

APPENDIX 2.6
NOTES OF AUTHORITY MEETINGS

SHELL SOUTH AFRICA UPSTREAM B.V.

PROPOSED EXPLORATION DRILLING IN THE ORANGE BASIN DEEP WATER LICENCE AREA OFF THE WEST COAST OF SOUTH AFRICA

NOTES OF AUTHORITY MEETING HELD ON 25 FEBRUARY 2015, 14H30,
AT THE NAMAKWA DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY, SPRINGBOK

PRESENT AND APOLOGIES:	
Please see the list of attendees and the attached attendance register in Attachment A.	
1.	INTRODUCTION
1.1	Jeremy Blood (JB) introduced himself and the project team (including Nigel Rossouw and Claude Vanqa of Shell, and Jonathan Crowther of CCA Environmental) and thanked everyone for attending the meeting.
1.2	JB explained that the main purpose of the meeting was to present the findings of the specialist studies and impact assessment process undertaken for Shell's proposed exploration well drilling programme in the Orange Basin Deep Water Licence Area.
2.	PRESENTATIONS
2.1	SHELL: PROJECT OVERVIEW
	Nigel Rossouw (NR) of Shell presented an overview of the project covering the location of the licence area, a geological section of the Orange Basin, the seismic surveys that have been undertaken, the well location, drilling programme and drilling procedure as well as the sea and land based support likely to be required during implementation. A copy of the presentation is attached as Attachment B.
2.2	CCA: IMPACT ASSESSMENT PROCESS AND FINDINGS
	JB provided an overview of the Impact Assessment process and presented the key findings of the specialist studies (including marine fauna, fishing and oil spill modelling) and conclusions of the Impact Assessment process. A copy of the presentation is attached as Attachment C.
3.	DISCUSSION
3.1	<p>Christiaan Fortuin (CF) of the Namakwa District Municipality asked for clarity as to why drilling has been pushed out to the second or third exploration right renewal period.</p> <p>NR explained that the delay in the drilling programme was due to the combined factors of the lower global oil price and the uncertainty in the current legislative regime as a result of the MPRDA Amendment Bill.</p> <p>NR noted that Shell's exploration right had a potential nine year validity period, including the three renewal periods. Based on the current situation, drilling is anticipated to occur in the second (2017 - 2018) or third (2019 – 2020) exploration right renewal period.</p>
3.2	<p>CF noted that the Northern Cape was in competition with the Western Cape (Cape Town and Saldanha) to provide the necessary support services. CF wanted to know what is expected of the Northern Cape so he can assess the possibilities.</p> <p>NR noted that the Northern Cape could become involved in the oil and gas industry through Operation Phakisa, as offshore oil and gas exploration has been identified as a priority sector. NR noted that Saldanha has been identified as an oil / gas hub and is currently forging ahead with providing the necessary support services.</p> <p>NR noted that he could, if requested, schedule a meeting between CF and Shell's exploration manager in Cape Town order to discuss how long-term development could positively impact the Northern Cape.</p>

JC suggested that the key issues with regard to economic opportunities during exploration relate to the very short-term duration of each exploration operation and the variable number of exploration projects (i.e. not a constant flow of exploration projects). JC noted that to date no significant quantities of hydrocarbons have been found off the West Coast of South Africa. JC mentioned further that there would be greater socio-economic benefits for the Northern Cape should a project move into the production phase.

- 3.3 CF stated that the Northern Cape wants to be in a position to provide the necessary services if a viable oil / gas resource is discovered.

JC noted that it was important not to create unrealistic expectations during the exploration phase as the opportunities are currently limited.

- 3.4 CF noted that the Northern Cape did not have a provincial Oil Spill Response Plan and that Shell would need to consider the Western Cape's Oil Spill Response Plan.

NR noted that under Operation Phakisa the government is developing mechanisms to co-ordinate Oil Spill Response for pollution from ships in transit and for oil and gas exploration.

- 3.5 CF asked for a definition of "benthic fauna".

JB stated that "benthic fauna" refers to various marine organisms found on and / or in the seabed.

4. CLOSURE

- 4.1 JB thanked everyone for attending and formally closed the meeting at approximately 15h15.

ATTACHMENT A

LIST OF ATTENDEES AS PER ATTENDANCE REGISTER

NAME	ORGANISATION
Authorities	
Christiaan Fortuin	Municipal Manager, Namakwa District Municipality
Lucinde Bonn	Namakwa District Municipality
Eddie Julius	Deputy Director, Department of Economic Development and Tourism
Sarah Cloete	Kamiesberg Municipality
Soritha Cloete	Kamiesberg Municipality
Wessel Weels	Nama Khoi Municipality
Esau Jantjies	Nama Khoi Municipality
CLIENT	
Nigel Rossouw	Shell
Claude Vanqa	Shell
EAP	
Jonathan Crowther	CCA Environmental
Jeremy Blood	CCA Environmental

PROPOSED OIL AND GAS EXPLORATION AND DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS OFF THE WEST COAST OF SOUTH AFRICA

INFORMATION-FEEDBACK MEETING: ATTENDANCE REGISTER


Wednesday 25 February 2015

Venue: Namakwa District Municipality, Van Riebeeck Street, Springbok

Name & Surname	Company / Organisation	Tel / Cell No.	Fax No.	E-mail
JEREMY BLOOD	CCA ENVIRONMENTAL	021 461 1118	021 461 1120	jeremy@ccaenvironmental.co.za
Sonitha Cloete	Kamiesberg Mun.	027 6528000	027 6528001	Sonithac@kamiesberg.co.za
Sarah Cloete	Kamiesberg Mun	0276528000	086 2114065	Sarahc@kamiesberg.co.za
Curis Fertuin	NAMAKWA DM	027 712 8600	027 712 8040	curis@namakwa-dm.gov.za
EDDIE JULIUS	DEDA T	0277128000	086 602 6100	ejulius4@gmail.com
J. CROWTHER	CCA ENVIRONMENTAL	082 7711477	021 461-1118	jonathan@ccaenvironmental.co.za
Nigel Russow	Shell	0836423040		nigel.russow@shell.com
Lucinde Bonn	Namakwa Dm	0277128000	027 7128040	lucindab@namakwa-dm.gov.za
Claude Vanga	Shell	082 809 2853		claudvanga@shell.com
Ressel Aels	Nama Khoi	072 825 9271		Ressel.Aels@namakhoi.gov.za
ESAU JANTJIES	NAMA KHOI	0738523473	027-7121635	esau.jantjies@namakhoi.gov.za

ATTACHMENT B

**SHELL PRESENTATION:
PROJECT OVERVIEW**



PROPOSED EXPLORATION DRILLING IN THE ORANGE BASIN DEEP WATER LICENCE AREA OFF THE WEST COAST OF SOUTH AFRICA

Information-sharing Meetings
February 2015

DEFINITIONS AND CAUTIONARY NOTE

Reserves: Our use of the term "reserves" in this presentation means SEC proved oil and gas reserves.

