

APPENDIX 2.8

NOTES OF INFORMATION-FEEDBACK 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 INFORMATION-FEEDBACK MEETING HELD ON 11 MARCH 2015, 17H30, AT THE TABLE BAY HOTEL, CAPE TOWN

PRESENT AND APOLOGIES:	
Please see the list of attendees and the attached attendance register in Attachment A.	
1.	INTRODUCTION
1.1	Eloise Costandius (EC) of CCA Environmental (CCA) introduced herself and the project team (including Piet Lambregts, Nigel Rossouw and Claude Vanqa of Shell, and Jeremy Blood and Imraan Banderker of CCA) and thanked everyone for attending the meeting. She also detailed the evacuation procedure in the event of a fire or emergency.
1.2	EC explained that Shell had been granted an Exploration Right for the Orange Basin Deep Water Licence Area in February 2012 and that Shell is proposing to drill one or possibly two exploration wells. EC outlined the legislative requirements that Shell is required to comply with and said that CCA, in association with NMA, has been appointed to undertake the required environmental processes.
1.3	EC closed by stating that the main purpose of the meeting was to inform the public about the proposed project, present the findings of the impact assessment process and provide a further opportunity to comment.
2.	PRESENTATIONS
2.1	SHELL: PROJECT OVERVIEW
	Piet Lambregts (PL) 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
	Jeremy Blood (JB) of CCA 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>Alan Boyd (AB) of the Department of Environmental Affairs (Biodiversity and Coastal Research) raised a query regarding the plan that showed the offshore benthic habitat types beyond the 500 m water depth to be "Least Threatened". He stated that there are more detailed benthic habitat plans available and noted that the latest benthic data should be used in the assessment. If it could be shown that the area of interest falls outside identified sensitive benthic areas it would provide further support for the proposed project.</p> <p>JB noted that he would request the marine faunal specialist to contact DEA / SANBI in order to acquire the most up to date and detailed plan showing the benthic habitat types off the West Coast. He also indicated that the Draft EIR did, however, include a plan showing SANBI's proposed Marine Protected Areas (MPAs) and noted that Shell has been in discussions with SANBI regarding the proposed MPA that overlaps with the northern portion of their exploration block.</p>
3.2	<p>AB asked what volume of oil had been used to model the 20-day well blow-out spill scenario.</p> <p>JB responded that PRDW used a release rate of 80 000 barrels (bbl) per day over the 20-day period, which equates to an oil spill volume of 1.6 million bbl (i.e. approximately 216 000 t).</p>

- 3.3 AB asked if technology was available to bring a well blow-out under control at the proposed water depths.
- PL stated that the probability of a well blow-out occurring was very unlikely and noted that the oil spill simulations did not include the implementation of any mitigation measures. He noted that there is specialised capping equipment available in Saldanha Bay, which could be used for deep water well blow-outs.
- JB noted that the 5-day well blow-out spill scenario was based on the anticipated time it would take to install the capping equipment from Saldanha, taking into consideration mobilisation and installation.
- 3.4 Vuyiswa Ndzakana-Mabutyana (VN) of South African Women in Construction (SAWIC) and MS3 Property and Investments noted that there would only be a limited number of local job opportunities available due to the highly technical nature of the drilling operation. She asked what could be done to increase local content.
- Nigel Rossouw (NR) of Shell reiterated that local job opportunities during exploration were limited due to the technical nature of the drilling operation, the very short duration of drilling (three months per well) and that the drilling unit came with its own crew. He noted that a greater number of local jobs (including skills development) would only be realised if a viable hydrocarbon resource is identified and the project moves into the production phase. He gave the example of PetroSA's refinery in Mossel Bay, which employs a large number of local people both at their onshore and offshore installations.
- PL stated that the local benefits were limited to the opportunities available at the onshore logistic bases in Cape Town or Saldanha and Kleinsee, rather than on the drilling unit.
- 3.5 VN enquired about the possibility of fauna being "sucked" up the pipe during drilling.
- PL stated that this is highly unlikely as the drilling fluid was kept under pressure during drilling. He did, however, note that there could be minor suction when the drill string is pulled up; however this could only happen in the riser section of the drilled hole. As this is a closed system with the riser connected to the drill unit fauna from the seabed cannot be sucked up the drill pipe.

