APPENDIX 5.7:

MINUTES OF PUBLIC AND FOCUS GROUP MEETINGS

TOTALENERGIES EP SOUTH AFRICA B.V. (TEEPSA) - ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIETAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (ESIA) FOR THE PROPOSED EXPLORATION WELL DRILLING IN BLOCK 5/6/7 OFF THE SOUTH-WEST COAST, SOUTH AFRICA

NOTES OF SCOPING PHASE FOCUS-GROUP MEETING WITH REPRESENTATIVES OF WEST COAST GURIQUA COUNCIL AT THE STEENBERG`S COVE HALL, ST HELENA BAY HELD ON 26 JULY 2022, 10H00

NO.	ITEM
1.	**WELCOME AND INTRODUCTIONS**
1.1.	Ms Talmakies opened the meeting and welcomed everyone present and introduced various of the representatives of the West Coast Guriqua Council (WCGC). Antoinette Pietersen (AP), the independent facilitator, explained that the purpose of the meeting was as a result of a request from the WCGC during the first round of meetings for further engagement and to present information on the proposal by TotalEnergies EP South Africa B.V. (TEEPSA) to undertake exploration well drilling in Block 5/6/7. She further noted that TEEPSA had appointed SLR Consulting (South Africa) (Pty) Ltd (SLR) to undertake an Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) process for the proposed project. AP then introduced herself and provided a brief overview of the ESIA process and noted that SLR is in the first phase of the process (Scoping) and that the project team is attending the meeting to listen to the issues of concern that the WCGC may have and to understand the structure of the WCGC and what the best methods for future engagement. She then introduced Msizi Cele (MC), the independent isiXhosa translator, followed by the TEEPSA team including Eduard Groenewald (EGR), Nelisiwe Vundla (NV) and Khuliso Mudau. AP then introduced the SLR team consisting of Jeremy Blood (JB), Eloise Costandius (EC), Nicholas Arnott (NA), and Dylan Moodaley (DM). A list of attendees is provided in Appendix A.
2.	**PRESENTATION -** presentation is presented in Appendix B.
2.1	AP outlined the proposed agenda, with input from the WCGC, for the meeting, which was accepted by the attendees and confirmed that the meeting would be conducted in Afrikaans, but that English and isiXhosa was also acceptable. AP also noted that the meeting was being recorded for minute-taking purposes and no objections were raised regarding the recording and having photographs taken during the meeting. No objections to these requests were raised by attendees. AP then handed over to TEEPSA for their presentation.
2.2	NV summarised the history of TEEPSA's operations in South Africa and the company's ambitions towards net-zero carbon emissions by 2050. She then explained how TEEPSA engages and collaborates with local communities and how this is reflected in the company's societal and environmental policies.
2.3	EGR presented a map compiled by the Petroleum Agency of South Africa (PASA) which illustrated the current oil and gas exploration rights in South Africa, as well as some of the previously undertaken offshore seismic surveys. He indicated that TEEPSA has five exploration rights in South Africa: 1. Block 11B/12B; 2. Block South Outeniqua; 3. Block 5/6/7; 4. Orange Water Basin; and 5. Deep Water Orange Basin. EGR provided a description of the different types of permits related to oil and gas activities that can be issued by the Department of Mineral Resources and Energy (DMRE), namely a Technical Co-operation Permit, Reconnaissance Permit, Exploration Right and Production Right.

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2.4	EGR provided an overview of the location of Block 5/6/7 and the proposed area of interest for exploration drilling and provided context of the proposed exploration activities in relation to the typical lifecycle of oil and gas exploration and production. He provided a description of the proposed exploration activities, which entails the drilling of up to five wells in the area of interest using either a semi-submersible drilling unit or a drillship. He noted that expected duration of one drilling campaign would be in the region of three to four months and would be supported by up to three support vessels and helicopter transfers.
2.5	EGR went on to present the anticipated stages of a typical drilling operation, which includes: (i) final drilling site selection; (ii) drilling commencement (or spudding) and operations; (iii) the optional stage of well logging and testing; and (iv) well plugging and abandonment.
2.6	EC then presented an overview of the ESIA process covering the legislative requirements, the various steps in the ESIA process, and highlighted the issues raised by the WCGC prior to the meeting and how these issues will be assessed in the impact assessment phase. She also presented the next steps to be followed in the process and the methods which stakeholders may use to provide comment on the project.
3.	**DISCUSSION** (It should be noted that the discussion presented below occurred during the TEEPSA and SLR presentations)
3.1	Regen Andrews (RA) asked how old the previously acquired seismic data for Block 5/6/7 was. *EGR responded that 2D seismic data was acquired in approximately 2014 and 3D seismic data was acquired in 2020.* RA asked if there was any expiration date associated with this seismic survey data? *EGR indicated that there was no expiration date associated with the seismic data and that the data was acquired using different sources (2D and 3D) and in different locations within the Licence Block. All previous seismic data acquired in South Africa is owned by the State and any company applying for an Exploration Right could buy the data associated with its Licence Block. Any new data gathered during the Exploration Right period must be provided to the state when the Exploration Right period expires.*
3.2	George Linde (GL) indicated that attendees would like to have a good understanding of the project when they walk out of the meeting and that in order to do so, he pointed out that they should be allowed to ask questions during the presentations. *AP noted that this was not the first step in the engagement process and that the purpose of this meeting was to provide as much information as the community required. It was agreed that attendees could ask questions after each slide had been presented.*
3.3	Anthony Andrews (AA) indicated that if the meeting ended at 2 pm it would be too short to get all the required information. He suggested that a workshop would need to be held over two days to ensure that all the project information is understood. He also pointed out that the as leadership of the WCGC, they would not be able to give consent on behalf of the people and that the data acquired within the Licence Block in fact belonged to the WCGC and they should be paid for the data, not the State. *AP asked AA to clarify what he meant by the term "consent".* AA responded that everything belonged to the San community from this area. He stated that their forefathers were killed for this land, air, sea and veld and that the San community needed to be compensated. He stated that no one could develop without their consent and that all government departments must obtain their "Free, Prior and Informed Consent" (FPIC) before any project could commence. *AP noted that the scheduled meeting was intended to respond to any questions specifically regarding the proposed project and that the broader issues regarding the process for engagement with governmental departments would not be specifically dealt with during this meeting.* Charlene Achicles (CAC) indicated that FPIC is defined as "our right as part of self-determination and participation in decisions that affect our land".

NO.	ITEM
	AA noted that three to four months previously the WCGC successfully challenged the Searcher seismic application and indicated that the lack of consultation for the Searcher application was the reason why they had requested this engagement with TEEPSA to get more information on the proposed project. *AP indicated that this engagement is still in the initial stage of the ESIA and that there would be further opportunities to participate in the ESIA process. She also noted that one of the objectives of this meeting was to present the project information so that attendees could get a better understanding of the project.*
3.4	AA asked whether there was a pamphlet available which had more information. *AP provided him with one of the copies of the Non-Technical Summary which was available at the meeting and pointed out that there is also an audio recording of the document located on the SLR website and data free website, which could be distributed to the community for additional information should they prefer to listen to the information.* AA noted that this recording could also be broadcast on Radio West Coast. *Jeremy Blood (JB) indicated that there would be further opportunities for engagement during in the ESIA process and that this meeting was arranged at the request from AA during the initial round of stakeholder engagement.*
3.5	Christian Adams (CA) noted that a recent statement from the French President indicated that there would be no further exploration within the France Economic Exclusive Zone (EEZ) and he wanted to understand how the proposed exploration project is aligned with this statement since TotalEnergies is a French company? He also pointed out that the United Nations General Secretary said that no oil and gas exploration should take place and asked how such activities could still take place in Africa? CA further stated that the previous snoek fishing season was the most erratic season to date, which followed an illegal seismic survey (Searcher). He also indicated that in East Africa TotalEnergies developed a pipeline which displaced Maasai communities and concluded to state that the WCGC could not give its consent to a proposed project that would collect data under an illegal regime. He indicated that the community had not been informed and asked how they would be compensated for the loss of fishing skills that would be passed down from himself to his son. He asked how South Africa would benefit from the project as he understands that exploration activities are highly technical and would therefore no employment opportunities for local people. *EGR acknowledged that many countries are moving in a similar direction with regard to oil and gas exploration, however, he noted that at this time South Africa, and Africa as a whole, have not made such declarations due to the need to ensure the security of energy supply and implementation of a Just Transition to 2050. TEEPSA abides by the country's laws and at this stage is only applying for additional exploration activities and not a Production Right.*
3.6	Nicolaas Booysen (NB) stated that the government and international companies are working together through the acquisition and buying of data and that these companies think they have permission to undertake exploration activities within South African waters. However, the government did not acknowledge the indigenous community rights and these communities have never been engaged to obtain their permission to acquire data within the sea. The San people are one with the environment and the proposed drilling will have an impact on the environment, which is deemed to be part of the San community's intangible heritage. The government charges companies money for an application, but no money is made available to the local people; no one in the community has a share in the business. NB also stated that in previous engagements, his question on what happens to the cement plugs used to seal the wells had not been answered. He noted that South Africa has no technical skills to resolve any issues and if a seal is damaged, TEEPSA would be called back and it would ask for money to fix the issue.

NO.	ITEM
	AP stated that with respect to the issue of consent, the issues raised by NB in previous meetings is the reason why SLR and TEEPSA came back to meet with the WCGC and to listen to their questions that need to be answered in the ESIA phase. The purpose of this meeting is to provide the WCGC with an opportunity to ask the questions that need to be responded to by the project team and for the project team to understand how better they can provide the project information and improve the engagement process going forward.
3.7	CA indicated that if TEEPSA was prepared to spend $100 million on an exploration well that may not be successful (with only one in seven wells being successful), then it should rather spend a similar amount of money on renewable energy. He noted that the argument that battery storage for renewable energy being too expensive was null and void. *EGR noted that the investment by TEEPSA into renewable energy is not just linked to the economics of generating power, but also research and development into the renewable energy technologies. TotalEnergies has a budget for research and development, as well as undertaking oil and gas exploration. He reiterated that oil and gas is needed for the just transition to a low-carbon economy and that the associated profits from oil and gas activities are being used to fund the research and development into renewable energy technologies.* *JB stated that Climate Change is a known global problem and the Just Transition makes provision for the use of oil and gas to achieve the related targets for 2050. He noted that there are no international policies that do not include the use of oil and gas in the just transition to reach the related 2050 emission targets. He noted that this had been reenforced by the statement given by President Cyril Ramaphosa the evening before where he had mentioned that gas would be used in the Just Transition. He stated that it is government policy to use gas in the Just Transition and that the proposed project to explore for oil and gas is aligned with this policy. He pointed out that it is not possible to address issues relating to governmental policy in a project-specific ESIA process and any issues with the policy would need to be discussed with government directly. He noted that the Need and Desirability section of the Scoping Report sets out all the relevant policies and how the proposed project is, or is not, aligned with these policies.* *AP pointed out that the Presidential Climate Commission, which is made up of various role-players, has frequent sessions to discuss this issue and if attendees want to influence policy decisions they should participate in these sessions.*
3.8	RA asked whether TEEPSA uses its own money to invest in exploration projects and noted that $100 million is a small amount of money compared to TotalEnergies' overall turnover. He indicated that from the information pretend would appear that TEEPSA are bypassing various approvals. He noted that in Mozambique, TotalEnergies had invested in a local company and that if TEEPSA gave people an opportunity to invest in the project they could benefit but TEEPSA intended to keep all the profits to itself. *AP clarified that the specific issue being raised is linked to the fact that any money generated by the project would be taken outside the country.* RA noted that he understood that the proposed exploration is highly technical and that no South African expertise could be used to undertake the exploitation activities. He also indicated that there would be no investment in skills development for local people to undertake this work. *EGR indicated that he had a subsequent slide on local content. He also noted that often companies would enter into a joint venture to fund the exploration projects so the risk is shared. He also noted that $100 million is a substantial amount of money irrespective of the company's turnover.* *EGR further noted that the government has an automatic share in any rights that are issued and the law sets out a specific percentage that must be allocated to a local company and that the government has also has a 20% free-take with additional royalties that would need to be paid. He concluded that the various internal economic studies would be undertaken to consider all the above factors before any*

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	investment decision is made to further pursue production, after the completion of the exploration and appraisal studies.
3.9	NB asked why is public participation being undertaken for exploration if TEEPSA are already busy with exploration activities? He stated that there is an exploration process ongoing but the presentation talks to activities being undertaken in the future. He stated that TEEPSA is busy with exploration and that it already knows what resource is present. *EGR indicated that data from previous seismic surveys indicates that there could be a potential resource, but TEEPSA would only be able to know for certain if a resource exists by undertaking the proposed well drilling.*
3.10	Kliff Swartz (KS) noted that, as a fisherman, his livelihood is dependent on the sea and TEEPSA also derive its income for the sea with oil and gas. He asked how the proposed activities would affect his livelihood, as seismic surveys chase fish away and have a negative impact on his livelihood. He noted that another speaker had already mentioned that the last snoek season was very poor and that there were reports of dolphins beaching. *EGR confirmed that no seismic surveys are proposed as part of the current project and that only well drilling would be undertaken. He noted that seismic surveys generally form part of oil and gas exploration lifecycle and that the current drilling project is based on the previously acquired seismic survey data.* *JB noted that the issue regarding the potential impact of seismic surveys on fishing had been previously raised, but that it was difficult to provide a definitively answer as there were so many other variables that needed to be considered. He noted that fishing catch is highly variable and that some years were good in terms of fish catch and some years were bad, even when no seismic surveys had been undertaken. He indicated that in Block 5/6/7 seismic surveys were undertaken in approximately 2013 and 2020. He confirmed that the current ESIA will consider the cumulative impacts and that the assessment will consider the pervious seismic activities in determining the significance of impacts.* *AP highlighted that if information regarding snoek catch could be provided by fishers to the project team, the potential impact on snoek could be documented in more detail in the ESIA.*
3.11	Liezel Jordaan (LJ) stated that her husband is a fisherman and that the proposed Area of Interest for well drilling is located within the area where her husband fishes. She noted that the Area of interest is located in an area where the fish move up and down the continental shelf, and if drilling takes place in this area it will change the normal fish routines. She indicated that with the seismic survey from last year (Searcher), fishermen were at home from September to March this year due to poor snoek catch and there was no compensation. She stated that they had no opportunity to previously provide input into the delineation of the offshore licence blocks or where the previous drilling or seismic survey activities were undertaken. She indicated that there would be no financial support if her husband's livelihood was impacted. She noted that there would be an impact on the fynbos and natural vegetation along the coast, as well as the whales. She indicated that this is the first time that the community has been able to participate in these ESIA processes. She stated that last year the fishermen were provided a notice that they were not able to fish in certain areas where the seismic survey was being undertaken. *AP asked for LJ to confirm the location where they fish.* CA noted that JB is aware of the snoek migration routes and also pointed out at the Area of Interest is located near where the eggs and larvae of the snoek drift. He noted that the information for the previous seismic survey application was only distributed to commercial fisheries and that the community was not seen to be a user of the ocean. He also noted that the BP Deepwater Horizon oil spill had impacted the local fisherman. He emphasised that community members are allowed to oppose the proposed project and indicated that it should be put on record that CA does not want any oil drilling in these waters.

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	AP noted that the purpose of the meeting is not to get consent. She noted that the minutes and recording of the meeting would be made available to attendees to check for correctness and that there would be another round of consultation for stakeholders to provide comment. She emphasised that the goal of the meeting is not to obtain consent for the project.
3.12	CAC noted that sacred sites are important to the San community and that graves are considered to be important sacred sites. She said that there are also sacred sites in the sea and noted that her brother lost his life near the Area of Interest for drilling, near Cape Point, but noted she was not sure of the exact location.
3.13	NB asked what the diameter of the riser would be. *EGR indicated that it would be approximately 36 inches.*
3.14	RA asked whether the operation would be undertaken 24/7, 365 days a year. He noted that fishing boats operate in the same area and if the fishermen miss the fishing window there would be nowhere else to fish. He also asked whether there would be an associated pipeline and whether TEEPSA would have jurisdiction in the area in which they would operate, not allowing fishing vessels to enter the area. *EGR corrected RA and noted that drilling would be an approximately 3-month operation per well (not 365 days), but that it would be undertaken 24-hours per day. He noted that a 500 m safety zone would be put in place around the drilling unit, which in effect would mean that only an area of approximately 1 km^2 would not be accessible to fishing vessels, not the entire Licence Block. Fishing can continue in the remainder of the Licence Block.* *AP asked whether TEEPSA would communicate with stakeholders before they start exploration.* *EGR confirmed that registered I&AP (including meeting attendees) would be notified ahead of time with the relevant details of the planned operation, the associated location and duration of the activities (assuming project is approved).*
3.15	Peet Bock (PB) asked what sovereignty TEEPSA has over the acquired data, as it should surely be confidential for South Africa. He noted that, in light of the current war in Europe, there could be a risk if South Africa becomes involved that the plugged wells are targeted by missiles. *EGR noted that the proposed wells would be located 2 – 3 km below the sea and that during plugging and abandonment operations, several cement plugs are used to seal the well from bottom to top. Thus, any impact on the surface plug is unlikely to result in any impact as the other plugs would be in place. With respect to the data acquired, the data belongs to TEEPSA, but is shared with the State. With regards to potential impacts associated with wars, EGR noted that it was not possible to answer but that the question would be captured.*
3.16	Tommy Achicles (TA) indicated that he understood that EGR said that TEEPSA had not drilled yet and wanted to know whether TEEPSA will drill and when they would drill. *EGR noted that no drilling had taken place by TEEPSA in Block 5/6/7, however, two wells had been drilled in Block 11B/12B (South Coast) in 2019 and 2020. He noted that the preferred window for drilling was from November 2023 to March/April 2024. He also pointed out that the drilling would not take place over this entire period, but would be an approximately 3-month operation.*
3.17	Jacobus Swartz (JS) stated that according to him the meeting is unnecessary as he is of the view that TEEPSA will drill irrespective of the issues raised in the meeting. *AP noted that everyone attending the meeting is entitled to their opinion and that this would be recorded in the meeting minutes.*
3.18	CA noted that scientific studies show that for the entire process from seismic survey to the drilling show that the noise impact from these activities is second only to an underwater earthquake and subsequent tsunami. He indicated that these activities have different effects on the different marine fauna species. He indicated that he has not heard anything mentioned about blasting and wanted to know what the proposed mitigation will be for the various issues associated with the proposed well drilling. He wanted to know what will be done when these activities have an impact on the livelihoods of the fishing communities. He provided several examples where affected people were not compensated or poorly compensated by oil companies. He also indicated that South

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	Africa is the 12th largest emitter of carbon emissions, but it not the 12th largest economy in the world. He further stated that any local companies that would potentially benefit would be those owned by politicians and that any objectors would be silenced by the army or police. He concluded that his livelihood, as well as that of his son, would be affected by the proposed project. *EGR noted that exploration licences are issued to many companies, a number of which are South African companies. He also mentioned that there is a need for South Africa to look at options to secure the energy supply of the country.* *JB noted that there were many important points made regarding the sensitivity of the environment, for example the migration routes for snoek and spawning areas, and that these will be considered by the specialists in their impact assessments, together with the extent of the impact and how the impact could be mitigated.*
3.19	Francois Julius (FJ) asked what the total cost would be to drill an exploration well? *EGR stated that it would cost approximately $100 million to drill one well.* FJ noted that if only one in seven exploration wells is successful, then TEEPSA is willing to spend $600 million without any return. He also wanted to know what the return on investment would be for a successful well. *EGR indicated that there would be no profit from the exploration well. If the well is successful and a resource is confirmed, then additional appraisal wells would need to be drilled, followed by engineering and economic studies and ultimately a decision would then be undertaken to proceed with the production phase. Typically, the company would want to realise a 15% return on investment to cover all the spend during exploration and production.* FJ further queried how many employment opportunities are expected. *EGR noted that the proposed exploration activities would be of very short in duration (3 months) and highly technical, so TEEPSA would contract an international drilling rig that has its own crew to undertake the drilling. Similarly, the specialised support vessels would be contracted to an existing international company. TEEPSA would, however, use various other companies to facilitate support services, such as logistics, helicopters, etc. He noted that the total number of local employment opportunities would vary depending on the availability of these skills, but could vary between 100 and 150 local positions for sub-contractors. He noted that these would be existing jobs with the sub-contracted companies and not new job opportunities for unemployed people.* FJ stated that fishing industry is a R4.5 billon industry, which provides 28 000 people jobs. He asked how the impact on the livelihoods of all these people can be justified for the proposed short-term activity that will not provide new employment opportunities. He wanted to know what TEEPSA would get out of this project. *EGR reiterated that there would be no benefits derived from the exploration phase and only in the event that the project moves onto the production phase would any real benefits be realised. It is during the production phase where direct and indirect positive economic benefits would take place over a much longer term of approximately 30 – 50 years. He also noted that other positive benefits would be increased energy security.* *JB also noted that the potential impact on livelihood would be considered in the ESIA (economic assessment).* FJ noted that stakeholders would only find out what the actual implications of the project would be after production has started. *JB noted that any production activities would be subject to a separate ESIA process and that this ESIA is only considers the proposed exploration well drilling activities.* FJ noted that if TEEPSA is prepared to spend $700 million to drill a single successful well, it would be very unlikely not to take the project to production after outlaying such a massive investment. Thus, there would inevitably be an impact on fish and the associated livelihoods of the fishing community. He asked whether it would be possible for TEEPSA to engage with the community in the event that there could be a negative impact on natural resources. *EGR noted that an estimated $100 million would be spent to drill a single well. He noted that on average only one in seven exploration wells is successful and TEEPSA does not intended to drill seven wells in the Block.*

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3.20	Warwick Don (WD) asked if a person should take anything out of the ground or whether it should remain underground in order to balance the earth. *JB noted that potential impacts on intangible cultural heritage will be assessed in the Cultural Heritage Assessment, including the impact on sacred sites.*
3.21	RA noted that the presentation has referred to the need for highly technical skills and it sounds like there would be no local opportunities for employment. He pointed out that if there had been prior skills development ahead of time, the necessary local skills would already be in place for the proposed project. *EGR responded to note that in the last ten years, TEEPSA had only drilled two wells with a total duration of approximately 6 months. He noted that at this time it is not feasible to train people for such limited opportunities. He indicated that if an oil and gas industry develop and matures over time, with more exploration and production taking place, then it would be more appropriate to undertake skills development and training.* RA indicated that there could be an opportunity for the community to upskill itself before the project commences. *EGR responded that he did not want to create any false perceptions or expectations on the potential employment opportunities linked to the proposed exploration activities and have people spend their own money on training for an opportunity that in reality may not materialise.* RA asked why TEEPSA are planning to do this work if there are no positives. *EGR indicated that the benefits would be realised if the well drilling confirms there to be a resource and the production phase goes ahead (subject to a separate ESIA). He reiterated that the more exploration that is undertaken in South Africa, the more likely that discoveries could be made, which would drive more investment and skills development within the oil and gas sector.* *AP summarised the key issue being raised was that there is the desire for plans to be put in place now for skills development. She further noted that the Exploration Right has no requirement for putting in place a Social Labour Plan (SLP), but rather is a requirement for a Production Right - a SLP must be developed and implemented in agreement with the local communities.*
3.22	NB asked TEEPSA to clarity which phase it is currently in, since it appears that all the required tests have been undertaken and the data has been bought. He indicated that as TEEPSA likely spent a lot of money to the seismic data, it is proof that there is potential for production. NB stated that before TEEPSA bought the seismic data the indigenous people should have been consulted. TEEPSA is making excuses for not conducting skills development initiatives knowing that there is high potential for a production phase. NB stated that everyone including TEEPSA knows that the San are the “first people” and that they must be consulted right at the beginning of the process, not during the process. He noted that without the FPIC from the San community, TEEPSA has no rights for drilling because the resources belong to them, not the government. The government is only a part-time custodian, the local community is the real custodian of these resources. He stated that exploration takes up to fourteen years, but the company only engages with the community on one day, after which the government gives approval despite the fact that the community did not give any consent because they are lied to and told that there is no money for the community. He indicated that the South African constitution did not document the San people, who have a bio-community protocol, which states that all the resources belong to them and that TEEPSA must get consent from them, not the government. The government must first engage with the San community before they can engage with companies to give rights for the extraction of energies. He asked, since Total has been in South Africa since 1955, why does it not have a policy in place to uplift the skills of indigenous communities. *EGR clarified that the industry standard for a successful exploration well is one in seven wells and taking a look at the PASA exploration map, of the ˜380 wells previously drilled offshore of South Africa, only about 10 could be considered successful - this provides an indication of the success rate of exploration drilling. It is on this basis why TEEPSA has no certainty whether there is an economic viable resource within the Licence Block.* *With respect to TotalEnergies, he indicated that Total Marketing Services, which is associated with all the service stations and oil refineries, is a registered South African company with local people working for it. TotalEnergies Exploration and Production (EP) is relatively new in the country and is responsible for the offshore exploration for oi and gas resources. There have been recent discoveries in Block 11B12B that*

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	will hopefully proceed into a Production phase in the near future (subject to a separate ESIA). If Block 11B/12B does proceed onto production, then a SLP would need to be developed and put in place. The SLP will need to consider the various skills required for the project, what skills are currently available and how the company can invest in local content to further these requirements.
3.23	Monica Cloete (MC) indicated that she had three issues of concern relating to (1) tsunamis, (2) global warming; and (3) sustainability. She stated that the Guriqua tribe has a slogan "inhabit, preserve and protect the earth". She noted that in terms of the Indigenous World 2019, the Guriquas have been classified as human rights defenders. She indicated that by 2050 most of the leaders will be old or dead and they have a responsibility to promote skills development for local people within the community and avoid bring in people from elsewhere in the country. She mentioned that this is important because the local or indigenous communities have been living in poverty for more than 20 years and because skills are not development they miss out on opportunities. Looking at Petro SA in Mossel Bay, the plant is currently dormant and no activity is taking place on the land. She noted what happened to that land post-PetroSA, as habitats and biodiversity were destroyed. She wanted to know what would happen to the disturbed land. She noted that tsunamis and global warming did not previously exist. She noted that greedy corporations and exploitation has led to the destruction of their land and to ask how sustainable the proposed project would be over a 30-year period. *JB noted that climate change is a key global concern and the current policy is aimed towards achieving nett carbon zero by 2050. However, he reiterated out that the policy for a Just Transition include the use of gas in the transition to nett carbon zero. For the proposed project, a specialist would consider the potential climate change and air emissions impacts associated with the exploration activities. He noted that if in future TEEPSA proceeds onto production, the associated emissions would need to be assessed as part of a separate ESIA undertaken specifically for the production activities.* *AP asked whether the fact that the WCGC is considered to be human rights defenders will be considered in the Cultural Heritage Study. JB noted that as part of the engagement process we have become aware of various group and associated biocultural protocols which will need to be considered in the Cultural Heritage Assessment as well as the Socio-Economic Assessment.*
3.24	AA asked whether there would be any opportunities for the local community to participate in operating a TotalEnergies service station or whether TEEPSA is able to assist in the process of setting a service station up in St Helena Bay. *EGR indicated that the service stations part of the business is run by a different company, Total Marketing Services, and as he does not work for that specific company. He was not sure of the process that need to be followed to apply for and set up a service station.* *AP asked NV to pass this information onto AA.*
3.25	Mr Pohl noted that Mossgas created a skills development programme prior to the establishment of the facility in 1989. He noted that members of the WCGC have the necessary qualifications to provide the support services (marine supply vessel) for the proposed project. *EGR indicated that the skills development for Mossgas would have taken place as part of the implementation of the production facility and pointed out that a similar process would need to be followed should a decision be made to proceed with production in Block 5/6/7. He stated that TEEPSA would not want any skills development taking place now to be sustainable going forward. On the issue of the marine supply vessel, he noted that in the recent drilling undertaken in Block 11B12B, there were no local vessels that met the required specifications for a support vessel. Thus, TEEPSA will likely have to go to the international market to subcontract the vessels. He did, however, indicated that if such vessels are available locally, then TEEPSA would most likely make use of them.*
3.26	RA asked who would monitor the implementation of the limits imposed on the project once approved. *JB noted that any mitigation measures identified to mitigate potential impacts would be included in the Environmental management Programme (EMPr). He noted that the implementation of EMPr would be monitored by government (e.g. PASA) and an independent Environmental Control Officer (ECO).* RA queried whether such a person would be independent or from the government. *JB noted that the ECO would be an independent party. He noted that PASA would also undertake monitoring of the operation, e.g. through receipt of daily reports from TEEPSA.* RA wanted clarity on whether anyone from government would be present on the rig to monitor the operation.

