma van Zyl 			<p>in Kotzesrus was attended by a large number of the local residents. It is thus regrettable that you were not aware of the project through any of these mechanisms.</p> <p>You have now been registered as a stakeholder on the project database and will be kept informed of the project as it proceeds. We have also registered all of the other parties listed in your e-mail below as stakeholders.</p> <p>A copy of the Executive Summary (in English and in Afrikaans) of the draft Scoping Report has been provided via e-mail on 17 January 2014 to facilitate your comment on this document. The full draft Scoping Report is available for viewing at the Kotzesrus Cash Store and SRK's website.</p> <p>The Final Scoping Report will be released for a further 21 day comment period, which will afford you and those that had not previously been notified with a further opportunity to comment on this document. All registered stakeholders will be informed of the availability of the document and procedures for submitting comment.</p> <p>The Final Scoping Report released for further comment will include a Comments and Responses report, in which all comments previously submitted are documented, and responded to. Any further comments received following release of the Final Scoping Report for comment, will be submitted to the NCDENC along with the Final Scoping Report at the end of the 21 day comment period.</p> <p>We trust that the additional comment period, as well as subsequent public comment periods during the Impact Assessment Phase of the project will afford you and all other stakeholder sufficient opportunity for your comments and concerns to be recorded and responded to.</p>
Status of Existing Road				
15.	Die hele padkwessie sal in meer besonderhede bespreek moet word aangesien dit volgens die pad-ingenieur van hierdie gebied van die Noord-Kaap nie 'n publieke pad is nie.	22 July 2013	Property Owner	<p>Formele navrae is gerig aan die Noord-Kaapse Provinsiale Departement van Paaie in Kimberley en 'n formele antwoord word verwag.</p> <p><i>A formal enquiry has been made to the Northern Cape Provincial</i></p>

#	Issues / Comments	Date	Stakeholder	Response
	<i>The road issue will need to be discussed in more detail, seeing that according to the road engineer of this region of the Northern Cape, it is not a public road.</i>			<i>Roads department in Kimberley from whom a formal response is awaited.</i>
16.	We are in dispute with the Roads department of the Northern Cape regarding the status of the preferred route. They are unwilling, unable or incompetent to respond to any of our correspondence [over] the past year. Perhaps the Government of the Northern Cape should conduct an urgent investigation into the operations of the said office.	1 October 2013	JS & T Nel	Sedex Desalination notes the concern, and has also been in contact with the Northern Cape Roads Agency with regards to the roads classification. However, Sedex Desalination recommends that Mr & Mrs Nel keep engaging the Northern Cape Roads Agency in order to settle their dispute. Sedex Desalination has no authority regarding the status/classification of the preferred route and thus cannot comment on this subject on behalf of Northern Cape Roads Agency.
17.	It is claimed that [the Kotzesrus Route] is a proclaimed secondary road. We have declared a dispute with the Roads department of the Northern Cape on this matter and until such time as they respond to our correspondence and agreements are reached, this road is regarded to be private property and is not available for the building of any infrastructure of the desalination plant and public use in general.	1 October 2013	JS & T Nel	Comment noted, however Sedex Desalination reserve their right to contend the claimed private status of this road and their right to make use of this facility to travel to their Property Standfontein 559 from Kotzesrus.
Impacts on property owners				
18.	Soos die geval is met bykans alle boere, is ek ook maar gesteld tot watter mate ons persoonlike lewe, die omgewing en ons boerdery op die kort en langtermyn geskaad gaan word deur die verskillende fases van die skepping en inbedryfstelling van die infrastruktuur wat 'n absolute noodsaaklikeheid is vir die ekonomiese sukses van die Zandkopsdrift projek. <i>As is the case with nearly all the farmers, I am concerned about the way in which our personal life, the environment and our farming will be affected by the different phases of the project (infrastructure) that is essential to the economic success of the Zandkopsdrift Mine.</i>	22 July 2013	Property Owner	U bekommernisse is aangetken. Die potensiële omgewingsimpakte geassosieer met die projek (insluitend sosio-ekonomiese impakte) sal evalueer word as deel van die OIE en maatreëls sal geïdentifiseer word om enige moontlike impakte te vermy of te verminder. Waar moontlik sal bestaande roetes (deur eiendomme) benut word om sodoende impakte op boere te verminder. Frontier erken dat water 'n skaars hulpbron is, vandaar die besluit om 'n ontsoutingsaanleg te vestig. <i>Your concerns are noted. The potential environmental impacts associated with the project (including socio-economic impacts) will be assessed as part of the EIA and measures will be identified to avoid or mitigate any potential impacts. Wherever possible existing routes (through properties) will be utilised so as to minimise impacts to farmers. Frontier recognises that water is a scarce resource, hence the decision to establish a desalination plant.</i>
19.	Dit blyk onvermydelik te wees dat die bestaande ongerepte geheelbeeld van ons onmiddellike omgewing beslis drasties verander gaan word. Waar ek en my gade 'n klompie jare gelede besluit het om hier te kom aftree om naby the ongerepte	22 July 2013	Property Owner	Soos hierbo aangedui, sal bestaande roetes so ver as moontlik gebruik word om hierdie impakte te verminder. Daar moet kennis geneem word dat sodra die infrastruktuur geïnstalleer is, daar baie min

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	<p>natuur te wees en lewe, blyk dit dat ons droom nou vernietig gaan word. Dit is moeilik om nie tot 'n mate meer die negatiewe as die positiewe aspekte raak te sien nie want die realiteite kan nie wegredeneer word nie.</p> <p><i>It seems unavoidable that the existing unspoilt character of our immediate surroundings will be drastically altered. My spouse and I decided to retire here a number of years ago to be close to the unspoilt natural environment. It now seems inevitable that our dream will be destroyed. It is difficult to see the positive aspects because the realities of the negative aspects cannot simply be argued away.</i></p>			<p>indringende aktiwiteite nodig sal wees om dit in bedryf te hou. Die potensiele impak van die projek op die visuele en estetiese kwaliteit van die omgewing, insluitend die pleksidentiteit, sal geëvalueer word tydens die Impak Evalueeringsfase. Frontier se finale besluit oor die projek sal gebaseer word op die uitkoms van die OIE-proses en die haalbaarheid-studies.</p> <p><i>As noted above, existing routes will be used as far as possible to minimise these impacts. It should be noted that once infrastructure has been installed, very little intrusive activity will be required to operate it. The potential impacts of the project on the visual and aesthetic quality of the environment, including sense of place, will be assessed in the Impact Assessment Phase. Frontier's final decision on the project will be based on the outcome of the EIA process and feasibility studies.</i></p>
20.	<p>Alhoewel ons nie in die pad van ontwikkeling wil staan nie, is dit tog moeilik om alles wat in die vooruitsig in en rondom ons eiendom gestel word, in 'n positiewe lig te sien. So is daar verskeie aangeleenthede wat ons ten opsigte van elke fase van die beplande werksaamhede in en rondom ons eiendom kwel, beide op die kort en langtermyn, naamlik:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Die humanitêre impak; • Die omgewingsimpak; • Die impak op ons persoonlike sekuriteit sowel as ons boerdery; • Die impak op die opbrengs van ons belegging (die inkomste uit die boerdery is ons lewensaar); en • Die impak op die markwaarde van ons eiendom. <p>Genoemde kwellinge vorm in totaal 'n integrale deel van ons menswees en ons lewe hier.</p> <p><i>Although we don't want to stand in the way of development, it remains difficult to see everything that is envisaged within and around our property in a positive light. A number of aspects related to each phase of the proposed project in and around our property are of concern to us:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The humanitarian impact;</i> 	22 July 2013	Property Owner	<p>Die projek kan negatiewe impakte hê en een doel van die OIE is om te bepaal of hierdie impakte ooreenstem met plaaslike beplanningsdokumente, toelaatbaar is, en om versagtende maatreëls aan te beveel. Spesialis studies sal gedoen word as deel van die OIE om potensiele impakte in verband met die projek te identifiseer. Voorgestelde spesialis studies (sien Afdeling 7.3 van die Omvangbepalingsverslag) sluit in:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Terrestriële ekologie (insluitend botaniese- en fauna-ekologie); • Erfenis (insluitend argeologie en paleontologie); • Fisiese mariene omgewing, en • Mariene ekologie. <p>Ander impakte, insluitend sosio-ekonomiese impakte, visuele impakte en die impak op verkeer, lugkwaliteit en geraas sal ook beoordeel word as deel van die OIE, deur SRK.</p> <p><i>The project may have adverse impacts and one purpose of the EIA is to assess whether these are aligned with regional plans, are tolerable, and to recommend mitigation measures. Specialist studies will be conducted as part of the EIA in order to identify and assess potential impacts of the project. Proposed specialist studies (see Section 7.3 of</i></p>

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The environmental impact;</i> • <i>The impact on our personal security as well as our farming;</i> • <i>The impact on our investment (income from the farm is our lifeblood); and</i> • <i>The impact on the market value of our property.</i> <p><i>These concerns form an integral part of our humanity and our life here.</i></p>			<p><i>the Scoping Report) include:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Terrestrial ecology (including botanical and faunal ecology);</i> • <i>Heritage (including archaeology and paleontology);</i> • <i>Physical marine environment; and</i> • <i>Marine ecology.</i> <p><i>Other impacts, including socio-economic impacts, visual impacts and impacts on traffic, air quality and noise will also be assessed as part of the EIA, by SRK.</i></p>
21.	<p>Waar Frontier dit in die vooruitsig stel om die ondergeskikte pad wat ons plaaseiendom deurkruis, op te gradeer ten einde alle konstruksie en ander voertuie vir die projek te akkommodeer, kan ek maar net met groot bekommernis aan die volgende dink:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Die deurlopende steurnis vir ons en ons diere oor 'n relatiewe lang periode. • Die moontlike beskadiging van ons persoonlike eiendom waarvan sommige noodsaaklike infrastruktuur vir ons is. • Watter beskerming en gemoedsrus gaan Frontier in die vorm van versekering vir ons bied ten opsigte van die volgende. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Persoonlike ongevalle; ○ Strukture, voertuie, implemente en infrastruktuur; ○ Lewende hawe; en ○ Verlies aan inkomste. • Watter toename in verkeer gaan deur ons gronde ervaar word nadat die pad opgradeer en Frontier se projekte afgehandel is. • Wat gaan die effek op ons welstand wees. • Gaan Frontier bereid wees om saam te werk om beheer oor verkeersvloei uit te oefen. • Sal ons dalk moet verhuis. <p><i>Where Frontier proposes to upgrade the minor road that crosses our property in order to accommodate all construction and other vehicles associated with the project, I can only think of the following with great concern:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The ongoing nuisance to us and our animals over a relatively long period.</i> • <i>The possible damage to our personal property some of which is crucial</i> 	22 July 2013	Property Owner	<p>U bekommernisse is aangeteken. Die potensiële impakte van die projek op die geaffekteerde grondeienaars sal in detail beskryf en evalueer word tydens die Impak Evalueeringsfase van die projek, insluitend die identifikasie van maatreëls om impakte te voorkom en te verminder in verband met alle fases van die projek.</p> <p>Daarbenewens sal Frontier direk kontak maak met geaffekteerde grondeienaars om hulle ingelig te hou in verband met verwickelinge en om maniere om ontwinging te verminder te identifiseer.</p> <p><i>Your concerns are noted. The potential impacts of the project on affected property owners will be described and assessed in detail in the Impact Assessment Phase of the project, which will include the identification of measures to avoid and minimise such impacts at all phases of the project.</i></p> <p><i>In addition, Frontier will engage directly with affect property owners to keep them informed of developments and identify ways of minimising disruptions.</i></p>