4. CLOSURE

- 4.1 NR and EC reminded all attendees that the comment period on the Draft EIR / EMPr Addendum closed on 15 April 2015. EC noted that comments received would be included and responded to in the Final EIR.
- 4.2 EC thanked everyone for attending and formally closed the meeting at approximately 18h25.

ATTACHMENT A

LIST OF ATTENDEES AS PER ATTENDANCE REGISTER

NAME	ORGANISATION
I&APs	
Alan Boyd	Department of Environmental Affairs (Biodiversity and Coastal Research)
Lelethu Zepe	Department of Environmental Affairs (Biodiversity and Coastal Research)
Dovhani Mahumele	Petroleum Agency of South Africa
M. Matuya	Petroleum Agency of South Africa
Liza van der Merwe	Private
Lebo Pandek	Private
Vuyiswa Ndzakana-Mabutyana	South African Women in Construction and MS3 Property and Investments
Client	
Piet Lambregts	Shell
Nigel Rossouw	Shell
Claude Vanqa	Shell
EIA Project Team	
Jeremy Blood	CCA Environmental
Eloise Costandius	CCA Environmental
Imraan Banderker	CCA Environmental
Sarah Wilkinson	CapFish SA
P. Massie	CapFish SA

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

PUBLIC OPEN DAY AND INFORMATION-FEEDBACK MEETING: ATTENDANCE REGISTER

Wednesday 11 March 2015

Table Bay Hotel, V&A Waterfront, Meeting room: The Pavilion

Name & Surname	Company / Organisation	Tel. / Cell No.	E-mail	Attendance of (please tick ✓):	
				Open Day	Meeting
JEREMY BLOOD	CCA ENVIRONMENTAL	021 461 1118	jeremy@ccaenvironmental.co.za	✓	✓
Nigel Rossouw	Shell	(021) 4684051	nigel.rossouw@shell.co.za	✓	✓
IMRAAN BANDERKER VUYISWA	CCA ENVIRONMENTAL	(021) 461 1118	ibanderker@slrconsulting.com	✓	✓
NDZAKANA-MABUYANA	SAMIC MS3 PropaINVEST	072 901 9954	try@webmail.co.za	✓	✓
SARAH WILKINSON	CAPFISH SA PTY LTD	021 425 6226	Sarah@capfish.co.za		✓
P. MASSIE	"	"	philyp@capfish.co.za		✓
Piet Lambregts	Shell			✓	✓
Claude Vanqa	Shell			✓	✓

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				Open Day	Meeting
ELOISE COSTANDIUS	CCA ENVIRONMENTAL	021 461 1118	eloise@ccaenvironmental.co.za	✓	✓
M Mafuya	PASA	021 938 3556	Mafuya M@petroleumsa.com	✓	
Dovhani Mahumele	PASA	021 938 3567	mahumele@petroleumagency.co.za	✓	
Lelethu Zepe	DEA	021 819 5070	lelethuzepe@gmail.com	✓	✓
Alan Boyd	DEA	021 819 5006	a.j.boyd@environment.gov.za	✓	✓
Liza vd Merwe	Private	082 337 1123	spinkievandermerwe@gmail.com		✓
Lebo Pandek	Pvt	072913 6810		✓	✓

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: One use of the term "reserves" in this presentation means SEC proved oil and gas reserves. Reserves are consistent with the Society of Petroleum Engineers (SPE) and SEC definitions. Reserves: One use of the term "reserves" in this presentation includes quantities of oil and gas not yet defined as SEC proved oil and gas reserves. Reserves are consistent with the Society of Petroleum Engineers (SPE) and SEC definitions. Reserves: One use of the term "reserves" in this presentation includes SEC proved oil and gas reserves including changes resulting from acquisitions, dispositions and year-over-year pricing 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 a single purpose is served by identifying 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 over which Shell has significant influence but which cannot be joint controlled are referred to as "associates". 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 established in accordance with applicable law) ownership interest held by Shell in a venture, partnership or company, other vehicles of all kind jointly owned.