NO.	ITEM
	JB noted that while there is some form of monitoring undertaken, PASA would not physically be on the rig (but PASA can request access to the rig at any time). EGR indicated that internal audits are undertaken before, during and after the well drilling operation and PASA is provided the results of these audits. If the audit findings show that there is non-compliance with the conditions of the authorisation, PASA can withdraw the Exploration Right. He also noted that the independent ECO undertakes his/her own audit and submits the report on compliance to PASA for review. Lastly, he stated that TEEPSA is also be required to put a Financial Provision in place, which can be used by government to rectify any issues that once the operation is completed. RA asked whether the government puts any limitations in place for the operation. *AP noted that the law sets out that the EMPr compiled as part of the ESIA process becomes part of the overall conditions of approval if TEPSA is awarded a permit to undertake the proposed exploration activities and, in addition, an audit must be undertaken and submitted to PASA for consideration to confirm compliance with the EMPr and any other permit conditions.*
3.27	George Linde (GL) asked whether any provision could be made to appoint a member of the WCGC to check the implementation of the EMPr on the drilling rig. AA suggested that a monitoring committee could be established for this purpose. *AP acknowledged that other industries had implemented monitoring committees as part of a requirement of their specific approvals and that these committees meet on a regular basis to discuss issues linked to that specific operation. She noted that the law makes provision for the implementation of such a committee.*
3.28	NB noted that there is now a better understanding of the project and ESIA process that is currently being undertaken and who should be held accountable. He noted that the government must now engage with them to facilitate FPIC with respect to the issuing of licence.
3.29	PB noted that based on the information presented he could not see how the WCGC could give its consent to the proposed project, as there is no way how the local community could be involved and benefit in the project going forward. The process is entirely between TEEPSA and the government to get the exploration licence. *JB noted that socio-economic assessment would need to consider the short-term nature of the project and how best local people could benefit from the proposed project. He emphasised that the oil and gas process is a long term one and this current ESIA is only considering the exploration phase, but there could be future benefits associated with a Production phase (which will be assessed in a separate ESIA).* *AP pointed out that there should be a differentiation between local people and indigenous people.* AA concurred with the statement by AP and noted that the San people are the original people in the area.
3.30	CAC noted that St Helena Bay is a fishing community and that everyone is has an indigenous bloodline and stated that no one at the meeting could give the attendees a direct answer and that the project was already in progress. She stated that this consultation is simply a check-box exercise and that she could not see a future for the fishing community.
3.31	AA noted that many of the people within the community have relevant certifications (SAMSA qualifications) for certain skills (bosuns, captains and engineers) that could be utilised for the proposed exploration operations. He noted that provision should be made to use local people with the appropriate skills. He indicated that TEEPSA should invest in the local people to advance their SAMSA qualifications further. He stated that every year TEEPSA should also assist 50 people from the community to their pre-sea training, which would benefit the fishing communities.
3.32	MC noted that while she should have been at work today (and was concerned about lost income), she felt that this meeting was too important to miss. She did note that the local people need education and skills development in order to have a future. She indicated that the meeting was well run and thanked everyone.
3.33	Doug Alfred (DA) noted that the government that took over power in 1994 did not look after the fishing communities on the West Coast. He asked that for the next engagement with the community that someone from government attends the meeting to explain how the various licence are issued and for the community to give the politicians a perspective on what is happening on the ground.

NO.	ITEM
3.34	PB noted that the meeting was an eye-opener as to what could happen, as he saw on the internet before the meeting that Telkom is selling surplus land, some of which is located nearby. He noted that the government is in the process of selling their land to anyone and that the WCGC must take note of this as they are losing land and history.
4.	**CLOSURE**
4.1	AP thanked all the attendees for their participation and formally closed the meeting at 15h51.

APPENDIX A: LIST OF ATTENDEES

NO.	NAME	ORGANISATION	ABBR.
1	Charlene Achicles	West Coast Guriqua Council (WCGC)	CAC
2	Tommy Achicles	WCGC	TA
3	Christian Adams	WCGC	CA
4	Doug Alfred	WCGC	DA
5	Anthony Andrews	WCGC	AA
6	D.C. Andrews	WCGC	-
7	Dustin Andrews	WCGC	-
8	Raimond Andrews	WCGC	-
9	Regan Andrews	WCGC	RA
10	Hennie April	WCGC	-
11	Brett Arendse	WCGC	-
12	Johan Brutus	WCGC	-
13	Livy Brutus	WCGC	-
14	Petrus (Peet) Bock	WCGC	PB
15	Karen Booysen	WCGC	-
16	Nicolaas Booysen	WCGC	NB
17	Phillpina Chirwa	WCGC	-
18	Monica Cloete	WCGC	MC
19	Faith Cridlord	WCGC	-
20	Elizabeth Coetze	WCGC	-
21	Chad Daniels	WCGC	-
22	Delano Dietrich	WCGC	-
23	Alfred Dirk	WCGC	-
24	Warwick Don	WCGC	WD
25	Chester du Toit	WCGC	-
26	Sylvia Engelsman	WCGC	-
27	Elsabe Eyman	WCGC	-
28	Aron Fortuin	WCGC	-
29	Dorothy Huyste	WCGC	-
30	Julio Jacobus	WCGC	-
31	Carolus Jacomyn	WCGC	-
32	Georginia Jordaan	WCGC	-
33	Liezel Jordaan	WCGC	LJ
34	Francois Julius	WCGC	FJ
35	Eunicia Kanow	WCGC	-
36	Irene Keyster	WCGC	-
37	Samuel Koorman	WCGC	-
38	George Linde	WCGC	GL

NO.	NAME	ORGANISATION	ABBR.
39	Lynette Losper	WCGC	-
40	Felicia Morris	WCGC	-
41	Bernado Oosthuizen	WCGC	-
42	Charles Peterson	WCGC	-
43	Elaine Ramen	WCGC	-
44	Felicia Ramen	WCGC	-
45	Carolus Romano	WCGC	-
46	N.J. Samuels	WCGC	-
47	Riaan Small	WCGC	-
48	Pesulia Scholtz	WCGC	-
49	Litha Songotshh	WCGC	-
50	Jacobus Swartz	WCGC	JS
51	K. J. Swartz	WCGC	KS
52	E. Talmakkies	WCGC	-
53	Liesel Talmakkies	WCGC	-
54	Georgina Yon	WCGC	-
55	Sonia Van Rooyen	WCGC	-
56	Abraham Van Wyk	WCGC	-
57	Anna Vraagoin	WCGC	-
58	Willem	WCGC	-
59	Russell	WCGC	-
60	August	WCGC	-
61	Antoinette Pietersen	Independent Facilitator	AP
62	Msizi Cele	Independent Translator	MC
63	Eduard Groenewald	TotalEnergies EP South Africa B.V. (TEEPSA)	EGR
64	Nelisiwe Vundla	TEEPSA	NV
65	Khuliso Mudau	TEEPSA	KM
66	Jeremy Blood	SLR Consulting (South Africa) (Pty) Ltd (SLR)	JB
67	Eloise Costandius	SLR	EC
68	Nicholas Arnott	SLR	NA
69	Dylan Moodaley	SLR	DM

APPENDIX B: PRESENTATION

VOORGESTELDE EKSPLORASIE BOORWERK IN BLOK 5/6/7 IN DIE SUID-WESKUS SEE / PROPOSED EXPLORATION WELL DRILLING IN BLOCK 5/6/7 OFF THE SOUTH-WEST COAST

Omvangstudie Fokusgroep vergadering:
Weskus Gouriqua-Raad

26 Julie 2022

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1

Konsep Agenda

1. **Verwelkoming en Bekendstellings** / *Welcome and Introductions*
2. **Oomblik van Stilte** / *Moment of silence*
3. **Gesondheids- en veiligheidsmaatreëls** / *Health and Safety*
4. **Doelwit van die vergadering** / *Purpose of the Meeting*
5. **Oorsig van TEEPSA en die maatskappy se bedrywighede** / *Overview of TEEPSA and its Operations*
6. **Oorsig van die Omgewingsomvang- en impakbepalingsproses** / *Overview of ESIA process*
7. **Kwessies soos geopper deur die Weskus Gouriqua-Raad** / *Issues raised by the West Coast Guriqua Council*
8. **Bespreking oor ander moontlike impakte** / *Other Potential Impacts*
9. **Verdere vrae en Bespreking** / *Questions and Discussion*
10. **Vooruitsig en volgende stappe** / *Way forward and next steps*

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Bekendstellings: Weskus Gouriqua-Raad en strukture

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3

Verwelkoming en Bekendstellings

Onafhanklike fasiliteerders	Aansoeker TEEPSA	OBS Konsultant: SLR Consulting
• Antoinette Pietersen • Msizi Cele	• Eduard Groenewald • Nelisiwe Vundla • Khuliso Mudau Virtueel / aanlyn: • Reda Zerriatte	• Jeremy Blood • Eloise Costandius • Nicholas Arnott • Dylan Moodaley

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Oomblik van Stilte / Moment of Silence

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5

Gesondheids- en veiligheidsmaatreëls

- Alhoewel COVID-19 regulasies verval het, versoek ons dat ons ter wille van almal teenwoordig steeds:
  - Sosiale afstand handhaaf
  - Hand-reinigers gebruik

  Die dra van maskers is opsioneel.
- Nood-prosedure: Veiligheidsinstruksies ten opsige van die gebou.

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Doelwitte van die vergadering / *Purpose of the Meeting*

- Versoek deur die Weskus Gouriqua-Raad vir verdere vergadering / *Request from WCGC for further engagement*
- Deel van inligting oor die beoogde projek / *Share information about the proposed project*
- Deel van inligting oor die Omgewingsomvangstudie en die openbare deelname-proses / *Share information on the ESIA and public participation process*
- Bespreek kwessies geopper deur die Weskus Gouriqua-Raad / *Discuss issues raised by WCGC*
- Bespreek verdere kwessies vir oorweging tydens die impakstudie / *Discuss issues for consideration in the impact assessment*

7

Vergadering-protokol / Meeting Protocols

- Bywoningsregister / *Attendance register*
- **Taal / *Language:***
  - Waar moontlik gaan die aanbiedings in Afrikaans vertaal word / Presentations in Afrikaans
  - Vrae en antwoorde in Afrikaans / *Questions and answers in Afrikaans*
- Toestemming: Digitale opname van vergadering en foto's / *Consent: digital recording and photos*
- Kwessies sal op die Flip-Vel gepen word tydens die bespreking / *Issues captured on flip chart during discussion*

8

Riglyne vir 'n betekenisvolle vergadering / Constructive discussion guidelines

Openbare deelname is **NIE** 'n proses waartydens daar gestem word om konsensus te kry nie. Dit is 'n proses waartydens insette verkry word ten einde die besluitnemer, in Suid-Afrika is dit die regering, in staat te stel om 'n ingeligte besluit te neem ten opsigte van die projek. *Public participation **NOT** a voting or consensus-driven process. A process of collecting input for purpose of enabling decision-maker to consider all issues and impacts.*

1. **Respekteer mekaar.** / Respect one another.
2. **Fokus op die kwessie, nie die persoon nie. Stem saam dat daar verskille gaan wees.** / Focus on the issue, not the person. Agree to disagree.
3. **Lig asb u hand om 'n vraag te vra / kommentaar te lewer. Werk deur die fasiliteerder.** / *Raise your hand to comment or ask a question and work through the facilitator(s).*
4. **Sê asb u naam en van voordat u die vraag vra.** / *Identify yourself, name and surname and organisation.*
5. **Een vraag op 'n slag.** / One question at a time.
6. **Plaas alle selfone op die "stil" funksie, of neem oproepe buite die saal.** / *Please turn your cell phones on silent.*

9

TotalEnergies

Introduction to TotalEnergies EP South Africa B.V. (TEEPSA)

Block 5/6/7 Scoping Presentation

July 2022

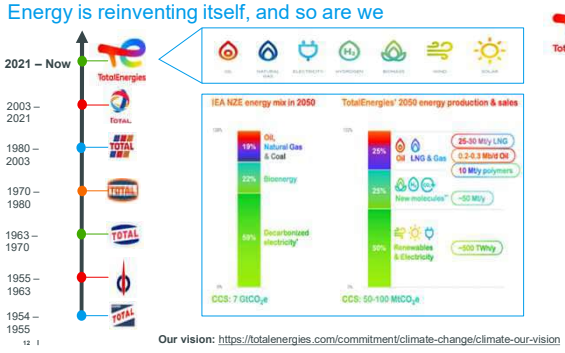
10

Summary

TotalEnergies

11

Energy is reinventing itself, and so are we



Our vision: https://totalenergies.com/commitment/climate-change/climate-our-vision

12

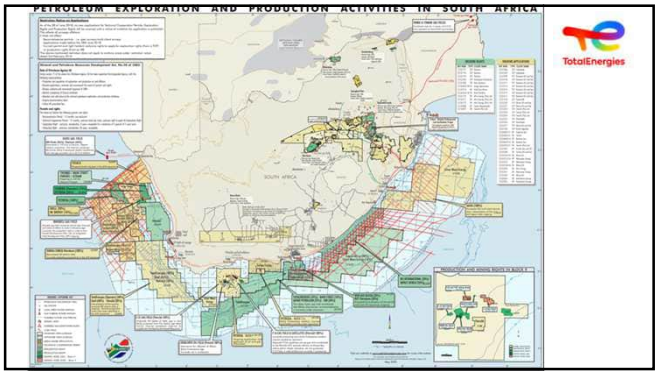
TotalEnergies Ambition: Societal & Environment

An individual operator with a strategy centered on respect, dialogue and **stakeholder involvement**

An **accountable** operator exemplary in management of impacts related to its activities

A **partner** in the sustainable social and economic development of its host communities and country

13



14

Types of permits in terms of the MPDRA

1. Technical Cooperation Permit

A Technical Cooperation Permit issued in terms of section 77(1) of the MPRDA

To carry out:
- Desktop studies
- Acquire existing seismic and other data from other sources, including the Agency
- **Does not** include any exploration activities

The permit is valid for a period of 1 year and is not renewable or transferable.

2. Reconnaissance Permit

A Reconnaissance Permit issued in terms of section 75(1) of the MPRDA allows the holder to undertake **only**

- geological, geophysical
- photogeological surveys
- remote sensing techniques.

The permit is valid for a period of 1 year and is not renewable or transferable.

3. Exploration Right

An Exploration Right issued in terms of section 80 of MPRDA To carry out petroleum exploration such as:

- acquisition processing of new geological/geophysical data,
- reprocessing of existing geological/geophysical data
- drilling
- logging and testing,
- well appraisal activities.

The right is valid for a period of 3 years, renewable for three two-year term, transferable and can be encumbered by mortgage. Total = 9 years

4. Production Right

A Production Right issued in terms of section 84 of MPRDA

To conduct any operation:
- exploration,
- appraisal,
- development
- production of petroleum.

The right is valid for a period of 30 years, renewable for further periods each not exceeding 30years, is transferable and can be encumbered by mortgage.

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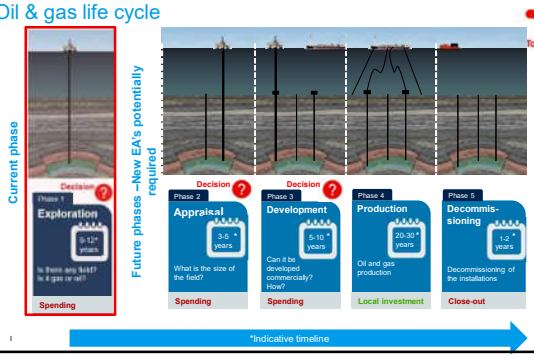
Oil & gas life cycle



16

Exploration drilling logistics

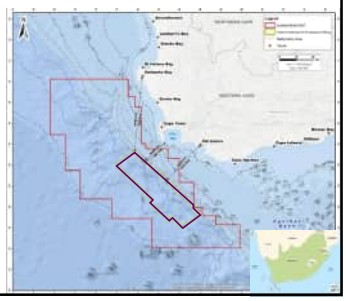
Drilling Unit: Drilling will be undertaken using either a semi-submersible drilling unit or a drillship – **500 m safety zone**

Semi-submersible drilling unit | Drilling ship

Support vessels: The drilling unit will be supported by up to three vessels and helicopter transfers.

Support vessel x3 | Helicopter

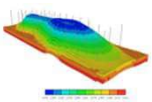
Logistics base: To be location in either Cape Town or Saldanha Bay



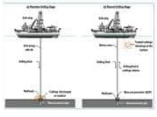
17

Drilling operation stages overview

Drilling is the only way to confirm the **presence** and the **type** of petroleum. However, the first well seldom confirms commercial viability. Drilling takes up to 3-4 months per well.

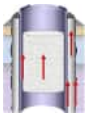


1. Final Drilling Site Selection
Based on acquired data



2. Spud + Drilling operations
A well is created by drilling a hole into the seafloor using a drill bit.

3. Optional Well logging & Testing
if a resource is discovered



4. Well Plug & Abandonment
Plug, sealed & tested for integrity according to international best practices.

Drilling window – Between 4th quarter 2023 and 2nd quarter of 2024

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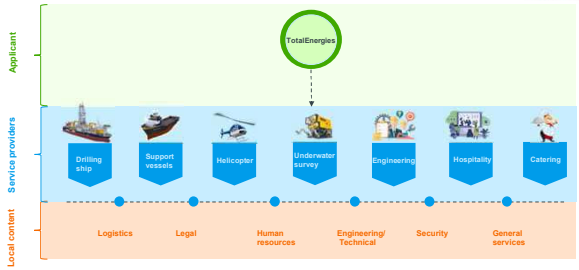
General service providers and local content



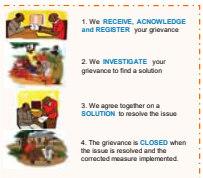
19 | Titre de la Présentation – Lieu et Pays – Date Jour Mois Année

19

TotalEnergies commitments: South Africa

1. Webpage dedicated to our operations

2. FAQs will be uploaded online



3. Grievance management strategy

20 | Date - Footer of your presentation

20

Thank you

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Oorsig van die studieproses / Overview of ESIA process

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OIS Proses – Wie? Hoe? Wat?

- Vir wie is dit?
  - **Maatskappye** (Aansoekers / ontwikkelaars)
  - **Belanghebbende en Geaffekteerde Partye**
  - **Besluitnemers**
- Hoe word dit gebruik?
  - **Regeringsgoedkeuring** (Omgewingsmagtiging) word benodig vir die projek in terme van NEMA
  - Proses van **identifiseer, evalueer en versag van moontlike impakte** (biofisies, sosiaal, ekonomies, kultureel)
  - Fases: Pre-aansoekfase → Omvangstudiefase → Impakstudiefase → Appèlfase
  - **Publieke deelname** is 'n kern komponent – kommentaar op konsep verslae en by vergaderings
  - **Besluit** word uitgereik om die voorgestelde projek goed te keur of af te keur
  - Indien goedgekeur, word **limiete/beperkinge** geplaas op die ligging (area van belang) en omvang van die aktiwiteite (tot 5 boorgate)
- Wat is die standaard vir 'n OIS?
  - Die proses en tydskale word bepaal deur die **OIS Regulasies 2014**

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OIS Proses

Pre-aansoek	Omvangstudiefase	Impakstudiefase	Appèlfase
Doel: • Kennisgewing en registrasie	**Doel:** • Bepaal die omvang van die studie • Identifiseer impakte wat verder oorweeg moet word • Bevestig die vereistes vir die spesialisstudies	**Doel:** • Evaluering/assessering van impakte • Identifiseer maatreëls om impakte te vermy of te versag/verminder	**Doel:** • Kennisgewing van besluit en appèlproses
Stappe: • Advertensies • Kennisgewings • Ontwikkeling van Databasis	**Stappe:** • Indien van Aansoek • Konsep Omvangsverslag • **30-dae kommentaarperiode** • **Publieke vergaderings** • Indien van Finale Omvangsverslag vir aanvaarding	**Stappe:** • Onderneem Spesialisstudies • Konsep OSIS Verslag • **30-dae kommentaarperiode** • **Publieke vergaderings** • Indien van Finale OSIS Verslag vir besluitneming	**Stappe:** • Kennisgewing aan publiek • Appèl

Ons is Hier

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Weskus Gouriqua-Raad Kwessies

1. Impak van die projek op mariene lewe
   Impact of the project on marine life
2. Data oor areas waar seismiese toetse gedoen is waar die omgewing, mariene lewe, en mense geen negatiewe effekte ervaar het nie
   Data about areas where seismic testing has been done where there have been no negative impacts on the environment, marine life and humans
3. Voordele van die projek, spesifiek m.b.t. terugploeg programme in die gemeenskappe, werkgeleenthede tydens eksplorasie, en ondersteuning aan vissers en visser-gemeenskappe
   Benefits of the project, specifically as they relate to community investment, job opportunities during exploration, and the support of fishers and fishing communities
4. Stappe wat TEEPSA in plek het om korrupsie en eksterne invloede tydens uitgee van werk en sub-kontrakte te beperk tydens eksplorasie
   Steps TEEPSA have in place to prevent corruption and external influence during the procurement of services and appointment of sub-contractors

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WKGR Kwessies en Bekommernisse – Impak op Seelewe

- Impak van **storting van boorgruis**
  - Fisiese versteuring van seebodem
  - Gruis versmoor diere/habitatte op die seebodem
  - Verhoogde turbiditeit van seewater (troebel)
- Oorwegings
  - Resultate van modellering – Bepaal die stortingsarea
  - Sensitiwiteit van reseptore (bv. MPAs, seeberg, broei areas, ens.)
- **Kern Maatreëls / Projekkontroles:**
  - Behandeling van gruis voor dit vrygelaat word
  - Pre-boor opname van die boorplek om sensitiewe habitatte te identifiseer
  - Handhaaf 'n buffer om sensitiewe areas


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WKGR Kwessies en Bekommernisse – Impak op Seelewe

- Impak van **onderwater geraas**
  - Versteuring van dierelewe, broei areas en gedrag, ens.
  - Besering van dierelewe (gehoor)
- Oorwegings
  - Resultate van Modellering - Impaksones
  - Sensitiwiteit van reseptore (bv. diere, MPAs, seeberge, broei areas, ens.)
- **Kern Maatreëls / Projekkontroles:**
  - Mariene Soogdier Waarnemer (MMO)
  - Passiewe Akoestiese Monitering (PAM)
  - Sagte begin prosedure
  - Beheersone
  - Stop van aktiwiteite vir diere in die beheersone



27

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WKGR Kwessies en Bekommernisse – Impak op Vis en Visvang

- Impak van **storting van boorgruis**
  - Versteuring van seebodem / Versmoring
  - Toename in turbiditeit van seewater (troebel)
- Impak van **onderwater geraas**
  - Versteuring van dierelewe, broei, ens.
- Oorwegings
  - Resultate van Modellering – Boorgruis verspreiding en Geraas
  - Sensitiwiteit van reseptore (vangste en ywer)
- **Kern Maatreëls / Projekkontroles:**
  - Dieselfde maatreëls as vir ander seediere
  - Kennisgewing en deelname van aandeelhouers / geaffekteerde partye
  - Meganisme om griewe te deel

28

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WKGR Kwessies en Bekommernisse – Impak op Visvang

- Impak van **uitsluiting**
  - Verkleining van visgronde
- Oorwegings
  - Beheersone: 500 m rondom boorskip
  - Duur: 3-4 maande
  - Sensitiwiteit van reseptore (vangste en ywer)
- **Kern Maatreëls / Projekkontroles:**
  - Kennisgewing en deelname van belanghebbendes
  - Navigasie waarskuwings
  - Visserye Skakelbeampte (FLO)
  - Meganisme vir hanteer van griewe


29

29

WKGR Kwessies en Bekommernisse – Werk vir Plaaslike Gemeenskap

- Beperkte plaaslike ekonomiese voordele gedurende EKSPLORASIE
- Baie korttermyn (3 – 4 maande per boorgat)
- Boorwerk is hoogs tegnies en benodig 'n gespesialiseerde span (kom saam met die boorskip)
- Plaaslike dienste grootliks beperk tot:
  - Logistieke agentskap
  - Ondersteuningsvaartuie en helikopters
  - Aanlandige logistieke basis - sekuriteit, huur
  - Brandstof
  - Huisvesting vir bemanning
  - Spyseniering en basiese goedere
- **Kern Maatreëls / Projekkontroles:**
  - TEEPSA plaaslike inhoudbeleid – vereistes vir opleiding en skep van nuwe posisies
  - Hou belanghebbende partye ingelig en bestuur verwagtinge van gemeenskappe
  - Meganisme om griewe te hanteer


30

30

Ander Kern Impakte – Onbeplande Gebeurtenisse (Oliestorting)

- Impak van **onwaarskynlike oliestorting**
  - Olie tref kushabitatte en seediere
  - Uitsluit van visbedryf van besoedelde areas
  - Verlies van inkomste (toerisme, visvang, ens.)
- Oorwegings
  - Resultate van Modellering – Oliestorting
  - Sensitiwiteit van reseptore (bv. dierelewe, MPAs, broei areas, visbedryf, ens.)
  - Waarskynlikheid - 358 boorgate in SA waters
- **Kern Maatreëls / Projekkontroles:**
  - Ontwerp en Tegniese Integriteit
  - Risiko Analise
  - Uitblaas-voorkomer (Blow-out Preventer)
  - Oliestorting-Gebeurlikheidsplan (Oil Spill Contingency Plan)
  - Noodplan
  - Toerusting vir sluiting en beperking van storting
  - Versekering
  - Meganisme vir hanteer van griewe

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Volgende Stappe

- Onderneem spesialisstudies
- Stel konsep OIS Verslag saam
- Volgende rondte vir kommentaar (Sept / Okt 2022)
  - Deel die bevindinge van die OIS en verwante spesialisstudies
  - Alle geregistreerde belanghebbende partye sal in kennis gestel word van die kommentaarperiode en vergaderings

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SLR Kontakbesonderhede

Metode	Kontakbesonderhede
Pos:	5de Vloer, Letterstedt House, Newlands on Main, Nuweland, 7700
Tel:	(021) 461 1118/9
WhatsApp / SMS:	063 900 5536
E-pos:	TEEPSA-567@slrconsulting.com
Webblad:	https://www.slrconsulting.com/en/public-documents/TEEPSA-567
Verniet data Webblad:	https://slrpublicdocs.datafree.co/en/public-documents/TEEPSA-567

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Riglyne vir 'n betekenisvolle vergadering / Constructive discussion guidelines

Openbare deelname is **NIE** 'n proses waartydens daar gestem word om konsensus te kry nie. Dit is 'n proses waartydens insette verkry word ten einde die besluitnemer, in Suid-Afrika is dit die regering, in staat te stel om 'n ingeligte besluit te neem ten opsigte van die projek. *Public participation **NOT** a voting or consensus-driven process. A process of collecting input for purpose of enabling decision-maker to consider all issues and impacts.*

1. **Respekteer mekaar.** / Respect one another.
2. **Fokus op die kwessie, nie die persoon nie. Stem saam dat daar verskille gaan wees.** / Focus on the issue, not the person. Agree to disagree.
3. **Lig asb u hand om 'n vraag te vra / kommentaar te lewer. Werk deur die fasiliteerder.** / *Raise your hand to comment or ask a question and work through the facilitator(s).*
4. **Sê asb u naam en van voordat u die vraag vra.** / *Identify yourself, name and surname and organisation.*
5. **Een vraag op 'n slag.** / One question at a time.
6. **Plaas alle selfone op die "stil" funksie, of neem oproepe buite die saal.** / *Please turn your cell phones on silent.*

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Vrae en Bespreking

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APPENDIX C: PHOTOS OF FOCUS-GROUP MEETING








TOTALENERGIES EP SOUTH AFRICA B.V. (TEEPSA)
ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (ESIA) FOR THE PROPOSED EXPLORATION WELL DRILLING IN BLOCK 5/6/7 OFF THE SOUTH-WEST COAST, SOUTH AFRICA