Reserves: Our use of the term "reserves" in this presentation includes quantities of oil and gas not yet classified as SEC proved oil and gas reserves. Reserves are consistent with the Society of Petroleum Engineers (SPE) and SEC definitions.

Options: Our use of the term "Options" in this presentation includes SEC proved oil and gas reserves including changes resulting from acquisitions, dispositions and other operating changes.

The companies in which Royal Dutch Shell has directly and indirectly owned investments are separate entities. In this presentation "Shell", "Shell group" and "Royal Dutch Shell" are considered used for convenience when reference is made to Royal Dutch Shell plc and its subsidiaries in general. Likewise, the words "we", "us" and "our" are also used to refer to Shell as a whole. These expressions are also used when we intend to refer to the particular company or companies, "Subsidiaries", "Shell subsidiaries" and "Shell companies" as used in this presentation refer to companies in which Royal Dutch Shell plc either directly or indirectly has control. Companies in which Shell has joint control are generally referred to as "joint ventures" and companies in which Shell has significant influence but which cannot be just considered as related to us "associated". In this presentation, joint ventures and associated may also be referred to as "jointly owned companies". The term "Shell interest" is used for convenience to indicate the direct and/or indirect (for example, through an SPV) shareholding in Worldwide Petroleum Ltd ("Shell") in a venture, partnership or company, other vehicles of all kind group terms.

This presentation contains forward-looking statements concerning the financial condition, results of operations and business of Royal Dutch Shell. All investors other than investors of historical fact are, or may be deemed to be, forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements are statements of future expectations that are based on management's current expectations and assumptions and involve known and unknown risks and uncertainties that could cause actual results to differ from those expected or implied in these statements. Forward-looking statements include, among other things, statements concerning the potential expansion of Royal Dutch Shell in various oils and investment regarding management expansion, health, retention, financial performance and completion. These forward-looking statements are identified by their use of terms and phrases such as "anticipate", "believe", "could", "estimate", "expect", "forecast", "intend", "may", "might", "plan", "probably", "project", "seek", "should", "will", "would" and similar terms and phrases. There are a number of factors that could affect the future performance of Royal Dutch Shell and could cause those results to differ materially from those reported in the forward-looking statements included in this presentation, including but not limited to: (1) price fluctuations in crude oil and natural gas; (2) changes in demand for Shell's products; (3) currency fluctuations; (4) drilling and production costs; (5) interest rate changes; (6) loss of market share and industry competition; (7) environmental and physical risks; (8) risks associated with the identification of suitable potential acquisition targets and successful negotiation and completion of such transactions; (9) the risk of doing business in developing countries and countries subject to international sanctions; (10) litigation, local and regulatory developments including regulatory measures affecting climate change; (11) currency and financial market conditions in various countries and regions; (12) political risks, including the risks of government and regulation of the terms of contracts with governmental entities, delays or abandonment in the export of permits and delays in the construction for shared costs and (13) change in trading conditions. All forward-looking statements contained in this presentation are expressly qualified by this notice. The cautionary statements contained or referred to in this section should not be taken as a limitation on the forward-looking statements. Additional risk factors that may affect future results are contained in Royal Dutch Shell's 2014 Form for the year ended December 31, 2014 (available at www.shell.com/investor) and are set out in the section "Risk factors" in the section "Investor relations" on the website www.shell.com/investor. These risk factors also apply to all forward-looking statements contained in the presentation and should be considered by the reader. Each forward-looking statement speaks only as of the date of this presentation. It is important to note that Royal Dutch Shell plc and any of its subsidiaries undertake no obligation to publicly update or revise any forward-looking statements as a result of new information, better views or other information. In light of these risks, results could differ materially from those stated, implied or inferred from the forward-looking statements contained in this presentation.


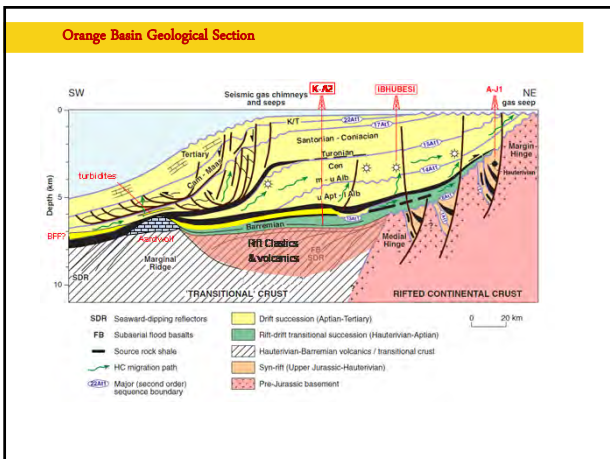
We may have used certain terms, such as "reserves", in this presentation that United States Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) strictly prohibits us from including in our filings with the SEC. U.S. investors are urged to consider closely the disclosure in our Form 20-F, File No. 1-32875, available on the SEC website www.sec.gov. You can also obtain these forms from the SEC by calling 1-800-SEC-3330.

Project Overview

- Licence Area
- Orange Basin geology section
- Seismic acquisition
- Well location
- Drilling programme
- Drilling procedure
- Sea- and land-based support

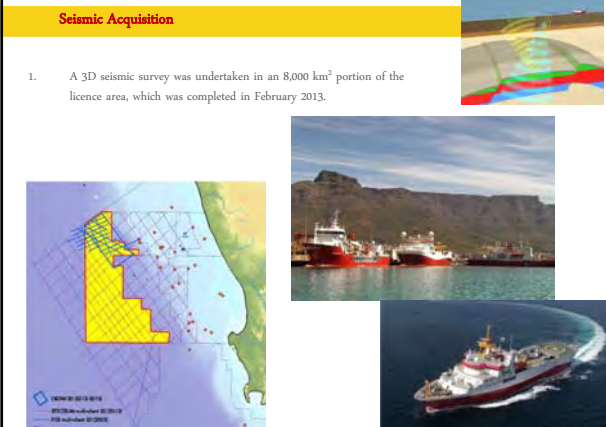
Licence area

- Licence area is ~ 37 290 km² in extent.
- The eastern border of the licence area is located between 150 km and 300 km off coast roughly between Saldanha Bay and Kleinsee.
- Water depths range from 500 m to 3 500 m.


Seismic Acquisition

- A 3D seismic survey was undertaken in an 8,000 km² portion of the licence area, which was completed in February 2013.