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", "intend", "may", "might", "plan", "possibly", "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 expected 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 results; (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, legal and regulatory developments including regulatory measures affecting climate change; (11) customer and financial market conditions in various countries and regions; (12) political risks, including the risks of government and regulatory actions, delays or abrogations in the support of projects and delays in the construction for shared costs and (13) changes in trading conditions. All forward-looking statements contained in this presentation are expressly qualified by this notice. The statements contained or referred to in this notice. Investors should not place undue reliance on 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 this notice. 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 "investor", 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. 33-15875, 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

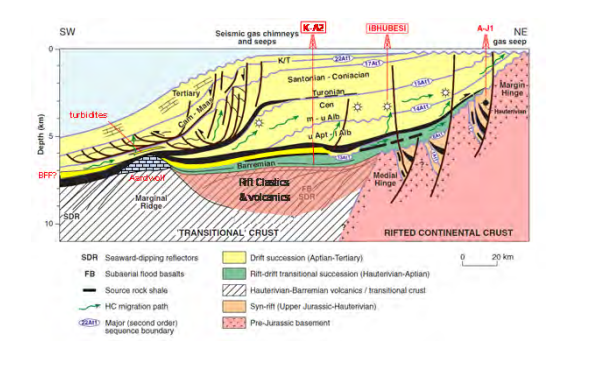
- Licence Area
- Orange Basin geology section
- Seismic acquisition
- Well location
- Drilling programme
- Drilling procedure
- Sea- and land-based support

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.



Orange Basin Geological Section

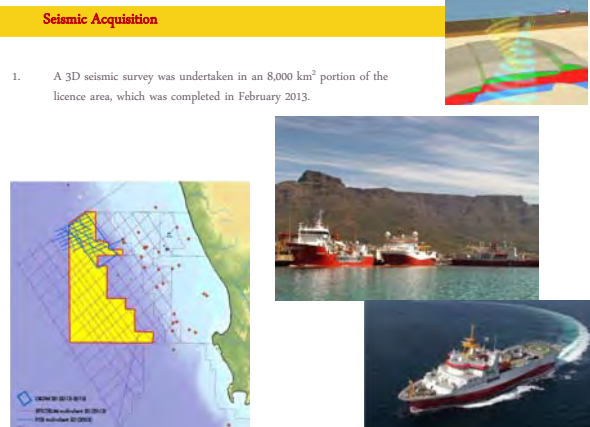


SDR: Seaward-dipping reflectors
FB: Subaerial flood basalt
HC: Hydrocarbon migration path
Major (second order) sequence boundary

Drift succession (Aptian-Tertiary)
Rift-rift transitional succession (Hauterivian-Aptian)
Hauterivian-Barametian volcanics / transitional crust
Syn-rift (Upper Jurassic-Hauterivian)
Pre-Jurassic basement


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

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






Drilling Programme

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


Drilling procedure

1. 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.)

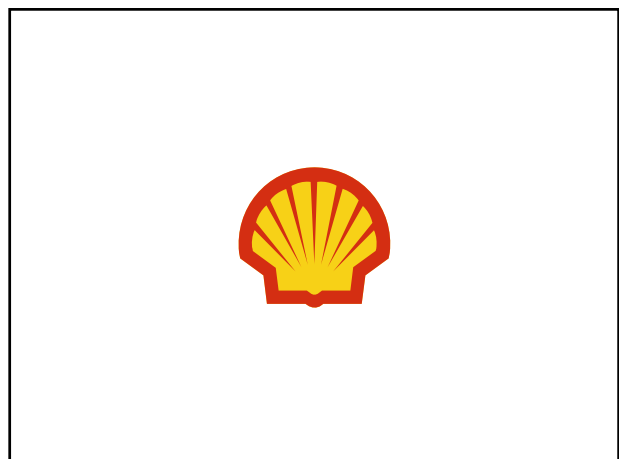
2. Next stage of drilling:
 - A BOP and riser are run and installed on the wellhead.
 - This stage of drilling would be undertaken using a synthetic-based mud (SBM).
 - Drilling operations are the same as for the top hole, only the SBM and rock cuttings are circulated back to the drilling unit. The mud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



Sea and land-based support

1. The logistics shore base would be located in either Cape Town or Saldanha Bay.
2. Personnel would be transported to the drilling unit by helicopter from Kleinsee.
3. 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. Legislative requirements
2. Impact assessment process
3. Impact assessment findings
4. Conclusions

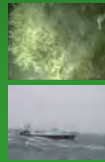
LEGISLATIVE REQUIREMENTS



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.
 - Process commenced in terms of the EIA Regulations 2010.
 - Repeal of EIA Regulations 2010 and transitional arrangements.