NOTES OF FOCUS GROUP MEETING HELD ONLINE ON 31 OCTOBER 2022, 16H00

NO.	ITEM
1.	**WELCOME AND INTRODUCTIONS**
1.1.	Antoinette Pietersen (AP), the independent facilitator, welcomed all present, introduced TEEPSA (the Applicant), SLR (Environmental Assessment Practitioner) and Msizi Cele (isiXhosa translator), and explained that the purpose of the meeting was to present information on the proposed project and the key findings of the ESIA process. AP also explained that the ESIA is made up of three key phases (namely Scoping, Impact Assessment and Appeal) and that the current project is in the Impact Assessment Phase. AP presented the proposed meeting format, which included presentations by TEEPSA and SLR, followed by a question-and-answer session (discussion), and guidelines for constructive discission. AP also noted that the meeting was being recorded for minute taking purposes. All attendees agreed with the meeting format. The list of attendees is presented in **Appendix A**.
2.	**PRESENTATIONS -** refer to **Appendix B** (the presentation was presented in English)
2.1	Eduard Groenewald (EGR) provided an overview of Block 5/6/7 and the proposed Area of Interest for the drilling up to five exploration wells. He highlighted the key exploration drilling logistics (namely drilling unit, support vessel, helicopter and logistics base). *AP asked if there are any questions for clarification from the attendees. No questions were raised.*
2.2	Jeremy Blood (JB) presented an overview of the ESIA process, summarised the key issues that were raised during the Scoping Phase and specialist studies undertaken to address these issues, and highlighted the key findings of the specialist studies and proposed mitigation measures.
3.	**DISCUSSION**
3.1	AP asked JB how the impact is determined as low, moderate or high significance?
3.1.1	*JB explained that a number of criteria are used by the specialists to assess the impact, which includes the sensitivity of the receptor, the extent, the duration and the intensity of the impact.* *JB also explained that baseline environment is the existing conditions of the environment.*
3.2	Fatima Cassiem (FC) asked if she will be able to get a copy of the presentation to go over it in her own time. She noted that she would review the presentation and raise questions via email should she need any clarification and understanding going forward.
3.2.1	*AP and JB advised that the presentation slides, recording of the meeting and meeting minutes will be uploaded to the SLR and the data-free websites. It was note that if she had any problems with downloading the information she could contact SLR for assistance.*
3.3	James Donkerman (JD) asked if an assessment will be undertaken pre- and post-drilling to compare the data.
3.3.1	*JB advised that TEEPSA will undertake a pre-drilling survey (Environmental Baseline Survey) and there is a recommendation that a seabed survey must be undertaken at the end of drilling to determine if there is equipment left on the seafloor, as well as to look at the extent of the impact. The findings of the post-*

NO.	ITEM
	drilling survey will be made available to Department of Mineral Resources and Energy (DMRE) and Petroleum Agency of South Africa (PASA) and part of the Close-our Audit Report. *EGR confirmed that an Environmental Baseline Study is being undertaken and that a clearance survey will be undertaken at the end of drilling. He further added that TEEPSA will be audited before and after operations to confirm compliance with the mitigation measures recommended as part of the ESIA process and included in the ESMP.*
3.4	JD asked if the sound levels (decibels) from drilling activities area available and where can he find that information.
3.4.1	*JB explained that the information relating to sound levels from the various drilling activities (including vessels, drilling and logging) is included in the Underwater Noise Modelling report, which is included as an appendix to the Draft ESIA Report.*
3.5	JD asked if this was the only consultation as part of the ESIA process or will there be a committee during the duration of the project to continue with consultation?
3.5.1	*JB advised that one of the key recommendations from the social and heritage species was that there should be ongoing regular consultation with coastal communities and identified leaders beyond the ESIA process.*
3.6	AP asked JD which organisation he was representing.
3.6.1	*JD advised that he represent the First Nation community and small-scale fishing communities in Saldanha Bay and the Cape Peninsula.*
3.7	Lee Marcus (LM) asked how drilling would impact spawning of different fish species and if TEEPSA had acquired permission for exploration drilling.
3.7.1	*JB explained that the marine ecologist had undertaken a desktop review of the various scientific literature, including the key spawning areas and research undertaken on various fish species, to assess the impact from drilling activities. He further explained that TEEPSA does not have approval to drill at this stage and is seeking approval as part of the current ESIA process.*
3.8	AP asked what exactly was LM's concern.
3.8.1	*LM noted that he is worried that information is fed into computers and manipulated to render a scientific result and this information is not based on the reality that people and fishers experience.*
3.8.2	*JB explained that the specialists use existing published scientific information in order to undertake their assessments, e.g., the South African National Biodiversity Assessment.*
3.9	LM noted that the First Nation have real experience and local knowledge and should be consulted. AP asked if the First Nations or local fishers were engaged during the specialist studies to understand some of these pattens.
3.9.1	*JB noted that during the ESIA process, SLR and specialists welcome local indigenous knowledge that can be used in the assessment. He highlighted that unlike the commercial fishers, who are required to record their catch and effort, for small-scale fishers do not need to record their catch and effort. Thus, the fisheries specialist used other information for this assessment, including class of vessel, distance from important small-scale fishing harbours (e.g. Hout Bay and Kalk Bay) and catch and effort for commercial sectors (e.g. traditional line fish) that target similar species (e.g. snoek and tuna).*
3.9.2	*Dave Japp (DJ) added that the information used during the fisheries assessment also comes from historical research surveys (1940-current) and researchers that work on the commercial fishing vessels. It is important to note is that the proposed drilling will be undertaken in very deep waters (>700 m) and there are very specific fish that are targeted at these depths. As a specialist, we understand what fish are targeted, as well as the biology and reproduction of these key fish species,*

NO.	ITEM
3.9.3	*AP summarised LM's concern stating that he is worried that the livelihood of the First Nations / small-scale fisher will be impacted and that the drilling will have the same consequences as drilling along the North Africa coast where the water is black.*
3.10	Earl Pillay (EPI) of the National Aboriginal Governance Council (NAGC) asked what motivated SLR to engage with the Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs) and whether SLR has undertaken this before?
3.10.1	*JB explained that SLR has undertaken numerous ESIA and is required to engage with the I&APs as part of EIA process in order to provide notice of the application and to identify concerns, and then to present the findings of the specialist studies and ESIA process.*
3.11	EPI asked why SLR is only consulting now at this stage of the ESIA and noted that the information is not on a public domain.
3.11.1	*JB noted that the ESIA process commenced with scoping early this year (May 2022) and that one of the challenges had been the identification of the various traditional groups and leaders. He noted that SLR had managed to identify many of the role players, who had been added them on the stakeholder database. He noted that SLR always welcome any assistance in stakeholder identification or confirmation.*
3.11.2	*EPI confirmed that he had seen the information relating to all the focus group meetings that were planned during the Impact Assessment phase.* *He also emphasised that SLR and TEEPSA should be mindful that the aboriginal people do not have significant finances and are dependent on fishing. EPI noted that the NAGC will inform the indigenous royal houses and cultural tribes that are represented by NAGC about the project and the NAGC will be embarking on a national road tour and are willing to assist TEEPSA in identifying and confirming relevant indigenous groups. EPI explained that the national road tour is to unify all different tribes and royal houses within Khoisan / Aboriginal First people and collect their information and concerns.*
3.12	Charl Damon (CD), the facilitator for the Khoi-San Economic Development, asked if TEEPSA is the only company undertaking exploration off the West Coast or are there other companies as well. CD also asked / noted: • The information that is being shared to the communities is difficult to understand as it is shared from the scientific platform / technical. • How many South African from local communities will be employed on this project? • Are there any government officials or another oil and gas companies attending this meeting? • It was mentioned about corporate social responsibility, is there a document available on the corporate input regarding the proposed exploration activities?
3.12.1	*JB explained that although a lot of effort was put in to present the information in an understandable manner, drilling is technical and requires technical studies to assess the impacts, e.g. underwater noise modelling, oil spill modelling and drill cuttings modelling. JB welcomed any suggestions on how the information can be simplified.*
3.12.2	*JB explained that the exploration process is highly technical and most of the expertise comes in with the drilling unit. He also noted that there are, however, opportunities for local suppliers with necessary experience.*
3.12.3	*JB confirmed that there were no government officials or other oil and gas companies attending the meeting, as the focus group meeting was setup for the proposed project to present the project and ESIA findings to the First Nation communities and leaders.*
3.12.4	*EGR stated that TEEPSA is the operator of Block 567; however, TEEPSA has joint venture partners (including Shell and PetroSA) that do participate in the block. EGR shared a link to the PASA website where a map showing the existing exploration licence blocks and right holders could be downloaded.*

NO.	ITEM
3.13	CD advised EPI that there is another government driven process and structures with indigenous groups (by Minister Barbara Creecy and Minister Gwede Mantashe) currently on the go where there is engagement with coastal communities regarding oil and gas projects.
3.13.1	*EGR highlighted that TEEPSA had attended workshops held by the South African Underwater Fishing Federation (SAUFF) and PASA regarding grassroots level engagement; however, no report has been issued to date. TEEPSA would welcome any assistance is obtaining that report.*
3.14	LM's Youth Representative asked when the drilling exploration is complete will there be another application for the production of the fuel. When will TEEPSA make a decision that it is not viable to continue with drilling because it is dangerous or the marine fauna is dying?
3.14.1	*JB explained that the current ESIA process is for an application to drill up to 5 exploration, and based on the outcome of this project, should it be approved, TEEPSA will decide whether or not to proceed with production. Should TEEPSA proceed with production, another application and ESIA will need to be undertaken.*
3.14.2	*EGR explained that TEEPSA is applying to undertake exploration activities within the block and will depend on whether an Environmental Authorisation is issued. He also explained that drilling is part of TEEPSA's core business, but also note that TEEPSA is expanding and also focusing on renewables.*
3.15	AP asked EGR to explain what hydrocarbons are, as well as clarify whether TEEPSA will be exploring for oil or gas or hydrocarbon?
3.15.1	*EGR explained that hydrocarbons are the molecule that makes up fossil fuel and include various types of oil and gas. He highlighted that TEEPSA is unsure at this stage what the resource is within the block or if even a resource exists. He noted that based on the information from past seismic surveys, there is evidence to believe that a resource exists within the block and the proposed exploration drilling is required to verify if a resource exists and, if so, what it is (oil or gas).*
3.16	AP asked if an EAP could, based on the ESIA findings (too many red flags from a biodiversity perspective), make a recommendation in the ESIA report that a project should not go ahead.
	JB noted that an objective of scoping is to identify issues and then for specialists to assess these potential impacts in the next phase and for the specialists to make recommendations based on the findings of the assessment. The EAP's job is to present all the information to the government for decision making.
3.17	LM's Youth Representative stated that the Cochoqua in Saldanha do not support the proposed exploration drilling and that they do not trust the oil and gas companies because the activities will chase away the marine life.
3.18	LM asked why TEEPSA is still considering fossil fuel when the world is moving to green energy.
3.18.1	*JB explained that an economic specialist was appointed to assess the impact of South Africa not utilising it own domestic resources should they exist (no-go alternative). The economic study suggests that the demand of electricity will remain consistent and current supply is struggling to meet the baseload demand and loadshedding is likely to continue. He noted that wind and solar could not supply the necessary baseload power due to current battery storage technology, which is needed to enable the country to function and grow the economy. He also noted that South Africa currently imports nearly all of its refined fuels, which is subject to international supply and prices (as is evident with the energy crisis in Europe and the current increased fuel price related to the Ukrainian-Russian war).*
3.19	LM asked how much money and resources will remain in South Africa as TEEPSA is not a south African company.
3.19.2	*JB explained that one of TEEPSA' joint venture partners is PetroSA, which has a percentage of shares. In addition, TEEPSA will be required to pay royalties and taxes if operating in South Africa.*

NO.	ITEM
3.19.2	*EGR noted that during the exploration phase TEEPSA does not make any money. The company would only able to make money if the project moved onto production. He further confirmed that PetroSA is a partner and that there would also be an additional 20% stake for government if the project moved to production.*
3.19.3	*JB explained that South Africa's current Integrated Resource Plan provided for a mix of various energy sources, including renewables (wind and solar), nuclear, oil, coal and gas.*
4.	**MEETING CLOSURE**
4.1	AP thanked everyone for their attendance and summarised the next steps in the ESIA process.

APPENDIX A: LIST OF ATTENDEES

NO.	NAME	ORGANISATION	ABBR.
1	Dave Japp	Capfish	DJ
2	Brett Arendse	West Coast Guriqua Council	BA
3	Corlette Bekker	-	CB
4	Charl Damon	KhoiSan Economic Development Facilitators	CD
5	Yoline	-	Y
6	Earl Pillay	National Aboriginal Governance Council	EPI
8	Regan James	Katzkorana Royal House Western Cape	RJ
9	351482198132*	-	
10	James Donkerman	-	JD
11	Fatima Cassiem	Liaison Officer for National Aboriginal Governance Council	FC
12	Lee Marcus	-	LM
13	Antoinette Pietersen	Independent Facilitator	AP
14	Msizi Cele	Independent Translator	MC
15	Eduard Groenewald	TEEPSA	EGR
16	Nelisiwe Vundla	TEEPSA	NVU
17	Andiswa Sibhukwana	TEEPSA	ASI
18	Yolanda Madyira	TEEPSA	YMA
19	Reda Zerriatte	TEEPSA	RZE
20	Jeremy Blood	SLR	JB
21	Dylan Moodaley	SLR	DM
22	Castro Ravhuhali	SLR	CR
23	Sarah Wilkinson	CapMarine	SW

* Identification provided in Microsoft TEAMS

APPENDIX B: PRESENTATION

PROPOSED EXPLORATION WELL DRILLING IN BLOCK 5/6/7 OFF THE SOUTH-WEST COAST

ESIA Public Meeting

October / November 2022

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Meeting Objectives

- Share information on:
  - Proposed project
  - Findings of the ESIA and specialist studies
  - Proposed measures to avoid, reduce or manage potential impacts
  - The next steps in the ESIA process
- For I&APs to comment on the findings of the ESIA / specialist studies, proposed mitigation measures for inclusion in the Management Pan, and make suggestions or raise further issues of concern about this proposed project

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Proposed Agenda

Welcome, introductions & meeting admin

Session 1:

1. Project overview / What is this project about? – TEEPSA
2. Questions for clarification

Session 2:

3. Key issues raised during Scoping and how they were considered in the ESIA - SLR
4. Findings of the specialist studies and proposed measures to avoid, reduce or manage potential impacts - SLR
5. Questions for clarification

Session 3:

6. Discussion
7. Next steps

SLR

3

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What you need to know about this meeting

- Attendance register (POPI Act)
- Permission to digitally record the meeting and take photos
- **Language:**
  - Presentations and responses in English
  - You can also ask questions in isiXhosa or Afrikaans
- We will use the flip chart to capture questions, comments, concerns and suggestions

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5

Constructive discussion guidelines

Public participation **NOT** a voting or consensus-driven process

A process of collecting input for purpose of helping the decision-maker to consider all issues and impacts before making a decision

1. **Respect / human dignity**
2. **Agree to disagree**
3. **Give everyone a fair chance to ask questions / comment**
4. Raise your hand to comment or ask a question and work through the facilitator(s)
5. State your name, surname and organisation/community
6. Please turn your cell phones on silent

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TotalEnergies

Session 1:

Project Overview
What is this project about?

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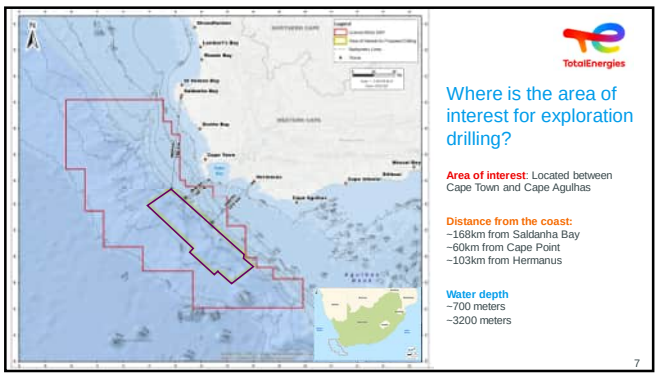
Where is the area of interest for exploration drilling?
Area of interest: Located between Cape Town and Cape Agulhas
Distance from the coast:
~168km from Saldanha Bay
~60km from Cape Point
~103km from Hermanus
Water depth
~700 meters
~3200 meters
7

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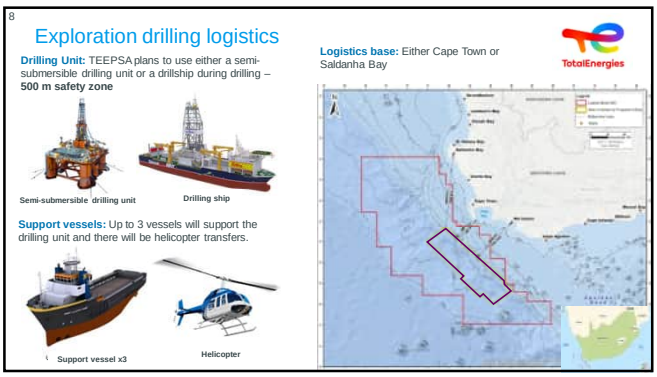
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Exploration drilling logistics
Drilling Unit: TEEPSA plans to use either a semi-submersible drilling unit or a drillship during drilling – 500 m safety zone
Semi-submersible drilling unit
Drilling ship
Support vessels: Up to 3 vessels will support the drilling unit and there will be helicopter transfers.
Support vessel x3
Helicopter
Logistics base: Either Cape Town or Saldanha Bay

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Drilling Video
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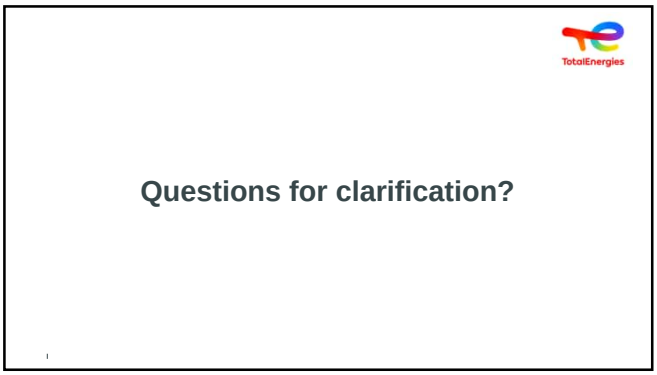
Questions for clarification?

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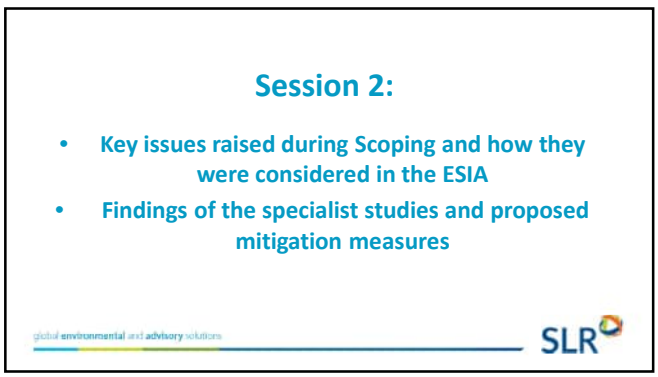
Session 2:
Key issues raised during Scoping and how they were considered in the ESIA
Findings of the specialist studies and proposed mitigation measures
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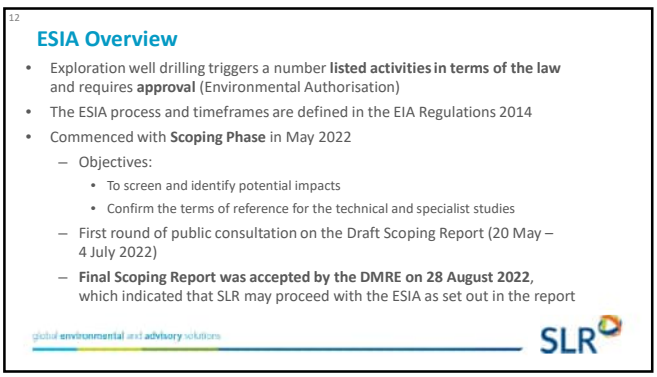
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ESIA Overview
Exploration well drilling triggers a number listed activities in terms of the law and requires approval (Environmental Authorisation)
The ESIA process and timeframes are defined in the EIA Regulations 2014
Commenced with Scoping Phase in May 2022
Objectives:
To screen and identify potential impacts
Confirm the terms of reference for the technical and specialist studies
First round of public consultation on the Draft Scoping Report (20 May – 4 July 2022)
Final Scoping Report was accepted by the DMRE on 28 August 2022, which indicated that SLR may proceed with the ESIA as set out in the report
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Key issues raised by I&APs during Scoping

- How will the proposed project impact local communities, businesses and tourism on the coast?
  - Worried about the limited benefits to locals
  - Will there be any opportunities for employment and business during exploration?
  - Coastal communities have a close connection to the ocean for their livelihood, cultural and spiritual well being
- Underwater noise and discharge drilled rock material ("cuttings")
  - How will drilling and the noise from drilling impact fish (e.g. snoek) and spawning? Concern that these activities could impact small-scale fishers, as well as commercial fishing
  - Impacts on the marine ecosystem could impact on people's intangible cultural heritage, including ancestry / spirituality and sense of place
  - Concern that the impacts on marine fauna could impact on coastal tourism (e.g. whale watching)

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Key issues raised by I&APs during Scoping (cont.)

- Leaving wellhead on seafloor could have a permanent impact on demersal trawling
- How will the proposed project impact on air quality?
- A large oil spill could have a significant impact on marine and coastal environments and communities.
- Why do we need oil and gas exploration in light of climate change issues?



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How key issues identified were considered in the ESIA

- Underwater Noise Modelling
- Drilling Discharge Modelling
- Oil Spill Modelling
- Peer review
- Closure Planning Framework
- Marine Ecology Impact Assessment
- Fisheries Impact Assessment
- Socio-Economic Impact Assessment
- Climate Change and Air Emissions Impact Assessment
- Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment

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Findings of the specialist studies

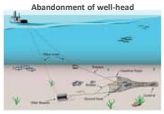
Local job opportunities

Cultural heritage

Drill cuttings discharge

Underwater noise modelling

Abandonment of well-head



Emergency response

Air Emissions

Need & desirability

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Key Issue: How will locals benefit?

- **Aspects considered in the impact assessment:**
  - Exploration drilling is highly specialised – both equipment and expertise (specialised skilled staff)
  - Local content will be related to the use of local service providers: logistics, supply base, helicopters, refuelling, catering, goods, accommodation, waste management, etc.
  - Limited opportunities: 177 local people (but no new jobs will be created)
  - Limited duration: 6 months
  - USD 90 million into the regional South African economy
- **Project Controls and Proposed Key Mitigation:**
  - Apply preferential contracting of local companies with suitable experience
  - Non-local service providers to apply reasonable preferential sub-contracting of local companies
  - TEEPSA to engage with coastal communities for possible linkages to its existing Local Economic Development and Community Social Investment programmes
  - TEEPSA should link coastal communities to their existing Community Social Investment programmes
- **Impact significance (after mitigation): NEGLIGIBLE (POSITIVE)**

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Key Issue: How will this project affect communities' intangible cultural heritage?


- Any impact on the marine ecosystem could in turn impact people's intangible cultural heritage, including ancestry / spirituality, livelihood, and sense of place
- The sea is described as 'living' waters and is believed to play a critical role in social and spiritual wellbeing of indigenous groups specifically (First Peoples and Nguni)
- **Project Controls and Proposed Key Mitigation:**
  - Implement a comprehensive, consistent and regular consultation process with indigenous groupings and leadership
  - Possible implementation of sensitive ritual events
  - Establish a functional grievance mechanism
  - Adjust well location if any wrecks are identified during pre-drilling surveys
- **Impact significance (after mitigation): MEDIUM**

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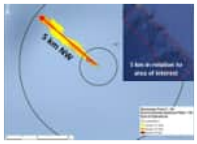
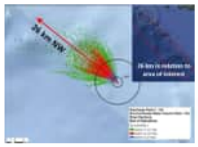
Key Issue: How will drill cuttings discharge affect fish and fishers?

- **Potential Impacts:**
  - Smothering or burial effects
  - Toxic effects
  - Increased sediment in the water column
- Cuttings create a cone close to the wellbore, thinning outwards
  - Maximum thickness range of 0.4 m to 1.4 m close to well, thinning to <0.5 mm after 205 m to 650 m
- Sediment footprint and plume extends in a NW direction
- Environmental Risk:
  - Smothering / burial distance: 1.8 km (long term due to weak seabed currents)
  - Sediment toxicity: 5 km (long term)
  - Water column toxicity: 26 km (short term due to rapid dilution with distance)

Environmental risk in the sediment



Environmental risk in water column



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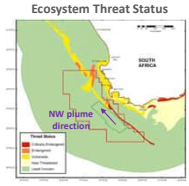
Key Issue: How will drill cuttings discharge affect fish and fishers?

- Impact on **marine biota (plants and animals)**
  - Sediment footprint and plume extends in a NW direction away from more sensitive communities on the continental shelf edge and key spawning areas
  - Although the area is largely associated with sediments classified as 'Least Concern', the sediment footprint could overlap with CBA in area of interest
  - **Project Controls and Proposed Key Mitigation:**
    - ROV pre-drilling site survey within 1 km radius of well
    - Adjust well position to avoid drilling within 1 km of any sensitive and vulnerable habitats (hardgrounds)
    - Treatment of cuttings
  - **Impact significance (after mitigation):**
    - Sediment: **LOW** (soft, loose sediments) to **MEDIUM** (hardgrounds)
    - Water column: **NEGLIGIBLE**

Ecosystem Threat Status



MPAs and Biodiversity Priority Areas

20

21

Key Issue: How will drill cuttings discharge affect fish and fishers?

- Impact on **commercial fishing**
  - Increased water turbidity could lead to fish avoidance of key fishing areas
  - **Four sectors overlap** with area and sediment plume

Sector	% National Catch	% National Effort
Tuna pole	13.7%	12.5%
Large pelagic long-line	5.8%	7.3%
Demersal trawl	0.3%	0.2%
Hake Demersal Longline	0.1%	0.1%

  - Sediment footprint and plume extends in a NW direction away from the main demersal fishing grounds on the continental shelf edge and key spawning areas
  - Impact of the water column is short-term due to rapid dilution
  - **Project Controls and Proposed Key Mitigation:**
    - Good communication and coordination with the various fishing sectors
  - **Impact significance (after mitigation): NEGLIGIBLE**

SLR

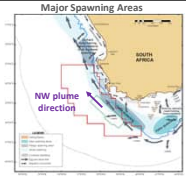
21

22

Key Issue: How will drill cuttings discharge affect fish and fishers?

- Impact on **small-scale fishing**
  - Increased water turbidity could lead to fish avoidance of key fishing areas
  - SSF rights cover the nearshore area and are unlikely to operate beyond 20 km from the coastline
  - Plume extends in a NW direction away from key spawning areas and SSF areas – no overlap with SSF fishing areas is anticipated
    - Vessel certification (only Category A and B can travel > 28 km offshore)
    - DFFE data shows that the commercial line fish sector (which also targets snoek and tuna) and small pelagic purse seine (sardine and anchovy) do not overlap
    - Area of Interest is 74 km and 88 km from Hout Bay and Kalk Bay harbours, respectively
  - Impact of the water column is short-term due to rapid dilution
  - **Impact significance: NO IMPACT**

Major Spawning Areas



Commercial or Traditional Linefish

22

23

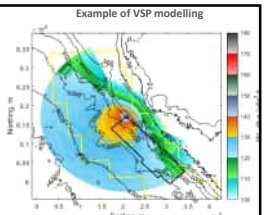
Key Issue: How will underwater noise from logging affect marine life?

- **Potential Impact:** Increased ambient noise levels:
  - Injury to hearing or other organs
  - Behavioural changes and masking biologically important sounds
- Noise levels decrease over distance
- Zones of impact:

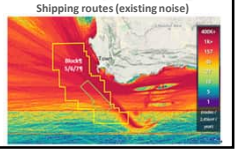
Faunal group	Injury (single pulse)	Disturbance
Fish:	< 10 m	5 km
Turtles:	< 30 m	1.5 km
Whales / dolphins:	80 m	2.2 km

- Duration of logging: up to 9 hrs
- Area of interest is located in an area of high marine traffic; thus, noise levels are naturally elevated

Example of VSP modelling



Shipping routes (existing noise)



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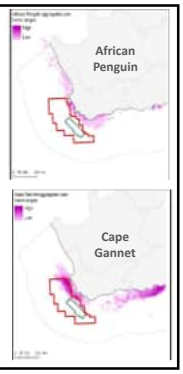
24

Key Issue: How will underwater noise from logging affect marine life?

- Impact on **marine fauna (animals)**
  - The predicted zones of impact are offshore of:
    - Cape gannet and African penguin foraging areas
    - Distribution of small pelagic fish species that constitute the main prey of these seabirds; thus, numbers are expected to be low
    - Key fish spawning areas
    - Key Southern Right whale's calving and nursing areas off the coast
  - Most offshore pelagic species (those that live in the water column) are highly mobile and likely to move away from source before injury occurs
  - Noise from a stationary source and is easily avoided
  - **Project Controls and Proposed Key Mitigation:**
    - Pre-start visual scan – visual and acoustic
    - Soft-start procedure
    - 500 m shut-down zone
  - **Impact significance (after mitigation): LOW**



24

25

Key Issue: How will underwater noise from logging affect marine life?