Well Location

- Area of interest:
 - 900 km² in extent.
 - 1,500 m to 2,100 m water depth.
- Final well location will be based on:
 - further analysis of the 3D seismic data
 - the geological target; and
 - seafloor obstacles



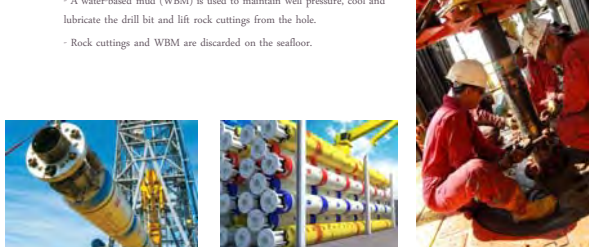
Drilling Programme

- Shell is proposing to drill one or possibly two wells
- Depending on the success of the first well, a second well may be drilled to establish the resource quantity and flow rate.
- Drilling is expected to take place in a future summer window period, between November to April
- Well drilling would take in the order of 3 months to complete
- The second well would be drilled at least one year after completion of the first well
- Drilling unit: semi-submersible drilling unit or a drill-ship




Drilling procedure

- Initial (riserless) drilling:
 - A conductor pipe is jettied / drilled and cemented into place up to a depth of ~75 m.
 - Below the conductor pipe, a top hole is drilled up to a depth of ~1 000 m, and casing pipe is run and cemented into place.
 - A water-based mud (WBM) is used to maintain well pressure, cool and lubricate the drill bit and lift rock cuttings from the hole.
 - Rock cuttings and WBM are discarded on the seafloor.




Drilling procedure (cont.)

- Next stage of drilling:
 - A BOP and riser are run and installed on the wellhead.
 - This stage of drilling would be undertaken using a synthetic-based mud (SBM).
 - Drilling operations are the same as for the top hole, only the SBM and rock cuttings are circulated back to the drilling unit. The mud is treated before being re-circulated.
 - Cuttings are treated and discharged overboard.



Sea and land-based support

- The logistics shore base would be located in either Cape Town or Saldanha Bay.
- Personnel would be transported to the drilling unit by helicopter from Kleinsee.
- Fixed-wing flights would be used between Kleinsee and Cape Town




ATTACHMENT C

**CCA PRESENTATION:
IMPACT ASSESSMENT PROCESS AND FINDINGS**



PROPOSED EXPLORATION DRILLING IN
THE ORANGE BASIN DEEP WATER
LICENCE AREA OFF THE WEST COAST OF
SOUTH AFRICA

IMPACT ASSESSMENT
OVERVIEW

1. Key legislative requirements
2. Impact assessment process
3. Impact assessment findings
4. Conclusions

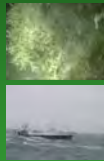
KEY LEGISLATIVE REQUIREMENTS



1. Mineral and Petroleum Resources Development Act, 2002:
 - Shell has an Exploration Right and approved EMPr for seismic surveys and well drilling in the Licence Area.
 - Approved EMPr needs to be amended.
2. National Environmental Management Act, 1998:
 - The proposed drilling operation requires that a Scoping & EIA process be undertaken.
 - Repeal of EIA Regulation 2010 and transitional arrangements.

IMPACT ASSESSMENT PROCESS

1. Scoping Phase
 - FSR was accepted by DEA on 23 Jan 2015.
2. EIA Phase
 - Specialist studies:
 - > Drill Cuttings and Oil Spill Modelling.
 - > Fishing Industry Assessment.
 - > Marine Faunal Assessment.
 - Draft EIR and EMPr Addendum:
 - > 40-day review and comment period.



2 March – 15 April 2015

IMPACT ASSESSMENT PROCESS (cont.)

2. EIA Phase (cont.)
 - EMPr Addendum.
 - > Update report and submit to PASA (120 days).
 - Final EIR:
 - > Compile Final EIR.
 - > 30 day review and comment period.
 - > Submit Final EIR (and comments) to DEA (121 days).
 - Distribute decisions.
 - Statutory appeal period.



IMPACT ASSESSMENT FINDINGS:
MARINE FAUNA



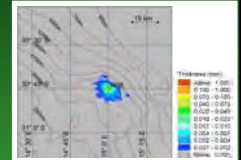
1. Normal discharges from drilling unit and vessel operations:
 - Considerations:
 - > Short duration (3 months per well).
 - > Small discharge volumes.
 - > Distance offshore (~230 km).
 - > High energy sea conditions.
 - Impact significance: **VERY LOW**.
 - Key mitigation:
 - > Compliance with MARPOL 73/78 standards.
 - > Implement a Waste Management Plan.

IMPACT ASSESSMENT FINDINGS:
MARINE FAUNA (cont.)



2. Smothering by drill cuttings:
 - Deposition thickness: 80 cm around wellhead to < 1 mm for distances greater than 150 m.
 - Benthic habitat types beyond 500 m water depth are 'Least Threatened'.
 - Due to distance offshore, plankton abundance is low and fish spawning areas occur inshore.
 - Recovery expected in 2 – 5 years (short-term).

High dispersion scenario in summer



IMPACT ASSESSMENT FINDINGS: MARINE FAUNA (cont.)



2. Smothering by drill cuttings (cont.):

- Impact significance: **VERY LOW** (unconsolidated sediments) to **LOW** (hard grounds / reefs).
- Key mitigation:
 - > Undertake ROV survey.
 - > Adjust well location to avoid vulnerable habitats and / or species.
 - > Use innovative technologies (e.g. weighted muds).
 - > Discharge cuttings from drilling unit at least 5 m below the sea surface.

IMPACT ASSESSMENT FINDINGS: FISHING INDUSTRY



1. Loss of access to fishing grounds:

- Temporary safety zone around drilling unit during drilling:
 - > Sectors affected: Only large pelagic long-line.
 - > Small % of national catch & effort: ~ 1%.
 - > Limited extent: 500 m around drilling unit.
 - > Short duration: 3 months per well.
- Impact significance: **VERY LOW**.
- Key mitigation:
 - > Consultation and notification.
 - > NAV warnings.

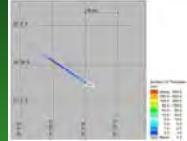


IMPACT ASSESSMENT FINDINGS: OIL SPILL (cont.)

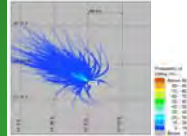
1. Small (1 ton hydraulic fluid) and medium (10 ton diesel) spill scenarios:

- Predicted to travel in a narrow plume in a NW direction.
- Extent: 110 km (medium) to 150 km (small) from well.
- Duration: Oil would remain on the sea surface for a maximum of 1.5 days (medium) and 2 days (small).
- No probability of shoreline oiling.
- Impact significance: **VERY LOW**.

Small spill: Predominant trajectory



Small spill: Probability (summer)

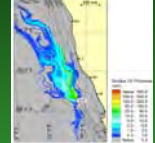


IMPACT ASSESSMENT FINDINGS: OIL SPILL (cont.)

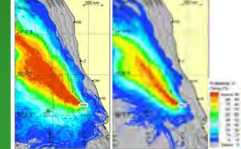
2. Large spill scenarios (5 & 20 day blow-outs):

- Predicted to travel in a NW direction into Namibian waters.
- Oil would not reach the shore under the following summer scenarios:
 - > 5-day spill: all weathering scenarios.
 - > 20-day spill: fast and medium weathering scenarios.
- Oil may reach the shore under the following summer scenarios:
 - > 20-day spill: <10% probability under slow weathering scenario.