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	<p>infrastructure to us.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What protection and peace of mind will Frontier be able to offer us in respect of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Personal accidents; ○ Structures, vehicles, implements and infrastructure; ○ Livestock; and ○ Loss of income. • What increase in traffic going through our property will we experience after the road is upgraded and Frontier's projects have been completed. • What will the effect on our well-being be. • Will Frontier be prepared to help exercise control over traffic flow. • Will we perhaps need to relocate. 			
22.	<p>Dit is voor die handliggend dat die genoemde onderafdelings van die projek in verskillende fases en tye uitgevoer sal word en oor 'n relatiewe lang periode.</p> <p>Dit sal heel waarskynlik onvermydelik wees dat sommige werksaamhede gedurende tye in en rondom skrywer se gronde sal geskied wanneer skrywer tradisioneel sy gronde moet gebruik. Waar skrywer gedurende sodanige tye nie bereid sal wees om met sy veeboerdery in sulke omstandighede voort te gaan nie en alternatiewe reëlings sal moet tref, kan dit 'n redelike negatiewe impak om my belegging hê.</p> <p><i>It is obvious that various components of the project will be carried out in different phases and times and over a relatively long period.</i></p> <p><i>It will probably be unavoidable that some operations will take place in and around our property during times at which we would normally make use of our property. Where we would not be prepared to continue with livestock farming during these conditions and alternative arrangements need to be made, this may have a negative impact on my investment.</i></p>	22 July 2013	Property Owner	<p>Dit word voorgestel dat alle projek infrastruktuur opgerig sal word oor 'n tydperk van 30 maande, alhoewel toekomstige opgradering van sekere komponente later onderneem mag word, indien nodig. 'n Omgewingsbestuursplan (OBP) sal implimenter word tydens konstruksie (en operasie) om te verseker dat konstruksie aktiwiteite beperk word tot 'n baie klein area en minimale impakte tot gevolg het.</p> <p>Die potensiele impakt van konstruksie (en operasie) aktiwiteite sal tydens die OIE evalueer word en die relevante versagtende maatreëls sal identifiseer word om impakte te vermy of te verminder. As daar spesifieke omstandighede is wat boerderye negatief sal beïnvloed, moet dit so gou as moontlik genoem word om te verseker dat it in ag geneem word tydens die beplanning van die projek.</p> <p><i>It is proposed that all project infrastructure would be constructed over a period of 30 months, although subsequent upgrades of certain components may be undertaken later if required. An Environmental Management Programme (EMP) will guide construction (and operation) to ensure that construction activities are confined to a very small area and have minimal impacts.</i></p> <p><i>The potential impacts of construction activities as well as the operations of the project will be assessed in the EIA and relevant mitigation measures identified to avoid or reduce impacts. If there are</i></p>

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				<i>specific conditions which would negatively affect farming activities, these should be raised as soon as possible to ensure they are taken into consideration during project planning.</i>
Infrastructure routes				
23.	<p>Die pyplyn en kraglyn:</p> <p>Skrywer begryp dat nog heelwat gedoen moet word voordat finaliteit oor hierdie aangeleenthede beskikbaar is, maar ag dit tog belangrik om nou reeds sy kwellinge onder u aandag te bring en sal we soos volg:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sal Frontier bereid wees om die finale spesifikasie en werkstekeninge aan skrywer te openbaar; • Gaan die finale beplanning wat ons grond raak met ons bespreek word en gaan skrywer die geleentheid kry om sy insette te lewer. <p><i>The pipeline and power line:</i></p> <p><i>We understand that a considerable amount still needs to be done before finality regarding these matters is achieved, but we consider it important to start to bring the following concerns to your attention:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Will Frontier be prepared to present the final specification and working drawings to us;</i> • <i>Will the final planning that concerns our property be discussed with us and will we be given an opportunity to provide input.</i> 	22 July 2013	Property Owner	<p>Die projek beskrywing, insluitende die verskillende alternatiewe wat steeds onder oorweging is en evalueer sal word tydens die OIE-proses is beskryf in Afdeling 3.6 van die Omvangbepalingsverslag. Dit is gebaseer op die inligting wat tans beskikbaar is en sal verfyn word soos die OIE-proses voortgaan. Die finale ontwerp van die projek sal dus potensiële omgewingsimpakte sowel as die bekommernisse van geaffekteerde grondeienaars en ander belanghebbendes in ag neem, met die doel om impakte te verminder.</p> <p>Waar infrastruktuur private eiendomme affekteer, sal Frontier en hul konsultante die belyning direk met die betrokke grondeienaars bespreek om te verseker dat 'n werkbare oplossing gevind kan word.</p> <p>Daar word beplan om alle ontwerpe vir die beplande Volwaterbaai ontsoutingsaanleg en verwante infrastruktuur voor te lê by die Openbare Ope Dag gedurende die Impak Evalueeringsfase (tans beplan vir die eerste helfte van 2014) siende dat die ontwerpe nog nie gefinaliseer is nie.</p> <p><i>The project description including various alternatives that are still under consideration and will be assessed in the EIA process is presented in Section 3.6 of the Scoping Report. This is based on the information currently available and will be refined as the EIA process proceeds. The final design of the project will thus take potential environmental impacts as well as concerns of affected property owners and other stakeholders into account, with the aim of minimising impacts.</i></p> <p><i>Where infrastructure affects private property, Frontier and their consultants will also discuss the alignment directly with property owners to ensure that a workable solution can be found.</i></p> <p><i>It is planned to present all designs relating to the planned Volwaterbaai desalination plant and associated infrastructure during the Impact</i></p>

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				Assessment Phase.
24.	<p>Pad, pyp en kraglyn wat kampe gaan verdeel: hoe breed gaan dit wees?</p> <p><i>Road, pipe and power line that will divide camps: how wide will it be?</i></p>	26 September 2013	Braam Nieuwoudt	<p>Soos beskryf in Afdeling 3.6 van die Omvangbepalingsverslag, sal paaie 4m breed, met 'n 2m breë gegradeerde strook langs een kant (waar nodig) en 'n padreserwe (met 'n totale breedte) van 15m.</p> <p>Die oorhoofse kraglyne sal die roete van die paaie en pype volg, en sal geïnstalleer word in 'n 8m serwituut langs die padreserwe.</p> <p>Pypeleidings sal binne die padreserwe geplaas word indien die paaie owerhede dit goedkeur, andersins sal dit in 'n 8 m wye serwituut langs die padreserwe geplaas word.</p> <p><i>As described in Section 3.6 of the Scoping Report, roads will be 4m wide, with a 2m wide graded strip along one side where required and a road reserve (total width) of 15m.</i></p> <p><i>The overhead power lines will follow the route of the roads and pipelines, and will be installed in an 8m wide servitude adjacent to the road reserve.</i></p> <p><i>Pipelines will be positioned within the road reserve if acceptable to the roads authorities, failing which they will be placed in an 8 m wide servitude adjacent to the road reserve.</i></p>
25.	<p>Wil graag hê dat pad vanaf Kotzesrus na see beheerde toegang moet wees.</p> <p><i>It would be good if the access could be controlled on the road between Kotzesrus and the coast.</i></p>	26 September 2013	Braam Nieuwoudt	<p>Die aansoeker kan nie toegang op die pad tussen Kotzesrus en die kus beperk nie, aangesien dit 'n verkondigde (openbare) pad is.</p> <p><i>The applicant cannot restrict access on the road between Kotzesrus and the coast, as this is proclaimed (public) road.</i></p>
26.	<p>[The Kotzesrus] route also passes directly in front of our residential properties (within fifteen metres of the foundation of one of the houses) and which are almost a hundred years old or older and are regarded as heritage properties.</p> <p>It is quite clear what will happen to our properties, our health and livelihood in general, should all the proposed activities and infrastructure for the desalination plant be allowed to follow the Kotzesrus Route.</p> <p>We seriously appeal to the relevant authorities to take this matter in serious</p>	1 October 2013	JS & T Nel	<p>Your concerns are noted. Potential impacts on heritage resources (including historical buildings in the town of Kotzesrus) will be assessed during the Impact Assessment Phase. Heritage and other impacts associated with the proposed development will be carefully evaluated and will aim to guide the relevant authorities in their decision making process.</p>

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	consideration when considering any application of whatever nature for the desalination plant which might destruct or cause damage to our properties, our health and livelihood in general.			
Position of Desalination Plant				
27.	Why the delay in determining the final position of the desalination plant at Volwaterbaai?	1 October 2013	JS & T Nel	Detailed design and feasibility studies are currently underway which will inform the final positioning of the desalination plant. It is also a part of the normal EIA process that potential impacts of various alternatives are assessed and used to inform final designs and layouts. This will only occur after the Impact Assessment Phase, and allows for stakeholders to provide input on the final position if there are specific concerns in this regard. A number of alternatives were considered in the selection of the appropriate seawater intake and brine discharge points at Volwaterbaai, which have informed the general area in which the plant will be located.
28.	Care must be taken that the final position of of desalination plant does not obstruct the traditional route of tourists along the coastal area between Waterval (a traditional camping site) and other camping sites towards Groenrivier Mond. Hopefully intentional obstruction will not be on the agenda in order to prevent tourists entering the zone of the desalination operations and force them to use alternative routes which the developers might envisage to create and to support their aims, as this will to a certain extent contradict the aims of the Development Plan of the Northern Cape i.e. to improve tourism.	1 October 2013	JS & T Nel	The final position of the desalination plant will not obstruct public access to the coastal area between Waterval and the Groenrivier Mond and the existing gravel coastal road will remain open to the public.
29.	The plant site is south of the southern boundary of the Namaqua National Park and as such I do not anticipate a direct impact on the terrestrial area of the park itself. I cannot comment on the area directly concerned (Strandfontein 559 and the coastal zone between the High and Low Water Mark).	1 November 2013	SANParks	Noted. Impacts on the coastal and terrestrial habitats on the directly affected property (and surrounding habitats) will be assessed in the Marine Ecology and Terrestrial Ecology specialist studies during the Impact Assessment Phase.
Alternatives				
30.	The selection and consideration of alternatives will need to be presented in the EIA and the sites that were identified and the decisions that were taken need to be documented. A clear motivation for the selection of the desalination plant site must be provided,	7 March 2013	Nitasha Baijnath- Pillay, DEA: O&C	The consideration of various alternatives is described in detail in Section 3.5 of the Scoping Report.