IMPACT ASSESSMENT PROCESS

1. Scoping Phase
 - Key objectives: ensure that all key environmental issues / impacts were identified and set scope for the assessment phase.
 - Public Participation Process (adverts, meetings, and review of BID, DSR and FSR).
 - 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.



IMPACT ASSESSMENT PROCESS (cont.)

2. EIA Phase (cont.)
 - Draft EIR and EMPr Addendum:
 - > 40 day review and comment period.
 - 2 March – 15 April 2015**
 - > Meetings in Springbok, Cape Town and Saldanha.
 - 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 and statutory appeal period.



IMPACT ASSESSMENT FINDINGS:
MARINE FAUNA



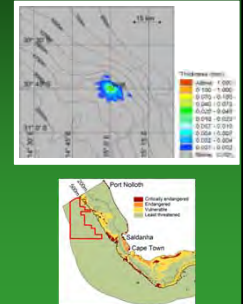
1. Normal discharges from drilling unit operations:
 - Discharges (galley waste, deck space drainage and sewage).
 - Considerations:
 - > Short duration (3 months per well).
 - > Small discharge volumes.
 - > Distance offshore (~230 km).
 - > High energy sea conditions.
 - Impact significance: **VERY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

IMPACT ASSESSMENT FINDINGS:
MARINE FAUNA (cont.)



2. Smothering of benthic species:
 - 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 of benthic species (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:
 - > Only large pelagic long-line effected.
 - > % of national catch and effort: approx. 1%.
 - > Extent: 500 m around drilling unit.
 - > Duration: 3 months per well (short-term).
- Impact significance: **VERY LOW**.
- Key mitigation:
 - > Consultation and notification.
 - > NAV warnings.

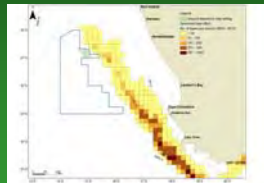


IMPACT ASSESSMENT FINDINGS: FISHING INDUSTRY (cont.)



2. Loss of access to fishing grounds:

- Abandonment of wellheads on the seafloor.
 - > Water depth in area of interest: > 1 500 m.
 - > Demersal trawl sector operates along the 1 000 m depth contour inshore of the area of interest.
 - > **No anticipated impact.**



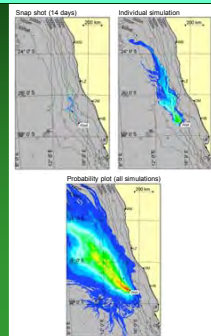
IMPACT ASSESSMENT FINDINGS: OIL SPILL MODELLING

1. Spill scenarios:

- Small: 1 ton hydraulic fluid.
- Medium: 10 tons diesel.
- Large: 5-day blow-out.
- Large: 20-day blow-out.

2. Output:

- Probability of shoreline oiling.
- Maximum mass of oil ashore.
- Minimum time to shoreline oiling.
- Extent of shoreline affected.

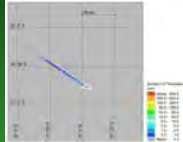


IMPACT ASSESSMENT FINDINGS: OIL SPILL (cont.)

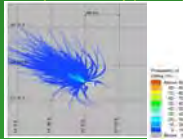
3. Small and medium spill scenarios:

- 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)

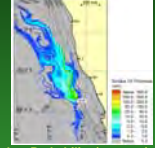


IMPACT ASSESSMENT FINDINGS: OIL SPILL (cont.)

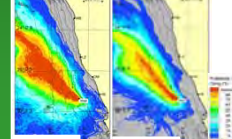
4. Large spill scenarios (5 & 20 day blow-outs):

- 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.)

4. Large spill scenarios (cont.):

- 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.

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SHELL SOUTH AFRICA UPSTREAM B.V.