20-day: Predominant trajectory



20-day: Probability (summer)



IMPACT ASSESSMENT FINDINGS: OIL SPILL (cont.)

5. Large blow-out:

- Impact significance: **HIGH**.
- Improbable.
- Key mitigation:
 - > Summer drilling period.
 - > Oil spill response plan.
 - > Subsea well intervention capping equipment in Saldanha Bay.



IMPACT ASSESSMENT CONCLUSIONS

1. Ecological integrity:

- Disturbance to benthic communities is negligible in relation to available area of similar habitat (Least Threatened).
- Recovery in 2 – 5 years (short-term).
- Negligible loss of ecological integrity.

2. Economic efficiency:

- Exclusion of large pelagic long-line in 500 m safety zone. Three months per well.
- Limited job opportunities as operation is highly technical.
- Limited opportunities to provide support services.
- Economically efficient, as no other parties would be significantly impacted.

IMPACT ASSESSMENT CONCLUSIONS (cont.)

3. Equity and social justice:

- Project would not unfairly discriminate against any one party.
- No unequal distribution of negative impacts.

It is the opinion of CCA in terms of the sustainability criteria described above, there is no reason why the project should not receive a positive decision.

PROPOSED EXPLORATION DRILLING IN THE ORANGE BASIN DEEP WATER LICENCE AREA OFF THE WEST COAST OF SOUTH AFRICA



SHELL SOUTH AFRICA UPSTREAM B.V.

PROPOSED EXPLORATION DRILLING IN THE ORANGE BASIN DEEP WATER LICENCE AREA OFF THE WEST COAST OF SOUTH AFRICA

NOTES FROM SHELL'S PRESENTATION AT THE NORTHERN CAPE PROVINCIAL COASTAL COMMITTEE MEETING HELD ON 26 FEBRUARY 2015 AT THE GOEGAP NATURE RESERVE, SPRINGBOK

PRESENT AND APOLOGIES:	
Please see the list of attendees and the attached attendance register in Attachment A.	
1.	WELCOME
1.1	Mr van Heerden (DvH), Head of Department of Environment and Nature Conservation (DENC) and chairperson of the Northern Cape Provincial Coastal Committee (NCPCC), welcomed the project team and invited them to provide the presentation on Shell's proposed exploration well drilling programme in the Orange Basin Deep Water Licence Area.
2.	INTRODUCTION
2.1	Jeremy Blood (JB) introduced himself and the project team (including Nigel Rossouw and Claude Vanqa of Shell, and Jonathan Crowther of CCA Environmental) and thanked the NCPCC for allowing them an opportunity to present the proposed project and findings of the Impact Assessment process.
3.	PRESENTATIONS
3.1	SHELL: PROJECT OVERVIEW
	Nigel Rossouw (NR) of Shell presented an overview of the project covering the location of the licence area, a geological section of the Orange Basin, the seismic surveys that have been undertaken, the well location, drilling programme and drilling procedure as well as the sea and land based support likely to be required during implementation. A copy of the presentation is attached as Attachment B.
3.2	CCA: IMPACT ASSESSMENT PROCESS AND FINDINGS
	JB provided an overview of the Impact Assessment process and presented the key findings of the specialist studies (including marine fauna, fishing and oil spill modelling) and conclusions of the Impact Assessment process. A copy of the presentation is attached as Attachment C.
4.	DISCUSSION
4.1	<p>An attendee asked why the current Impact Assessment process only considers NEMA and the MPRDA. He noted that the project also needed to consider the provincial planning documents, particularly SPLUMA.</p> <p>NR explained that NEMA and the MPRDA are the two key pieces of legislation informing the Impact Assessment process. He noted that the Draft Environmental Impact Report does provide a review of other key legislation. SPLUMA would have implications for onshore greenfield developments within municipal boundaries. Most of the activities for the proposed exploration programme would be in offshore in deep water. Shore based activities would occur within the port precinct and make use of existing facilities.</p> <p>NR noted that the service infrastructure required to provide the necessary onshore support is currently in place and no additional onshore infrastructure or approval is necessary for the project.</p>

- 4.2 Wilna Oppel (WO) of DENC asked if the project team was aware of the proposed offshore Marine Protected Areas (MPAs) and enquired about the potential implications on these MPAs.

NR noted that Shell has been in discussions with the South African National Biodiversity Institute (SANBI) regarding the proposed MPAs over the northern part of their licence area. NR explained that the proposed Orange Shelf MPA overlaps with the northern portion of Shell's exploration block.

- 4.3 An attendee asked what operations were planned for Kleinzee.

NR stated that one logistics option is possibly to transport work personnel to and from the drilling unit via helicopter from Kleinzee and then have a fixed-wing aircraft further transfer the crew to Cape Town for their international flights. Another logistics option is to only use Kleinzee for emergency response, where a helicopter would be on stand-by for emergency evacuation.

JB noted that due to the technical nature of exploration activities employment opportunities were limited during the exploration phase. JB noted that there would be greater socio-economic benefits should a project move into the production phase.

- 4.4 An attendee enquired about the potential impact on the large pelagic long-line sector due to fish mortality and vessel exclusion.

NR stated that fish mortality is unlikely under normal drilling conditions, as they would move away because of the underwater sound from drilling.

JB reiterated that the large pelagic long-line sector would be excluded from 500 m safety zone around the drilling unit for a period of three months per well.

- 4.5 An attendee asked what the impact of an oil spill would be on the proposed MPAs in the licence area.

NR stated that the proposed Orange Shelf MPA was being established for the protection of the benthic environment and that oil would float on the surface and not impact the MPAs in the unlikely event of an oil spill.

NR also noted that the oil spill modelling provides scenarios with no mitigation implemented. The different scenarios are therefore all worse-case scenarios. Thus the 20-day simulation can be considered the extreme of a worst case scenario.

5. CLOSURE

- 5.1 DvH thanked the project team for taking the time to present the proposed project and finding of the Impact Assessment to the NCPCC.