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	along with an indication of alternatives considered. A clear motivation for disposal of brine must be provided, including the consideration of other alternatives.			
31.	<p>Ons ag dit egter noodsaaklik om die volgende onder u aandag te bring en aan te teken ten opsigte van die volgende voorkeuroetes van Frontier soos wat dit identifiseer en aan die skrywer bekendgestel is:</p> <p>Geel Roete:</p> <p>Sou daar op hierdie as die finale hoofroete besluit word, sal daar noodwendig baie noue samewerking met skrywer moet wees betreffende die gedeelte van sy grondgebied wat geraak word.</p> <p>Ek neem aan dat u daarvan bewus is dat genoemde roete my plaaseiendom in twee verdeel en enige langtermyn werksaamhede op hierdie roete nie bevorderlik vir my persoonlike lewe en veral my boerdery sal wees nie.</p> <p>U is blykbaar ook daarvan bewus dat ek op eie koste en met goedkeuring van die plaaslike owerheid (afdeling paaie), noodsaaklike infrastruktuur vir die bedryf van my beisgheid langs genoemde roete gevestig het. Hierdie aangeleentheid glo ek sal deur Frontier in aanmerking geneem word in die beplanning en uitvoering van die verskillende fases en dat skrywer vooraf geken sal word in alle beplanning.</p> <p>Dit word dan ook hiermee aangeteken dat enige verandering aan of uitbreiding van skrywer se infrastruktuur vir die bereiking van Frontier se doelwitte vir Frontier se rekening sal wees en dat die standard van al sodanige werk onderhewig sal wees aan skrywer se aanvaarding.</p> <p><i>It is essential that we record and bring the following to your attention in respect of the proposed route alignments that were presented to us:</i></p> <p><i>Yellow Route:</i></p> <p><i>Should you decided on this as the preferred route, there will need to be very close collaboration with us regarding the part of our property that will be affected.</i></p> <p><i>I assume you are aware that the said route divides my farm property into two and any long-term operations on this route will not be conducive to my personal life and particularly my farming.</i></p> <p><i>You are apparently also aware that I have at my own expense and with the</i></p>	22 July 2013	Property Owner	<p>Frontier sal die voorgestelde roete belynings met alle geaffekteerde grondeienaars bespreek om te verseker dat hul bekommernisse aangespreek word en om ontwrigting op private eiendomme te beperk.</p> <p>Deur die OIE-proses, sal SRK die beduidenheid van impakte op die omliggende omgewing evalueer, insluitend dié op private eiendomme.</p> <p>Enige infrastruktuur wat ontwikkel, verander of uitgebrei word deur Frontier sal voldoen aan die voorgeskrewe ingenieurs-standaarde wat deur die betrokke owerhede goedgekeur is en sal as 'n minimum dieselfde standaard wees as dit wat bestaande was in die tydperk direk voor die aanvang van die ontwikkeling, verandering of uitbreiding van infrastruktuur.</p> <p>Soos hierbo aangedui, word daar beplan om alle ontwerpe vir die beplande Volwaterbaai ontsoutingsaanleg en verwante infrastruktuur voor te lê by die Openbare Ope Dag gedurende die Impak Evalueeringsfase (tans beplan vir die eerste helfte van 2014) siende dat die ontwerpe nog nie gefinaliseer is nie.</p> <p><i>Frontier will discuss the proposed route alignments with all affected property owners to ensure that their concerns can be addressed and that disruption to private property can be minimised.</i></p> <p><i>Through the EIA process, SRK will assess the significance of any impacts on the surrounding environment, including those on provide properties.</i></p> <p><i>Any infrastructure developed, altered or expanded by Frontier will meet the prescribed engineering standards approved by the relevant authorities and as a minimum will be to the same standard as those at the time directly before commencement of infrastructure development, alteration or expansion.</i></p> <p><i>It is planned to present all designs relating to the planned Volwaterbaai desalination plant and associated infrastructure during the Impact</i></p>

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	<p><i>approval of the local authority (roads section), established essential infrastructure for the operation of my business along said route. I believe this matter will be considered in the planning and execution of the different phases and that we will be consulted in advance in all planning.</i></p> <p><i>It is also hereby noted that any alteration or expansion of our infrastructure to achieve Frontier's goals will be for Frontier's account and that the standard of all such work shall be subject to our acceptance. It is also hereby noted that any alteration or expansion of our infrastructure to achieve Frontier's goals will be for Frontier's account and that the standard of all such work shall be subject to our acceptance.</i></p>			Assessment Phase.
32.	<p>Swart en Groen Roetes:</p> <p>Na oorweging het skrywer en sy gade besluit om slegs die swart roete te ondersteun waar dit ons grond moontlik sal deurkruis. Ons besluit is egter onderhewig aan die aanvaarding deur Frontier van ons voorwaardes en vereistes.</p> <p><i>Black and Green Routes:</i></p> <p><i>Following review, we have decided to support only the black route where it will possibly cross our land. Our decision is subject to Frontier's acceptance of our conditions and requirements.</i></p>	22 July 2013	Property Owner	<p>Aangeteken. Daar word na die groen roete verwys as die Verbypad Roete in die Omvangbepalingsverslag en hierdie roete word in groen op al die figure in die verslag aangedui. Daar word na die swart roete verwys as die Alternatiewe Verbypad Roete en hierdie roete word in swart op al die figure in die verslag aangedui.</p> <p>Die Kotzesrus Roete, Verbypad Roete en Alternatiewe Verbypad Roete sal almal in detail evalueer word tydens in die Impak Evalueeringsfase van die projek, siende dat daar waarskynlik voor- en nadele is wat verband hou met al die alternatiewe roetes. SRK moedig belanghebbendes en veral potensieel geaffekteerde grondeienaars aan om bekommernisse of enige voorkeur vir sekere van die alternatiewe roetes aan te dui, sodat dit oorweeg kan word tydens die OIE en gedetailleerde beplanning van die projek. Uiteindelik is dit die betrokke owerhede wat moet besluit om die roetes goed te keur.</p> <p><i>Noted. The green route is referred to as the Bypass Route in the Scoping Report and is shown in green on all figures in the Report. The black route is referred to as the Alternative Bypass Route and is shown in black on all figures in the Report.</i></p> <p><i>The Kotzesrus Route, Bypass Route and Alternative Bypass route will all be assessed in detail in the Impact Assessment Phase of the project since there are likely to be advantages and disadvantages associated with all routes. SRK would encourage stakeholders and particularly</i></p>

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				<i>potentially affected property owners to specify reasons for concern or preference for certain route alternatives, so that these can be considered in the EIA and detailed planning phases of the project. Ultimately the relevant authorities must decide whether to approve the alignments.</i>
33.	<p>Ek is deur Mnr Derick de Wit van u betrokkenheid by hierdie projek ingelig.</p> <p>Ek neem kennis dat my kwellinge in hierdie verband aan u oorgedra is en meer spesifiek waar die projek my eiendom direk mag raak. Ek glo dat u van die nodige tegniese inligting van die projek voorsien is aangesien dit my mening is dat dit 'n redelike impak op verskeie aspekte sal hê wat my, my bedryf en die onmiddellike omgewing drasties kan verander, (meer negatief as positief).</p> <p>Ek ontvang graag mettertyd volledige dokumente van u en onderneem om my samewerking te gee waar dit vir my moontlik mag wees.</p> <p><i>I was informed by Mr Derick de Wit of your involvement in this project.</i></p> <p><i>I understand that my concerns in this regard have been communicated to you, more specifically relating to where the project may affect my property directly. I believe that you have been supplied with the necessary technical information relating to the project seeing that it is my opinion that it will have a considerable impact on various aspects that could drastically change my circumstances, my business and the immediate environment (in a more negative than positive way).</i></p> <p><i>I would gladly receive your completed documents over time, and I agree to cooperate where it would be possible for me to do so.</i></p>	13 August 2013	Property Owner	<p>U bekommernisse is aangeteken. As grondeienaar en geregistreerde belanghebbende sal u op hoogte gehou word van die OIE-proses en u sal die geleentheid gegun word om publieke dokumentasie in verband met die OIE te hersien en kommentaar te lewer.</p> <p><i>Your concerns have been noted. As an affected property owner and registered stakeholder, you will be kept informed of the EIA process and will be given the opportunity to review and comment on all documents relating to the EIA, which will be released for public comment.</i></p>
34.	<p>Red Route:</p> <p>This route has been identified to be the shortest route between the desalination plant and the mine. This route is also at present the main route used by most of the tourists visiting the coastal zone. The reason why this route was not identified as the preferred route should be investigated in more details as the Kotzesrus route is much more sensitive in all aspect, should the sensitivities of the Kotzesrus route be portrayed correctly.</p> <p>We appeal to the relevant authorities to demand a more detailed motivation with a comparison with the Kotzesrus route, once the abovementioned matters regarding</p>	1 October 2013	JS & T Nel	<p>During the first quarter of 2012 a total of 10 route options connecting the proposed desalination plant with the Zandkopsdrift mine were investigated. Based on high level screening, with input from the Engineers and various specialists, the Red Route (Option 1) was considered acceptable from an ecological perspective, but was not considered feasible based on technical and financial considerations. Criteria considered during screening and key findings of the screening exercise with respect to the Red Route are as follows.</p> <p>Riparian systems and wetlands: The Red Route crosses the Brak</p>

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	the Kotzesrus route are correctly portrayed and known to all relevant parties.			<p>River at three points (existing crossings) with a total length of approximately 800m. The existing river crossings are disturbed and a high degree of erosion is present. Increased erosion and sedimentation associated with development may lead to negative impacts on the Brak River estuary. Because the river crossings cover such a large distance through the river bed the development of bridge structures to mitigate impacts on the system will be challenging.</p> <p>Rocky outcrops are important habitats for species of conservation concern and are associated with river crossing over the Brak River. On this route rocky outcrops more disturbed than at the crossing over the Brak River west of Kotzesrus on the current preferred route (Option 5).</p> <p>Sand Fynbos and associated dune plumes are considered extremely sensitive and disturbance will likely result in the loss of Species of Conservation Concern and ecological habitat. This route traverses approximately 5.5 km of sensitive sand fynbos habitat, and succulent Karoo vegetation.</p> <p>Horizontal and Vertical Road Alignment: This route will require complete re-alignment both vertically and horizontally to determine the appropriate crossing point of the Brak River and into the dune area towards the proposed desalination plant. The vertical alignment is very steep on either side declining down to the Brak River and a long span bridge may be required to elevate the proposed road and bulk services above the flood plain of the river. The high risk of flooding and washing away of ground level installed infrastructure within the Brak River would have a negative impact on the operations of the desalination plant and, therefore, the Mining operations located at Zandkopsdrift. The 6km stretch of extremely soft sands and extensive rolling dunes will require full geometric realignment.</p> <p>In situ Road Material: A portion of the Red Route traverses extremely thick dune sand near the proposed desalination plant. This constitutes poor <i>in-situ</i> sub-grade material and requires additional road</p>