- Impact on **commercial fishing**
  - FOUR sectors overlap with zone of impact (5 km)

Sector	% National Catch	% National Effort
Tuna pole	1.24%	0.7%
Large pelagic long-line	0.18%	0.18%
Demersal trawl	0.20%	0.15%
Hake Demersal Longline	0.1%	0.1%

  - Noise from a stationary source and is easily avoided
  - **Project Controls and Proposed Key Mitigation:**
    - Good communication and coordination with the various fishing sectors
    - Pre-start visual scan – visual and acoustic
    - Soft-start procedure
    - 500 m shut-down zone
  - **Impact significance:** LOW

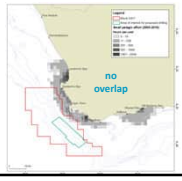
25

26

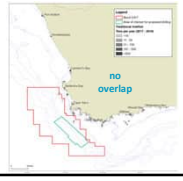
Key Issue: How will underwater noise from logging affect marine life?

- Impact on **small-scale fishing**
  - The predicted zone of impact (5 km) falls offshore of SSF grounds
    - SSF rights cover the nearshore area (within 20 km of the coastline)
    - Area of Interest is 74 km and 88 km from Hout Bay and Kalk Bay harbours
    - Key target species occur inshore - also no overlap with small pelagic purse-seine (sardine and anchovy) and traditional linefish (snoek and tuna) fishing grounds
  - **Impact significance:** NO IMPACT

Small Pelagic Purse-Seine



Commercial or Traditional Linefish



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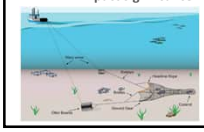
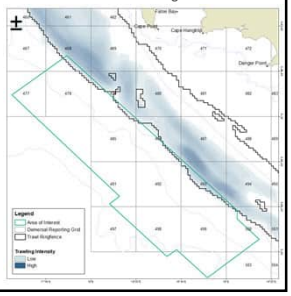
27

Key Issue: How will abandonment of wellhead on seafloor affect commercial fishers?

- Impact on **commercial fishing**
  - Pose an obstruction to demersal trawl sector
  - **Project Controls and Proposed Key Mitigation:**
    - Avoid drilling within the boundaries of the current demersal trawl "ring fenced" fishing area.
    - Remove wellhead structures located within this area during decommissioning .
    - Over-trawlable cap (subject to risk assessment).
  - **Impact significance:** NO IMPACT



Demersal Trawl Fishing Ground



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28

Key Issue: How will emissions to the atmosphere affect air quality?

- **Potential Impact:** Local reduction in air quality and contribution to GHG emissions
- Highest concentrations occur during well testing activities (flaring)
- Area of interest is far removed from sensitive coastal receptors (60 km offshore)
- Project is of a temporary nature (drilling: 3-4 months per well; flaring: 2 days per well)
- Due to rapid dispersion and short duration predicted concentrations at coast are well below National Ambient Air Quality Standards
- Five well tests would contribute 0.06% to the National GHG inventory total
- **Project Controls and Proposed Key Mitigation:**
  - Use a low sulphur fuel (compliance with MARPOL 73/78 standards Annex VI) - < 0.5% sulphur
  - Optimise well test programme to reduce flaring as much as possible during the test
  - Use a high efficiency flare to maximise combustion and minimise emissions
- **Impact significance:** VERY LOW

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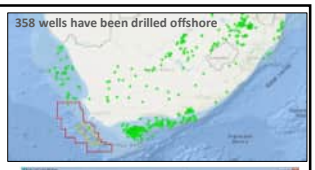
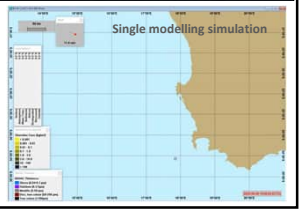
Key Issue: How will TEEPSA deal with a well blow-out / large oil spill?

- Oil spill can impact the marine and coastal environments, community livelihoods, cultural heritage, fishing, recreation and tourism
- Probability of a well blow-out is extremely unlikely
- **Modelling:**
  - Worst case scenario modelled (crude oil)
  - Distributed by prevailing winds and surface currents with the highest concentrations of rising oil being transported in a NW direction
  - Shoreline oiling (>1% oil surface probability) could occur between Gqeberha to north of the Namibian border
  - June to August (winter) is the worst in terms of shoreline oiling





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Key Issue: How will TEEPSA deal with a well blow-out / large oil spill?

- TEEPSA has drilled two wells off the South Coast (Brulpadda 2019 & Luiperd 2020) and one well in southern Namibia (Venus 1-X 2022) and is aware of the requirements to operate in these conditions (currents, winds, swell, etc.)
- **Project Controls and Proposed Key Mitigation:**
  - **Avoidance and prevention**
    - Design and technical integrity
    - Testing and certification
    - Avoid drilling in the winter period (June to August)
  - **Response and recovery (minimisation barriers)**
    - Develop well specific response strategy:
      - Oil Spill Contingency Plan
      - Capping equipment
      - Containment and clean-up
    - Insurances
- **Impact significance:** HIGH to VERY HIGH

Vessel response

Aerial response

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31

Key Issue: Why do we need oil and gas projects given climate change issues?

1. Global concern of the need to reduce carbon emissions.
2. Rapid transition to net zero presents a potential risk to economic growth.
3. Current policies acknowledge that natural gas is required in the JUST TRANSITION to net carbon zero by 2050 .
4. It is SA government policy to use gas in the energy mix in the transition and to explore and develop indigenous gas resources.
5. International policy documents also recognise the need for natural gas in the pathway to net carbon zero by 2050.
6. These national strategic policy issues relating to energy and climate change and how South Africa uses fossil fuels fall beyond the scope of the ESIA.
7. In making a decision, DMRE will need to weigh up:
   - Current national strategic policies and the transition to net carbon zero.
   - Need for a stable electricity supply and economic growth.
   - Current reliance of liquid fuel imports versus the use of a local resource.
   - Potential impacts and risks associated with the proposed project.

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Session 3:
Further questions & discussion

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Reminder of the Public Meetings

No.	Location	Venue / Platform	Date (2022)	Time
1	St Helena Bay	Steenberg`s Cove Community Hall	Tuesday, 01 November	Meeting: 16h00
2	Saldanha Bay	Dialrock Community Hall	Wednesday, 02 November	
3	Mitchells Plain	Rocklands Civic Centre	Thursday, 03 November	
4	Online	Microsoft TEAMS	Monday, 07 November	
5	Hout Bay	Hangberg Sports and Recreation Centre	Tuesday, 08 November	
6	Kleinmond	Kleinmond Town Hall	Wednesday, 09 November	
7	Hermanus	Sandbaai Hall	Thursday,10 November	
8	Struisbaai	Struisbaai Community Hall	Friday,11 November	Meeting: 10h00

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Next Steps in the ESIA process

- Comment period closes **7 December 2022**
  - Submit comments, questions, issues or suggestions to SLR
- Final ESIA Report will be submitted for decision-making
  - Up to 107 days for Competent Authority to make a decision
- Final ESIA Report will be uploaded for information-purposes
- Registered I&APs will be notified of the decision and the appeal process

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SLR Contact Details

Method	Contact Details
Post:	5th Floor, Letterstedt House, Newlands on Main, Newlands, 7700
Tel:	(021) 461 1118/9
WhatsApp / SMS:	063 900 5536
E-mail:	TEEPSA-567@slrconsulting.com
Web:	https://www.slrconsulting.com/en/public-documents/TEEPSA-567
Data Free Web:	https://slrpublicdocs.datafree.co/en/public-documents/TEEPSA-567

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TOTALENERGIES EP SOUTH AFRICA B.V. (TEEPSA)
ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (ESIA) FOR THE PROPOSED EXPLORATION WELL DRILLING IN BLOCK 5/6/7 OFF THE SOUTH-WEST COAST, SOUTH AFRICA

NOTES OF PUBLIC MEETING HELD IN ST HELENA BAY AT THE STEENBERG COVE HALL HELD ON 01 NOVEMBER 2022, 16H00

NO.	ITEM
1.	**WELCOME AND INTRODUCTIONS**
1.1.	Antoinette Pietersen (AP), the independent facilitator, welcomed all present, introduced TEEPSA (the Applicant), SLR (Environmental Assessment Practitioner) and Msizi Cele (isiXhosa translator), and explained that the purpose of the meeting was to present information on the proposed project and the key findings of the ESIA process. AP also explained that the ESIA is made up of three key phases (namely Scoping, Impact Assessment and Appeal) and that the current project is in the Impact Assessment Phase. AP presented the proposed meeting format, which included presentations by TEEPSA and SLR, followed by a question-and-answer session (discussion), and guidelines for constructive discission. AP also noted that the meeting was being recorded for minute taking purposes and requested that photos could be taken. All attendees agreed with the meeting format. The list of attendees is presented in **Appendix A** and photographs of the meeting are presented in **Appendix B**.
2.	**PRESENTATIONS -** refer to **Appendix C**
2.1	Eduard Groenewald (EGR) provided an overview of Block 5/6/7 and the proposed Area of Interest for the drilling up to five exploration wells. He highlighted the key exploration drilling logistics (namely drilling unit, support vessel, helicopter and logistics base), showed a video of offshore exploration well drilling and summarised well decommission.
2.2	Jeremy Blood (JB) presented an overview of the ESIA process, summarised the key issues that were raised during the Scoping Phase and specialist studies undertaken to address these issues, and highlighted the key findings of the specialist studies and proposed mitigation measures.
3.	**DISCUSSION**
3.1	What opportunities will be there for local people to be involved in the project? What is the distance from St Helena Bay to the Area of Interest (AOI)?
3.1.1	*EGR explained that the 177 jobs referred to in the presentation were related to TEEPSA's well drilling project in Mossel Bay and related mostly to the use of local service providers. He explained that during drilling there may be opportunities for support services like logistics, catering and accommodation, which could be sourced locally. He noted that the logistics base will most likely be located in Cape Town.* *EGR advised that there are limited opportunities in terms of jobs and upskilling of communities for a short-term exploration project (3 months).*
3.3	What impact will the project have on fish species?
3.3.1	*JB confirmed that to determine the extent and significance of the impacts on fish and fishing noise modelling and drill cutting modelling were undertaken. He highlighted that the data acquired from DFFE for the small pelagic purse seine (sardine and pilchards) and traditional line fish (snoek and tuna) shows that these sectors, which target similar species to the small-scale sector, shows that the catch and effort*

NO.	ITEM
	occurs closer to the shore, whereas the AOI is further offshore in deeper water. The fisheries specialist noted that there would be no overlap between the small-scale fishers and the proposed drilling activities during normal operations.
3.4	Will there be work opportunities?
3.4.1	*JB explained that one of the specialist recommendations is for TEEPSA to link its existing social responsibility and local economic development programmes with coastal communities. TEEPSA must engage with coastal communities to identify possible linkages.*
3.4.2	*Nelisiwe Vundla (NVU) explained that a programme has been designed by TEEPSA to focus on community and social upliftment where coastal communities identify what programmes / projects they need and TEEPSA can assist depending on its capability. She gave an example where the Indigenous Women Small-scale Fishing Programme in Hout Bay submitted a proposal requesting TEEPSA to support them with a fishing vessel. She advised that two Community Liaison Officers (CLOs) had been appointed by TEEPSA that the community can contact should they have an interest on initiating such a programme / project.*
3.5	What other species will be impacted by the drilling activities? There was a concern regarding sardines that have moved from St Helena Bay due to the large vessels passing by.
3.5.1	*JB explained that based on the findings of the fisheries assessment the specialist confirmed there to be no overlap between the AOI and small-scale fishing grounds. There is, however, overlap with four commercial fishing sectors (namely tuna pole, large pelagic long line, demersal trawl and demersal longline).*
3.5.2	*Sarah Wilkinson (SW) explained that according to the DFFE, the sardine stock is very low, but it is not sure what the cause of this is. However, the theory is that climate change may be the cause the sardines to move as they are sensitive to environment variability. She advised that the drilling noise is similar to that of normal vessel traffic and due to the distance of the AOI offshore, it is unlikely that drilling noise will affect the small pelagic species.*
3.6	Crayfish are very sensitive. How will the drilling activities impact the crayfish?
3.6.1	*SW stated that similar to the small pelagic fish species, crayfish also occur close inshore and will, Therefore, not be impacted by the noise from drilling operations.*
3.7	Why drill offshore, not on land?
3.7.1	*EGR advised that there are a number of Exploration Rights and activities being undertaken onshore. However, TEEPSA as a company has an offshore Exploration Right.*
3.8	There is fear that this operation will wipe out the fishing community in the area. What about future generations? What will be left for them?
3.8.1	*JB asked what aspect of the proposed project does the community think will wipe out the fishing community. He confirmed that, based on the fisheries assessment, there would be not impact on the small-scale fishers during normal operations.*
3.10	What guarantee does TEEPSA have that the drilling will not affect the marine life?
3.10.1	*JB explained that the assessments of impacts is undertaken by specialists. He also highlighted that a number of wells have been drilled off Mossel Bay and fishing still continues in the area.*
3.11	The was a concern that if there is a spill, the gases will affect children swimming in the sea.
3.11.1	*It was agreed that this was explained when answering the question regarding the distance between the AOI and the St Helena Bay. There would be no impact from normal operations on children swimming in the sea*
4.	**MEETING CLOSURE**
4.1	AP thanked everyone for their attendance and summarised the next steps in the ESIA process.

APPENDIX A: LIST OF ATTENDEES

NO.	NAME	ORGANISATION	ABBR.
1	Curnel Chirwa	Tubby Tr	CC
2	Cyril	-	C
3	Elna Tylor	-	ET
4	Earl Peters	-	EP
5	James Harding	Saldanha Bay Municipality (SBM)	JH
6	Denine	-	D
7	Nicoline	-	NI
8	Natuune	-	NU
9	Gillian September	-	GS
10	Zanthia April	-	ZA
11	Lorenzo Talnakha	-	LW
12	James William	-	JW
13	Freda Snyders	-	FS
14	Cameron Henry	W C Tech	CH
15	Bronoolin Phiri	-	BP
16	Neileghke Lopez	-	NL
17	Siena Marais	-	SM
18	Leandre Swart	-	LS
19	Leneve Buziek	-	LB
20	Revone Ceres	-	RC
21	Regina De Klerk	-	RD
22	Elizabeth Gwasa	-	EG
23	Damina Sampson	-	DS
24	Gerald Cloete	MRT	GC
25	Adonis Fritz	-	AF
26	Astrid Abolol	-	AA
27	Antoinette Pietersen	Independent Facilitator	AP
28	Msizi Cele	Independent Translator	MC
29	Eduard Groenewald	TEEPSA	EGR
30	Nelisiwe Vundla	TEEPSA	NVU
31	Andiswa Sibhukwana	TEEPSA	ASI
32	Andile Mdlebe	TEEPSA	AMD
33	Wilhelming Floris	TEEPSA	WFL
34	Marie-Line Pagnoux	TEEPSA (online attendance)	MLP
35	Reda Zerriatte	TEEPSA (online attendance)	RZE
36	Jeremy Blood	SLR	JB

NO.	NAME	ORGANISATION	ABBR.
37	Dylan Moodaley	SLR	DM
38	Castro Ravhuhali	SLR	CR
39	Edward Perry	SLR	EP
40	Sarah Wilkinson	CapMarine (online attendance)	SW

APPENDIX B: PHOTOS OF PUBLIC MEETING IN HAWSTON

APPENDIX C: PRESENTATION

PROPOSED EXPLORATION WELL DRILLING IN BLOCK 5/6/7 OFF THE SOUTH-WEST COAST

ESIA Public Meeting

October / November 2022

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1

2

Meeting Objectives

- Share information on:
  - Proposed project
  - Findings of the ESIA and specialist studies
  - Proposed measures to avoid, reduce or manage potential impacts
  - The next steps in the ESIA process
- For I&APs to comment on the findings of the ESIA / specialist studies, proposed mitigation measures for inclusion in the Management Pan, and make suggestions or raise further issues of concern about this proposed project

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3

Proposed Agenda

Welcome, introductions & meeting admin

Session 1:

1. Project overview / What is this project about? – TEEPSA
2. Questions for clarification

Session 2:

3. Key issues raised during Scoping and how they were considered in the ESIA - SLR
4. Findings of the specialist studies and proposed measures to avoid, reduce or manage potential impacts - SLR
5. Questions for clarification

Session 3:

6. Discussion
7. Next steps

SLR

3

4

What you need to know about this meeting

- Attendance register (POPI Act)
- Permission to digitally record the meeting and take photos
- **Language:**
  - Presentations and responses in English
  - You can also ask questions in isiXhosa or Afrikaans
- We will use the flip chart to capture questions, comments, concerns and suggestions

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Constructive discussion guidelines

Public participation **NOT** a voting or consensus-driven process

A process of collecting input for purpose of helping the decision-maker to consider all issues and impacts before making a decision

1. **Respect / human dignity**
2. **Agree to disagree**
3. **Give everyone a fair chance to ask questions / comment**
4. Raise your hand to comment or ask a question and work through the facilitator(s)
5. State your name, surname and organisation/community
6. Please turn your cell phones on silent

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TotalEnergies

Session 1:

Project Overview
What is this project about?

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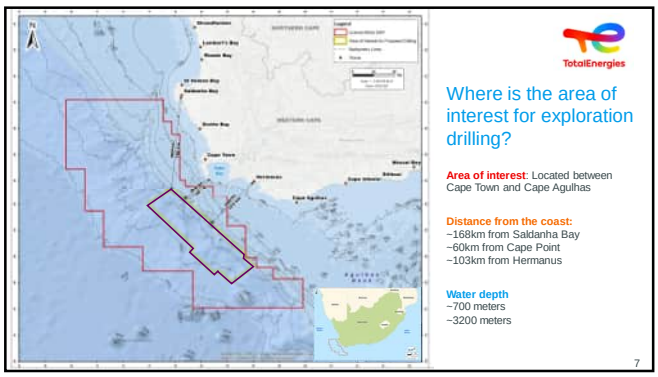
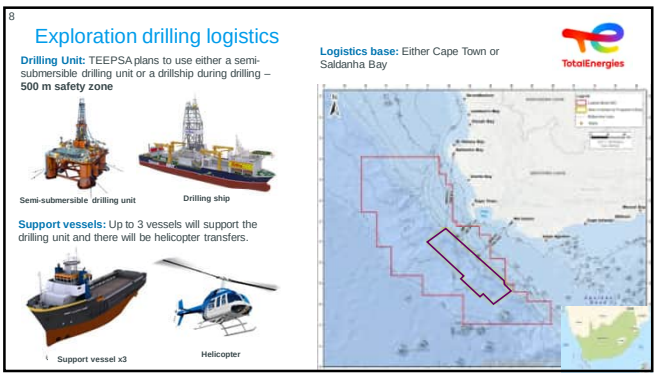

Where is the area of interest for exploration drilling?
Area of interest: Located between Cape Town and Cape Agulhas
Distance from the coast:
~168km from Saldanha Bay
~60km from Cape Point
~103km from Hermanus
Water depth
~700 meters
~3200 meters
7

7


8
Exploration drilling logistics
Drilling Unit: TEEPSA plans to use either a semi-submersible drilling unit or a drillship during drilling – 500 m safety zone
Semi-submersible drilling unit
Drilling ship
Support vessels: Up to 3 vessels will support the drilling unit and there will be helicopter transfers.
Support vessel x3
Helicopter
Logistics base: Either Cape Town or Saldanha Bay

8


Drilling Video
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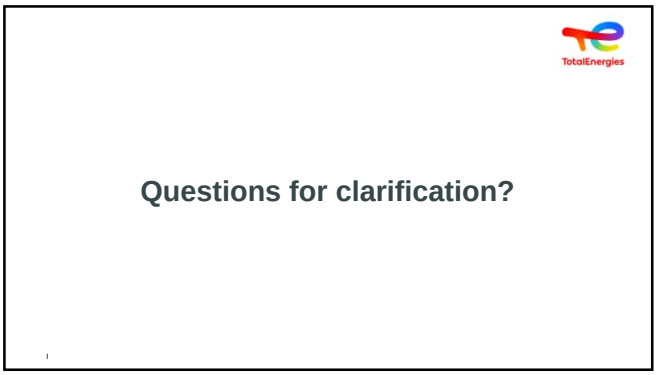
Questions for clarification?

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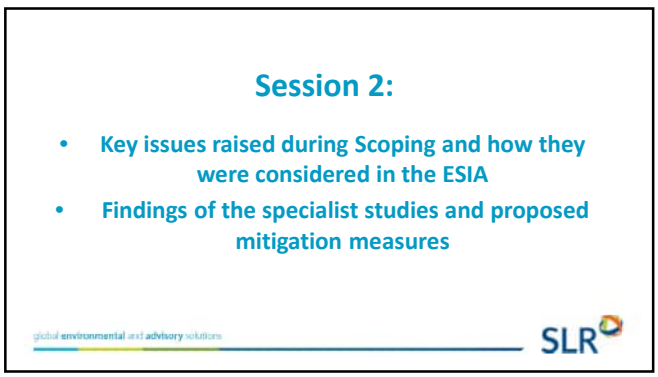
Session 2:
Key issues raised during Scoping and how they were considered in the ESIA
Findings of the specialist studies and proposed mitigation measures
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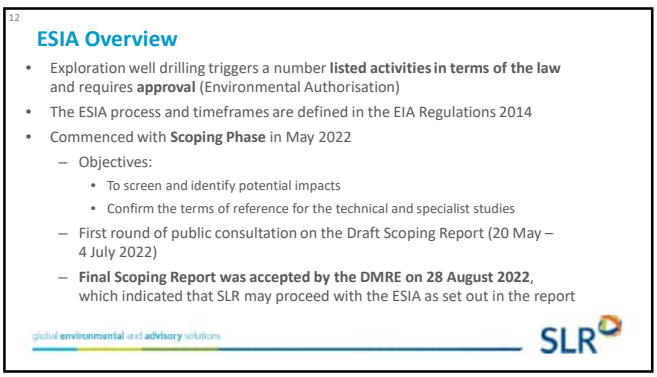
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ESIA Overview
Exploration well drilling triggers a number listed activities in terms of the law and requires approval (Environmental Authorisation)
The ESIA process and timeframes are defined in the EIA Regulations 2014
Commenced with Scoping Phase in May 2022
Objectives:
To screen and identify potential impacts
Confirm the terms of reference for the technical and specialist studies
First round of public consultation on the Draft Scoping Report (20 May – 4 July 2022)
Final Scoping Report was accepted by the DMRE on 28 August 2022, which indicated that SLR may proceed with the ESIA as set out in the report
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Key issues raised by I&APs during Scoping

- How will the proposed project impact local communities, businesses and tourism on the coast?
  - Worried about the limited benefits to locals
  - Will there be any opportunities for employment and business during exploration?
  - Coastal communities have a close connection to the ocean for their livelihood, cultural and spiritual well being
- Underwater noise and discharge drilled rock material ("cuttings")
  - How will drilling and the noise from drilling impact fish (e.g. snoek) and spawning? Concern that these activities could impact small-scale fishers, as well as commercial fishing
  - Impacts on the marine ecosystem could impact on people's intangible cultural heritage, including ancestry / spirituality and sense of place
  - Concern that the impacts on marine fauna could impact on coastal tourism (e.g. whale watching)

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Key issues raised by I&APs during Scoping (cont.)

- Leaving wellhead on seafloor could have a permanent impact on demersal trawling
- How will the proposed project impact on air quality?
- A large oil spill could have a significant impact on marine and coastal environments and communities.
- Why do we need oil and gas exploration in light of climate change issues?



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How key issues identified were considered in the ESIA

- Underwater Noise Modelling
- Drilling Discharge Modelling
- Oil Spill Modelling
- Peer review
- Closure Planning Framework
- Marine Ecology Impact Assessment
- Fisheries Impact Assessment
- Socio-Economic Impact Assessment
- Climate Change and Air Emissions Impact Assessment
- Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment

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Findings of the specialist studies

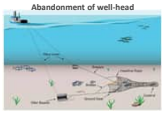
Local job opportunities

Cultural heritage

Drill cuttings discharge

Underwater noise modelling

Abandonment of well-head



Emergency response

Air Emissions

Need & desirability

16

17

Key Issue: How will locals benefit?

- **Aspects considered in the impact assessment:**
  - Exploration drilling is highly specialised – both equipment and expertise (specialised skilled staff)
  - Local content will be related to the use of local service providers: logistics, supply base, helicopters, refuelling, catering, goods, accommodation, waste management, etc.
  - Limited opportunities: 177 local people (but no new jobs will be created)
  - Limited duration: 6 months
  - USD 90 million into the regional South African economy
- **Project Controls and Proposed Key Mitigation:**
  - Apply preferential contracting of local companies with suitable experience
  - Non-local service providers to apply reasonable preferential sub-contracting of local companies
  - TEEPSA to engage with coastal communities for possible linkages to its existing Local Economic Development and Community Social Investment programmes
  - TEEPSA should link coastal communities to their existing Community Social Investment programmes
- **Impact significance (after mitigation): NEGLIGIBLE (POSITIVE)**

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18

Key Issue: How will this project affect communities' intangible cultural heritage?

- Any impact on the marine ecosystem could in turn impact people's intangible cultural heritage, including ancestry / spirituality, livelihood, and sense of place
- The sea is described as 'living' waters and is believed to play a critical role in social and spiritual wellbeing of indigenous groups specifically (First Peoples and Nguni)
- **Project Controls and Proposed Key Mitigation:**
  - Implement a comprehensive, consistent and regular consultation process with indigenous groupings and leadership
  - Possible implementation of sensitive ritual events
  - Establish a functional grievance mechanism
  - Adjust well location if any wrecks are identified during pre-drilling surveys
- **Impact significance (after mitigation): MEDIUM**

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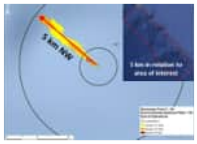
19

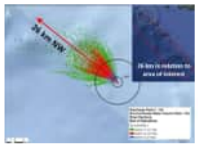
Key Issue: How will drill cuttings discharge affect fish and fishers?

- **Potential Impacts:**
  - Smothering or burial effects
  - Toxic effects
  - Increased sediment in the water column
- Cuttings create a cone close to the wellbore, thinning outwards
  - Maximum thickness range of 0.4 m to 1.4 m close to well, thinning to <0.5 mm after 205 m to 650 m
- Sediment footprint and plume extends in a NW direction
- Environmental Risk:
  - Smothering / burial distance: 1.8 km (long term due to weak seabed currents)
  - Sediment toxicity: 5 km (long term)
  - Water column toxicity: 26 km (short term due to rapid dilution with distance)

Environmental risk in the sediment



Environmental risk in water column



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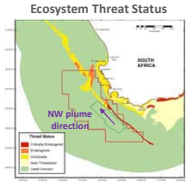
Key Issue: How will drill cuttings discharge affect fish and fishers?

- Impact on **marine biota (plants and animals)**
  - Sediment footprint and plume extends in a NW direction away from more sensitive communities on the continental shelf edge and key spawning areas
  - Although the area is largely associated with sediments classified as 'Least Concern', the sediment footprint could overlap with CBA in area of interest
  - **Project Controls and Proposed Key Mitigation:**
    - ROV pre-drilling site survey within 1 km radius of well
    - Adjust well position to avoid drilling within 1 km of any sensitive and vulnerable habitats (hardgrounds)
    - Treatment of cuttings
  - **Impact significance (after mitigation):**
    - Sediment: **LOW** (soft, loose sediments) to **MEDIUM** (hardgrounds)
    - Water column: **NEGLIGIBLE**

Ecosystem Threat Status



MPAs and Biodiversity Priority Areas

20

21

Key Issue: How will drill cuttings discharge affect fish and fishers?

- Impact on **commercial fishing**
  - Increased water turbidity could lead to fish avoidance of key fishing areas
  - **Four sectors overlap** with area and sediment plume

Sector	% National Catch	% National Effort
Tuna pole	13.7%	12.5%
Large pelagic long-line	5.8%	7.3%
Demersal trawl	0.3%	0.2%
Hake Demersal Longline	0.1%	0.1%

  - Sediment footprint and plume extends in a NW direction away from the main demersal fishing grounds on the continental shelf edge and key spawning areas
  - Impact of the water column is short-term due to rapid dilution
  - **Project Controls and Proposed Key Mitigation:**
    - Good communication and coordination with the various fishing sectors
  - **Impact significance (after mitigation): NEGLIGIBLE**

SLR

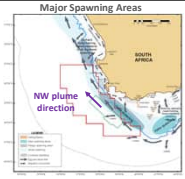
21

22

Key Issue: How will drill cuttings discharge affect fish and fishers?