ATTACHMENT A

LIST OF ATTENDEES AS PER ATTENDANCE REGISTER

NAME	ORGANISATION
NCPCC	
Mr D. van Heerden	HoD DENC
Ms W. Oppel	DENC
Mr Obopeng	DENC
Mr K. van Zyl	DENC
Mr E. Oosthuysen	DENC
Ms B. Cornelissen	DENC
Ms A. Cloete	DENC
Mr R. van der Poll	DENC
Mr E. Swartbooi	DENC
Mr M. Farmer	DENC
Ms B. Botes	DENC
Mr J. Peter	DEA: Oceans & Coasts
Ms V. Cloete	DEA
Mr A. Meyer	De Beers Consolidated Mines
Mr E. Julius	Department of Economic Development and Tourism (DED&T)
Mr E. Steenkamp	Kamiesberg Municipality
Mr C. Fortuin	Namakwa District Municipality
A. Brown	Namakwa District Municipality
Mr J. Coraizin	SAMSA
Mr A. Koopman	SANBI
Mr B van Lente	SANParks – Namaqua national Park
Ms L. Swartbooi	Alexkor Richtersveld Mining Company JV
Mr M. Carstens	Alexkor Richtersveld Mining Company JV
Ms A. Makgato	TransHex Operations
Mr A. le Roux	EMI
Mr P. van der Linde	TechAF
CLIENT	
Nigel Rossouw	Shell
Claude Vanqa	Shell
EAP	
Jonathan Crowther	CCA Environmental
Jeremy Blood	CCA Environmental



NC PCC Meeting

Name & Organization	Designation & Contact Details	Date 26 February 2015	Date 21 May 2015	Date 23 July 2015	Date 22 October 2015
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HoD DENC Mr. D. van Heerden	bvotes@ncpg.gov.za				
Mr. A. Mabunda DENC	Chief Director: Biodiversity Management Services AMabunda@ncpg.gov.za fjansen@ncpg.gov.za				
1. DENC Member Ms. Wilna Opper	Deputy Director: Coastal Management T: 027 718 8800 F: 027 718 8814 C: 082 440 3209 E: woppel.dtec@gmail.com	<i>Oppel</i>			
2. DENC Member Ms. E. Groeners Alternate Mr. M. Farmer	Deputy Director: Environmental Empowerment Services T:0538077300 E:egroeners@ncpg.gov.za				
3. DENC Member Mr. Obopeng Gaoraelwe Alternate Mr. Nico Laubscher	Deputy Director-Compliance and Enforcement T: 053 807 7430/027 718 8800 ogaoraelwe@ncpg.gov.za <i>Nico.laubscher@hel-mail.co.za</i>				

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NC PCC Meeting

Name & Organization	Designation & Contact Details	Date 26 February 2015	Date 21 May 2015	Date 23 July 2015	Date 22 October 2015
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<p>4. DENC Member Mr. Klaas Van Zyl</p>	<p>Manager: ORM <i>NABABIEPS NATURE RESERVE</i> T: 027 718 8800 F: 027 718 8814 E: kvanzyl1@vodamail.co.za</p>				
<p>5. DENC Member Ms. Raylene Nel</p> <p>Alternate Mr. Enrico Oosthuysen</p>	<p>Director: Policy, Planning and Coordination T: 0538077300 E: rmel@ncpg.gov.za</p> <p><i>Biodiversity</i> Conservation Planner T: 027 718 8800 F: 027 718 8814 E: enricoosthuysen@gmail.com</p>				





NC PCC Meeting

Name & Organization	Designation & Contact Details	Date 26 February 2015	Date 21 May 2015	Date 23 July 2015	Date 22 October 2015
6. DEA: Oceans & Coasts Member Mr. John Peter Alternate	Integrated Coastal Management T: 021 819 2496 F: 021 402 3009 E: jpeter@environment.gov.za				
7. CSA Member Mr. Ronald Newman Alternate Mrs. Esther Engelbrecht	T: 027 718 1577 E: rnewman@conservation.org eengelbrecht@conservation.org				
8. De Beers Consolidated Mines Member Mr. Anton Meyer Alternate Mr. Chris Groenewald	T: 027 807 2934 E: anton.meyer@debeersgroup.com E: Chris.Groenewald@debeersgroup.com				



NC PCC Meeting

Name & Organization	Designation & Contact Details	Date 26 February 2015	Date 21 May 2015	Date 23 July 2015	Date 22 October 2015
9. Department of Agriculture, Land Reform and Rural Development Member Mr. Ernst Meissenheimer Alternate Mr. Darren Engelbrecht	T:027 712 1315 C:082 560 9050 E: meissenheimer.ernst@gmail.com				
10. Department of Corporate Governance, Human Settlement & Traditional Affairs Member: Mr. Schalk Grobbelaar Alternate <i>Nwombi Louw</i> Mrs. Corrie van Zyl Corporate Governance, Human Settlement & Traditional Affairs	Town Planner T: 053 807 2836 F: 086 513 7177 E: sgrobbelaar@ncpg.gov.za <i>053 807 2829</i> T: 053 807 2837 E: evanzyl@ncpg.gov.za <i>lwouwnombi@yahoo.com</i>	 			



NC PCC Meeting

Name & Organization	Designation & Contact Details	Date 26 February 2015	Date 21 May 2015	Date 23 July 2015	Date 22 October 2015
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<p>11. Department of Economic Development, Environment and Tourism Member Mr. Edward Julius</p> <p>Alternate <i>Sipho Mamppe</i> Mr. Vincent Cupido Department of Economic Development, Environment and Tourism</p>	<p>DD: Economic Affairs T: 027 712 8000, 076 731 8731 F: 086 602 6100 E: ejulius4@gmail.com</p> <p><i>Research and Planning</i> DD: Tourism Awareness T: 079 514 3810 E: vincent.dtec@gmail.com <i>smampe@ncpg.gov.za</i></p>	<p><i>[Signature]</i></p> <p><i>[Signature]</i></p>			
<p>12. Department of Mineral Resources</p> <p>Mr. J. Nieuwoudt</p> <p>Ms. D. Williams</p>	<p>Jasper.nieuwoudt@dmr.gov.za</p> <p>deidre.williams@dmr.gov.za</p>	<p><i>Present</i></p>			



NC PCC Meeting

Name & Organization	Designation & Contact Details	Date 26 February 2015	Date 21 May 2015	Date 23 July 2015	Date 22 October 2015
13. Department of Water and Sanitation Member Mr. Moses Mahunonyane Alternate Mr. Gawie van Dyk	Water use and regulation vandykg@dwa.gov.za 053-8308802				
14. Kamiesberg Municipality Member Mr. Elsabè Stewens	T:027 672 1130 E: sarahc@kamiesberg.co.za T (Garies): 027 652 8000 F (Garies): 0276528001				



NC PCC Meeting

Name & Organization	Designation & Contact Details	Date 26 February 2015	Date 21 May 2015	Date 23 July 2015	Date 22 October 2015
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<p>15. Namakwa District Municipality Member Mr. Christiaan Fortuin Namakwa District Municipality</p> <p>Alternate Jannie Loubser</p> <p><i>GUS BROWN</i></p>	<p><i>CF</i> Acting Municipal Manager C:082 901 8539 T: 027 712 8000 E:christf@namakwa-dm.gov.za</p> <p>E: jannie1@@namakwadm.gov.za</p> <p><i>gusb@namakwa-dm.gov.za</i></p>	<p><i>CF</i></p> <p><i>JL</i></p>			
<p>16. SANBI Member Ms. Shahieda Davids Alternate Mr. Lubabalo Ntsholo SANBI Alternate Ms. Prideel Majiedt</p>	<p>T: 021 799 8864 C: 079 175 8363 F: 086 588 9603 E:S.Davids@sanbi.org.za E:L.Ntsholo@sanbi.org.za</p>				