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AT THE PROTEA HOTEL, SALDANHA

PRESENT AND APOLOGIES:	
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1.2	EC explained that Shell had been granted an Exploration Right for the Orange Basin Deep Water Licence Area in February 2012 and that Shell is proposing to drill one or possibly two exploration wells. EC outlined the legislative requirements that Shell is required to comply with and said that CCA, in association with NMA, has been appointed to undertake the required environmental processes.
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3.	DISCUSSION
3.1	Hennie Steenkamp (HS) of Nooitgedacht Farm asked if Shell was drilling for gas or oil. PL stated that since no wells had been drilled in the licence area to date, it is not known if they would be drilling for gas or oil. The presence of gas or oil will only be determined once the first well has been drilled.
3.2	HS asked if the proposed facilities would be designed for gas or oil extraction. PL stated that the detailed design would ultimately depend on whether gas or oil is discovered and the estimated volume of the reservoir. PL noted that this would take place well into the future, after the exploration phase. PL noted that oil would more than likely be stored in a tanker before being shipped to international markets, while gas would be piped to an onshore market (e.g. power station).

- 3.3 HS asked if oil and gas flowed naturally up to the surface or if it needed to be pumped.
PL noted that, due to the pressure in the reservoir, hydrocarbons (both gas and oil) would flow naturally to the surface and thus would not need to be pumped. He did, however, note that if a reservoir did not flow naturally it is probably not a viable project.
- 3.4 HS enquired about the weight of oil and gas and asked if gas would require a larger storage tank.
PL stated that gas was lighter than oil - he estimated it to be 1% of the weight of oil. He stated that although gas would be compressed, it would require a larger storage tank.
- 3.5 HS stated that his main concern was an oil spill and shoreline oiling.
PL stated that the probability of a well blow-out occurring was very unlikely and noted that the oil spill simulations did not include the implementation of any mitigation measures.
JB noted that the 5-day well blow-out spill scenario was based on the anticipated time it would take to install the well capping equipment from Saldanha, taking into consideration mobilisation and installation. He stated that the modelling results showed that there is no probability of shoreline oiling in the summer under the 5-day well blow-out spill scenario.
HS stated that he had no problem with the project if Shell has the appropriate plans in place to deal with any oil spills.
- 3.6 Bekho Singimba (BS) of the Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries asked what animals would be impacted.
JB stated that the key impact was related to the physical disturbance and smothering of the marine benthic fauna. He noted that each wellhead would only impact approximately 3 m², while modelling showed that the deposition thickness of cuttings would decrease from approximately 80 cm around the wellhead to a thickness of less than 1 mm approximately 150 m away from the well.

4. CLOSURE

- 4.1 EC reminded all attendees that the comment period on the Draft EIR / EMPr Addendum closed on 15 April 2015. EC noted that comments received would be included and responded to in the Final EIR.
- 4.2 EC thanked everyone for attending and formally closed the meeting at approximately 18h20.

ATTACHMENT A

LIST OF ATTENDEES AS PER ATTENDANCE REGISTER

NAME	ORGANISATION
I&APs	
Bekho Singimba	Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries
Hlengiwe Mbanjwa	Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries
Jennifer Mohale	Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries
Lennox Maliza	Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries
Lizelle Carolus	Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries
Hennie Steenkamp	Nooitgedacht Farm
Client	
Piet Lambregts	Shell
Nigel Rossouw	Shell
Claude Vanqa	Shell
EIA Project Team	
Jeremy Blood	CCA Environmental
Eloise Costandius	CCA Environmental
Imraan Banderker	CCA Environmental

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

PUBLIC OPEN DAY AND INFORMATION-FEEDBACK MEETING: ATTENDANCE REGISTER

Thursday 12 March 2015

Protea Hotel, 51 Main Road, Saldanha, Meeting room: Malgas

Name & Surname	Company / Organisation	Tel. / Cell No.	E-mail	Attendance of (please tick ✓):	
				Open Day	Meeting
ELOISE COSTANDIUS	CCA ENVIRONMENTAL	021 461 1118	eloise@ccaenvironmental.co.za	✓	✓
IMRAAN BANDERKER	CCA ENVIRONMENTAL.	021 461 1118.	ibandker@slrconsulting.co-	✓	✓
Hlengwe Mbanjwa	DAFF	0613356821 021 430 7028	HlengweM@daff.gov.za hlengwet.mbanjwa@gmail.com	✓	✓
Jennifer Mohale	DAFF	0731069557	jennmohale@gmail.com	✓	✓