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				construction material to be imported.
35.	Our Department rates all perennial and non-perennial rivers together with all dry river beds and natural drainage and associated riparian areas extremely sensitive to development. An option of developing furthest away from all watercourses would be the preferred option.	25 November 2013	Shaun Cloete, DWA	A number of watercourses and riparian areas may potentially be affected by the various infrastructure route alternatives. A specialist terrestrial and aquatic ecology study will be conducted and the potential impacts on water courses (rivers and wetlands) associated with each of the alternatives will be assessed as part of the Impact Assessment Phase.
Permit Requirements				
36.	The extraction of sea water is not yet included in Regulations promulgated in terms of NEM: ICMA and currently falls under the mandate of the DWA. A future amendment to NEM: ICMA will make allowance for seawater extraction permits to be authorised by DEA: O & C, but this legislation has not yet come into effect. The required extraction permits therefore need to be authorised by the DWA, for which a WUL will be required.	7 March 2013	Nitasha Baijnath- Pillay, DEA: O&C	SRK will make contact with DWA to clarify the requirement for a WUL during the stakeholder engagement process. It will however be necessary for the two government department to reach agreement on these requirements.
37.	A CWDP will be required in terms of NEM: ICMA and DEA: O&C will be responsible for the issuing of such a permit.	7 March 2013	Nitasha Baijnath- Pillay, DEA: O&C	An application of a CWDP will be submitted to DEA: O&C towards the end of the EIA process, and will be informed by the EIA process.
38.	There will likely be a number of permit requirements: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Water extraction permit (issued by DWA); CWDP (issued by DEA: Oceans and Coasts); and Permit for driving on the beach (issued by DEA: Oceans and Coasts). EA would need to be granted before a decision on issuing permits can be granted by DEA: O&C.	7 March 2013	Nitasha Baijnath- Pillay, DEA: O&C	SRK would aim to submit permit applications along with the Draft EIA Report when submitted to DEA: O&C for comment, so that these applications can be considered simultaneously.
39.	An application for a Coastal Waters Discharge Permit (CWDP), as contemplated in section 69 of the NEM: ICMA must be submitted to the Coastal Pollution Directorate of this Department's branch: Oceans and Coasts. Copies of the draft application form and draft assessment criteria are attached for your convenience.	1 November 2013	CJ Arendse, DEA: O&C	The application for a CWDP will be submitted prior to the start of public consultation during the Impact Assessment Phase of the project.
40.	CWDP's for both the temporary and the permanent desalination plants must be obtained. This may occur in one application.	1 November 2013	CJ Arendse, DEA: O&C	Noted. See above.

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41.	No discharge to coastal waters may occur unless an approval in terms of the above legislation has been obtained from the Department.	1 November 2013	CJ Arendse, DEA: O&C	Noted. See above.
42.	The public participation of the CWDP application and the EIA application may occur simultaneously; therefore an application for a CWDP must be submitted to the Department before the start of the public participation for the Environmental Impact Reporting (EIR) phase of the EIA application. The Department will issue a reference number for the CWDP which must be used in the public participation phase of the EIA application.	1 November 2013	CJ Arendse, DEA: O&C	The application for a CWDP will be submitted prior to the start of public consultation during the Impact Assessment Phase of the project.
43.	A copy of the CWDP application and the information requested in this letter must be provided as part of the documents available for public comment during the EIR phase of the EIA application.	1 November 2013	CJ Arendse, DEA: O&C	Noted. The CWDP application form, all specialist studies, the EIA report and this comments and responses table (which will include references to where each of the information requests have been responded to in relevant documents) will be made available for public comment.
44.	An application for a CWDP will only be reviewed if alternatives to discharge have been investigated.	1 November 2013	CJ Arendse, DEA: O&C	The consideration of potential alternatives to discharge will be discussed with the Department prior to the submission of the CWDP, and will be described in the Environmental Impact Report.
45.	In the Scoping Report, mention is made of a report (AGES, 2013) in which alternative sources of water supply for the activity was investigated/ potential groundwater sources were investigated. A copy of the AGES, 2013 report must be submitted to the Department for consideration as part of the CWDP application in support of an argument for a desalination plant to provide water for the facility.	1 & 21 November 2013	CJ Arendse, DEA: O&C	The AGES, 2013 Report will be submitted to DEA: O&C as part of the CWDP application.
46.	If alternatives to discharge do not exist, or is practically unviable, the possibility of off-shore discharge must be considered as a preferred option. A detailed motivation indicating the reason for a surf zone discharge must be provided if off-shore discharge is considered unviable.	1 November 2013	CJ Arendse, DEA: O&C	Noted. This will be informed by relevant specialist studies during the Impact Assessment Phase, and the required information will be provided in the EIA Report and application for CWDP.
47.	The alternative authorised by the competent authority for the EIA application will be a key determining factor for the Department in the decision to issue a CWDP. Alternatives should therefore be provided that take into account the recommendations of this Department. Alternatives to discharge relate mainly to reuse on land. For desalination plants, alternatives could include extracting the salts contained in the effluent and to sell	1 & 21 November 2013	CJ Arendse, DEA: O&C	Noted. The consideration of potential alternatives to discharge will be discussed with the Department prior to the submission of the CWDP. Alternatives with respect to discharge will be considered and documented in the Impact Assessment Phase.

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	the extract (if the plant is large enough to make the enterprise financially viable) or, but not limited to, discharging the effluent into the waste water treatment works. This comment could also relate to determining the feasibility of using other sources of water (where discharge to the coastal waters would not be necessary), i.e. determining the feasibility of obtaining the required water source on land as opposed to abstraction from sea, thereby eliminating the need for discharge into the marine environment.			
48.	<p>Where legitimate motivation can be provided for this proposed activity, the environmental quality objectives for the study area must be met as a minimum. These include objectives pertaining to the aesthetic impacts associated with the visibility of the discharge and pipeline visibility.</p> <p>The Department is currently initiating the development of norms and standards to address the issue of environmental quality objectives. As part of this process, the Department is revising the DWA's 2004 documents titled "Operational policy for the Disposal of Land-derived Water Containing Waste to the Marine Environment of South Africa" – Sub-Series MS 13.2 and 13.3. These documents contain the environmental quality objectives for the coastal environment. The revised version of the first document is still a draft and cannot be distributed in its current form. The contents of the second document (Sub-Series MS 13.3) was summarised in the draft Assessment Criteria submitted with the initial comments on this application. You are, however, advised to consult the DWA's documents and use those documents as a guide in the interim while the Department of Environmental Affairs is still in the process of developing norms and standards. The DWA's 1995 document titled "South African Water Quality Guidelines for Coastal Marine Waters –Volume 1: Natural Environment" should also be consulted as the document, in certain instances provides target water quality parameters for coastal waters.</p>	1 & 21 November 2013	CJ Arendse, DEA: O&C	<p>While the DEA: O&C are developing norms and standards to address environmental quality objectives, the relevant documents prepared by the DWA will be consulted as part of the EIA process. These include: Operational policy for the Disposal of Land-derived Water Containing Waste to the Marine Environment of South Africa – Sub-Series MS 13.2 and 13.3 (DWA, 2004) and South African Water Quality Guidelines for Coastal Marine Waters –Volume 1: Natural Environment (DWA, 2005).</p> <p>Visual impacts associated with the proposed development (including the visibility of brine discharge) will be assessed as part of the Impact Assessment Phase.</p>
49.	The applicant must comply with the provisions of Sections 2, 24, 28 and 30 of the National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (Act No. 107 of 1998) as well as Sections 58 and 69 of the NEMA: ICMA, where applicable.	1 November 2013	CJ Arendse, DEA: O&C	Noted. The EIA process aims to ensure that the applicant will comply with Sections 2 (National Environmental Management Principles), 24 (environmental authorisations), and 28 (duty of care and remediation of environmental damage) of NEMA as well as Section 58 of the ICMA (duty to avoid causing adverse effects on coastal environment). The EMP will include relevant requirements to comply with the provisions of Section 30 of NEMA (control of emergency incidents). The application

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				for a CWDP will meet the requirements of Section 69 of the ICMA (discharge of effluent into coastal waters). The need to comply with relevant legislation is detailed in Chapter 2 of the Scoping Report and will be expanded on in the EIR, where required.
50.	A decision on the CWDP application will only be made once the EIA process (including the appeals process) has been finalised.	1 November 2013	CJ Arendse, DEA: O&C	Noted.
51.	The abstraction of sea water is still listed under the NWA, therefore the DWA would be the responsible authority for issues relating to abstraction and should be approached for issues relating to abstraction. This function may, however, be incorporated into the National Environmental Management: Integrated Coastal Management Act 24 of 2008 (NEM: ICMA) in the future.	21 November 2013	CJ Arendse, DEA: O&C	Noted. A meeting has been requested with DWA to discuss authorisation requirements in terms of abstraction of sea water and WUA applications.
52.	As indicated in the Scoping Report, note is taken that development may be within the 100 meters or 1:100 year flood line of water resources and 500 meters of wetlands, triggering the need for authorization from our Department. The water resources should preferably be delineated in order to provide appropriate buffers to maintain such water resources. The delineation should be done according to the appropriate DWA delineation document.	25 November 2013	Shaun Cloete, DWA	A meeting has been requested with DWA to discuss the requirements in terms of WUA for potential water uses associated with the project. Activities requiring authorisation from DWA may include impeding and diverting the flow of a watercourse, altering the beds, banks, course and characteristics of a watercourse and the storage of water. A specialist terrestrial and aquatic ecology study will be completed as part of the Impact Assessment Phase which will include the delineation of water resources in accordance with DWA's requirements.
53.	As you have indicated that water will be used, stored and discharged during the construction and operational phases of the project, please take note that a Water Use Licence Application will need to be submitted to our Department. If you have any water entitlement in the proposed property that you will want to use for this development, please inform our Department in writing as it will need to be converted. Please be informed that construction water may not be obtained from a water resource without the necessary authorisation from our Department.	25 November 2013	Shaun Cloete, DWA	A meeting has been requested with DWA to discuss the Department's requirements in terms of WUA. A CWDP in terms of NEM: ICMA is required for the discharge of brine to the ocean and an application will be made to DEA: O&C. DEA: O&C have however confirmed that a WUA would be required for the abstraction of sea water. It is proposed that a joint meeting be held with DWA and DEA: O&C representatives if possible, to resolve requirements for each permit application. These meetings will be held at the start of the Impact Assessment Phase of the project.