- Impact on **small-scale fishing**
  - Increased water turbidity could lead to fish avoidance of key fishing areas
  - SSF rights cover the nearshore area and are unlikely to operate beyond 20 km from the coastline
  - Plume extends in a NW direction away from key spawning areas and SSF areas – no overlap with SSF fishing areas is anticipated
    - Vessel certification (only Category A and B can travel > 28 km offshore)
    - DFFE data shows that the commercial line fish sector (which also targets snoek and tuna) and small pelagic purse seine (sardine and anchovy) do not overlap
    - Area of Interest is 74 km and 88 km from Hout Bay and Kalk Bay harbours, respectively
  - Impact of the water column is short-term due to rapid dilution
  - **Impact significance: NO IMPACT**

Major Spawning Areas



Commercial or Traditional Linefish

22

23

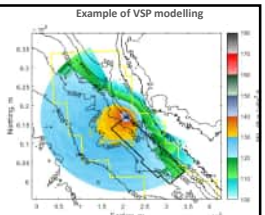
Key Issue: How will underwater noise from logging affect marine life?

- **Potential Impact:** Increased ambient noise levels:
  - Injury to hearing or other organs
  - Behavioural changes and masking biologically important sounds
- Noise levels decrease over distance
- Zones of impact:

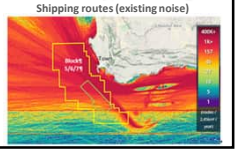
Faunal group	Injury (single pulse)	Disturbance
Fish:	< 10 m	5 km
Turtles:	< 30 m	1.5 km
Whales / dolphins:	80 m	2.2 km

- Duration of logging: up to 9 hrs
- Area of interest is located in an area of high marine traffic; thus, noise levels are naturally elevated

Example of VSP modelling



Shipping routes (existing noise)



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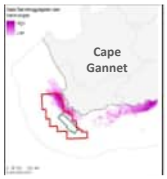
Key Issue: How will underwater noise from logging affect marine life?

- Impact on **marine fauna (animals)**
  - The predicted zones of impact are offshore of:
    - Cape gannet and African penguin foraging areas
    - Distribution of small pelagic fish species that constitute the main prey of these seabirds; thus, numbers are expected to be low
    - Key fish spawning areas
    - Key Southern Right whale's calving and nursing areas off the coast
  - Most offshore pelagic species (those that live in the water column) are highly mobile and likely to move away from source before injury occurs
  - Noise from a stationary source and is easily avoided
  - **Project Controls and Proposed Key Mitigation:**
    - Pre-start visual scan – visual and acoustic
    - Soft-start procedure
    - 500 m shut-down zone
  - **Impact significance (after mitigation): LOW**



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Key Issue: How will underwater noise from logging affect marine life?

- Impact on **commercial fishing**
  - FOUR sectors overlap with zone of impact (5 km)

Sector	% National Catch	% National Effort
Tuna pole	1.24%	0.7%
Large pelagic long-line	0.18%	0.18%
Demersal trawl	0.20%	0.15%
Hake Demersal Longline	0.1%	0.1%

  - Noise from a stationary source and is easily avoided
  - **Project Controls and Proposed Key Mitigation:**
    - Good communication and coordination with the various fishing sectors
    - Pre-start visual scan – visual and acoustic
    - Soft-start procedure
    - 500 m shut-down zone
  - **Impact significance:** LOW

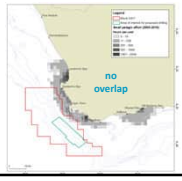
25

26

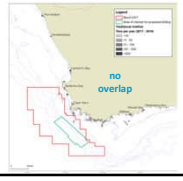
Key Issue: How will underwater noise from logging affect marine life?

- Impact on **small-scale fishing**
  - The predicted zone of impact (5 km) falls offshore of SSF grounds
    - SSF rights cover the nearshore area (within 20 km of the coastline)
    - Area of Interest is 74 km and 88 km from Hout Bay and Kalk Bay harbours
    - Key target species occur inshore - also no overlap with small pelagic purse-seine (sardine and anchovy) and traditional linefish (snoek and tuna) fishing grounds
  - **Impact significance:** NO IMPACT

Small Pelagic Purse-Seine



Commercial or Traditional Linefish



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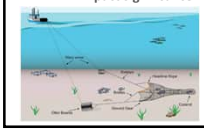
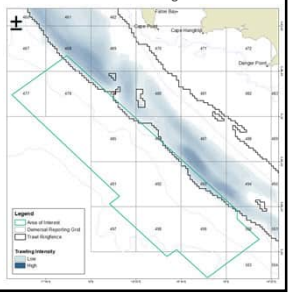
Key Issue: How will abandonment of wellhead on seafloor affect commercial fishers?

- Impact on **commercial fishing**
  - Pose an obstruction to demersal trawl sector
  - **Project Controls and Proposed Key Mitigation:**
    - Avoid drilling within the boundaries of the current demersal trawl "ring fenced" fishing area.
    - Remove wellhead structures located within this area during decommissioning .
    - Over-trawlable cap (subject to risk assessment).
  - **Impact significance:** NO IMPACT



Demersal Trawl Fishing Ground



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Key Issue: How will emissions to the atmosphere affect air quality?

- **Potential Impact:** Local reduction in air quality and contribution to GHG emissions
- Highest concentrations occur during well testing activities (flaring)
- Area of interest is far removed from sensitive coastal receptors (60 km offshore)
- Project is of a temporary nature (drilling: 3-4 months per well; flaring: 2 days per well)
- Due to rapid dispersion and short duration predicted concentrations at coast are well below National Ambient Air Quality Standards
- Five well tests would contribute 0.06% to the National GHG inventory total
- **Project Controls and Proposed Key Mitigation:**
  - Use a low sulphur fuel (compliance with MARPOL 73/78 standards Annex VI) - < 0.5% sulphur
  - Optimise well test programme to reduce flaring as much as possible during the test
  - Use a high efficiency flare to maximise combustion and minimise emissions
- **Impact significance:** VERY LOW

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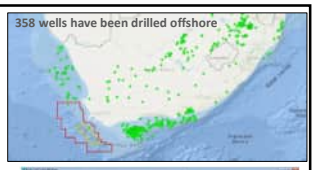
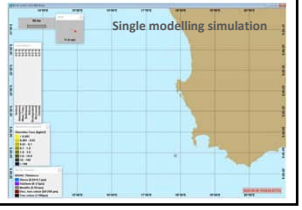
Key Issue: How will TEEPSA deal with a well blow-out / large oil spill?

- Oil spill can impact the marine and coastal environments, community livelihoods, cultural heritage, fishing, recreation and tourism
- Probability of a well blow-out is extremely unlikely
- **Modelling:**
  - Worst case scenario modelled (crude oil)
  - Distributed by prevailing winds and surface currents with the highest concentrations of rising oil being transported in a NW direction
  - Shoreline oiling (>1% oil surface probability) could occur between Gqeberha to north of the Namibian border
  - June to August (winter) is the worst in terms of shoreline oiling





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Key Issue: How will TEEPSA deal with a well blow-out / large oil spill?

- TEEPSA has drilled two wells off the South Coast (Brulpadda 2019 & Luiperd 2020) and one well in southern Namibia (Venus 1-X 2022) and is aware of the requirements to operate in these conditions (currents, winds, swell, etc.)
- **Project Controls and Proposed Key Mitigation:**
  - **Avoidance and prevention**
    - Design and technical integrity
    - Testing and certification
    - Avoid drilling in the winter period (June to August)
  - **Response and recovery (minimisation barriers)**
    - Develop well specific response strategy:
      - Oil Spill Contingency Plan
      - Capping equipment
      - Containment and clean-up
    - Insurances
- **Impact significance:** HIGH to VERY HIGH

Vessel response

Aerial response

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Key Issue: Why do we need oil and gas projects given climate change issues?

1. Global concern of the need to reduce carbon emissions.
2. Rapid transition to net zero presents a potential risk to economic growth.
3. Current policies acknowledge that natural gas is required in the JUST TRANSITION to net carbon zero by 2050 .
4. It is SA government policy to use gas in the energy mix in the transition and to explore and develop indigenous gas resources.
5. International policy documents also recognise the need for natural gas in the pathway to net carbon zero by 2050.
6. These national strategic policy issues relating to energy and climate change and how South Africa uses fossil fuels fall beyond the scope of the ESIA.
7. In making a decision, DMRE will need to weigh up:
   - Current national strategic policies and the transition to net carbon zero.
   - Need for a stable electricity supply and economic growth.
   - Current reliance of liquid fuel imports versus the use of a local resource.
   - Potential impacts and risks associated with the proposed project.

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Session 3:
Further questions & discussion

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Reminder of the Public Meetings

No.	Location	Venue / Platform	Date (2022)	Time
1	St Helena Bay	Steenberg`s Cove Community Hall	Tuesday, 01 November	Meeting: 16h00
2	Saldanha Bay	Dialrock Community Hall	Wednesday, 02 November	
3	Mitchells Plain	Rocklands Civic Centre	Thursday, 03 November	
4	Online	Microsoft TEAMS	Monday, 07 November	
5	Hout Bay	Hangberg Sports and Recreation Centre	Tuesday, 08 November	
6	Kleinmond	Kleinmond Town Hall	Wednesday, 09 November	
7	Hermanus	Sandbaai Hall	Thursday,10 November	
8	Struisbaai	Struisbaai Community Hall	Friday,11 November	Meeting: 10h00

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Next Steps in the ESIA process

- Comment period closes **7 December 2022**
  - Submit comments, questions, issues or suggestions to SLR
- Final ESIA Report will be submitted for decision-making
  - Up to 107 days for Competent Authority to make a decision
- Final ESIA Report will be uploaded for information-purposes
- Registered I&APs will be notified of the decision and the appeal process

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SLR Contact Details

Method	Contact Details
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WhatsApp / SMS:	063 900 5536
E-mail:	TEEPSA-567@slrconsulting.com
Web:	https://www.slrconsulting.com/en/public-documents/TEEPSA-567
Data Free Web:	https://slrpublicdocs.datafree.co/en/public-documents/TEEPSA-567

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TOTALENERGIES EP SOUTH AFRICA B.V. (TEEPSA)
ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (ESIA) FOR THE PROPOSED EXPLORATION WELL DRILLING IN BLOCK 5/6/7 OFF THE SOUTH-WEST COAST, SOUTH AFRICA

NOTES OF PUBLIC MEETING HELD IN SALDANHA BAY AT THE DIAL ROCK HALL HELD ON 02 NOVEMBER 2022, 16H00

NO.	ITEM
1.	**WELCOME AND INTRODUCTIONS**
1.1.	Antoinette Pietersen (AP), the independent facilitator, welcomed all present, introduced TEEPSA (the Applicant), SLR (Environmental Assessment Practitioner) and Msizi Cele (isiXhosa translator), and explained that the purpose of the meeting was to present information on the proposed project and the key findings of the ESIA process. AP also explained that the ESIA is made up of three key phases (namely Scoping, Impact Assessment and Appeal) and that the current project is in the Impact Assessment Phase. AP presented the proposed meeting format, which included presentations by TEEPSA and SLR with clarification questions in between. AP also noted that the meeting was being recorded for minute taking purposes and requested that photos could be taken. All attendees agreed with the meeting format. The list of attendees is presented in **Appendix A** and photographs of the meeting are presented in **Appendix B**.
2.	**PRESENTATIONS -** refer to **Appendix C**
2.1	Eduard Groenewald (EGR) provided an overview of Block 5/6/7 and the proposed Area of Interest for the drilling up to five exploration wells. He highlighted the key exploration drilling logistics (namely drilling unit, support vessel, helicopter and logistics base), showed a video of offshore exploration well drilling and summarised well decommission.
2.2	Jeremy Blood (JB) presented an overview of the ESIA process, summarised the key issues that were raised during the Scoping Phase and specialist studies undertaken to address these issues, and highlighted the key findings of the specialist studies and proposed mitigation measures.
3.	**CLARIFICATION QUESTIONS**
3.1	Eugene Du Toit (ED) asked if this public meeting will suffice and wanted to know how the community was notified.
3.1.1	*JB advised that various methods had been used to provide notice of the meetings, including notification of ward councillors, municipality representatives and small-scale fishing sectors representatives, and adverts were placed in various local newspapers and radio stations.*
3.2	Siyabulela Mafenuka (SM) stated that the meeting notification had failed and that this may result in the project failing due to the public participation process. He further stated that they have been waiting for this project for a long time (a decade) and that they need the project to start. He noted that the ESIA is delaying everything and suggested that an Imbizo be held where people will gather. He suggested that rather than using the Multi-Purpose Centre, the Civic Community Hall and Middle Post Community Hall should be considered. He said the Ward Councillors did not know about the meeting. He suggested that Minister Gwede Mantashe must also attend the imbizo.
3.2.1	*EGR stated that TEEPSA had appointed Community Liaison Officers (CLOs) in strategic areas to ensure better engagement with the local communities outside of the ESIA process. This will help identify the various community role-players, who need to be notified and how best to engage. He noted that this will*

NO.	ITEM
	not be the last time TEEPSA will be engaging with the community and that it will be setting up more regular engagements.
3.3	Paulina Mali (PM) supported comments made by ED and SM. She also expressed the ESIA process must be fast-tracked so the project can commence. We are so used to the Green Connection stopping projects because the public participation was not enough, so these Oil and Gas projects are a dream which do not materialise. She noted that when the IDZ started it was an Oil and Gas project, but it has just disappeared, and she does not know what happened to the Oil and Gas. We are so used to the Green Connection stopping projects and suggest you follow the Imbizo method. She noted that the community wants job creation for their children and that she wants to see the Oil and Gas project before she dies.
3.4	Chief Atmore Rogers (CAR), senior Khoisan chief, stated that the mistake that big companies, like Total, are making is failing to adequately inform the local communities. He further expressed that TEEPSA should understand the needs of the local communities, provide incentives for communities and start engagement early.
3.4.1	*Nelisiwe Vundla (NVU) explained that TEEPSA has designed a programme that focuses on community and social upliftment, where the communities identify what programmes or projects they need and TEEPSA can assist depending on its capability. She further gave an example where the Indigenous Women Small-scale fishing programme in Hout Bay has submitted a proposal requesting TEEPSA to help support them with a fishing vessel. She advised that there are two CLOs in the area and that the community can contact these CLOs should they have an interest on initiating a programme or project.*
3.5	Siyabulela Liwani (SL), Ward 1 Councillor, stated that he had not been contacted by SLR regarding the public meetings or the project. He stated that the CLOs cannot represent the community if they are not elected by the community. He stated that when engaging with the community proper municipal protocols should be followed.
3.6	Vivid Mgoqi (VM) asked that if the drilling was successful and goes into production, how TEEPSA will make sure that the Saldanha community is developed and ensure that the community participate not only as workers. He asked how will TEEPSA upskill the locals to do the skilled jobs. He also stated that TEEPSA should integrate efforts with the Department of Education's existing programmes. He further emphasised the comment made by SL regarding the appointment of CLOs.
3.7	SL stated that these are not CLOs, as they do not represent the community and were not appointed by the community.
3.8	Simon Bikho (SB) noted that should TEEPSA get approval from the authority and the project procced it must not forget about locals, who also contribute to the local economy.
3.9	ED added to SB's comment by stating that TEEPSA must look into improving the economy of Saldanha as it has stagnated. He also emphasised that TEEPSA should find common ground with the community to improve the economy.
3.10	Enild Nontsikelelo Plantjies (ENP) asked what type of jobs will be created. She also asked what guarantee there will be that there is no erosion of the seabed. She asked what remediation actions will be undertaken in the event of a pollution incident.
3.10.1	*JB explained that exploration drilling is a short-term (3-4 months), specialised operation, which means that there are limited opportunities to create new jobs. The real benefits for communities and South African would be during a potential production project, but that would be subject to a separate ESIA process.* *JB explained that regarding the impact of the drilling activities, multiple specialist studies have been undertaken to assess these impacts and the specialists are confident that there is adequate mitigation to address the potential impacts.* *JB noted that it is highly unlikely that an oil spill would occur and explained that 358 wells have been drilled in the South African offshore and there have been no incidents of an oil spill from the drilling of these wells. TEEPSA will need to develop an Oil Spill Contingency Plan in the eventuality that an oil spill does occur.*

NO.	ITEM
	EGR explained that there are limited opportunities in terms of job opportunities during the exploration phase. If the project moves to production, assuming a resource is found, TEEPSA will need to develop a Social Labour Plan (which will look at all the skills that are required and what skills are available, what services are available, etc. through consultation with the affected communities), as well as a Human Resources Plan and Economic Development Plan. *EGR confirmed that TEEPSA is required to compile an Oil Spill Contingency Plan to address an unlikely oil spill, which will include prevention and various response strategies - equipment and resources (e.g. capping stack in Saldanha Bay), as compensation structures. This plan needs to be approved by various government departments.*
3.11	SL expressed that he is covered by the presentation; however, the project should focus on South Africans in terms of opportunities.
3.12	When will the project start?
3.12.1	*JB explained that the draft ESIA report is out for review and comment, which ends on 07 December 2022. SLR will then submit the final report to the Competent Authority for decision-making. The Competent Authority then has 107 days to make a decision, which is followed by a 90 day formal appeal period. TEEPSA can only consider commencing after this, assuming the project is approved.* *EGR explained that TEEPSA is planning to commence in Quarter 1 of 2024 should they get approval.*
4.	**MEETING CLOSURE**
4.1	AP thanked everyone for their attendance and summarised the next steps in the ESIA process.

APPENDIX A: LIST OF ATTENDEES

NO.	NAME	ORGANISATION	ABBR.
1	Enild Platjies	Councillor	ENP
2	Neiltin Dencil	Cochoqua	ND
3	Kabelo Bosiame	Community member	KB
4	Asake Jack	Community member	AJ
5	Siyamcela Ngyojeni	Community member	SN
6	Esra Africa	Cochoqua	EA
7	Robert Kerinaar	Saldanha Rugby Club	RK
8	Buyen Morgan	BBA	BM
9	Nezile	Community member	N
10	Mininwe	Community member	M
11	Headman Patuse	Elukhuseleni trading	HP
12	Pietie Eiman	PE Staa2werke	PE
13	Vivid Mgeqi	ANC	VM
14	Maxwell Moss	Activist	MM
15	Paulina Mali	Saldanha Black Business klomen Association	PM
16	H H Steenkamp	Business and Boerdery	HH
17	Siyabulela Mafenuka	Community leader	SM
18	Asanda	Community Member	A
19	Simon Bikho	Bikho Construction	SB
20	Zukie and Zek	Zukie Construction	ZZ
21	Auston	-Community member	A
22	Enrico	Jokwa Marine	E
23	Witness	Community member	W
24	Luyanda Makalaba	-	LM
25	Xolile Ngamka	Communist hall	XN
26	Chris Heineken	Capfish	CH
27	Nckelela Eric	-	NE
28	Thobeka Gxakaza	Ward committee	TG
29	Jeffry Kenelo	-	JK
30	Roy Arenos	Cochoqua	RA
31	Patrick Bakana	Middlepos contribution	PB
32	Siyabulela Liwani	Ward 1 Councillor	SL
33	G Grimane	Ward committee	GG
34	Felicia Gwaza	Lungimo Holdings	FG
35	D Williams	BEST Forum	DW
36	Chief Atmore Rogers		CAR

NO.	NAME	ORGANISATION	ABBR.
37	Antoinette Pietersen	Independent Facilitator	AP
38	Msizi Cele	Independent Translator	MC
39	Eduard Groenewald	TEEPSA	EGR
40	Nelisiwe Vundla	TEEPSA	NVU
41	Andiswa Sibhukwana	TEEPSA	ASI
42	Andile Mdlebe	TEEPSA	AMD
43	Wilhelmina Floris	TEEPSA	WFL
44	Marie-Line Pagnoux	TEEPSA (online attendance)	MLP
45	Reda Zerriatte	TEEPSA (online attendance)	RZE
46	Jeremy Blood	SLR	JB
47	Dylan Moodaley	SLR	DM
48	Castro Ravhuhali	SLR	CR
49	Edward Perry	SLR	EP
50	Sarah Wilkinson	CapMarine (online attendance)	SW

APPENDIX B: PHOTOS OF PUBLIC MEETING IN HAWSTON

APPENDIX C: PRESENTATION

PROPOSED EXPLORATION WELL DRILLING IN BLOCK 5/6/7 OFF THE SOUTH-WEST COAST

ESIA Public Meeting

October / November 2022

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Meeting Objectives

- Share information on:
  - Proposed project
  - Findings of the ESIA and specialist studies
  - Proposed measures to avoid, reduce or manage potential impacts
  - The next steps in the ESIA process
- For I&APs to comment on the findings of the ESIA / specialist studies, proposed mitigation measures for inclusion in the Management Pan, and make suggestions or raise further issues of concern about this proposed project

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Proposed Agenda

Welcome, introductions & meeting admin

Session 1:

1. Project overview / What is this project about? – TEEPSA
2. Questions for clarification

Session 2:

3. Key issues raised during Scoping and how they were considered in the ESIA - SLR
4. Findings of the specialist studies and proposed measures to avoid, reduce or manage potential impacts - SLR
5. Questions for clarification

Session 3:

6. Discussion
7. Next steps

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3

4

What you need to know about this meeting

- Attendance register (POPI Act)
- Permission to digitally record the meeting and take photos
- **Language:**
  - Presentations and responses in English
  - You can also ask questions in isiXhosa or Afrikaans
- We will use the flip chart to capture questions, comments, concerns and suggestions

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Constructive discussion guidelines

Public participation **NOT** a voting or consensus-driven process

A process of collecting input for purpose of helping the decision-maker to consider all issues and impacts before making a decision

1. **Respect / human dignity**
2. **Agree to disagree**
3. **Give everyone a fair chance to ask questions / comment**
4. Raise your hand to comment or ask a question and work through the facilitator(s)
5. State your name, surname and organisation/community
6. Please turn your cell phones on silent

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TotalEnergies

Session 1:

Project Overview
What is this project about?

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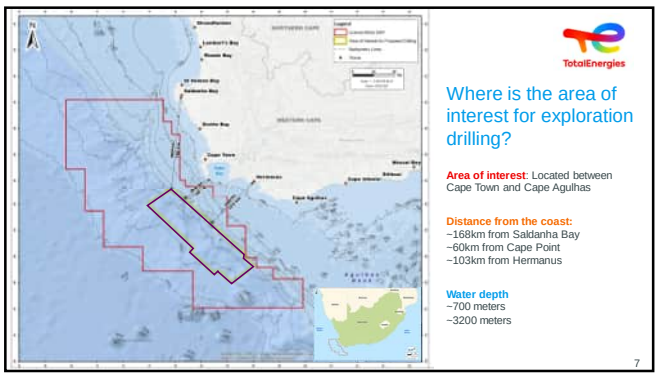
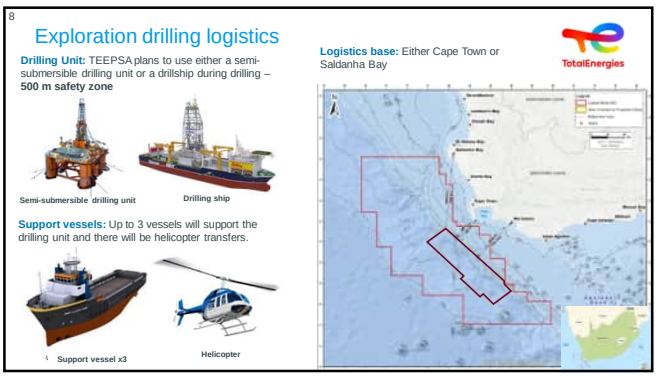

Where is the area of interest for exploration drilling?
Area of interest: Located between Cape Town and Cape Agulhas
Distance from the coast:
~168km from Saldanha Bay
~60km from Cape Point
~103km from Hermanus
Water depth
~700 meters
~3200 meters
7

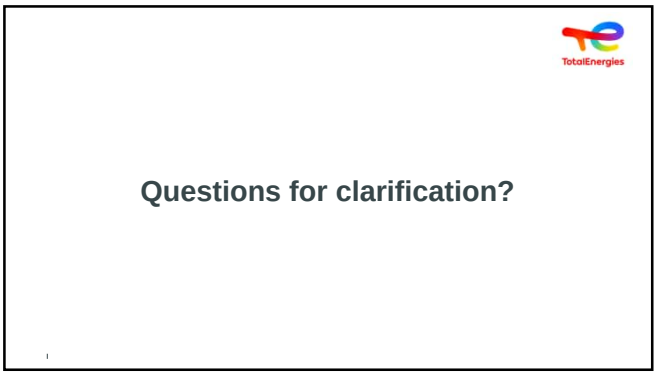
7


8
Exploration drilling logistics
Drilling Unit: TEEPSA plans to use either a semi-submersible drilling unit or a drillship during drilling – 500 m safety zone
Semi-submersible drilling unit
Drilling ship
Support vessels: Up to 3 vessels will support the drilling unit and there will be helicopter transfers.
Support vessel x3
Helicopter
Logistics base: Either Cape Town or Saldanha Bay

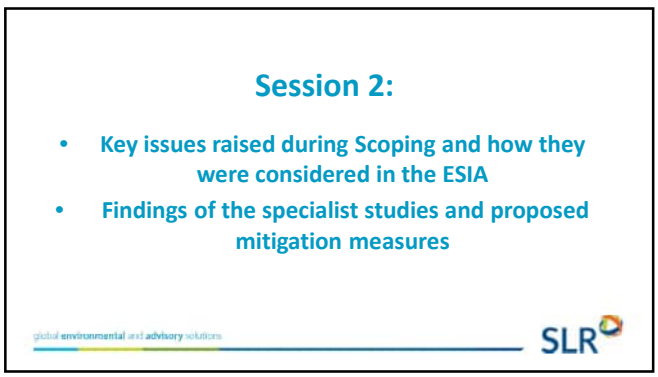
8


Drilling Video
9

9


Questions for clarification?

10


Session 2:
Key issues raised during Scoping and how they were considered in the ESIA
Findings of the specialist studies and proposed mitigation measures
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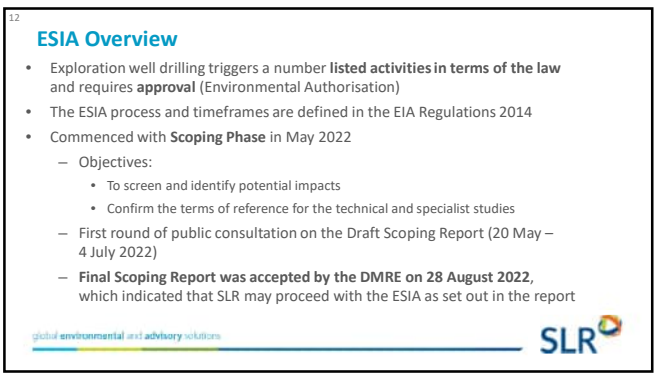
12
ESIA Overview
Exploration well drilling triggers a number listed activities in terms of the law and requires approval (Environmental Authorisation)
The ESIA process and timeframes are defined in the EIA Regulations 2014
Commenced with Scoping Phase in May 2022
Objectives:
To screen and identify potential impacts
Confirm the terms of reference for the technical and specialist studies
First round of public consultation on the Draft Scoping Report (20 May – 4 July 2022)
Final Scoping Report was accepted by the DMRE on 28 August 2022, which indicated that SLR may proceed with the ESIA as set out in the report
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Key issues raised by I&APs during Scoping

- How will the proposed project impact local communities, businesses and tourism on the coast?
  - Worried about the limited benefits to locals
  - Will there be any opportunities for employment and business during exploration?
  - Coastal communities have a close connection to the ocean for their livelihood, cultural and spiritual well being
- Underwater noise and discharge drilled rock material ("cuttings")
  - How will drilling and the noise from drilling impact fish (e.g. snoek) and spawning? Concern that these activities could impact small-scale fishers, as well as commercial fishing
  - Impacts on the marine ecosystem could impact on people's intangible cultural heritage, including ancestry / spirituality and sense of place
  - Concern that the impacts on marine fauna could impact on coastal tourism (e.g. whale watching)

13

14

Key issues raised by I&APs during Scoping (cont.)

- Leaving wellhead on seafloor could have a permanent impact on demersal trawling
- How will the proposed project impact on air quality?
- A large oil spill could have a significant impact on marine and coastal environments and communities.
- Why do we need oil and gas exploration in light of climate change issues?



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How key issues identified were considered in the ESIA

- Underwater Noise Modelling
- Drilling Discharge Modelling
- Oil Spill Modelling
- Peer review
- Closure Planning Framework
- Marine Ecology Impact Assessment
- Fisheries Impact Assessment
- Socio-Economic Impact Assessment
- Climate Change and Air Emissions Impact Assessment
- Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment

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Findings of the specialist studies

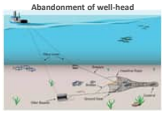
Local job opportunities

Cultural heritage

Drill cuttings discharge

Underwater noise modelling

Abandonment of well-head



Emergency response

Air Emissions

Need & desirability

16

17

Key Issue: How will locals benefit?