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


PUBLIC OPEN DAY AND INFORMATION-FEEDBACK MEETING: ATTENDANCE REGISTER

~~Protea~~ ~~Table Bay~~ ~~Hotel~~, ~~V&A Waterfront~~, Meeting room: ~~The Pavilion~~
 Thursday 12 ~~Wednesday 11~~ March 2015
 Matielas ~~Saldanha~~

Name & Surname	Company / Organisation	Tel. / Cell No.	E-mail	Attendance of (please tick ✓):	
				Open Day	Meeting
Bekho Sing'imb	DAFF	0762063201	MalubekhoS@daff.gov.za	✓	
Piet Lambyts	Shell	+31610974593	piet.lambyts@shell.com	✓	✓
Lizelle Cordeu	DAFF	0721448063	lizelleE@daff.gov.za	✓	✓
Lennox Maliza	DaPF	073 445 8573	LennoxMA@daff.gov.za	✓	✓
JEREMY BLOOD	CCA	021 461 1118	jeremy@ccaenvironmental.co.za	✓	✓
Hennie Nootgedach	Nootgedach	0247140564 0823747939	Nootgedach@nootgedach.co.za		✓
Nigel Rossouw	Shell			✓	✓
Claude Vanqa	Shell			✓	✓

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

Reserves: The 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: The use of the term "options" in this presentation includes SEC proved oil and gas reserves including changes resulting from acquisitions, dispositions and other strategic programs.

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 a single purpose is served by identifying the particular company or companies, "Subsidiaries", "Shell subsidiaries" and "Shell companies" as used in this presentation refer to companies over which Royal Dutch Shell plc either directly or indirectly has control. Companies over which Shell has joint control are generally referred to as "joint ventures" and companies over which Shell has significant influence but which cannot be joint controlled are referred to as "associates". 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 statements 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's worldwide sales and investment regarding management expansion, health, retention, financial, operations and compliance. These forward-looking statements are identified by the 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) 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 expropriation and nationalization of the assets of operations with governmental action, delay or abandonment in the event of political and delays in the endorsement 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 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 not intended that Royal Dutch Shell plc or any of its subsidiaries undertake any 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.


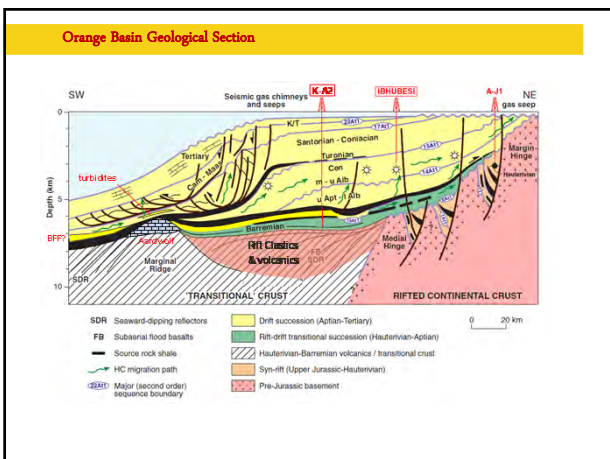
We may have used certain terms, such as "reserves", in this presentation that United States Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) strictly prohibits us from including in our filings with the SEC. U.S. investors are urged to consider closely the disclosure in our Form 20-F, File No. 33-9875, available 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

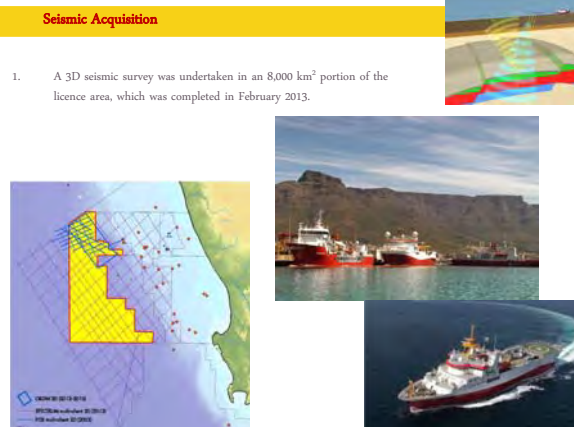
Licence area

- 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. Legislative requirements
2. Impact assessment process
3. Impact assessment findings
4. Conclusions

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.
 - Process commenced in terms of the EIA Regulations 2010.
 - Repeal of EIA Regulations 2010 and transitional arrangements.