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Scope of Specialist Studies				
54.	Specialist studies would need to provide specific information in order to comply with the requirements of the permit applications. A draft list of (permit application) assessment criteria has been produced, by DEA: O&C which provides an overview of the information that must be contained in the permitting application for CWDP. Although the intention is to develop specialised criteria for different industries in future, these are general draft assessment criteria applicable to all CWDP applications.	7 March 2013	Nitasha Baijnath- Pillay, DEA: O&C	The EIA and associated specialist studies will aim to include the information necessary for the permit applications. The draft list of assessment criteria will be used to inform the scope of the specialist studies that will be undertaken as part of the EIA, to ensure that they also address the requirements for the CWDP, where these are considered to be relevant.
55.	The Marine Modelling Specialist Study must include an assessment of discharges off-shore, as well as expected dispersion rates at the proposed discharge locations. The impacts of the temporary desalination plant should also be investigated.	1 November 2013	CJ Arendse, DEA: O&C	Noted. This information will be included in relevant marine specialist studies. See Section 7.7.3 of the Scoping Report for ToR for specialist studies.
56.	The Marine and Coastal Ecology Impact Assessment must include and investigation of possible cumulative effects of brine on the marine community, the effects of proposed co-discharges on the receiving environment and provide recommendations on the proposed options presented. The impacts of the temporary desalination plant must also be investigated. The Marine and Coastal Ecology Impact Assessment must be informed by the Marine Modelling Specialist Study.	1 November 2013	CJ Arendse, DEA: O&C	Noted. This information will be included in relevant marine specialist studies. See Section 7.7.4 of the Scoping Report for ToR for specialist studies.
57.	A Marine Protected Area (MPA) is planned for the coast and ocean just north of the desalination plant. The brine from the plant will be pumped back into the sea, and it is unclear what effect this could potentially have on the southern part of the MPA. It would be important to determine the predominant current direction as well as the dominant wind direction, and to what extent mixing of brine with seawater would affect water quality in the MPA. It could potentially increase salinity and possibly temperature, and also some chemicals could potentially reach the MPA. We would thus request that the proposed “Marine Hydrodynamic Modelling” study and “Marine and Coastal Ecology Assessment” extend to at least the Groen River mouth or even a few kilometres north of that. The Groen River Estuary is a closed system for most of the year and I am not sure if a Wetland Ecology Assessment would be required.	1 November 2013	SANParks	The proposed desalination plant is located approximately 23 km south of the Groen River mouth and the planned MPA (see Figure 4.6 in the Scoping Report). Potential impacts on the MPA will be taken into consideration as part of the Marine Hydrodynamic Modelling and Marine and Coastal Ecology specialist studies. As the Groen River mouth is situated a considerable distance from the study area (over 20 km) it is considered unlikely that a Wetland Ecology Assessment would be required for this area.

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Marine and Coastal Impacts				
58.	It would not be desirable to discharge brine into the surf zone, which is generally considered a sensitive environment. The disposal of brine into the surf zone will only be permitted if specialist studies and modelling indicate that there would be sufficient mixing and brine plumes would not result in environmental impacts. As a general principle, it would be preferable to discharge at a point further out to sea.	7 March 2013	Nitasha Baijnath- Pillay, DEA: O&C	Noted. Impacts associated with the discharge of brine will be taken into consideration during the EIA. Potential environmental impacts will be identified and assessed during the specialist studies that will be conducted as part of the EIA. Mitigation measures will be set in place to ensure that environmental impacts are reduced. It is however at this stage the opinion of the marine Engineers and marine specialist that due to the high wave energy along this stretch of the coastline, discharge into the surf zone may allow for the greatest mixing and dilution of brine. This will however be further investigated in the marine specialist assessments.
59.	Potential impacts of the discharge of brine must also take into consideration key habitats or conservation areas close by that may be affected (e.g. birdlife or MPAs)	7 March 2013	Nitasha Baijnath- Pillay, DEA: O&C	The impact of the discharge of brine into the receiving environment will be assessed as part of the EIA and the associated specialist marine ecology study.
60.	The placement of the desalination plant in relation to the high water mark may be determined based on engineering requirements, although cognisance must be taken of potential sea-level rise if considering placement close to the high water mark.	7 March 2013	Nitasha Baijnath- Pillay, DEA: O&C	The location of the desalination plant in relation to the high water mark and potential sea level rise have been taken into consideration in the consideration of alternatives (see Section 3.5 of the Scoping Report) and will be further considered during detailed design.
61.	Coastal setback lines have not yet been determined for the area, but that it would be possible to consult with a coastal planner from DEA: O&C in order to determine the potential requirements in terms of required distances from the coastal zone and the high water mark.	7 March 2013	Thilivhali Merengi, DEA: O&C	A coastal planner from DEA: O&C (Potlako Khati) was consulted by SRK in April 2013. Mr Khati indicated that no setback lines have been determined for the area and that a setback line of 100m from the high water mark was recommended.
62.	Some blasting may be required during construction, particularly with respect to the sea water extraction point. DEA: O&C will comment once the Draft EIA has been submitted and will clarify whether there are any specific requirements in terms of blasting.	7 March 2013	Nitasha Baijnath- Pillay, DEA: O&C	Noted. Reference to the required blasting is also made in Section 3.6.1 of the Scoping Report.
63.	The Coastal Management Unit [of NCDENC] is in the process of establishing the coastal setback lines for the Northern Cape Coastline.	5 September 2013	Adriaan le Roux	This matter was discussed briefly with a representative of the Coastal Management Unit at the Public Open Day held at Lepelsfontein on 27 September. It was confirmed that in rural areas such as this, the coastal setback would be 100m from the high water mark, although it was acknowledged that desalination infrastructure would need to be positioned in the coastal zone, and the position should thus not be affected by the determination of the coastal setback line. It is however anticipated that the Coastal Management Unit will provide additional

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				comments in this regard as the EIA process continues and the position of the plant will be discussed with this unit before it is finalised.
64.	SANParks is running a “Working for Coast” project over the proposed plant area. This work is generally between the Low Water Mark and 30m (100 feet) above the High Water Mark. It mostly entails rehabilitation work and beach cleaning. Beneficiaries will thus cross this area fairly regularly, and we would like to know if the plant will affect the projects in any way.	1 November 2013	SANParks	Sedex Desalination does not propose to limit access to the coast in this area, although the desalination plant will be fenced for security purposes.
65.	The surf zone is classified as a “sensitive area”. The discharge of effluent to the surf zone should therefore be avoided.	1 November 2013	CJ Arendse, DEA: O&C	Noted. This will be taken into consideration by the marine specialists and the proposed effluent discharge points described and relevant impacts assessed in the Impact Assessment Phase.
66.	Wherever possible, all solid waste (e.g. sludge) must be disposed of on land and not via the coastal outfall to the coastal waters. This option must be assessed in the EIR phase.	1 November 2013	CJ Arendse, DEA: O&C	Noted. As indicated in Section 3.7.3 of the Scoping Report, solid waste associated with the desalination plant is limited to solid material (kelp, shells, grit etc) washing into the marine intake basin or removed through screening. It is proposed that kelp will be made available to kelp farmers in the area and the remaining solid waste returned to the sea. If this is however not acceptable, allowance has been made for alternative waste disposal (see Section 3.5.5).
Heritage Impacts				
67.	In terms of the National Heritage Resources Act, no 25 of 1999, heritage resources, including archaeological or palaeontological sites over 100 years old, graves older than 60 years, structures older than 60 years are protected. They may not be disturbed without a permit from the relevant heritage resources authority. This means that before such sites are disturbed by development it is incumbent on the developer (or mine) to ensure that a Heritage Impact Assessment is done. This must include the archaeological component (Phase 1) and any other applicable heritage components. Appropriate (Phase 2) mitigation, which involves recording, sampling and dating sites that are to be destroyed, must be done as required. In your application received by SAHRA there was no indication of such an assessment of the palaeontological/archaeological resources. The quickest way forward is to contact suitably qualified specialists to provide a Phase 1 Palaeontological/Archaeological Impact Assessment Report (see www.asapa.org.za).	2 May 2013 & 30 August 2013	Colette Scheemeyer, SAHRA	Heritage (including archaeology) and palaeontology specialist assessments will be undertaken by suitably qualified specialists during the Impact Assessment Phase. See Section 7.7 of the Scoping Report for the ToR for these studies.
68.	The Phase 1 Impact Assessment Report will identify the archaeological sites and assess their significance. It should also make recommendations (as indicated in section 38) about the process to be followed. For example, there may need to be a	2 May 2013 & 30 August	Colette Scheemeyer,	Heritage (including archaeology) and palaeontology specialist assessments will be undertaken by suitably qualified specialists during the Impact Assessment Phase. See Section 7.7 of the Scoping Report

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	mitigation phase (Phase 2) where the specialist will collect or excavate material and date the site. At the end of the process the heritage authority may give permission for destruction of the sites.	2013	SAHRA	for the ToR for these studies.
69.	Where bedrock is to be affected, or where there are coastal sediments, or marine or river terraces and in potentially fossiliferous superficial deposits, a Palaeontological study must be undertaken to assess whether or not the development will impact upon palaeontological resources - or at least a letter of exemption from a Palaeontologist is needed to indicate that this is unnecessary. If the area is deemed sensitive, a full Phase 1 Palaeontological Impact Assessment will be required and if necessary a Phase 2 rescue operation might be necessary (see www.palaeontologicalsociety.co.za).If the property is very small or disturbed and there is no significant site the specialist may choose to send a letter to the heritage authority to indicate that there is no necessity for any further assessment.	2 May 2013 & 30 August 2013	Colette Scheemeyer, SAHRA	Heritage (including archaeology) and palaeontology specialist assessments will be undertaken by suitably qualified specialists during the Impact Assessment Phase. See Section 7.7 of the Scoping Report for the ToR for these studies.
70.	Any other heritage resources that may be impacted such as built structures over 60 years old, sites of cultural significance associated with oral histories, burial grounds and graves, graves of victims of conflict, and cultural landscapes or viewsapes must also be assessed.	2 May 2013 & 30 August 2013	Colette Scheemeyer, SAHRA	Noted. These will all be identified and assessed in the Heritage Assessment, which will meet the requirements of the NHRA.
71.	In the Scoping Report received by SAHRA, it is indicated that there will be an assessment of the heritage resources in the Impact Assessment Phase of the project. This report should be inclusive of an Archaeological and Palaeontological Impact Assessment.	30 August 2013	Kathryn Smuts, SAHRA	The proposed Heritage Specialist Study will include an assessment of impacts on archaeology (see section 7.7.5 of the Scoping Report, presenting the ToR for this study). A separate Palaeontology Specialist Study will also be undertaken. The ToR for this study are presented in Section 7.7.6 of the Scoping Report.
Biodiversity				
72.	I would encourage you to consult with the Namakwa Bioregional Plan and Critical Biodiversity Area (CBA) maps that guide development in the Namakwa District.	5 September 2013	Adriaan le Roux	The Namakwa Bioregional Plan and CBA maps have been considered and are discussed in the Scoping Report (see Section 2.2.4).
Traffic Impacts				
73.	My bekommernis is net die verkeer. Met verkeer wat gaan toeneem en paaie wat reeds nie in 'n goeie toestand is nie. Die toeganklikheid tot Lepelsfontein is klaar 'n probleem met die toestande van die paaie. Verder sien ek nie 'n probleem wat die projek op die omgewing kan hê nie. <i>My concern is the traffic. With traffic that will increase and roads that are already not in a good condition. The accessibility to Lepelsfontein is already a problem with the conditions of the roads. Furthermore I do not see a problem that the</i>	27 September 2013	Jonathan Witbooi	Bekommernisse aangeteken. Die hele roete vanaf die Zandkopsdrift myn tot by die ontsoutingsaanleg sal geassesseer word en waar nodig sal die nodige veranderinge en opgraderings geïmplementeer sal word vir die addisionele verkeerslading. <i>Concern noted. The entire route from the Zandkopsdrift mine to the desalination plant will be assessed and where required the necessary changes and upgrades will be implemented for the additional traffic</i>