- **Aspects considered in the impact assessment:**
  - Exploration drilling is highly specialised – both equipment and expertise (specialised skilled staff)
  - Local content will be related to the use of local service providers: logistics, supply base, helicopters, refuelling, catering, goods, accommodation, waste management, etc.
  - Limited opportunities: 177 local people (but no new jobs will be created)
  - Limited duration: 6 months
  - USD 90 million into the regional South African economy
- **Project Controls and Proposed Key Mitigation:**
  - Apply preferential contracting of local companies with suitable experience
  - Non-local service providers to apply reasonable preferential sub-contracting of local companies
  - TEEPSA to engage with coastal communities for possible linkages to its existing Local Economic Development and Community Social Investment programmes
  - TEEPSA should link coastal communities to their existing Community Social Investment programmes
- **Impact significance (after mitigation): NEGLIGIBLE (POSITIVE)**

17

18

Key Issue: How will this project affect communities' intangible cultural heritage?

- Any impact on the marine ecosystem could in turn impact people's intangible cultural heritage, including ancestry / spirituality, livelihood, and sense of place
- The sea is described as 'living' waters and is believed to play a critical role in social and spiritual wellbeing of indigenous groups specifically (First Peoples and Nguni)
- **Project Controls and Proposed Key Mitigation:**
  - Implement a comprehensive, consistent and regular consultation process with indigenous groupings and leadership
  - Possible implementation of sensitive ritual events
  - Establish a functional grievance mechanism
  - Adjust well location if any wrecks are identified during pre-drilling surveys
- **Impact significance (after mitigation): MEDIUM**

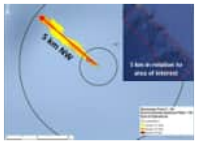
18

19

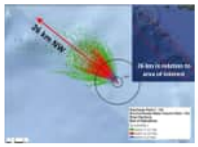
Key Issue: How will drill cuttings discharge affect fish and fishers?

- **Potential Impacts:**
  - Smothering or burial effects
  - Toxic effects
  - Increased sediment in the water column
- Cuttings create a cone close to the wellbore, thinning outwards
  - Maximum thickness range of 0.4 m to 1.4 m close to well, thinning to <0.5 mm after 205 m to 650 m
- Sediment footprint and plume extends in a NW direction
- Environmental Risk:
  - Smothering / burial distance: 1.8 km (long term due to weak seabed currents)
  - Sediment toxicity: 5 km (long term)
  - Water column toxicity: 26 km (short term due to rapid dilution with distance)

Environmental risk in the sediment



Environmental risk in water column



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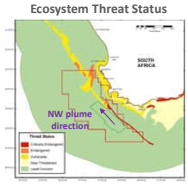
Key Issue: How will drill cuttings discharge affect fish and fishers?

- Impact on **marine biota (plants and animals)**
  - Sediment footprint and plume extends in a NW direction away from more sensitive communities on the continental shelf edge and key spawning areas
  - Although the area is largely associated with sediments classified as 'Least Concern', the sediment footprint could overlap with CBA in area of interest
  - **Project Controls and Proposed Key Mitigation:**
    - ROV pre-drilling site survey within 1 km radius of well
    - Adjust well position to avoid drilling within 1 km of any sensitive and vulnerable habitats (hardgrounds)
    - Treatment of cuttings
  - **Impact significance (after mitigation):**
    - Sediment: **LOW** (soft, loose sediments) to **MEDIUM** (hardgrounds)
    - Water column: **NEGLIGIBLE**

Ecosystem Threat Status



MPAs and Biodiversity Priority Areas

20

21

Key Issue: How will drill cuttings discharge affect fish and fishers?

- Impact on **commercial fishing**
  - Increased water turbidity could lead to fish avoidance of key fishing areas
  - **Four sectors overlap** with area and sediment plume

Sector	% National Catch	% National Effort
Tuna pole	13.7%	12.5%
Large pelagic long-line	5.8%	7.3%
Demersal trawl	0.3%	0.2%
Hake Demersal Longline	0.1%	0.1%

  - Sediment footprint and plume extends in a NW direction away from the main demersal fishing grounds on the continental shelf edge and key spawning areas
  - Impact of the water column is short-term due to rapid dilution
  - **Project Controls and Proposed Key Mitigation:**
    - Good communication and coordination with the various fishing sectors
  - **Impact significance (after mitigation): NEGLIGIBLE**

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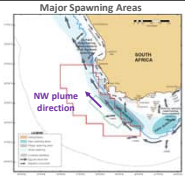
22

Key Issue: How will drill cuttings discharge affect fish and fishers?

- Impact on **small-scale fishing**
  - Increased water turbidity could lead to fish avoidance of key fishing areas
  - SSF rights cover the nearshore area and are unlikely to operate beyond 20 km from the coastline
  - Plume extends in a NW direction away from key spawning areas and SSF areas – no overlap with SSF fishing areas is anticipated
    - Vessel certification (only Category A and B can travel > 28 km offshore)
    - DFFE data shows that the commercial line fish sector (which also targets snoek and tuna) and small pelagic purse seine (sardine and anchovy) do not overlap
    - Area of Interest is 74 km and 88 km from Hout Bay and Kalk Bay harbours, respectively
  - Impact of the water column is short-term due to rapid dilution
  - **Impact significance: NO IMPACT**

Major Spawning Areas



Commercial or Traditional Linefish

22

23

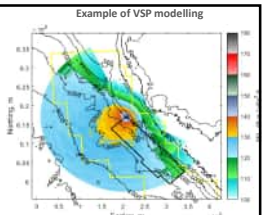
Key Issue: How will underwater noise from logging affect marine life?

- **Potential Impact:** Increased ambient noise levels:
  - Injury to hearing or other organs
  - Behavioural changes and masking biologically important sounds
- Noise levels decrease over distance
- Zones of impact:

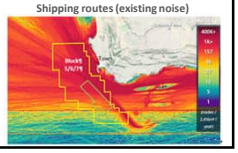
Faunal group	Injury (single pulse)	Disturbance
Fish:	< 10 m	5 km
Turtles:	< 30 m	1.5 km
Whales / dolphins:	80 m	2.2 km

- Duration of logging: up to 9 hrs
- Area of interest is located in an area of high marine traffic; thus, noise levels are naturally elevated

Example of VSP modelling



Shipping routes (existing noise)



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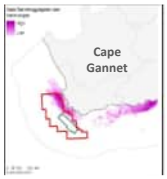
24

Key Issue: How will underwater noise from logging affect marine life?

- Impact on **marine fauna (animals)**
  - The predicted zones of impact are offshore of:
    - Cape gannet and African penguin foraging areas
    - Distribution of small pelagic fish species that constitute the main prey of these seabirds; thus, numbers are expected to be low
    - Key fish spawning areas
    - Key Southern Right whale's calving and nursing areas off the coast
  - Most offshore pelagic species (those that live in the water column) are highly mobile and likely to move away from source before injury occurs
  - Noise from a stationary source and is easily avoided
  - **Project Controls and Proposed Key Mitigation:**
    - Pre-start visual scan – visual and acoustic
    - Soft-start procedure
    - 500 m shut-down zone
  - **Impact significance (after mitigation): LOW**



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Key Issue: How will underwater noise from logging affect marine life?

- Impact on **commercial fishing**
  - FOUR sectors overlap with zone of impact (5 km)

Sector	% National Catch	% National Effort
Tuna pole	1.24%	0.7%
Large pelagic long-line	0.18%	0.18%
Demersal trawl	0.20%	0.15%
Hake Demersal Longline	0.1%	0.1%

  - Noise from a stationary source and is easily avoided
  - **Project Controls and Proposed Key Mitigation:**
    - Good communication and coordination with the various fishing sectors
    - Pre-start visual scan – visual and acoustic
    - Soft-start procedure
    - 500 m shut-down zone
  - **Impact significance:** LOW

25

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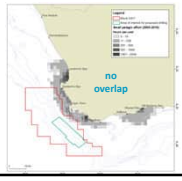
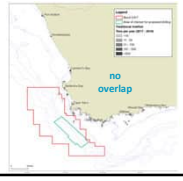
Key Issue: How will underwater noise from logging affect marine life?

- Impact on **small-scale fishing**
  - The predicted zone of impact (5 km) falls offshore of SSF grounds
    - SSF rights cover the nearshore area (within 20 km of the coastline)
    - Area of Interest is 74 km and 88 km from Hout Bay and Kalk Bay harbours
    - Key target species occur inshore - also no overlap with small pelagic purse-seine (sardine and anchovy) and traditional linefish (snoek and tuna) fishing grounds
  - **Impact significance:** NO IMPACT

Small Pelagic Purse-Seine



Commercial or Traditional Linefish



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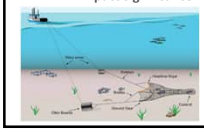
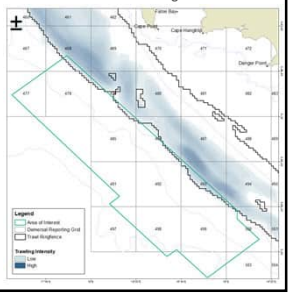
Key Issue: How will abandonment of wellhead on seafloor affect commercial fishers?

- Impact on **commercial fishing**
  - Pose an obstruction to demersal trawl sector
  - **Project Controls and Proposed Key Mitigation:**
    - Avoid drilling within the boundaries of the current demersal trawl "ring fenced" fishing area.
    - Remove wellhead structures located within this area during decommissioning .
    - Over-trawlable cap (subject to risk assessment).
  - **Impact significance:** NO IMPACT



Demersal Trawl Fishing Ground



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Key Issue: How will emissions to the atmosphere affect air quality?

- **Potential Impact:** Local reduction in air quality and contribution to GHG emissions
- Highest concentrations occur during well testing activities (flaring)
- Area of interest is far removed from sensitive coastal receptors (60 km offshore)
- Project is of a temporary nature (drilling: 3-4 months per well; flaring: 2 days per well)
- Due to rapid dispersion and short duration predicted concentrations at coast are well below National Ambient Air Quality Standards
- Five well tests would contribute 0.06% to the National GHG inventory total
- **Project Controls and Proposed Key Mitigation:**
  - Use a low sulphur fuel (compliance with MARPOL 73/78 standards Annex VI) - < 0.5% sulphur
  - Optimise well test programme to reduce flaring as much as possible during the test
  - Use a high efficiency flare to maximise combustion and minimise emissions
- **Impact significance:** VERY LOW

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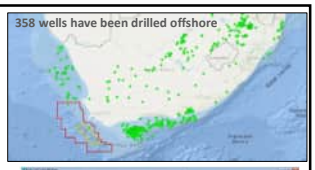
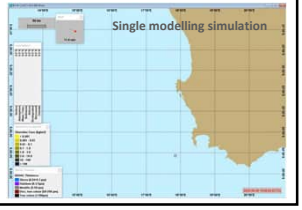
Key Issue: How will TEEPSA deal with a well blow-out / large oil spill?

- Oil spill can impact the marine and coastal environments, community livelihoods, cultural heritage, fishing, recreation and tourism
- Probability of a well blow-out is extremely unlikely
- **Modelling:**
  - Worst case scenario modelled (crude oil)
  - Distributed by prevailing winds and surface currents with the highest concentrations of rising oil being transported in a NW direction
  - Shoreline oiling (>1% oil surface probability) could occur between Gqeberha to north of the Namibian border
  - June to August (winter) is the worst in terms of shoreline oiling





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Key Issue: How will TEEPSA deal with a well blow-out / large oil spill?

- TEEPSA has drilled two wells off the South Coast (Brulpadda 2019 & Luiperd 2020) and one well in southern Namibia (Venus 1-X 2022) and is aware of the requirements to operate in these conditions (currents, winds, swell, etc.)
- **Project Controls and Proposed Key Mitigation:**
  - **Avoidance and prevention**
    - Design and technical integrity
    - Testing and certification
    - Avoid drilling in the winter period (June to August)
  - **Response and recovery (minimisation barriers)**
    - Develop well specific response strategy:
      - Oil Spill Contingency Plan
      - Capping equipment
      - Containment and clean-up
    - Insurances
- **Impact significance:** HIGH to VERY HIGH

Vessel response

Aerial response

30

31

Key Issue: Why do we need oil and gas projects given climate change issues?

1. Global concern of the need to reduce carbon emissions.
2. Rapid transition to net zero presents a potential risk to economic growth.
3. Current policies acknowledge that natural gas is required in the JUST TRANSITION to net carbon zero by 2050 .
4. It is SA government policy to use gas in the energy mix in the transition and to explore and develop indigenous gas resources.
5. International policy documents also recognise the need for natural gas in the pathway to net carbon zero by 2050.
6. These national strategic policy issues relating to energy and climate change and how South Africa uses fossil fuels fall beyond the scope of the ESIA.
7. In making a decision, DMRE will need to weigh up:
   - Current national strategic policies and the transition to net carbon zero.
   - Need for a stable electricity supply and economic growth.
   - Current reliance of liquid fuel imports versus the use of a local resource.
   - Potential impacts and risks associated with the proposed project.

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Session 3:
Further questions & discussion

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Reminder of the Public Meetings

No.	Location	Venue / Platform	Date (2022)	Time
1	St Helena Bay	Steenberg`s Cove Community Hall	Tuesday, 01 November	Meeting: 16h00
2	Saldanha Bay	Dialrock Community Hall	Wednesday, 02 November	
3	Mitchells Plain	Rocklands Civic Centre	Thursday, 03 November	
4	Online	Microsoft TEAMS	Monday, 07 November	
5	Hout Bay	Hangberg Sports and Recreation Centre	Tuesday, 08 November	
6	Kleinmond	Kleinmond Town Hall	Wednesday, 09 November	
7	Hermanus	Sandbaai Hall	Thursday,10 November	
8	Struisbaai	Struisbaai Community Hall	Friday,11 November	Meeting: 10h00

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Next Steps in the ESIA process

- Comment period closes **7 December 2022**
  - Submit comments, questions, issues or suggestions to SLR
- Final ESIA Report will be submitted for decision-making
  - Up to 107 days for Competent Authority to make a decision
- Final ESIA Report will be uploaded for information-purposes
- Registered I&APs will be notified of the decision and the appeal process

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SLR Contact Details

Method	Contact Details
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Data Free Web:	https://slrpublicdocs.datafree.co/en/public-documents/TEEPSA-567

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TOTALENERGIES EP SOUTH AFRICA B.V. (TEEPSA)
ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (ESIA) FOR THE PROPOSED EXPLORATION WELL DRILLING IN BLOCK 5/6/7 OFF THE SOUTH-WEST COAST, SOUTH AFRICA

NOTES OF PUBLIC MEETING HELD IN MITCHELLS PLAIN AT THE ROCKLANDS CIVIC CENTRE HELD ON 03 NOVEMBER 2022, 16H00

NO.	ITEM
1.	**WELCOME AND INTRODUCTIONS**
1.1.	Antoinette Pietersen (AP), the independent facilitator, welcomed all present, introduced TEEPSA (the Applicant), SLR (Environmental Assessment Practitioner) and Msizi Cele (isiXhosa translator), and explained that the purpose of the meeting was to present information on the proposed project and the key findings of the ESIA process. AP also explained that the ESIA is made up of three key phases (namely Scoping, Impact Assessment and Appeal) and that the current project is in the Impact Assessment Phase. AP presented the proposed meeting format, which included presentations by TEEPSA and SLR followed by a question-and-answer session (discussion), and guidelines for constructive discussion, AP also noted that the meeting was being recorded for minute taking purposes and requested that photos could be taken. All attendees agreed with the meeting format. The list of attendees is presented in **Appendix A** and photographs of the meeting are presented in **Appendix B**. The meeting was opened with a prayer.
2.	**PRESENTATIONS -** refer to **Appendix C**
2.1	Eduard Groenewald (EGR) provided an overview of Block 5/6/7 and the proposed Area of Interest for the drilling up to five exploration wells. He highlighted the key exploration drilling logistics (namely drilling unit, support vessel, helicopter and logistics base), showed a video of offshore exploration well drilling and summarised well decommission.
2.2	Jeremy Blood (JB) presented an overview of the ESIA process, summarised the key issues that were raised during the Scoping Phase and specialist studies undertaken to address these issues, and highlighted the key findings of the specialist studies and proposed mitigation measures.
3.	**CLARIFICATION QUESTIONS**
3.1	How will the drilling affect the fish? If drilling chase the fish away it will that affect the fishing season. If drilling affects the movement of fish, it will affect the fishing season.
3.1.1	*JB state that in order to confirm how noise would impact fish Underwater Noise Modelling was undertaken. As you move away from a source of noise, the noise levels and zone of impact for injury and disturbance decrease. Fish would need to be within 10 m of the drilling unit to experience temporary injury and within 5 km to experience disturbance. If a fish is within 5 km of the drilling unit, it is likely to move away outside the 5 km zone. These zones of impact fall outside the areas fished by the small-scale fisheries. The Area of Interest (AOI) is located in a high shipping area and the ambient noise levels are naturally elevated.*
3.2	If gas is discovered during drilling, will that gas affect people's health?
3.2.1	*EGR explained that the target drill depth is known and that when drilling at that depth a closed loop system (risered drilling phase) is used, which ensures that there are no leaks to the environment. The drilling mud*

NO.	ITEM
	is used to flush out the drill cuttings and ensure the well does not collapse (first barrier). The second barrier is the blow-out preventer - so if there is gas, it will be picked up by sensors on the drilling unit and if there are any issues it can be controlled.
3.3	What happens to the drill cuttings?
3.4	*EGR explained that the drill muds and cutting are separated and cleaned on the drilling unit and if they can't be clean to the required standard, the drill cutting will be sent to shore for further treatment and disposal. The sediment plume has been modelled, which determined how the plume is distributed by the current, and this used to assess any potential impacts relating to the discharge of cuttings.*
3.5	How will this project benefit the people and organisations of this community?
3.5.1	*EGR explained that with an exploration project, which is very short term (3 months) and localised, there are limited job opportunities. Drilling requires specialist skills, but there are some opportunities for local service providers - these are existing skills, as an exploration project does not allow for the development of new skills. TEEPSA also has various corporate social investment projects. Key benefits would be if a resource is found and the project moves onto production.* *Nelisiwe Vundla (NVU) explained that TEEPSA has designed a programme that focuses on community and social upliftment where the communities identify what programmes or projects they need and TEEPSA can assist depending on TEEPSA'S capability. She further gave an example of a proposal submitted by the Indigenous Women Small-scale fishing programme requesting TEEPSA to support them with a fishing vessel. She advised that there are two Community Liaison Officers (CLOs) that have been appointed for the area and the community can contact them should they have an interest on initiating a programme or project.*
3.6	Will drilling cause vibration and how will the vibration impact the seabed?
3.6.1	*JB explained that there would only be minimum vibration during spudding, thereafter the vibration gets less once drilling progresses deeper. The greater issue relates noise and this was modelled for this project.*
3.7	When cementing the borehole can there be a leak of cement?
3.7.1	*EGR explained that the closed loop risered system will ensure no leak of cement.*
3.8	Concerns were raised regarding the distance from shore to the AOI as the fisher's target tuna and tuna occur close to the AOI.
3.8.1	*JB asked how far offshore do the small-scale fishers (80 km was raised). JB advised that there is an overlap with the commercial tuna pole; however, drilling is short-term where fish may move out of the 5 km zone from the drilling unit. The key recommendation is that TEEPSA must ensure good communication and coordination with the various fishing sectors so that they are aware where drilling is occurring and when is it complete so that they can focus their fishing efforts in adjacent areas.*
3.9	Paul Q asked what guarantee can be given that drilling will have minimum impact on small-scale fishers.
3.9.1	*JB explained that when assessing the impact on small-scale fishing, a key issue identified during scoping, noise modelling and drilling discharge modelling were undertaken to determine how noise and the sediment plume would move in the water. With regard to noise, it is estimated that the fish will only be disturbed within 5km of the drilling unit.* *JB indicated that the distance from Hout Bay and Kalk Bay harbour to the AOI is 74 km and 88 km, respectively, which is very far from these key small-scale fishing harbours.*
3.10	How will TEEPSA compensate the fishing community if there is an oil spill?
3.10.1	*EGR explained that it depends on the type and size of the spill. TEEPSA would work with the national government to setup a committee that will determine compensation in the unlikely event of an oil spill .*

NO.	ITEM
	He also explained that another form of compensation could include the use of local fishing vessel to assist in the clean-up operations.
3.11	How far from the coast will the operations be undertaken? (*It was noted that this question was answered by JB above - 60 km from shore at its closest point).*
3.12	Is the concrete structure removed after drilling?
3.12.1	*EGR explained that the only structure that may be left behind is the wellhead, which is 2 to 2.5m high. However, considering the water depth like in the AOI, mostly beyond the demersal trawl grounds, the wellhead would be plugged and a trawl-over structure put in place.*
3.13	How long will it take for sediments deposited from the drilling activities to wash out to shore?
3.13.1	*JB explained that the modelling indicated that majority of the sediments would be deposited within 1.8 km from the drilling unit because of the weak seabed current.*
3.14	AP asked what is the concern regarding the above question?
3.14.1	*It was noted that the concern is about the small plastic crystals washing out. Where do they come from and how will they affect fish?*
3.14.2	*EGR advised that these plastic nurdles are not related to oil and gas or drilling. He noted that a vessel transporting a container of these plastic nurdles was lost to sea. It is unclear if this had an impact on fish, but fish may have eaten these nurdles.*
3.15	How will the exploration activities benefit the communities and/or fisherman? What will happen if oil is found Because there is no memorandum of agreement in place?
3.15.1	*EGR explained that discovering oil and gas does not mean that the project will move into the production phase, as it will depend on what is discovered, if anything. If TEEPSA does find oil or gas, it will need to go through a separate application and ESIA process. As part of this TEEPSA will need to develop a social and labour plan (SLP), which includes human resources development, skills analysis and development, local economic develop, as well as engagement with the local communities. The competent authority will need to consider all of these before it can decide to issue an Environmental Authorisation and a production Right.*
3.16	David explained that the problem the are facing as fishers is that the trawlers are affecting their fishing activities. If trawlers affect fishing just passing by, how can drilling not affect fishing?
3.16.1	*EGR explained that drilling is very short-term (3 months) and SLR has assessed the impact on fish and the various fishing sectors. EGR further explained that although the AOI is a large area (10 000 km^2), the drilling area will be only 1 km^2.* *JB explained that the closest point to the AOI is Cape Point, which is about 60 km, the noise modelling shows that there is a point where fish are not impacted by noise - disturbance can be expected within 5 km from the drilling unit.*
3.17	It was pointed out that the community is happy that the public engagement was taking place in Mitchells Plain.
3.18	What is the relationship between this project and Mossgas?
3.18.1	*EGR noted that this project is not linked to Mossgas in any way.* *JB explained that South Africa currently largely uses coal as a source of energy, which has the greater GHG emissions and is not sustainable. Therefore, South African policy includes other sources of energy in the energy mix, including natural gas, as it move towards the 2050 carbon neutral goal, as well as the exploration for oil and gas.*
3.19	How long is the scoping phase?

NO.	ITEM
3.19.1	*JB advised that the scoping phase was is about 4 months in duration.*
3.20	Fred Van De Ross (FDR) asked if TEEPSA succeeds with the drilling project will the price of petrol decrease.
3.20.1	*JB advised that the price would be more stable, as South Africa may need to as relate on importing and international markets. This will need to be considered of a production Right application.*
3.21	It was noted that this project is long overdue.
3.22	It was noted that this project could lead to spinoffs for the Mitchells Plain communities and provide opportunities, e.g. development of tourism, as coastal communities are currently stagnating.
3.23	It was noted that ongoing community engagement is critical.
3.24	A comment was made regarding Community Social Investment. I*t was agreed that NVU had already answered this comment.* *Andiswa Sibhukwana (ASI) explained that TEEPSA wants to build a long-term relationship with the communities by appointing CLOs from the communities and the communities can communicated with the CLOs regarding any issues to be addressed by TEEPSA.*
3.25	How will TEEPSA contribute to skills development and bridge skills gap for the youth?
3.25.1	*EGR noted that skills development would be addressed by the SLP should the project move onto production.*
3.26	How will TEEPSA compensate communities in case of an oil spill? It was agreed that this had been addressed already.
3.27	What will be done towards community upliftment, e.g. shares for the public at an affordable prices?
3.27.1	*EGR advised that he does not have an answer at this stage on the price of shares.*
3.28	Can an investment vehicle be put in place, such as a public-private partnership which allows the community to invest in the project, so that the community can extract value in the long-term? This comment was noted and captured.
3.29	How will TEEPSA employ local communities in production? Where will office be located?
3.29.1	*This is something that will be determined during the Production Right application phase and ESIA.*
3.29.2	*If production happened the head office should be based in one of the coastal towns where the focus can be on the impacted community.*
3.30	What is TEEPSA's contingency plan in the event of an oil spill? *It was agreed that this question has already been answered.*
3.31	What is the impact of flaring and what are SA's requirements?
3.31.1	*JB explained that the air quality assessment considered flaring. It is important to note that flaring is unlikely to be undertaken for all five wells. He further explained that flaring will only take place for up to 2 days and will have minimum impact on coastal communities.*
3.32	What is the process for approving this project by DMRE?
3.32.1	*JB explained that the draft ESIA Report is currently out for comment, which ends on 07 December 2022. After the comment period ends, SLR will finalise the report and submit it to Competent Authority for decision-making. The Competent Authority has 107 days in which to make a decision, which is followed by a 90 days formal appeal period.*
3.33	Will the organisation be getting a copy of what will be submitted to the government?

NO.	ITEM
3.33.1	*JB advised that the final report will be made available for download on the SLR website, as well as the data free website and the Interested and Affected Parties will be notified when it is available for download.*
3.34	How will this project impact tourism?
3.34.1	*JB explained that the project is located far offshore and recreation activities take place nearer the coast. In terms of the impact on whales, modelling shows that whales may be disturbed within 2.2km from the drilling unit and considering that the AOI is 60 km from the coast, there is unlikely to be an impact on tourism during normal operations.*
3.35	How does this project link-up to Sasolburg?
3.35.1	*EGR explained that there is no link between the proposed project and Sasolburg.*
3.36	Who will be the beneficiaries of this project?
3.36.1	*EGR noted that South Africa would be a beneficiary of a future production project, as government get 20% free carry and TEEPSA will need to pay taxes and royalties.*
3.37	Fannie Kwana (FK) noted that unemployment is a serious concern and this project can ensure the upliftment of the youth.
3.38	John Oppelt (JO) stated that the community must make sure that when they sign an agreement there will be a guarantee for work opportunities for the youth.
3.38.1	*EGR explained that even though the drilling unit comes with a skilled crew, South Africans may form part of that crew. He also noted that drilling only last for a period of 3 months and it is not viable to upskill people for a 3-month project.*
3.39	What is TEEPSA's procurement process entails?
3.39.1	*EGR noted that drilling is a specialised activity that requires specialised skills. However, there may be opportunities for local services like logistics, catering and accommodation.*
3.40	Why use national figures for catch effort? Maybe the figures will be different for Western Cape.
3.40.1	*JB noted that the fisheries assessment used the data that was available from DFFE.* *SW confirmed that used the national data for each of the fisheries sectors - this confirmed that the tuna pole sector overlapped with the AOI.*
3.41	A comment was made that an agreement must be put in place to make sure that Mitchells Plain benefits from any opportunities.
3.42	It was noted that Mitchells Plain will be turning 50 years in 2026 and it is hoped that by the time the project moves to production and there will be a partnership (share scheme) in place between Mitchells Plain and TEEPSA .
3.43	If the project was to go into production where will the processing of the resource take place?
3.43.1	*EGR explained that this is not known at this stage as this will depended on what type of resource is found.*
3.44	Assuming the project goes to production, how will TEEPSA invest in Mitchells Plain to create secondary or supporting oil and gas industries?
3.44.1	*EGR explained that this will need to be considered as part of the future SLP development. Since TEEPSA does not know if there is a resource and if there is a resource what it is, it is not possible to identify what supporting industries can be created.*
3.45	It was requested that the requirements of the SLP be made available to the Mitchells Plain community.
3.46	Does TEEPSA have a draft empowerment plan that can be made available to the community?

NO.	ITEM
3.46.1	*EGR noted that the DMRE SLP guideline can be made available on the SLR website. TEEPSA does not have a draft document yet, as this is not required during exploration.*
3.47	Can you give an example of a successful engagement with the communities on socio-economic impact that caused change in that community? It was agreed that this question was answered.
3.48	Who will be providing the auxiliary services like accommodation?
3.48.1	*EGR noted that the accommodation would depend on where the logistics base is located, which will be in either Cape Town or Saldanha Bay.*
3.49	Igshaan Carsons (IC) highlighted that the Mithcells Plain community will indirectly benefit from the project through the Project Phakisa Initiative, and government will get a 20% shore of a future production project.
4.	**MEETING CLOSURE**
4.1	AP thanked everyone for their attendance and summarised the next steps in the ESIA process.