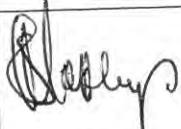

NC PCC Meeting

Name & Organization	Designation & Contact Details	Date 26 February 2015	Date 21 May 2015	Date 23 July 2015	Date 22 October 2015
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17. Richtersveld Municipality Member Mr. Leon Ambrosini Alternate Mr. Abraham De Wet Richtersveld Municipality	Councillor T: 027 851 1111/2 C: 072 584 7219 E: sureta@richtersveld.gov.za T: 027 851 1111/2 E: Abraham@richtersveld.gov.za	Present			
18. SAPS Port Nolloth Member Lt Col J. Brooks	Cluster Commander T: 027 851 1026 C: 082 495 5246 E: portnolloth.cluster.man@saps.org.za				
19. SAMSA Member Mr. Justin Coraizin	T: 027 851 7695 C: 082 386 2141 E: jcoraizin@samsa.org.za	Present			





NC PCC Meeting

Name & Organization	Designation & Contact Details	Date 26 February 2015	Date 21 May 2015	Date 23 July 2015	Date 22 October 2015
20. SANParks-Namaqua National Park Member Mr. Bernard Van Lente Alternate Mr. Petrus Schreuder	Park Manager T: 027 672 1948 F: 027 672 1015 E: bernardvl@sanparks.org E: petrus.schreuder@sanparks.org	 Mr. Mattheys attended			
21. Nama-Khoi Municipality					
22. Alexkor Richtersveld Mining Company-Joint Venture Member Ms. Leilani Swartbooi	T: 027 831 8399 8383/99 E: leilanis@alexkor.co.za				





NC PCC Meeting

Name & Organization	Designation & Contact Details	Date 26 February 2015	Date 21 May 2015	Date 23 July 2015	Date 22 October 2015
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23. Trans Hex Operations (pty) LTD. Member Mr. Pierre Kotze Alternate Abegail Makgato	Operations Manager: Marine T: 027 217 1561 C: 082 451 2673 E: pierrek@transhex.co.za T: 021 937 2028 abegailm@ranshex.co.za	 26/2/2015			
24. Richtersveld CPA Member Mr. Edwin Farmer	edwinfarmer@gmail.com 076 630 4060				
DENC Mr. Bronwen Cornelissen	Environmental Officer: Coastal Management T: 027 718 8800 F: 027 718 8814 C: 082 440 3209 Bronwen.dtec@gmail.com	 26/02/2015			



NC PCC Meeting

Name & Organization	Designation & Contact Details	Date 26 February 2015	Date 21 May 2015	Date 23 July 2015	Date 22 October 2015
DENC Ms. Adeleen Cloete	Environmental Officer: Coastal Management T: 027 718 8800 F: 027 718 8814 C: 082 440 3209 adeleenmarine@live.co.za				
DEA MZONDELECI DLULANE	DIRECTOR ENFORCEMENT 021-4059408 0833186647 mdlulane@environment.gov.za				



NC PCC Meeting

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F. L. NJOVU OFFICE OF THE PREMIER	Deputy Director T: 053 838 2660 C: 079 930 6107 fnjovu@ncpp.gov.za				
L. Geldenhuys DENC	Green Sebenza Pioneer geldenhuys.louise1@gmail.com				
NTOMBONISO MADLOKAZI	CEO: ESTUARIES MANAGEMENT nmadlokazi@environment.gov.za 021 819 2473				
Daisy Kotsecki DEA : Oceans + Coasts	Environmental Officer DKotsecki@environment.gov.za 021 819 2639				



NC PCC Meeting

Name & Organization	Designation & Contact Details	Date 26 February 2015	Date 21 May 2015	Date 23 July 2015	Date 22 October 2015
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Danie Potgieter DWS	Control Scientific Technician Tel 051 388 5800 e-mail: potgieterd@dwa.gov.za	✓			
B. Bates DENC	Tel: 053- 8017306 082 3316039 bbates@ncpg.gov.za				
E.F. Swartbooi DENC	EMI/EO 027 718 8800 079 692 8687 eswartbooi@ncpg.gov.za				
AJ Le Roux DENC	EMI adriaanleroux17@gmail.com				
RALPH VAN DER POL DENC	PARTNERSHIPS ralphvanderpoll@gmail.com				




NC PCC Meeting

Name & Organization	Designation & Contact Details	Date	Date	Date
K. MILLNER ALEXANDER BAY BORDER POLICE	OPERATIONAL COMMANDER 027 831 1484 alexander.bay-border.post@saps.gov.za	26 February 2015	21 May 2015	22 October 2015
T. Breetzke Royal HaskoningDHV	Environmental consultant Royal HaskoningDHV 082 8737 400			
Catherine Meyer "	" 082 7366 357			
Tshepiso Mamakgotla	Town & Regional Planner 021 819 2509			

ATTACHMENT B

**SHELL PRESENTATION:
PROJECT OVERVIEW**



PROPOSED EXPLORATION DRILLING IN THE ORANGE BASIN DEEP WATER LICENCE AREA OFF THE WEST COAST OF SOUTH AFRICA

Information-sharing Meetings
February 2015

DEFINITIONS AND CAUTIONARY NOTE

Reserves: Our use of the term "reserves" in this presentation means SEC proved oil and gas reserves.

Reserves: Our use of the term "reserves" in this presentation includes quantities of oil and gas not yet classified as SEC proved oil and gas reserves. Reserves are consistent with the Society of Petroleum Engineers (SPE) and SEC definitions.

Options: Our use of the term "options" in this presentation includes SEC proved oil and gas reserves including changes resulting from acquisitions, dispositions and other operating changes.

The companies in which Royal Dutch Shell has directly and indirectly owned investments are separate entities. In this presentation "Shell", "Shell group" and "Royal Dutch Shell" are considered used for convenience when reference is made to Royal Dutch Shell plc and its subsidiaries in general. Likewise, the words "we", "us" and "our" are also used to refer to Shell as a whole. These expressions are also used when we intend to refer to the particular company or companies, "Subsidiaries", "Shell subsidiaries" and "Shell companies" as used in this presentation refer to companies in which Royal Dutch Shell plc either directly or indirectly has control. Companies in which Shell has joint control are generally referred to as "joint ventures" and companies in which Shell has significant influence but which cannot be just considered as an "associate". In this presentation, joint ventures and associates may also be referred to as "jointly owned companies". The term "Shell interest" is used for convenience to indicate the direct and/or indirect (for example, through an SPV) shareholding in Worldwide Petroleum Ltd ("Shell") in a venture, partnership or company, other vehicles of all kind group terms.