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	<i>project may have on the environment.</i>			<i>loading.</i>
74.	<p>My bekommernis oor die pad deur Kotzesrus is toenemende geraas en stof. Sowel as toename in privaat voertuie wat sal begin om die pad te gebruik en meer irritasie veroorsaak.</p> <p><i>My concern about the road through Kotzesrus is increased noise and dust. As well as an increase in private vehicles that will start to use the road and cause a nuisance</i></p>	27 September 2013	Maritha Kotze	<p>Versagtingsmaatreëls sal ingesluit word in die OBP om te verseker dat die stof en geraas tot 'n minimum beperk is tydens die konstruksie fase. Die moontlikheid van die verskaffing van 'n harde padoppervlak om stof emissies te verminder tydens die operasie fase word ook oorweeg.</p> <p><i>Mitigation measures will be included in the EMP to ensure that the generation of dust and noise is minimised during the construction phase. The possibility of providing a hard road surface to minimise dust emissions during the operations phase is also under consideration.</i></p>
75.	<p>Stof en geraas sal 'n probleem wees indien pad deur dorp loop. Baie ekstra voertuie 'n probleem.</p> <p><i>Dust and noise will be a problem if road goes through the town. Many extra vehicles are a problem.</i></p>	27 September 2013	A.J. Cornelissen	<p>Versagtingsmaatreëls sal ingesluit word in die OBP om te verseker dat die stof en geraas tot die minimum beperk is tydens die konstruksiefase. Die aantal voertuie (wat die ontsoutingsaanleg dien) en wat die pad sal gebruik tydens die operasie fase sal beperk word tot die wat vereis word vir roetine-onderhoud, die daaglikse vervoer van personeel en maandelikse afleverings.</p> <p><i>Mitigation measures will be included in the EMP to ensure that the generation of dust and noise is minimised during the construction phase. The number of vehicles (servicing the desalination plant) which will use the road during the operation phase will be limited to those required for routine maintenance, the daily movement of staff and monthly deliveries.</i></p>
Visual and aesthetic impacts				
76.	<p>Die krag en pyply sal estetiese afbreuk aan die dorp doen as dit deur die dorp gaan en sal onooglik langs die pad loop.</p> <p><i>The power and pipeline will do aesthetic damage to the town if it goes through the town and will be unsightly along the road.</i></p> <p>Stilte is baie belangrik in Kotzesrus, asook veiligheid en rustigheid. Ek besit 'n gastehuis in Kotzesrus en dit is baie belangrik dat die atmosfeer van die dorp behoue bly. Die kraglyne en pyplyne wat deur die dorp loop sal 'n probleem wees</p>	27 September 2013	<p>Maritha Kotze</p> <p>A.J. Cornelissen</p> <p>Etienne De Jager</p>	<p>Potensiële impakte op die visuele karakter en erfenis van die dorp sal geïdentifiseer en geassesseer word gedurende die Impak Evalueeringsfase. Die opsie om die krag- en pyplyn-infrastruktuur rondom of op die buitenste rand van Kotzesrus te plaas (selfs al loop die pad deur die dorp) sal oorweeg word tydens die Impakevalueeringsfase.</p> <p><i>Potential impacts on the visual character and heritage of the town will be identified and assessed during the Impact Assessment Phase. The</i></p>

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	<p>van 'n visuele perspektief en hulle moet eerder om die dorp gaan, anders sal dit die karakter van die dorp verander.</p> <p><i>Silence is very important in Kotzesrus and safety and tranquility. I own a guesthouse in Kotzesrus and it is very important that the atmosphere of the town is preserved. The power lines and pipelines running through the town will be a problem from a visual perspective and they should rather go around the town, otherwise it will change the character of the town.</i></p>			<p><i>option of routing the power and pipeline infrastructure around or on the outer edge of Kotzesrus (even if the road passes through the town) will be considered in the Impact Assessment Phase.</i></p>
Construction Impacts				
77.	<p>Skiet ('Blasting') is 'n probleem. Hier is huise ouer as 100 jaar wat van klei bakstene gebou is en hulle sal ineen stort as daar geskiet word. Daar kan nie met dinamiet in die dorp gewerk word nie. Die klipbank onder die strate in die dorp sal dit ook moeilik maak om die pyplyn te begrawe in die pad wat deur die dorp loop sonder om te skiet.</p> <p><i>Blasting is a problem. There are houses over 100 years old that are built of clay bricks and they will collapse if blasting takes place. Dynamite cannot be used in the town. The rock layer under the streets in the town will make it difficult to bury the pipeline in the road that runs through the town without blasting.</i></p>	27 September 2013	Etienne De Jager	<p>Die potensiele impak van skietwerk op erfenis strukture in die Kotzesrus dorp sal tydens die Impak Evalueeringsfase geasseseer word. Geotegniese aspekte (insluitende geologiese toestande) sal in ag geneem word tydens die haalbaarheidstudie van die verskillende alternatiewe (insluitend die moontlike plasing van pyplyne en ondergrondse infrastruktuur en die noodsaaklikheid van skietwerk).</p> <p><i>The potential impacts of blasting on heritage structures in the town of Kotzesrus will be assessed during the Impact Assessment Phase. Geotechnical aspects (including geological conditions) will be taken into consideration during the feasibility assessment of the various alternatives (including the possible placement of pipelines and infrastructure underground and the need for blasting).</i></p>
78.	<p>Veiligheid is 'n kwessie van belang. Kotzesrus is op die oomblik baie veilig. Waar gaan kontrakteurs bly tydens konstruksie? As werkers toegelaat word om in die dorp rond te loop sal hulle in die versoeking gelei word om in te breek. Werkers moet dus nie toegelaat word om rond te loop in die dorp of omliggende gebiede soos hulle wil nie.</p> <p><i>Safety is a matter of importance. Kotzesrus is currently very safe. Where will contractors stay during construction? If workers are allowed to walk around the town, they will be tempted to break into houses. Workers should not be allowed to walk around in the town or surrounding areas at their leisure.</i></p>	27 September 2013	Etienne De Jager	<p>Addisionele behuising sal nie verskaf word vir werkers nie en plaaslike arbeiders (werkers wat in die gebied bly) sal so ver as moontlik in diens geneem word tydens die konstruksie- en operasie fase. Versagtingsmaatreëls sal ingesluit word in die OBP om te verseker dat kontrakteurs en werkers beperk word na gebiede wat onder konstruksie is.</p> <p><i>Additional housing will not be provided for workers and local labour (workers that stay in the area) will be employed as far as possible during the construction and operation phase. Mitigation measures will be included in the EMP to ensure that contractors and workers are</i></p>

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				<i>restricted to areas under construction.</i>
79.	According to Conservation of Agricultural Resources Act 43 of 1983 (CARA) legislation precautionary measures must be taken to reduce the likelihood of erosion occurrence at the construction sites, this includes the access roads.	21 November 2013	Alexander Cloete	The EMP will include mitigation measures to ensure that the potential for erosion is minimised during the construction and operation phases of the project.
80.	The construction camp shall not be located within the 1:100 year flood line or within 100 meters, whichever is the greatest, from any water resource. Operation and storage of equipment within the riparian zone must be limited as far as possible. Vehicles and other machinery must be serviced well above the 1:100 year flood line or within a horizontal distance of 100 meters from any watercourse or estuary. Oils and other potential pollutants must be disposed of at an appropriate licensed site, with the necessary agreement from the owner of such a site.	25 November 2013	Shaun Cloete, DWA	Mitigation measures to minimise potential impacts on water resources will be included in the EMP. The measures identified by DWA in regards to construction activities within 100 meters of watercourses or within the 1:100 year flood line will be included in the EMP.
81.	Stormwater must be diverted from the construction works and roads and must be managed in such a manner as to disperse runoff and to prevent the concentration of stormwater flow. Where necessary, works must be constructed to attenuate the velocity of the stormwater discharge and to protect the banks of water resources. Stormwater control works must be constructed, operated and maintained in a suitable manner throughout the project. Increased runoff due to vegetation clearance and/or soil compaction must be managed, and steps must be taken to ensure that stormwater does not lead to bank instability and excessive levels of silt entering the watercourse. Stormwater leaving the applicant's premises must in no way be contaminated by any substance, whether such a substance is a solid, liquid, vapour or gas or a combination thereof which is produced, used, stored, dumped or spilled on the premises.	25 November 2013	Shaun Cloete, DWA	Mitigation measures will be included in the EMP to minimise potential impacts on water resources, including on site stormwater management and the prevention of contamination of water resources.
82.	Details of the actual construction methods must be stated as soon as possible, as it may significantly impact on the type and quantity of the construction waste and impact on water resources. Material with pollution generating potential must be limited in any construction activities. Any hazardous substances must be handled according to the relevant legislation relating to transport, storage and use of the substance.	25 November 2013	Shaun Cloete, DWA	Details of actual construction methods are unknown at this stage, however additional details, where available will be provided in the Environmental Impact Report, and will inform the assessment of impacts by specialists. Mitigation measures including the control of potentially hazardous substances during construction, including emergency response