APPENDIX A: LIST OF ATTENDEES

NO.	NAME	ORGANISATION	ABBR.
1	Zenda Daniel	MURA	ZD
2	Karl Mocke	ANC Constituency Office	KM
3	Rushaan	Mitchells Plain Fishing Forum (MPFF)	R
4	Sean Achim	Plain chamber	SA
5	Marion Misrole	MPFF	MM
6	Igshaan Carsons	Plain Chamber SAAMBA	IC
7	John Oppelt	Community Member	JO
8	Abraham Boyce		AB
9	Charles Davidi	Private	CD
10	Samdi	SADTU	S
11	Junaid Williams	MPFF	JW
12	Argentina Franoke	Rosie Job Creation	AF
13	Achnat Abbab	MPFF	AA
14	Bridgette Oppelt		BO
15	Lucelynn		L
16	Danny Christions	Ward Councillor	DC
17	Valerie Arendse	MPFF	VA
18	Shameena Boyzen	MPAO	SB
19	Moira Krige	SANWIT	MK
20	Fred Van de Ross	MPFF	FDR
21	Oleander Pokes	Potlands Ratepayers	OP
22	Fannie Kwana	Gugs fish	FK
23	GJ Lakay	MPFF	GL
24	Comieldene Gasane	VFF	CG
25	Peter Van Heever	VFG	PVH
26	Keanu Moos		KM
27	Isaac Dirks	-	ID
28	David	Vrygront	D
29	Michael	Vrygront	M
30	Antoinette Pietersen	Independent Facilitator	AP
32	Msizi Cele	Independent Translator	MC
33	Eduard Groenewald	TEEPSA	EGR
34	Nelisiwe Vundla	TEEPSA	NVU
35	Andiswa Sibhukwana	TEEPSA	ASI
36	Marie-Line Pagnoux	TEEPSA (online attendance)	MLP
37	Reda Zerriatte	TEEPSA (online attendance)	RZE

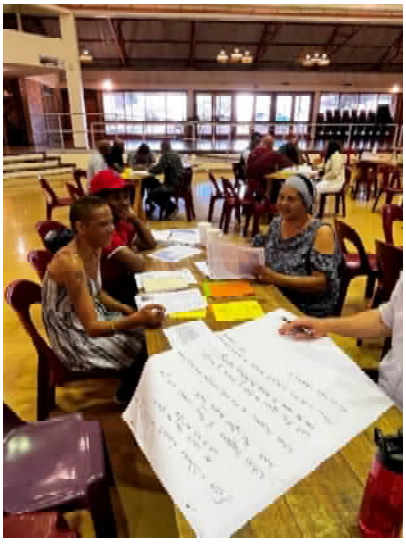
NO.	NAME	ORGANISATION	ABBR.
38	Jeremy Blood	SLR	JB
39	Dylan Moodaley	SLR	DM
40	Castro Ravhuhali	SLR	CR
41	Edward Perry	SLR	EP
42	Sarah Wilkinson	CapMarine	SW

APPENDIX B: PHOTOS OF PUBLIC MEETING IN MITCHELLS PALIN







APPENDIX C: PRESENTATION

PROPOSED EXPLORATION WELL DRILLING IN BLOCK 5/6/7 OFF THE SOUTH-WEST COAST

ESIA Public Meeting

October / November 2022

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Meeting Objectives

- Share information on:
  - Proposed project
  - Findings of the ESIA and specialist studies
  - Proposed measures to avoid, reduce or manage potential impacts
  - The next steps in the ESIA process
- For I&APs to comment on the findings of the ESIA / specialist studies, proposed mitigation measures for inclusion in the Management Pan, and make suggestions or raise further issues of concern about this proposed project

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Proposed Agenda

Welcome, introductions & meeting admin

Session 1:

1. Project overview / What is this project about? – TEEPSA
2. Questions for clarification

Session 2:

3. Key issues raised during Scoping and how they were considered in the ESIA - SLR
4. Findings of the specialist studies and proposed measures to avoid, reduce or manage potential impacts - SLR
5. Questions for clarification

Session 3:

6. Discussion
7. Next steps

SLR

3

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What you need to know about this meeting

- Attendance register (POPI Act)
- Permission to digitally record the meeting and take photos
- **Language:**
  - Presentations and responses in English
  - You can also ask questions in isiXhosa or Afrikaans
- We will use the flip chart to capture questions, comments, concerns and suggestions

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Constructive discussion guidelines

Public participation **NOT** a voting or consensus-driven process

A process of collecting input for purpose of helping the decision-maker to consider all issues and impacts before making a decision

1. **Respect / human dignity**
2. **Agree to disagree**
3. **Give everyone a fair chance to ask questions / comment**
4. Raise your hand to comment or ask a question and work through the facilitator(s)
5. State your name, surname and organisation/community
6. Please turn your cell phones on silent

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TotalEnergies

Session 1:

Project Overview
What is this project about?

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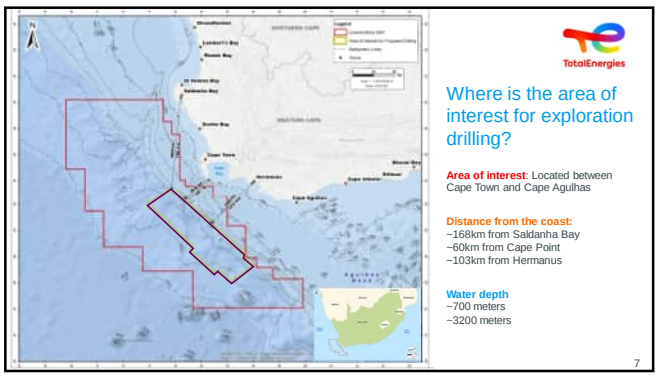
Where is the area of interest for exploration drilling?
Area of interest: Located between Cape Town and Cape Agulhas
Distance from the coast:
~168km from Saldanha Bay
~60km from Cape Point
~103km from Hermanus
Water depth
~700 meters
~3200 meters
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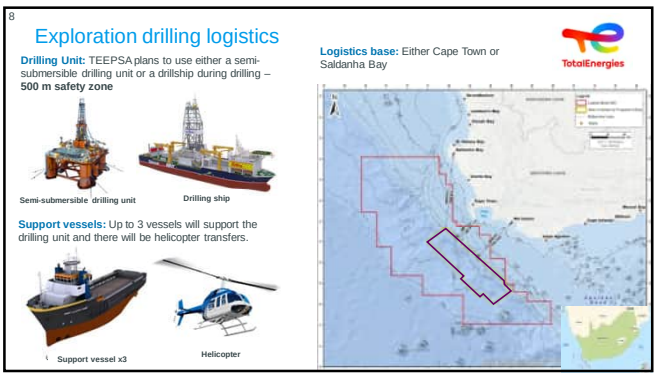
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Exploration drilling logistics
Drilling Unit: TEEPSA plans to use either a semi-submersible drilling unit or a drillship during drilling – 500 m safety zone
Semi-submersible drilling unit
Drilling ship
Support vessels: Up to 3 vessels will support the drilling unit and there will be helicopter transfers.
Support vessel x3
Helicopter
Logistics base: Either Cape Town or Saldanha Bay

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Drilling Video
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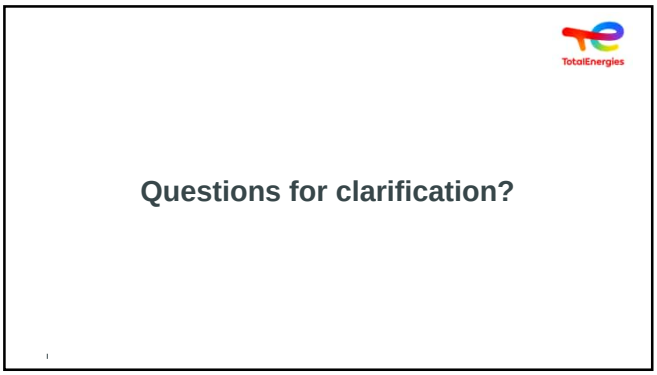
Questions for clarification?

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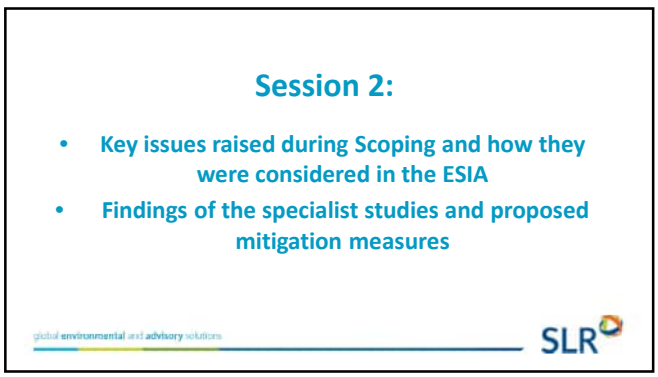
Session 2:
Key issues raised during Scoping and how they were considered in the ESIA
Findings of the specialist studies and proposed mitigation measures
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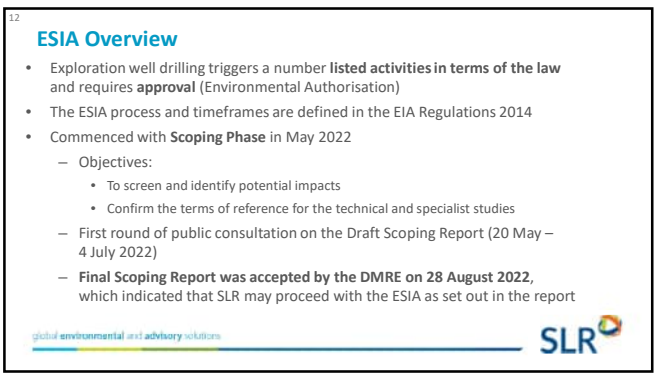
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ESIA Overview
Exploration well drilling triggers a number listed activities in terms of the law and requires approval (Environmental Authorisation)
The ESIA process and timeframes are defined in the EIA Regulations 2014
Commenced with Scoping Phase in May 2022
Objectives:
To screen and identify potential impacts
Confirm the terms of reference for the technical and specialist studies
First round of public consultation on the Draft Scoping Report (20 May – 4 July 2022)
Final Scoping Report was accepted by the DMRE on 28 August 2022, which indicated that SLR may proceed with the ESIA as set out in the report
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Key issues raised by I&APs during Scoping

- How will the proposed project impact local communities, businesses and tourism on the coast?
  - Worried about the limited benefits to locals
  - Will there be any opportunities for employment and business during exploration?
  - Coastal communities have a close connection to the ocean for their livelihood, cultural and spiritual well being
- Underwater noise and discharge drilled rock material ("cuttings")
  - How will drilling and the noise from drilling impact fish (e.g. snoek) and spawning? Concern that these activities could impact small-scale fishers, as well as commercial fishing
  - Impacts on the marine ecosystem could impact on people's intangible cultural heritage, including ancestry / spirituality and sense of place
  - Concern that the impacts on marine fauna could impact on coastal tourism (e.g. whale watching)

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Key issues raised by I&APs during Scoping (cont.)

- Leaving wellhead on seafloor could have a permanent impact on demersal trawling
- How will the proposed project impact on air quality?
- A large oil spill could have a significant impact on marine and coastal environments and communities.
- Why do we need oil and gas exploration in light of climate change issues?



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How key issues identified were considered in the ESIA

- Underwater Noise Modelling
- Drilling Discharge Modelling
- Oil Spill Modelling
- Peer review
- Closure Planning Framework
- Marine Ecology Impact Assessment
- Fisheries Impact Assessment
- Socio-Economic Impact Assessment
- Climate Change and Air Emissions Impact Assessment
- Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment

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Findings of the specialist studies

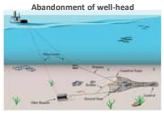
Local job opportunities

Cultural heritage

Drill cuttings discharge

Underwater noise modelling

Abandonment of well-head



Emergency response

Air Emissions

Need & desirability

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17

Key Issue: How will locals benefit?

- **Aspects considered in the impact assessment:**
  - Exploration drilling is highly specialised – both equipment and expertise (specialised skilled staff)
  - Local content will be related to the use of local service providers: logistics, supply base, helicopters, refuelling, catering, goods, accommodation, waste management, etc.
  - Limited opportunities: 177 local people (but no new jobs will be created)
  - Limited duration: 6 months
  - USD 90 million into the regional South African economy
- **Project Controls and Proposed Key Mitigation:**
  - Apply preferential contracting of local companies with suitable experience
  - Non-local service providers to apply reasonable preferential sub-contracting of local companies
  - TEEPSA to engage with coastal communities for possible linkages to its existing Local Economic Development and Community Social Investment programmes
  - TEEPSA should link coastal communities to their existing Community Social Investment programmes
- **Impact significance (after mitigation): NEGLIGIBLE (POSITIVE)**

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Key Issue: How will this project affect communities' intangible cultural heritage?

- Any impact on the marine ecosystem could in turn impact people's intangible cultural heritage, including ancestry / spirituality, livelihood, and sense of place
- The sea is described as 'living' waters and is believed to play a critical role in social and spiritual wellbeing of indigenous groups specifically (First Peoples and Nguni)
- **Project Controls and Proposed Key Mitigation:**
  - Implement a comprehensive, consistent and regular consultation process with indigenous groupings and leadership
  - Possible implementation of sensitive ritual events
  - Establish a functional grievance mechanism
  - Adjust well location if any wrecks are identified during pre-drilling surveys
- **Impact significance (after mitigation): MEDIUM**

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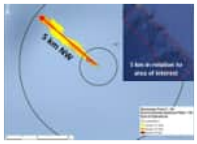
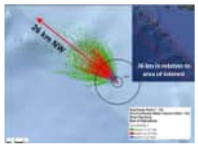
Key Issue: How will drill cuttings discharge affect fish and fishers?

- **Potential Impacts:**
  - Smothering or burial effects
  - Toxic effects
  - Increased sediment in the water column
- Cuttings create a cone close to the wellbore, thinning outwards
  - Maximum thickness range of 0.4 m to 1.4 m close to well, thinning to <0.5 mm after 205 m to 650 m
- Sediment footprint and plume extends in a NW direction
- Environmental Risk:
  - Smothering / burial distance: 1.8 km (long term due to weak seabed currents)
  - Sediment toxicity: 5 km (long term)
  - Water column toxicity: 26 km (short term due to rapid dilution with distance)

Environmental risk in the sediment



Environmental risk in water column



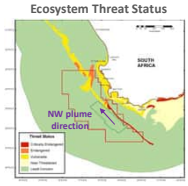
19

20

Key Issue: How will drill cuttings discharge affect fish and fishers?

- Impact on **marine biota (plants and animals)**
  - Sediment footprint and plume extends in a NW direction away from more sensitive communities on the continental shelf edge and key spawning areas
  - Although the area is largely associated with sediments classified as 'Least Concern', the sediment footprint could overlap with CBA in area of interest
  - **Project Controls and Proposed Key Mitigation:**
    - ROV pre-drilling site survey within 1 km radius of well
    - Adjust well position to avoid drilling within 1 km of any sensitive and vulnerable habitats (hardgrounds)
    - Treatment of cuttings
  - **Impact significance (after mitigation):**
    - Sediment: **LOW** (soft, loose sediments) to **MEDIUM** (hardgrounds)
    - Water column: **NEGLIGIBLE**

Ecosystem Threat Status



MPAs and Biodiversity Priority Areas

20

21

Key Issue: How will drill cuttings discharge affect fish and fishers?

- Impact on **commercial fishing**
  - Increased water turbidity could lead to fish avoidance of key fishing areas
  - **Four sectors overlap** with area and sediment plume

Sector	% National Catch	% National Effort
Tuna pole	13.7%	12.5%
Large pelagic long-line	5.8%	7.3%
Demersal trawl	0.3%	0.2%
Hake Demersal Longline	0.1%	0.1%

  - Sediment footprint and plume extends in a NW direction away from the main demersal fishing grounds on the continental shelf edge and key spawning areas
  - Impact of the water column is short-term due to rapid dilution
  - **Project Controls and Proposed Key Mitigation:**
    - Good communication and coordination with the various fishing sectors
  - **Impact significance (after mitigation): NEGLIGIBLE**

SLR

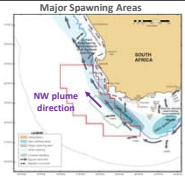
21

22

Key Issue: How will drill cuttings discharge affect fish and fishers?

- Impact on **small-scale fishing**
  - Increased water turbidity could lead to fish avoidance of key fishing areas
  - SSF rights cover the nearshore area and are unlikely to operate beyond 20 km from the coastline
  - Plume extends in a NW direction away from key spawning areas and SSF areas – no overlap with SSF fishing areas is anticipated
    - Vessel certification (only Category A and B can travel > 28 km offshore)
    - DFFE data shows that the commercial line fish sector (which also targets snoek and tuna) and small pelagic purse seine (sardine and anchovy) do not overlap
    - Area of Interest is 74 km and 88 km from Hout Bay and Kalk Bay harbours, respectively
  - Impact of the water column is short-term due to rapid dilution
  - **Impact significance: NO IMPACT**

Major Spawning Areas



Commercial or Traditional Linefish

22

23

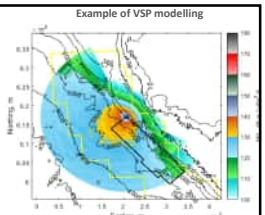
Key Issue: How will underwater noise from logging affect marine life?

- **Potential Impact:** Increased ambient noise levels:
  - Injury to hearing or other organs
  - Behavioural changes and masking biologically important sounds
- Noise levels decrease over distance
- Zones of impact:

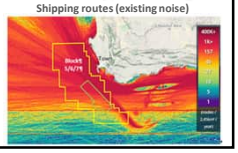
Faunal group	Injury (single pulse)	Disturbance
Fish:	< 10 m	5 km
Turtles:	< 30 m	1.5 km
Whales / dolphins:	80 m	2.2 km

- Duration of logging: up to 9 hrs
- Area of interest is located in an area of high marine traffic; thus, noise levels are naturally elevated

Example of VSP modelling



Shipping routes (existing noise)

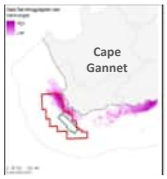


23

24

Key Issue: How will underwater noise from logging affect marine life?

- Impact on **marine fauna (animals)**
  - The predicted zones of impact are offshore of:
    - Cape gannet and African penguin foraging areas
    - Distribution of small pelagic fish species that constitute the main prey of these seabirds; thus, numbers are expected to be low
    - Key fish spawning areas
    - Key Southern Right whale's calving and nursing areas off the coast
  - Most offshore pelagic species (those that live in the water column) are highly mobile and likely to move away from source before injury occurs
  - Noise from a stationary source and is easily avoided
  - **Project Controls and Proposed Key Mitigation:**
    - Pre-start visual scan – visual and acoustic
    - Soft-start procedure
    - 500 m shut-down zone
  - **Impact significance (after mitigation): LOW**



24

25

Key Issue: How will underwater noise from logging affect marine life?

- Impact on **commercial fishing**
  - FOUR sectors overlap with zone of impact (5 km)

Sector	% National Catch	% National Effort
Tuna pole	1.24%	0.7%
Large pelagic long-line	0.18%	0.18%
Demersal trawl	0.20%	0.15%
Hake Demersal Longline	0.1%	0.1%

  - Noise from a stationary source and is easily avoided
  - **Project Controls and Proposed Key Mitigation:**
    - Good communication and coordination with the various fishing sectors
    - Pre-start visual scan – visual and acoustic
    - Soft-start procedure
    - 500 m shut-down zone
  - **Impact significance:** LOW

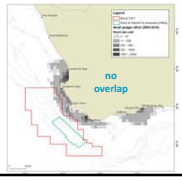
25

26

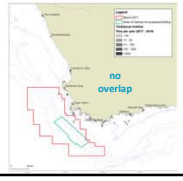
Key Issue: How will underwater noise from logging affect marine life?

- Impact on **small-scale fishing**
  - The predicted zone of impact (5 km) falls offshore of SSF grounds
    - SSF rights cover the nearshore area (within 20 km of the coastline)
    - Area of Interest is 74 km and 88 km from Hout Bay and Kalk Bay harbours
    - Key target species occur inshore - also no overlap with small pelagic purse-seine (sardine and anchovy) and traditional linefish (snoek and tuna) fishing grounds
  - **Impact significance:** NO IMPACT

Small Pelagic Purse-Seine



Commercial or Traditional Linefish



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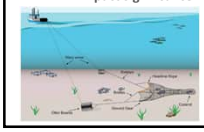
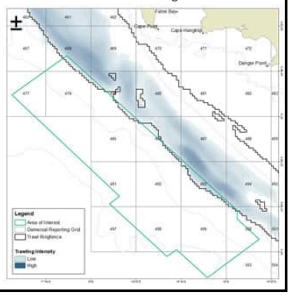
27

Key Issue: How will abandonment of wellhead on seafloor affect commercial fishers?

- Impact on **commercial fishing**
  - Pose an obstruction to demersal trawl sector
  - **Project Controls and Proposed Key Mitigation:**
    - Avoid drilling within the boundaries of the current demersal trawl "ring fenced" fishing area.
    - Remove wellhead structures located within this area during decommissioning .
    - Over-trawlable cap (subject to risk assessment).
  - **Impact significance:** NO IMPACT



Demersal Trawl Fishing Ground



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28

Key Issue: How will emissions to the atmosphere affect air quality?

- **Potential Impact:** Local reduction in air quality and contribution to GHG emissions
- Highest concentrations occur during well testing activities (flaring)
- Area of interest is far removed from sensitive coastal receptors (60 km offshore)
- Project is of a temporary nature (drilling: 3-4 months per well; flaring: 2 days per well)
- Due to rapid dispersion and short duration predicted concentrations at coast are well below National Ambient Air Quality Standards
- Five well tests would contribute 0.06% to the National GHG inventory total
- **Project Controls and Proposed Key Mitigation:**
  - Use a low sulphur fuel (compliance with MARPOL 73/78 standards Annex VI) - < 0.5% sulphur
  - Optimise well test programme to reduce flaring as much as possible during the test
  - Use a high efficiency flare to maximise combustion and minimise emissions
- **Impact significance:** VERY LOW

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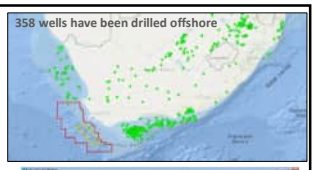
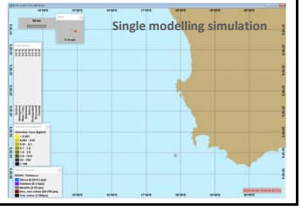
29

Key Issue: How will TEEPSA deal with a well blow-out / large oil spill?

- Oil spill can impact the marine and coastal environments, community livelihoods, cultural heritage, fishing, recreation and tourism
- Probability of a well blow-out is extremely unlikely
- **Modelling:**
  - Worst case scenario modelled (crude oil)
  - Distributed by prevailing winds and surface currents with the highest concentrations of rising oil being transported in a NW direction
  - Shoreline oiling (>1% oil surface probability) could occur between Gqeberha to north of the Namibian border
  - June to August (winter) is the worst in terms of shoreline oiling





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30

Key Issue: How will TEEPSA deal with a well blow-out / large oil spill?

- TEEPSA has drilled two wells off the South Coast (Brulpadda 2019 & Luiperd 2020) and one well in southern Namibia (Venus 1-X 2022) and is aware of the requirements to operate in these conditions (currents, winds, swell, etc.)
- **Project Controls and Proposed Key Mitigation:**
  - **Avoidance and prevention**
    - Design and technical integrity
    - Testing and certification
    - Avoid drilling in the winter period (June to August)
  - **Response and recovery (minimisation barriers)**
    - Develop well specific response strategy:
      - Oil Spill Contingency Plan
      - Capping equipment
      - Containment and clean-up
    - Insurances
- **Impact significance:** HIGH to VERY HIGH

Vessel response

Aerial response

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31

Key Issue: Why do we need oil and gas projects given climate change issues?

1. Global concern of the need to reduce carbon emissions.
2. Rapid transition to net zero presents a potential risk to economic growth.
3. Current policies acknowledge that natural gas is required in the JUST TRANSITION to net carbon zero by 2050 .
4. It is SA government policy to use gas in the energy mix in the transition and to explore and develop indigenous gas resources.
5. International policy documents also recognise the need for natural gas in the pathway to net carbon zero by 2050.
6. These national strategic policy issues relating to energy and climate change and how South Africa uses fossil fuels fall beyond the scope of the ESIA.
7. In making a decision, DMRE will need to weigh up:
   - Current national strategic policies and the transition to net carbon zero.
   - Need for a stable electricity supply and economic growth.
   - Current reliance of liquid fuel imports versus the use of a local resource.
   - Potential impacts and risks associated with the proposed project.

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Session 3:
Further questions & discussion

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Reminder of the Public Meetings

No.	Location	Venue / Platform	Date (2022)	Time
1	St Helena Bay	Steenberg`s Cove Community Hall	Tuesday, 01 November	Meeting: 16h00
2	Saldanha Bay	Dialrock Community Hall	Wednesday, 02 November	
3	Mitchells Plain	Rocklands Civic Centre	Thursday, 03 November	
4	Online	Microsoft TEAMS	Monday, 07 November	
5	Hout Bay	Hangberg Sports and Recreation Centre	Tuesday, 08 November	
6	Kleinmond	Kleinmond Town Hall	Wednesday, 09 November	
7	Hermanus	Sandbaai Hall	Thursday,10 November	
8	Struisbaai	Struisbaai Community Hall	Friday,11 November	Meeting: 10h00

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Next Steps in the ESIA process

- Comment period closes **7 December 2022**
  - Submit comments, questions, issues or suggestions to SLR
- Final ESIA Report will be submitted for decision-making
  - Up to 107 days for Competent Authority to make a decision
- Final ESIA Report will be uploaded for information-purposes
- Registered I&APs will be notified of the decision and the appeal process

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SLR Contact Details

Method	Contact Details
Post:	5th Floor, Letterstedt House, Newlands on Main, Newlands, 7700
Tel:	(021) 461 1118/9
WhatsApp / SMS:	063 900 5536
E-mail:	TEEPSA-567@slrconsulting.com
Web:	https://www.slrconsulting.com/en/public-documents/TEEPSA-567
Data Free Web:	https://slrpublicdocs.datafree.co/en/public-documents/TEEPSA-567

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TOTALENERGIES EP SOUTH AFRICA B.V. (TEEPSA)
ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (ESIA) FOR THE PROPOSED EXPLORATION WELL DRILLING IN BLOCK 5/6/7 OFF THE SOUTH-WEST COAST, SOUTH AFRICA

NOTES OF PUBLIC MEETING HELD ONLINE ON 07 NOVEMBER 2022, 16H00

NO.	ITEM
1.	**WELCOME AND INTRODUCTIONS**
1.1.	Antoinette Pietersen (AP), the independent facilitator, welcomed all present, introduced TEEPSA (the Applicant), SLR (Environmental Assessment Practitioner) and Msizi Cele (isiXhosa translator), and explained that the purpose of the meeting was to present information on the proposed project and the key findings of the ESIA process. AP also explained that the ESIA is made up of three key phases (namely Scoping, Impact Assessment and Appeal) and that the current project is in the Impact Assessment Phase. AP presented the proposed meeting format, which included presentations by TEEPSA and SLR, followed by a question-and-answer session (discussion), and guidelines for constructive discission. AP also noted that the meeting was being recorded for minute taking purposes. All attendees agreed with the meeting format. The list of attendees is presented in **Appendix A.**
2.	**PRESENTATIONS -** refer to **Appendix B** (the presentation was presented in English on the screen)
2.1	Eduard Groenewald (EGR) provided an overview of Block 5/6/7 and the proposed Area of Interest for the drilling up to five exploration wells. He highlighted the key exploration drilling logistics (namely drilling unit, support vessel, helicopter, and logistics base), showed a video of offshore exploration well drilling and summarised well decommission.
2.2	Jeremy Blood (JB) presented an overview of the ESIA process, summarised the key issues that were raised during the Scoping Phase and specialist studies undertaken to address these issues, and highlighted the key findings of the specialist studies and proposed mitigation measures.
3.	**DISCUSSION**
3.1	Mike Sands (MS) asked for clarity on how during the summer the sediment plume would move in a north-westerly direction, as the summer period coincides with strong upwelling events, which brings cold bottom water towards the shore and the shelf edge.
3.1.1	*JB noted that the modelling showed that the dominant plume direction is to the north-west for all seasons and that the bottom currents are very weak in the Area of Interest (AOI). He noted that although there is some easterly spread during the winter, the north-westerly was still the dominant direction. JB noted that he will interrogate this further with the modelling specialist and get back to MS.*
3.2	Johan wanted to know about the window period used for the modelling as from his experience being an ocean man that the more prevailing wind is ESE rather than SE, which means the currents would be moving across shore.
3.2.1	*JB mention that the modelling study used the metocean data over a 5-year period and considered the various season including the summer months between December to February. JB referred all to the specialist report where more detailed information on the actual modelling methodology and results can be obtained.*

NO.	ITEM
3.3	Mike Dyssel (MD) wants to know how TEEPSA will achieve preferential sub-contracting of local companies amidst South Africa's economic and political challenges.
3.3.1	*EGR explained that as this is an exploration project the work is very specialised and South Africa unfortunately does not have a well-developed Oil and Gas Sector; thus, most of the drilling services will not be local, but there will be opportunities, via a tender process, for support services that local companies can provide.*
3.4	Monica Stassen (MST) noted that she did not have any comments, but may have after reviewing the repots.
4.	**MEETING CLOSURE**
4.1	AP thanked everyone for their attendance and summarised the next steps in the ESIA process.