This presentation contains forward-looking statements concerning the financial condition, results of operations and business of Royal Dutch Shell. All investors other than investors of historical fact are, or may be deemed to be, forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements are statements of future expectations that are based on management's current expectations and assumptions and involve known and unknown risks and uncertainties that could cause actual results to differ from those expected or implied in these statements. Forward-looking statements include, among other things, statements concerning the potential exposure of Royal Dutch Shell to market risks and investment exposure, management expectations, risks, returns, forecasts, projections and assumptions. These forward-looking statements are identified by their use of terms and phrases such as "anticipate", "believe", "could", "estimate", "expect", "forecast", "may", "might", "plan", "probably", "project", "seek", "submit", "will", "would" and similar terms and phrases. There are a number of factors that could affect the future performance of Royal Dutch Shell and could cause those results to differ materially from those reported in the forward-looking statements included in this presentation, including but not limited to: (1) price fluctuations in crude oil and natural gas; (2) changes in demand for Shell's products; (3) currency fluctuations; (4) drilling and production costs; (5) reserves estimates; (6) loss of market share and industry competition; (7) environmental and physical risks; (8) risks associated with the identification of suitable potential acquisition targets and successful negotiation and completion of such transactions; (9) the risk of doing business in developing countries and countries subject to international sanctions; (10) litigation, local and regulatory developments including regulatory measures affecting climate change; (11) currency and financial market conditions in various countries and regions; (12) political risks, including the risks of expropriation and nationalization of the assets of operations with governmental entities, delays or abandonment in the export of products and delays in the reimbursement for shared costs and (13) changes in trading conditions. All forward-looking statements contained in this presentation are expressly qualified by this notice. The cautionary statements contained or referred to in this section should not be taken as a limitation on the forward-looking statements. Additional risk factors that may affect future results are contained in Royal Dutch Shell's 2014 Form for the year ended December 31, 2014 (available at www.shell.com/investor) and are set out in the "Risk Factors" section of the 2014 Form. These risk factors also apply to all forward-looking statements contained in the presentation and should be considered by the reader. Each forward-looking statement speaks only as of the date of this presentation. It is understood that Royal Dutch Shell plc and any of its subsidiaries undertake no obligation to publicly update or revise any forward-looking statements as a result of new information, future events or other information. In light of these risks, results could differ materially from those stated, implied or inferred from the forward-looking statements contained in this presentation.


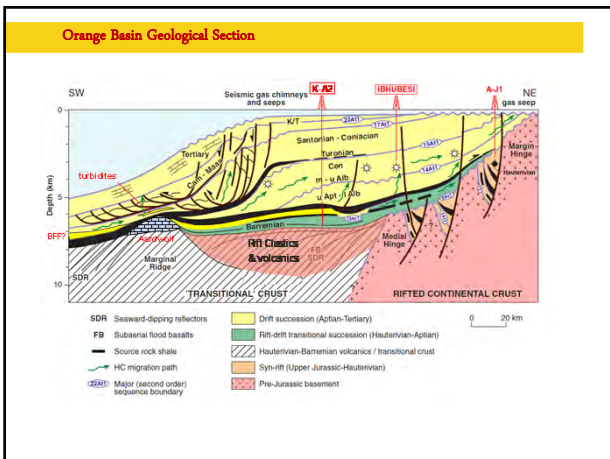
We may have used certain terms, such as "reserves", in this presentation that United States Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) strictly prohibits us from including in our filings with the SEC. U.S. investors are urged to consider closely the disclosure in our Form 20-F, File No. 1-32875, available on the SEC website www.sec.gov. You can also obtain these forms from the SEC by calling 1-800-SEC-3330.

Project Overview

- Licence Area
- Orange Basin geology section
- Seismic acquisition
- Well location
- Drilling programme
- Drilling procedure
- Sea- and land-based support

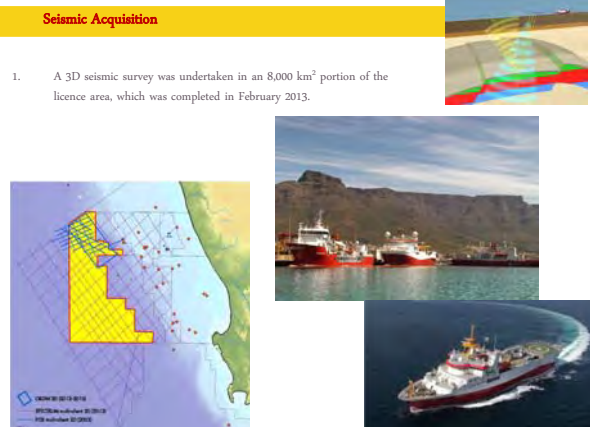
Licence area

- Licence area is ~ 37 290 km² in extent.
- The eastern border of the licence area is located between 150 km and 300 km off coast roughly between Saldanha Bay and Kleinsee.
- Water depths range from 500 m to 3 500 m.


Seismic Acquisition

- A 3D seismic survey was undertaken in an 8,000 km² portion of the licence area, which was completed in February 2013.




Well Location

- Area of interest:
 - 900 km² in extent.
 - 1,500 m to 2,100 m water depth.
- Final well location will be based on:
 - further analysis of the 3D seismic data
 - the geological target; and
 - seafloor obstacles



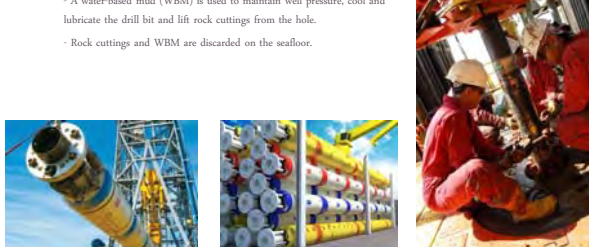
Drilling Programme

- Shell is proposing to drill one or possibly two wells
- Depending on the success of the first well, a second well may be drilled to establish the resource quantity and flow rate.
- Drilling is expected to take place in a future summer window period, between November to April
- Well drilling would take in the order of 3 months to complete
- The second well would be drilled at least one year after completion of the first well
- Drilling unit: semi-submersible drilling unit or a drill-ship




Drilling procedure

- Initial (riserless) drilling:
 - A conductor pipe is jettied / drilled and cemented into place up to a depth of ~75 m.
 - Below the conductor pipe, a top hole is drilled up to a depth of ~1 000 m, and casing pipe is run and cemented into place.
 - A water-based mud (WBM) is used to maintain well pressure, cool and lubricate the drill bit and lift rock cuttings from the hole.
 - Rock cuttings and WBM are discarded on the seafloor.





Drilling procedure (cont.)

- Next stage of drilling:
 - A BOP and riser are run and installed on the wellhead.
 - This stage of drilling would be undertaken using a synthetic-based mud (SBM).
 - Drilling operations are the same as for the top hole, only the SBM and rock cuttings are circulated back to the drilling unit. The mud is treated before being re-circulated.
 - Cuttings are treated and discharged overboard.