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	Any spillage of hazardous materials, including diesel, that may occur during construction and operation must be reported immediately to our Department.			procedures in the case of a spill will be included in the EMP.
83.	Note is taken that waste management will be the responsibility of the relevant contractors on site during construction. A letter of consent from the Municipality to allow the disposal of waste at their facilities should be submitted to our Department. All sewage, grey and waste water, as well as any waste generated during the construction phase of the facilities will be collected, contained and disposed of at the permitted and/ or licensed facilities of the Local Authority and this must please be confirmed in writing by the Local Authority.	25 November 2013	Shaun Cloete, DWA	All waste produced during the construction phase will be disposed of either at a licenced waste disposal facility or at waste disposal facilities established at the mine. The required approvals from the Local Authority in terms of waste management will be obtained, where required.
Cumulative Impacts				
84.	Cumulative impacts would need to be taken into consideration.	7 March 2013	Nitasha Baijnath- Pillay, DEA: O&C	Cumulative impacts will be assessed as part of the EIA. Please see Section 7.10 which provides the proposed approach to assessing cumulative impacts in the Impact Assessment Phase.
Environmental Management and Monitoring				
85.	Monitoring of the receiving environment and reporting may be required over the long term.	7 March 2013	Nitasha Baijnath- Pillay, DEA: O&C	Recommendations for monitoring (where necessary) will be made by the relevant specialists. Should DEA: O&C however have any specific requirements in this regard, it would be constructive if the application could be informed of these as soon as possible.
86.	Any unwanted material that is discarded and has no further use is identified as being waste in terms of NEM: WA. The disposal of waste into the discharge stream will need to be included in the application and waste should be minimised and avoided as far as possible. A management plan for dealing with debris/solid waste may be required.	7 March 2013	Nitasha Baijnath- Pillay, DEA: O&C	The EMP that will be included as part of the EIA, will take the management of waste into consideration.
87.	Ek het destyds gewerk in die area as 'n ECO, ek ken die area goed en sal graag ECO werk wil doen vir die projek. <i>I used to work in the area as an ECO, I know the area well and would like to be an ECO for the project.</i>	27 September 2013	Tielman Nieuwoudt; Verbal comment at open day	Noted. <i>Aangeteken.</i>
88.	The EMP must address the following aspects: <ul style="list-style-type: none">Monitoring requirements for effluent quality and quantity, including proposed	1 November	CJ Arendse, DEA: O&C	Noted. The EMP will include monitoring requirements, which will be informed by the marine (and where relevant, other) specialist studies.

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	<p>frequency of such monitoring;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monitoring requirements for the receiving environment, including frequency of monitoring and key aspects to be monitored (i.e. an environmental monitoring programme); Monitoring of pipelines for defects, structural integrity, etc. including the proposed frequency of such monitoring; Monitoring locations for the points above; Maintenance plans for all infrastructure relating to the effluent discharge into the coastal waters, including that of monitoring devices; Contingency plans for emergency incidence such as malfunctions and abnormal conditions, specifically related to the control of effluent stream; Provision should be made for continuous investigation of new technologies and ways to minimise wastewater into the coastal waters; and A preliminary decommissioning plan for the site and pipeline must be provided. 	2013		These requirements will be taken into account when drafting the EMP.
89.	An issue to consider would be some kind of monitoring system/program of seawater quality, both north and south of the plant, at selected points and fixed time intervals. We would request for such monitoring system to extent at least some distance into the proposed MPA along the coast and try and determine if there are indeed any impacts.	1 November 2013	SANParks	The Groen River estuary is located approximately 23 km north of the proposed desalination plant (see Figure 4.6 in the Scoping Report). Potential impacts on the MPA will be assessed during the Impact Assessment Phase and recommendations in terms of monitoring and mitigation will be included as part of the relevant specialist studies.
90.	Alien vegetation must not be allowed to further colonise the area, and all new alien vegetation recruitment must be eradicated or controlled, using standard methods approved by the Department.	25 November 2013	Shaun Cloete, DWA	There is a limited amount of invasive alien vegetation within the road reserve or within the vicinity of the proposed desalination plant. Provision will be made for the management of invasive vegetation in areas disturbed by the project as part of the EMP.
91.	Soils that have become compacted through the activities of the development must be loosened to an appropriate depth to allow seed germination. The necessary erosion prevention mechanisms must be employed to ensure the sustainability of all structures and activities and to prevent instream sedimentation.	25 November 2013	Shaun Cloete, DWA	Provision for the rehabilitation of disturbed areas will be included in the EMP. Measures will be included to ensure that rehabilitation is effective (including the loosening of soil) and the prevention of erosion.
Scoping Report				
92.	We have studied the draft Scoping Report dated August 2013 and although it is only a draft report, very important detail and other information are shortcoming and will hopefully be included in future reports.	1 October 2013	JS & T Nel	It is unclear from your comment what information is considered to be lacking in the Scoping Report. The EIA Report will contain more detailed information on the affected environment, the potential impacts

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				as well as any additional information that may be available regarding the proposed project.
93.	It is rather disappointing that only an English version of the report was made available to mostly Afrikaans speaking communities and hopefully this will be taken into account for future reports and comment opportunities.	1 October 2013	JS & T Nel	SRK acknowledges that the majority of the local community members are Afrikaans speaking and thus made the executive summary available in Afrikaans. Public Open Days were held on 27 and 28 October at which project information was presented in Afrikaans and numerous Afrikaans speaking members of the project teams were available to discuss the project and any concerns with members of the public.
94.	We also want to believe that more details of all phases of the project will be made available to especially affected parties.	1 October 2013	JS & T Nel	A number of aspects relating to the project remain under consideration and detailed design drawings have not yet been produced, as it would be premature to do so. Any additional information regarding the project (including the potential location of pump stations) will be included in the EIA Report, if this information is available at the time. It is likely that specific design details (including the exact location of drainage gullies, etc.) will only be finalised subsequent to the EIA process, as the EIA process should inform the final layout and design. However, landowners will be kept informed of any aspects of the project that will directly impact on their properties.
95.	The photo of the Kotzesrus route as included in the draft scoping report is not a true reflection of the real situation. It is misleading in the strongest sense and seems as if it was done on purpose. Environmental and heritage matters along this route need to be addressed in more details and portrayed correctly. We appeal to the relevant authorities to take this matter in serious consideration when considering any application.	1 October 2013	JS & T Nel	This concern was raised with respect to Figure 3.2 on page 31 of the Scoping Report with the caption 'approach to town of Kotzesrus from desalination plant'. The combination of images in this section of the report aims to illustrate various portions of the route between the desalination plant and the Zandkopsdrift mine. The intention here was not to highlight or disregard any particular sensitivities associated with any portion of the route. Detailed specialist studies will be conducted to assess impacts associated with terrestrial ecology and heritage (see Section 7.3 of the Scoping Report). Areas of particular sensitivity will be identified and documented in the specialist studies.
96.	<i>Section 2.1.5: National Heritage Resources Act 25 of 1999:</i> More in depth investigations are requested and justified.	1 October 2013	JS & T Nel	Sections 7.7.5 and 7.7.6 of the Scoping Report present the Terms of Reference for the Heritage Specialist Study and Palaeontological Specialist Study which will be undertaken during the Impact Assessment Phase of the project. The need for and scope of these

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				studies is informed by the requirements of this Act. The findings of these specialist studies will be made available for public review at the end of the Impact Assessment Phase.
97.	<i>Section 2.1.6 National Environmental Biodiversity Act 10 of 2004:</i> A more in depth investigation in this regard is requested.	1 October 2013	JS & T Nel	Section 7.7.2 of the Scoping Report presents the ToR for the Terrestrial and Wetland Ecology Study which will be undertaken during the Impact Assessment Phase of the project. This study will take into consideration the requirement of this Act.
98.	<i>Section 2.1.10 Occupational Health and Safety Act 85 of 1993 and Major Hazard Installation Regulations:</i> Is there a possibility that we can be provided with a copy of the Health and Safety Plan for the project.	1 October 2013	JS & T Nel	A Health and Safety Plan in terms of these regulations would only be developed after conclusion of the EIA process and is thus not available at this stage.
99.	<i>Section 2.2.1 Northern Cape Provincial Growth and Development Strategy (2011):</i> It is doubtful whether this project will contribute to any improvement to the immediate vicinity and the Northern Cape as a whole or to the inhabitants of the area. As mentioned in paragraph eight of the executive summary, there is a possibility of short term job creation and a few jobs might be created at the desalination plant in the longer term. This does not sound very promising. Skilled workers will most probably be appointed from somewhere else and whilst the outside world might already be stakeholders in the mining operations, the required labour might even come from abroad. Contribution to Growth and Development in this instance need to be looked at with great concern.	1 October 2013	JS & T Nel	The potential economic benefits/impacts of the project will be assessed in the Impact Assessment Phase. Furthermore, the project will facilitate the development of the mine (which cannot exist without a reliable water source) which would however contribute to economic development of the area. The environmental a socio-economic impacts of the proposed mine will be assessed in a separate EIA process, which has not yet commenced. The possibility and benefits of employing local labour for the mine where possible will be addressed in that EIA process.
100.	<i>Section 2.2.3 Northern Cape Province Coastal Management Plan (2005) and Section 2.2.5 Environmental Management Framework and Strategic Environmental Management Plan for the Namakwa District Municipality:</i> The coastal area between Waterval and Groenrivier mond is yearly growing in popularity by especially holidaymakers during the festive season in December. It is commonly known as an area with no control and free for all with regard to marine life and camping in general. It is an area with no control by local authorities and property owners adjacent to the coastal zone. This lack or unwillingness to establish good management and proper control is placing this coastal area under threat and something serious need[s] to be done soon. The proposed infrastructure for the desalination plant might even contribute to the	1 October 2013	JS & T Nel	Your concern is noted. The concern regarding camping and illegal activities and alleged inadequate management of the coastal region by the relevant authorities falls outside the scope of this EIA. This EIA will however identify and assess the significance of potential impacts of the development of the desalination plant in the coastal zone, and propose mitigation measures to prevent minimise and manage such impacts. It is not expected that the desalination plant would contribute to unlawful behaviour and ill-discipline of visitors to this area. It is however acknowledged that the development/upgrade of the road may