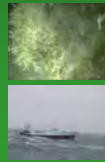
IMPACT ASSESSMENT PROCESS

1. Scoping Phase

- Key objectives: ensure that all key environmental issues / impacts were identified and set scope for the assessment phase.
- Public Participation Process (adverts, meetings, and review of BID, DSR and FSR).
- 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.



IMPACT ASSESSMENT PROCESS (cont.)

2. EIA Phase (cont.)

- Draft EIR and EMPr Addendum:
 - > 40 day review and comment period.
 - 2 March – 15 April 2015**
 - > Meetings in Springbok, Cape Town and Saldanha.
- 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 and statutory appeal period.



IMPACT ASSESSMENT FINDINGS:
MARINE FAUNA



1. Normal discharges from drilling unit operations:

- Discharges (galley waste, deck space drainage and sewage).
- 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.

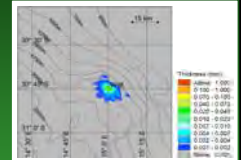
IMPACT ASSESSMENT FINDINGS:
MARINE FAUNA (cont.)



2. Smothering of benthic species:

- 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 of benthic species (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:
 - > Only large pelagic long-line effected.
 - > % of national catch and effort: approx. 1%.
 - > Extent: 500 m around drilling unit.
 - > Duration: 3 months per well (short-term).
- Impact significance: **VERY LOW**.
- Key mitigation:
 - > Consultation and notification.
 - > NAV warnings.

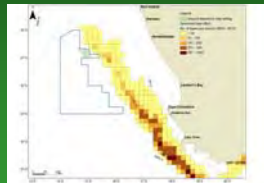


IMPACT ASSESSMENT FINDINGS: FISHING INDUSTRY (cont.)



2. Loss of access to fishing grounds:

- Abandonment of wellheads on the seafloor.
 - > Water depth in area of interest: > 1 500 m.
 - > Demersal trawl sector operates along the 1 000 m depth contour inshore of the area of interest.
 - > **No anticipated impact.**



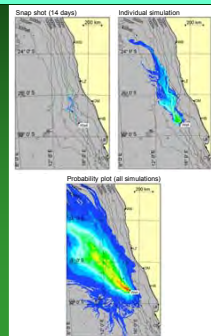
IMPACT ASSESSMENT FINDINGS: OIL SPILL MODELLING

1. Spill scenarios:

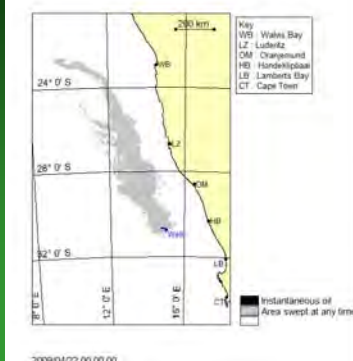
- Small: 1 ton hydraulic fluid.
- Medium: 10 tons diesel.
- Large: 5-day blow-out.
- Large: 20-day blow-out.

2. Output:

- Probability of shoreline oiling.
- Maximum mass of oil ashore.
- Minimum time to shoreline oiling.
- Extent of shoreline affected.



Oil Spill modelling : Individual Simulation

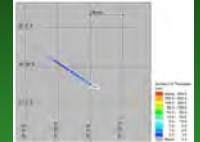


IMPACT ASSESSMENT FINDINGS: OIL SPILL (cont.)

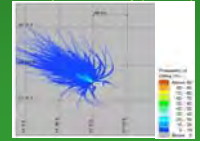
3. Small and medium spill scenarios:

- 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)

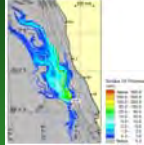


IMPACT ASSESSMENT FINDINGS: OIL SPILL (cont.)

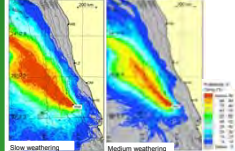
4. Large spill scenarios (5 & 20 day blow-outs):

- 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.)

4. Large spill scenarios (cont.):

- 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