Sea and land-based support

- The logistics shore base would be located in either Cape Town or Saldanha Bay.
- Personnel would be transported to the drilling unit by helicopter from Kleinsee.
- Fixed-wing flights would be used between Kleinsee and Cape Town


ATTACHMENT C

CCA PRESENTATION: IMPACT ASSESSMENT PROCESS AND FINDINGS



PROPOSED EXPLORATION DRILLING IN
THE ORANGE BASIN DEEP WATER
LICENCE AREA OFF THE WEST COAST OF
SOUTH AFRICA

IMPACT ASSESSMENT
OVERVIEW

1. Key legislative requirements
2. Impact assessment process
3. Impact assessment findings
4. Conclusions

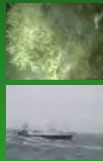
KEY LEGISLATIVE REQUIREMENTS



1. Mineral and Petroleum Resources Development Act, 2002:
 - Shell has an Exploration Right and approved EMPr for seismic surveys and well drilling in the Licence Area.
 - Approved EMPr needs to be amended.
2. National Environmental Management Act, 1998:
 - The proposed drilling operation requires that a Scoping & EIA process be undertaken.
 - Repeal of EIA Regulation 2010 and transitional arrangements.

IMPACT ASSESSMENT PROCESS

1. Scoping Phase
 - FSR was accepted by DEA on 23 Jan 2015.
2. EIA Phase
 - Specialist studies:
 - > Drill Cuttings and Oil Spill Modelling.
 - > Fishing Industry Assessment.
 - > Marine Faunal Assessment.
 - Draft EIR and EMPr Addendum:
 - > 40-day review and comment period.



2 March – 15 April 2015

IMPACT ASSESSMENT PROCESS (cont.)

2. EIA Phase (cont.)
 - EMPr Addendum.
 - > Update report and submit to PASA (120 days).
 - Final EIR:
 - > Compile Final EIR.
 - > 30 day review and comment period.
 - > Submit Final EIR (and comments) to DEA (121 days).
 - Distribute decisions.
 - Statutory appeal period.



IMPACT ASSESSMENT FINDINGS:
MARINE FAUNA



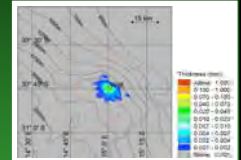
1. Normal discharges from drilling unit and vessel operations:
 - Considerations:
 - > Short duration (3 months per well).
 - > Small discharge volumes.
 - > Distance offshore (~230 km).
 - > High energy sea conditions.
 - Impact significance: **VERY LOW**.
 - Key mitigation:
 - > Compliance with MARPOL 73/78 standards.
 - > Implement a Waste Management Plan.

IMPACT ASSESSMENT FINDINGS:
MARINE FAUNA (cont.)



2. Smothering by drill cuttings:
 - Deposition thickness: 80 cm around wellhead to < 1 mm for distances greater than 150 m.
 - Benthic habitat types beyond 500 m water depth are 'Least Threatened'.
 - Due to distance offshore, plankton abundance is low and fish spawning areas occur inshore.
 - Recovery expected in 2 – 5 years (short-term).

High dispersion scenario in summer



IMPACT ASSESSMENT FINDINGS: MARINE FAUNA (cont.)



2. Smothering by drill cuttings (cont.):

- Impact significance: **VERY LOW** (unconsolidated sediments) to **LOW** (hard grounds / reefs).
- Key mitigation:
 - > Undertake ROV survey.
 - > Adjust well location to avoid vulnerable habitats and / or species.
 - > Use innovative technologies (e.g. weighted muds).
 - > Discharge cuttings from drilling unit at least 5 m below the sea surface.

IMPACT ASSESSMENT FINDINGS: FISHING INDUSTRY



1. Loss of access to fishing grounds:

- Temporary safety zone around drilling unit during drilling:
 - > Sectors affected: Only large pelagic long-line.
 - > Small % of national catch & effort: ~ 1%.
 - > Limited extent: 500 m around drilling unit.
 - > Short duration: 3 months per well.
- Impact significance: **VERY LOW**.
- Key mitigation:
 - > Consultation and notification.
 - > NAV warnings.

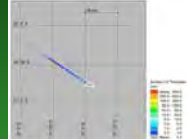


IMPACT ASSESSMENT FINDINGS: OIL SPILL (cont.)

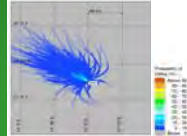
1. Small (1 ton hydraulic fluid) and medium (10 ton diesel) spill scenarios:

- Predicted to travel in a narrow plume in a NW direction.
- Extent: 110 km (medium) to 150 km (small) from well.
- Duration: Oil would remain on the sea surface for a maximum of 1.5 days (medium) and 2 days (small).
- No probability of shoreline oiling.
- Impact significance: **VERY LOW**.

Small spill: Predominant trajectory



Small spill: Probability (summer)

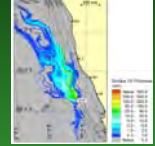


IMPACT ASSESSMENT FINDINGS: OIL SPILL (cont.)

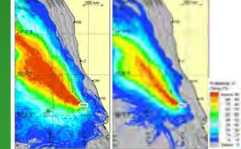
2. Large spill scenarios (5 & 20 day blow-outs):

- Predicted to travel in a NW direction into Namibian waters.
- Oil would not reach the shore under the following summer scenarios:
 - > 5-day spill: all weathering scenarios.
 - > 20-day spill: fast and medium weathering scenarios.
- Oil may reach the shore under the following summer scenarios:
 - > 20-day spill: <10% probability under slow weathering scenario.

20-day: Predominant trajectory



20-day: Probability (summer)



IMPACT ASSESSMENT FINDINGS: OIL SPILL (cont.)

5. Large blow-out:

- Impact significance: **HIGH**.
- Improbable.
- Key mitigation:
 - > Summer drilling period.
 - > Oil spill response plan.
 - > Subsea well intervention capping equipment in Saldanha Bay.



IMPACT ASSESSMENT CONCLUSIONS

1. Ecological integrity:

- Disturbance to benthic communities is negligible in relation to available area of similar habitat (Least Threatened).
- Recovery in 2 – 5 years (short-term).
- Negligible loss of ecological integrity.

2. Economic efficiency:

- Exclusion of large pelagic long-line in 500 m safety zone. Three months per well.
- Limited job opportunities as operation is highly technical.
- Limited opportunities to provide support services.
- Economically efficient, as no other parties would be significantly impacted.

IMPACT ASSESSMENT CONCLUSIONS (cont.)

3. Equity and social justice:

- Project would not unfairly discriminate against any one party.
- No unequal distribution of negative impacts.

It is the opinion of CCA in terms of the sustainability criteria described above, there is no reason why the project should not receive a positive decision.

PROPOSED EXPLORATION DRILLING IN THE ORANGE BASIN DEEP WATER LICENCE AREA OFF THE WEST COAST OF SOUTH AFRICA