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	<p>deterioration of the area and even contribute to the unlawful behaviour and ill discipline by visitors to this area as a whole. Illegal hunting and stock theft is also increasing.</p> <p>This might now be an opportunity for local authorities to introduce a proper coastal management plan for the said area and involve SANPARKS to assist in the control to all levels of conservation, traffic management etc. This is an urgent matter.</p>			improve access to this coastal area.
101.	<p><i>Section 3.6.8 Traffic:</i> Effective traffic management will have to be introduced especially as there is none at present and with the quantity and type of traffic that is envisaged during the execution of the activities and thereafter.</p> <p>Recklessness and disrespect for life and property is also increasing rapidly in our vicinity like in the rest of our country and the question is what measures are the local authorities going to introduce to counter the evil that is also gaining ground in this beautiful part of our country.</p> <p>Effective traffic and coastal management is long overdue, especially in this part of the Northern Cape and local authorities should now take ownership of their responsibilities.</p>	1 October 2013	JS & T Nel	<p>Management of the coastline, traffic and illegal activities by the local authorities falls outside the scope of the EIA.</p> <p>However, Sedex desalination will assess and select drivers based on qualification and experience in order to ensure that the drivers are equipped to utilise the company's assets. In addition mitigation measures will be investigated to ensure that the company's assets are not exploited (e.g. vehicle tracking systems to monitor speed, harsh braking and acceleration). Operators/drivers will be accountable for actions if found to not be in line with the legislative requirements and company mitigation procedures.</p>
Socio-economic benefits				
102.	<p>Hierdie projek is 'n projek wat armoede kom verlig. Ek hoop en vertrou dat dit suksesvol gaan wees, sodat werkskepping kan plaasvind.</p> <p><i>This project is a project that will alleviate poverty. I hope and trust that it will be successful, so that job creation can take place.</i></p>	27 September 2013	Ralton Pieters	<p>Aangeteken. Die potensiele ekonomiese voordele/ impakte van die projek sal tydens die Impak Evalueringsfase bepaal word.</p> <p><i>Noted. The potential economic benefits/ impacts of the project will be assessed during the Impact Assessment Phase.</i></p>
103.	<p>Is net goed vir die gemeenskap om werk te skep. Dit sal ook vir die mense 'n voordeel wees vir die paaie.</p> <p><i>[The project] is just good for the community and will create jobs. It will also be of benefit to people in terms of the roads.</i></p>	27 September 2013	Josef Marco Owies	<p>Aangeteken. Die potensiele ekonomiese voordele/ impakte van die projek sal tydens die Impak Evalueringsfase bepaal word.</p> <p><i>Noted. The potential economic benefits/ impacts of the project will be assessed during the Impact Assessment Phase.</i></p>
104.	<p>As hierdie myn 'n goeie impak en ontwikkeling in ons gemeenskap kan bewerkstellig, sal ons dit groot waardeer - gepaardgaande werkskepping, meer geleenthede vir matkulante (Graad 10 tot 12).</p> <p><i>If this mine has a good impact and results in development in our community, we</i></p>	27 September 2013	Abraham Jass	<p>Neem asseblief kennis dat die impakte en voordele wat verband hou met die ontwikkeling van die myn beoordeel sal word in 'n aparte OIE-proses wat nog nie begin het nie.</p> <p><i>Please note that the impacts and benefits associated with the</i></p>

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	<i>would greatly appreciate it – associated job creation, more opportunities for matriculants (Grade 10 to 12).</i>			<i>development of the mine will be assessed in a separate EIA process which has not yet commenced.</i>
105.	Sal graag selfoon ontvangs wil hê. <i>Would like to have cell phone reception.</i>	27 September 2013	A.J. Cornelissen	The possibility exist that current cell phone telecommunication providers may supply communication infrastructure due to the enlarged mining activity and thus improved economics to them.
106.	Hoe gaan gemeenskappe in Gaires, Lepelfontein baat vind by hierdie projek? Maak huidige beplanning voorsiening vir hierdie gemeenskappe in die lig gesien dat dit waterskaarste areas is, asook die feit dat die beplanning van huisvesting van werkers van Frontier duur kan plaas op die water infrastruktuur van die dorpe? Hoe kan verdere onderhandelinge verseker dat die regte hoeveelheid kwota water aan dorpe soos hierdie voorsien kan word? <i>How will the communities of Gaires, Lepelfontein benefit from this project?</i> <i>Does current planning make provision for these communities seeing that this is water scarce area, as well as the fact that the potential housing of Frontier's workers could be very taxing on the water infrastructure of the towns in the area?</i> <i>How can further negotiations ensure that the right amount of quota of water is supplied to these towns?</i>	28 September 2013	Frederic Links	Sedex Desalination will aim to employ from the local communities for the desalination plant, and additional facilities required for employees should be minimal. However, Sedex Desalination is prepared to negotiate with local municipalities on the supply of bulk services to communities, the terms of the potential supply will form part of a separate agreement to be concluded.
107.	Die pad wat deur die dorp loop sal die ekonomie help. <i>The road that runs through the town will help the economy.</i>	27 September 2013	Etienne De Jager	Aangeteken. Die potensiele ekonomiese voordele/ impakte van die projek sal tydens die Impak Evalueeringsfase bepaal word. <i>Noted. The potential economic benefits/ impacts of the project will be assessed during the Impact Assessment Phase.</i>
108.	Seeing that a communal resource of the Kamiesberg Municipality will be utilised, will the water be made available to the surrounding communities like Kotzesrus, Lepelfontein and Garies?	29 November 2013	Chris Fortuni, NDM	Sedex Desalination (Pty) Ltd, within means and via negotiations with the Municipality may be able to supply bulk water to the Municipality, at a metered point and at a negotiated cost to be determined at a later stage.
109.	Once the decommissioning of the mine takes place, will the asset be transferred to the Municipality? Why don't they (Sedex) include the Municipality as a partner and jointly manage the water supply? In this way skills can be transferred to the Municipality in managing a water authority.	29 November 2013	Chris Fortuni, NDM	Towards the end of life of the Sedex Minerals (Pty) Ltd Zandkopsdrift Mine (estimated 2048) negotiations with the Municipality can be initiated.

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110.	<p>Siende dat die water en elektriese infrastruktuur deur Kotzesrus loop, is dit moontlik om water en elektrisiteit aan inwoners van Kotzesrus te verskaf?</p> <p><i>Seeing that the water and electrical infrastructure will pass through Kotzesrus, would it be possible to provide water and electricity to the inhabitants of Kotzesrus?</i></p>	23 January 2013	A.C.Odendaal	Sedex Desalination (Pty) Ltd, within means and via negotiations with the Municipality may be able to supply bulk water to the Municipality, at a metered point and at a negotiated cost to be determined at a later stage.
General Support for the project				
111.	<p>Ek dink dit is 'n briljante idee. Dit gaan baie beteken vir ons as gemeenskappe bv. Lepelstontein, Kotzesrus. Ek glo dat dit nie gedoen gaan word om ons as mens, dier en plante te benadeel nie. Die beplanning lyk baie goed en hoop net die beste vir die pad vorentoe.</p> <p><i>I think it's a brilliant idea. It will mean a lot to us as communities eg. Lepelstontein, Kotzesrus. I do not believe that it will be done to negatively affect humans, animals and plants. The planning looks good, and I wish you the best for the road ahead.</i></p>	27 September 2013	Susana Pieters	<p>Aangeteken. Die potensiële ekonomiese voordele/ impakte van die projek sal tydens die Impak Evalueeringsfase bepaal word.</p> <p><i>Noted. The potential economic benefits/ impacts of the project will be assessed during the Impact Assessment Phase.</i></p>
112.	<p>Dit is so sover reg te werke gegaan. Ek is net bekommerd dit duur 'n bietjie te lank.</p> <p><i>So far, this has been approached in the right way. I'm just worried that it is taking a bit too long.</i></p>	27 September 2013	Anita Lewies	<p>Omgewings-en ander goedkeurings wat vereis word vir projekte van hierdie aard uitgebreide studies en aansoek prosesse, wat kan strek oor 'n aantal jare.</p> <p><i>Environmental and other approvals required for projects of this nature involve extensive studies and application processes, which can stretch over a number of years.</i></p>
113.	<p>Dit is 'n goeie projek met goeie idees, proses is net te lank.</p> <p><i>This is a good project with good ideas, process is just too long.</i></p>	27 September 2013	Rachel Cloete	<p>Omgewings-en ander goedkeurings wat vereis word vir projekte van hierdie aard uitgebreide studies en aansoek prosesse, wat kan strek oor 'n aantal jare.</p> <p><i>Environmental and other approvals required for projects of this nature involve extensive studies and application processes, which can stretch over a number of years.</i></p>
114.	<p>Ek steun die projek ten volle.</p> <p><i>I fully support the project.</i></p>	28 September 2013	Tobias Koordom	<p>Aangeteken.</p> <p><i>Noted.</i></p>
115.	<p>Die Kamiesberg Munisipaliteit will u bedank vir die feit dat die Owerheid gelys is as 'n geïnteresseerde en geïmpakteerde party. Die Munisipaliteit het geen beswaar</p>	12 November	Joseph Cloete (Vissie),	Aangeteken.

#	Issues / Comments	Date	Stakeholder	Response
	<p>met betrekking tot die inhoud van die Omvangbepalingsverslag nie asook die aktiwiteite soos gelys daarin.</p> <p><i>The Kamiesberg Municipality would like to thank you for the fact that the Authority has been listed as an interested and affected party. The Municipality has no objection regarding the contents of the Scoping Report or the activities listed therein.</i></p>	2013	Kamiesberg Local Municipality	<i>Noted.</i>
116.	<p>Aangesien die Kamiesberg Munisipale gebied 'n water skaars area is word hierdie projek ten sterkste ondersteun en aanbeveel met dien verstande dat geen skade aan die omgewing asook die landskap berokken word nie. Dat die berging van die "brine" nadat ontsoutings aksie plaasgevind het op n veilige en verantwoordelike basis sal geskied. Dat daar volkome ag geslaan gaan word op die bepalings van die Omgewingsmagtiging wanneer dit uitgereik word.</p> <p><i>Since the Kamiesberg Municipal area is a water scarce area, this project is strongly supported and recommended provided that no damage to the environment and the landscape occurs, that the storage of the brine following the desalination process occurs in a safe and responsible manner and that the requirements of the Environmental Authorisation are adhered to once it has been issued.</i></p>	12 November 2013	Joseph Cloete (Vissie), Kamiesberg Local Municipality	<p>Aangeteken. Potensieële impakte op die omgewing en landskap sal bepaal word tydens die Impak Evalueeringsfase van die projek. Let asseblief weld at die "brine"/ gekonsentreerde soutwater nie geberg of gestoor sal word nie, maar dat dit teruggepomp sal word na die see. Die impakte geassosieer hiermee sal volledig tydens die Impak Evalueeringsfase ondersoek word.</p> <p><i>Noted. Potential impacts on the environment and landscape will be assessed during the Impact Assessment Phase, and mitigation measures identified to ensure that potential impacts can be avoided, minimised and/or mitigated. Please note that the brine from the desalination process will not be stored and that it will be returned to the sea.</i></p>
117.	Should the issues mentioned in our letter dated 25 November 2013 be considered and all the requested documents be submitted, the DWA has no objection to the proposed development.	25 November 2013	Shaun Cloete, DWA	<i>Noted.</i>

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Sharon Jones

Principal Environmental Consultant

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Chris Dalgliesh

Principal Environmental Consultant

All data used as source material plus the text, tables, figures, and attachments of this document have been reviewed and prepared in accordance with generally accepted professional environmental practices.