APPENDIX A: LIST OF ATTENDEES

NO.	NAME	ORGANISATION	ABBR.
1	Nicholas Arnott	SLR	NA
2	Edward Perry	SLR	EP
3	Corlette Bekker	Change Logic	CB
4	Msizi Cele	Independent Facilitator	MC
5	Marie-Line PAGNOUX	TEEPSA	MLP
6	Castro Ravhuhali	SLR	CR
7	Cesar FUENMAYOR	TEEPSA	CF
8	Sarah Wilkinson	CapMarine	SW
9	Reda ZERRIATTE	TEEPSA	RZ
10	Jeremy Blood	SLR	JB
11	Eduard GROENEWALD	TEEPSA	EGR
12	Tumelo Mathulwe	WSP	MT
13	Antoinette Pietersen	Independent Facilitator	AP
14	Colette APOLLES	TEEPSA	CA
15	Anne Louw	ICM Group	AL
16	Ewald		E
17	Frans Van Der Walt	QS2000 Plus	FVDW
18	Patrick TARDY	TEEPSA	PT
19	Delsy Sifundza	WWF	SD
20	Mike Sands	Oceana	MS
21	Shirley Schmidt	Afrishore	
22	HIK Abalone Farm		HIK
23	Yolanda MADYIRA	TEEPSA	YM
24	Andiswa SIBHUKWANA	TEEPSA	AS
25	Gerhard Potgieter		GP
26	Nelisiwe VUNDLA	TEEPSA	NV
27	Monica Stassen	SANCCOB	MST
28	Menka Vansant	UCT	MV
29	Liz Taylor	Afrishore	LT
30	Bridgette Oppelt		BO
31	Andile Madlebe		AM
32	Wilhelmina		W
33	Mike Dyssel		MD
34	Justin Cochrane		JC
35	Johan		J
36	Chris Maree	Afrishore	CM

NO.	NAME	ORGANISATION	ABBR.
37	Neville Simmers		NS
38	Analene Enslin		AE

APPENDIX B: PRESENTATION

PROPOSED EXPLORATION WELL DRILLING IN BLOCK 5/6/7 OFF THE SOUTH-WEST COAST

ESIA Public Meeting

October / November 2022

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1

2

Meeting Objectives

- Share information on:
  - Proposed project
  - Findings of the ESIA and specialist studies
  - Proposed measures to avoid, reduce or manage potential impacts
  - The next steps in the ESIA process
- For I&APs to comment on the findings of the ESIA / specialist studies, proposed mitigation measures for inclusion in the Management Pan, and make suggestions or raise further issues of concern about this proposed project

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3

Proposed Agenda

Welcome, introductions & meeting admin

Session 1:

1. Project overview / What is this project about? – TEEPSA
2. Questions for clarification

Session 2:

3. Key issues raised during Scoping and how they were considered in the ESIA - SLR
4. Findings of the specialist studies and proposed measures to avoid, reduce or manage potential impacts - SLR
5. Questions for clarification

Session 3:

6. Discussion
7. Next steps

SLR

3

4

What you need to know about this meeting

- Attendance register (POPI Act)
- Permission to digitally record the meeting and take photos
- **Language:**
  - Presentations and responses in English
  - You can also ask questions in isiXhosa or Afrikaans
- We will use the flip chart to capture questions, comments, concerns and suggestions

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4

5

Constructive discussion guidelines

Public participation **NOT** a voting or consensus-driven process

A process of collecting input for purpose of helping the decision-maker to consider all issues and impacts before making a decision

1. **Respect / human dignity**
2. **Agree to disagree**
3. **Give everyone a fair chance to ask questions / comment**
4. Raise your hand to comment or ask a question and work through the facilitator(s)
5. State your name, surname and organisation/community
6. Please turn your cell phones on silent

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TotalEnergies

Session 1:

Project Overview
What is this project about?

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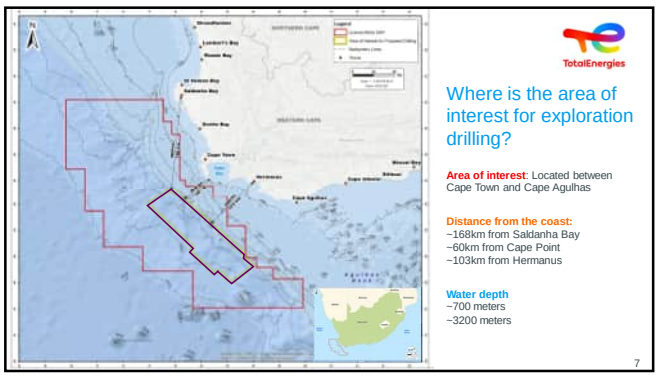
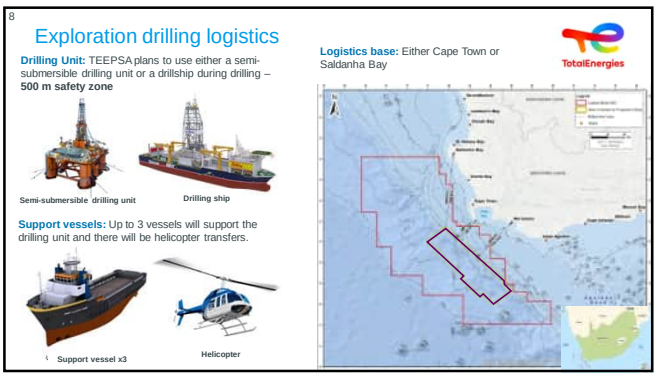

Where is the area of interest for exploration drilling?
Area of interest: Located between Cape Town and Cape Agulhas
Distance from the coast:
~168km from Saldanha Bay
~60km from Cape Point
~103km from Hermanus
Water depth
~700 meters
~3200 meters
7

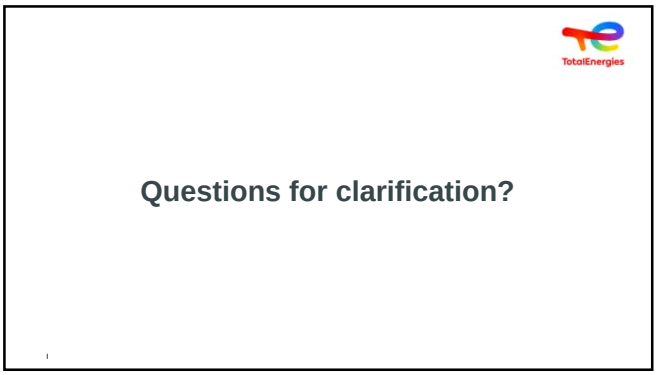
7


8
Exploration drilling logistics
Drilling Unit: TEEPSA plans to use either a semi-submersible drilling unit or a drillship during drilling – 500 m safety zone
Semi-submersible drilling unit
Drilling ship
Support vessels: Up to 3 vessels will support the drilling unit and there will be helicopter transfers.
Support vessel x3
Helicopter
Logistics base: Either Cape Town or Saldanha Bay

8


Drilling Video
9

9


Questions for clarification?

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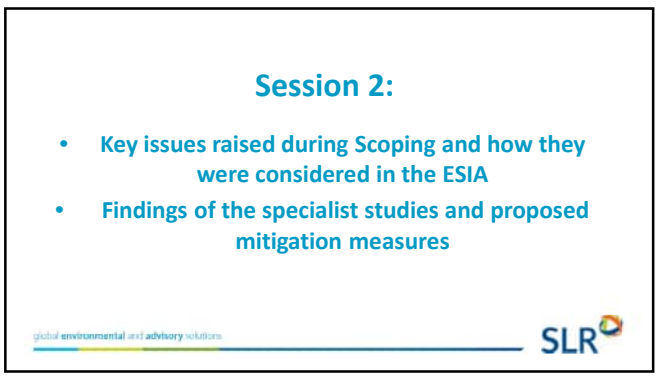
Session 2:
Key issues raised during Scoping and how they were considered in the ESIA
Findings of the specialist studies and proposed mitigation measures
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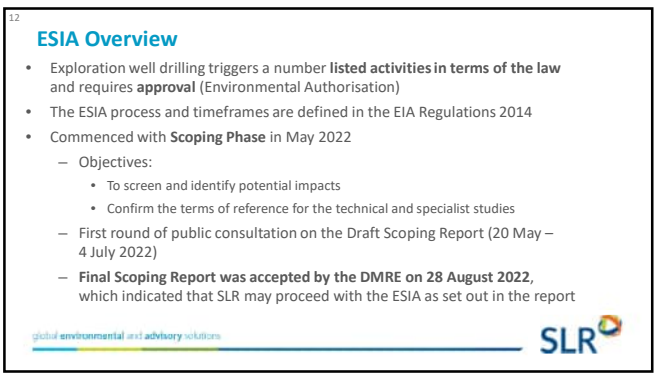
12
ESIA Overview
Exploration well drilling triggers a number listed activities in terms of the law and requires approval (Environmental Authorisation)
The ESIA process and timeframes are defined in the EIA Regulations 2014
Commenced with Scoping Phase in May 2022
Objectives:
To screen and identify potential impacts
Confirm the terms of reference for the technical and specialist studies
First round of public consultation on the Draft Scoping Report (20 May – 4 July 2022)
Final Scoping Report was accepted by the DMRE on 28 August 2022, which indicated that SLR may proceed with the ESIA as set out in the report
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Key issues raised by I&APs during Scoping

- How will the proposed project impact local communities, businesses and tourism on the coast?
  - Worried about the limited benefits to locals
  - Will there be any opportunities for employment and business during exploration?
  - Coastal communities have a close connection to the ocean for their livelihood, cultural and spiritual well being
- Underwater noise and discharge drilled rock material ("cuttings")
  - How will drilling and the noise from drilling impact fish (e.g. snoek) and spawning? Concern that these activities could impact small-scale fishers, as well as commercial fishing
  - Impacts on the marine ecosystem could impact on people's intangible cultural heritage, including ancestry / spirituality and sense of place
  - Concern that the impacts on marine fauna could impact on coastal tourism (e.g. whale watching)

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Key issues raised by I&APs during Scoping (cont.)

- Leaving wellhead on seafloor could have a permanent impact on demersal trawling
- How will the proposed project impact on air quality?
- A large oil spill could have a significant impact on marine and coastal environments and communities.
- Why do we need oil and gas exploration in light of climate change issues?



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How key issues identified were considered in the ESIA

- Underwater Noise Modelling
- Drilling Discharge Modelling
- Oil Spill Modelling
- Peer review
- Closure Planning Framework
- Marine Ecology Impact Assessment
- Fisheries Impact Assessment
- Socio-Economic Impact Assessment
- Climate Change and Air Emissions Impact Assessment
- Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment

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16

Findings of the specialist studies

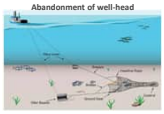
Local job opportunities

Cultural heritage

Drill cuttings discharge

Underwater noise modelling

Abandonment of well-head



Emergency response

Air Emissions

Need & desirability

16

17

Key Issue: How will locals benefit?

- **Aspects considered in the impact assessment:**
  - Exploration drilling is highly specialised – both equipment and expertise (specialised skilled staff)
  - Local content will be related to the use of local service providers: logistics, supply base, helicopters, refuelling, catering, goods, accommodation, waste management, etc.
  - Limited opportunities: 177 local people (but no new jobs will be created)
  - Limited duration: 6 months
  - USD 90 million into the regional South African economy
- **Project Controls and Proposed Key Mitigation:**
  - Apply preferential contracting of local companies with suitable experience
  - Non-local service providers to apply reasonable preferential sub-contracting of local companies
  - TEEPSA to engage with coastal communities for possible linkages to its existing Local Economic Development and Community Social Investment programmes
  - TEEPSA should link coastal communities to their existing Community Social Investment programmes
- **Impact significance (after mitigation): NEGLIGIBLE (POSITIVE)**

17

18

Key Issue: How will this project affect communities' intangible cultural heritage?

- Any impact on the marine ecosystem could in turn impact people's intangible cultural heritage, including ancestry / spirituality, livelihood, and sense of place
- The sea is described as 'living' waters and is believed to play a critical role in social and spiritual wellbeing of indigenous groups specifically (First Peoples and Nguni)
- **Project Controls and Proposed Key Mitigation:**
  - Implement a comprehensive, consistent and regular consultation process with indigenous groupings and leadership
  - Possible implementation of sensitive ritual events
  - Establish a functional grievance mechanism
  - Adjust well location if any wrecks are identified during pre-drilling surveys
- **Impact significance (after mitigation): MEDIUM**

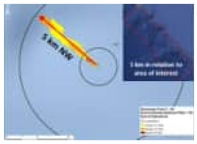
18

19

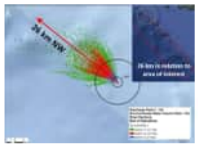
Key Issue: How will drill cuttings discharge affect fish and fishers?

- **Potential Impacts:**
  - Smothering or burial effects
  - Toxic effects
  - Increased sediment in the water column
- Cuttings create a cone close to the wellbore, thinning outwards
  - Maximum thickness range of 0.4 m to 1.4 m close to well, thinning to <0.5 mm after 205 m to 650 m
- Sediment footprint and plume extends in a NW direction
- Environmental Risk:
  - Smothering / burial distance: 1.8 km (long term due to weak seabed currents)
  - Sediment toxicity: 5 km (long term)
  - Water column toxicity: 26 km (short term due to rapid dilution with distance)

Environmental risk in the sediment



Environmental risk in water column



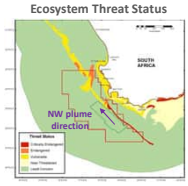
19

20

Key Issue: How will drill cuttings discharge affect fish and fishers?

- Impact on **marine biota (plants and animals)**
  - Sediment footprint and plume extends in a NW direction away from more sensitive communities on the continental shelf edge and key spawning areas
  - Although the area is largely associated with sediments classified as 'Least Concern', the sediment footprint could overlap with CBA in area of interest
  - **Project Controls and Proposed Key Mitigation:**
    - ROV pre-drilling site survey within 1 km radius of well
    - Adjust well position to avoid drilling within 1 km of any sensitive and vulnerable habitats (hardgrounds)
    - Treatment of cuttings
  - **Impact significance (after mitigation):**
    - Sediment: **LOW** (soft, loose sediments) to **MEDIUM** (hardgrounds)
    - Water column: **NEGLIGIBLE**

Ecosystem Threat Status



MPAs and Biodiversity Priority Areas

20

21

Key Issue: How will drill cuttings discharge affect fish and fishers?

- Impact on **commercial fishing**
  - Increased water turbidity could lead to fish avoidance of key fishing areas
  - **Four sectors overlap** with area and sediment plume

Sector	% National Catch	% National Effort
Tuna pole	13.7%	12.5%
Large pelagic long-line	5.8%	7.3%
Demersal trawl	0.3%	0.2%
Hake Demersal Longline	0.1%	0.1%

  - Sediment footprint and plume extends in a NW direction away from the main demersal fishing grounds on the continental shelf edge and key spawning areas
  - Impact of the water column is short-term due to rapid dilution
  - **Project Controls and Proposed Key Mitigation:**
    - Good communication and coordination with the various fishing sectors
  - **Impact significance (after mitigation): NEGLIGIBLE**

SLR

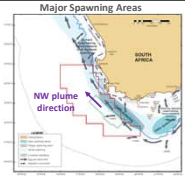
21

22

Key Issue: How will drill cuttings discharge affect fish and fishers?

- Impact on **small-scale fishing**
  - Increased water turbidity could lead to fish avoidance of key fishing areas
  - SSF rights cover the nearshore area and are unlikely to operate beyond 20 km from the coastline
  - Plume extends in a NW direction away from key spawning areas and SSF areas – no overlap with SSF fishing areas is anticipated
    - Vessel certification (only Category A and B can travel > 28 km offshore)
    - DFFE data shows that the commercial line fish sector (which also targets snoek and tuna) and small pelagic purse seine (sardine and anchovy) do not overlap
    - Area of Interest is 74 km and 88 km from Hout Bay and Kalk Bay harbours, respectively
  - Impact of the water column is short-term due to rapid dilution
  - **Impact significance: NO IMPACT**

Major Spawning Areas



Commercial or Traditional Linefish

22

23

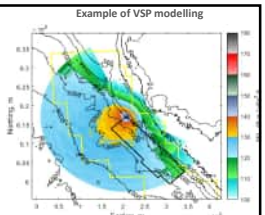
Key Issue: How will underwater noise from logging affect marine life?

- **Potential Impact:** Increased ambient noise levels:
  - Injury to hearing or other organs
  - Behavioural changes and masking biologically important sounds
- Noise levels decrease over distance
- Zones of impact:

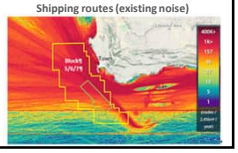
Faunal group	Injury (single pulse)	Disturbance
Fish:	< 10 m	5 km
Turtles:	< 30 m	1.5 km
Whales / dolphins:	80 m	2.2 km

- Duration of logging: up to 9 hrs
- Area of interest is located in an area of high marine traffic; thus, noise levels are naturally elevated

Example of VSP modelling



Shipping routes (existing noise)



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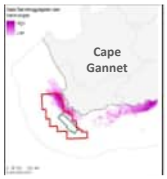
24

Key Issue: How will underwater noise from logging affect marine life?

- Impact on **marine fauna (animals)**
  - The predicted zones of impact are offshore of:
    - Cape gannet and African penguin foraging areas
    - Distribution of small pelagic fish species that constitute the main prey of these seabirds; thus, numbers are expected to be low
    - Key fish spawning areas
    - Key Southern Right whale's calving and nursing areas off the coast
  - Most offshore pelagic species (those that live in the water column) are highly mobile and likely to move away from source before injury occurs
  - Noise from a stationary source and is easily avoided
  - **Project Controls and Proposed Key Mitigation:**
    - Pre-start visual scan – visual and acoustic
    - Soft-start procedure
    - 500 m shut-down zone
  - **Impact significance (after mitigation): LOW**



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Key Issue: How will underwater noise from logging affect marine life?

- Impact on **commercial fishing**
  - FOUR sectors overlap with zone of impact (5 km)

Sector	% National Catch	% National Effort
Tuna pole	1.24%	0.7%
Large pelagic long-line	0.18%	0.18%
Demersal trawl	0.20%	0.15%
Hake Demersal Longline	0.1%	0.1%

  - Noise from a stationary source and is easily avoided
  - **Project Controls and Proposed Key Mitigation:**
    - Good communication and coordination with the various fishing sectors
    - Pre-start visual scan – visual and acoustic
    - Soft-start procedure
    - 500 m shut-down zone
  - **Impact significance:** LOW

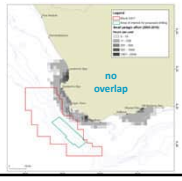
25

26

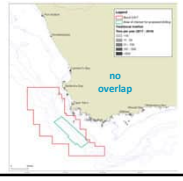
Key Issue: How will underwater noise from logging affect marine life?

- Impact on **small-scale fishing**
  - The predicted zone of impact (5 km) falls offshore of SSF grounds
    - SSF rights cover the nearshore area (within 20 km of the coastline)
    - Area of Interest is 74 km and 88 km from Hout Bay and Kalk Bay harbours
    - Key target species occur inshore - also no overlap with small pelagic purse-seine (sardine and anchovy) and traditional linefish (snoek and tuna) fishing grounds
  - **Impact significance:** NO IMPACT

Small Pelagic Purse-Seine



Commercial or Traditional Linefish



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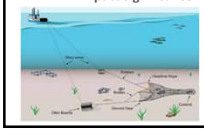
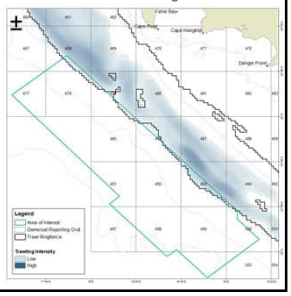
Key Issue: How will abandonment of wellhead on seafloor affect commercial fishers?

- Impact on **commercial fishing**
  - Pose an obstruction to demersal trawl sector
  - **Project Controls and Proposed Key Mitigation:**
    - Avoid drilling within the boundaries of the current demersal trawl "ring fenced" fishing area.
    - Remove wellhead structures located within this area during decommissioning .
    - Over-trawlable cap (subject to risk assessment).
  - **Impact significance:** NO IMPACT



Demersal Trawl Fishing Ground



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Key Issue: How will emissions to the atmosphere affect air quality?

- **Potential Impact:** Local reduction in air quality and contribution to GHG emissions
- Highest concentrations occur during well testing activities (flaring)
- Area of interest is far removed from sensitive coastal receptors (60 km offshore)
- Project is of a temporary nature (drilling: 3-4 months per well; flaring: 2 days per well)
- Due to rapid dispersion and short duration predicted concentrations at coast are well below National Ambient Air Quality Standards
- Five well tests would contribute 0.06% to the National GHG inventory total
- **Project Controls and Proposed Key Mitigation:**
  - Use a low sulphur fuel (compliance with MARPOL 73/78 standards Annex VI) - < 0.5% sulphur
  - Optimise well test programme to reduce flaring as much as possible during the test
  - Use a high efficiency flare to maximise combustion and minimise emissions
- **Impact significance:** VERY LOW

SLR

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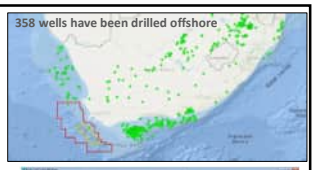
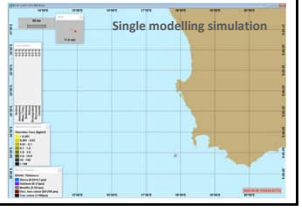
29

Key Issue: How will TEEPSA deal with a well blow-out / large oil spill?

- Oil spill can impact the marine and coastal environments, community livelihoods, cultural heritage, fishing, recreation and tourism
- Probability of a well blow-out is extremely unlikely
- **Modelling:**
  - Worst case scenario modelled (crude oil)
  - Distributed by prevailing winds and surface currents with the highest concentrations of rising oil being transported in a NW direction
  - Shoreline oiling (>1% oil surface probability) could occur between Gqeberha to north of the Namibian border
  - June to August (winter) is the worst in terms of shoreline oiling





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Key Issue: How will TEEPSA deal with a well blow-out / large oil spill?

- TEEPSA has drilled two wells off the South Coast (Brulpadda 2019 & Luiperd 2020) and one well in southern Namibia (Venus 1-X 2022) and is aware of the requirements to operate in these conditions (currents, winds, swell, etc.)
- **Project Controls and Proposed Key Mitigation:**
  - **Avoidance and prevention**
    - Design and technical integrity
    - Testing and certification
    - Avoid drilling in the winter period (June to August)
  - **Response and recovery (minimisation barriers)**
    - Develop well specific response strategy:
      - Oil Spill Contingency Plan
      - Capping equipment
      - Containment and clean-up
    - Insurances
- **Impact significance:** HIGH to VERY HIGH

Vessel response

Aerial response

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31

Key Issue: Why do we need oil and gas projects given climate change issues?

1. Global concern of the need to reduce carbon emissions.
2. Rapid transition to net zero presents a potential risk to economic growth.
3. Current policies acknowledge that natural gas is required in the JUST TRANSITION to net carbon zero by 2050 .
4. It is SA government policy to use gas in the energy mix in the transition and to explore and develop indigenous gas resources.
5. International policy documents also recognise the need for natural gas in the pathway to net carbon zero by 2050.
6. These national strategic policy issues relating to energy and climate change and how South Africa uses fossil fuels fall beyond the scope of the ESIA.
7. In making a decision, DMRE will need to weigh up:
   - Current national strategic policies and the transition to net carbon zero.
   - Need for a stable electricity supply and economic growth.
   - Current reliance of liquid fuel imports versus the use of a local resource.
   - Potential impacts and risks associated with the proposed project.

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Session 3:
Further questions & discussion

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Reminder of the Public Meetings

No.	Location	Venue / Platform	Date (2022)	Time
1	St Helena Bay	Steenberg`s Cove Community Hall	Tuesday, 01 November	Meeting: 16h00
2	Saldanha Bay	Dialrock Community Hall	Wednesday, 02 November	
3	Mitchells Plain	Rocklands Civic Centre	Thursday, 03 November	
4	Online	Microsoft TEAMS	Monday, 07 November	
5	Hout Bay	Hangberg Sports and Recreation Centre	Tuesday, 08 November	
6	Kleinmond	Kleinmond Town Hall	Wednesday, 09 November	
7	Hermanus	Sandbaai Hall	Thursday,10 November	
8	Struisbaai	Struisbaai Community Hall	Friday,11 November	Meeting: 10h00

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Next Steps in the ESIA process

- Comment period closes **7 December 2022**
  - Submit comments, questions, issues or suggestions to SLR
- Final ESIA Report will be submitted for decision-making
  - Up to 107 days for Competent Authority to make a decision
- Final ESIA Report will be uploaded for information-purposes
- Registered I&APs will be notified of the decision and the appeal process

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SLR Contact Details

Method	Contact Details
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WhatsApp / SMS:	063 900 5536
E-mail:	TEEPSA-567@slrconsulting.com
Web:	https://www.slrconsulting.com/en/public-documents/TEEPSA-567
Data Free Web:	https://slrpublicdocs.datafree.co/en/public-documents/TEEPSA-567

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TOTALENERGIES EP SOUTH AFRICA B.V. (TEEPSA)
ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (ESIA) FOR THE PROPOSED EXPLORATION WELL DRILLING IN BLOCK 5/6/7 OFF THE SOUTH-WEST COAST, SOUTH AFRICA

NOTES OF PUBLIC MEETING HELD IN HOUT BAY AT THE HANGBERG RECREATIONAL CENTRE HELD ON 08 NOVEMBER 2022, 16H00

NO.	ITEM
1.	**WELCOME AND INTRODUCTIONS**
1.1.	The meeting commenced with a minute of silence.
1.2.	Antoinette Pietersen (AP), the independent facilitator, welcomed all present, introduced TEEPSA (the Applicant), SLR (Environmental Assessment Practitioner) and Msizi Cele (isiXhosa translator), and explained that the purpose of the meeting was to present information on the proposed project and the key findings of the ESIA process. AP also explained that the ESIA is made up of three key phases (namely Scoping, Impact Assessment and Appeal) and that the current project is in the Impact Assessment Phase. AP presented the proposed meeting format, which included presentations by TEEPSA and SLR, followed by a question-and-answer session (discussion), and guidelines for constructive discussion. AP also noted that the meeting was being recorded for minute taking purposes and requested that photos could be taken. All attendees agreed with the meeting format. The list of attendees is presented in **Appendix A** and photographs of the meeting are presented in **Appendix B**.
2.	**PRESENTATIONS -** refer to **Appendix C** (the presentation was presented in Afrikaans on the screen)
2.1	Eduard Groenewald (EGR) provided an overview of Block 5/6/7 and the proposed Area of Interest for the drilling up to five exploration wells. He highlighted the key exploration drilling logistics (namely drilling unit, support vessel, helicopter, and logistics base), showed a video of offshore exploration well drilling and summarised well decommission.
2.2	Jeremy Blood (JB) presented an overview of the ESIA process, summarised the key issues that were raised during the Scoping Phase and specialist studies undertaken to address these issues, and highlighted the key findings of the specialist studies and proposed mitigation measures.
3.	**DISCUSSION**
3.1	The locality map shows the distance between the coast and the inshore boundary of the proposed Area of Interest (AOI). What are the distances from the inside boundary to the coast?
3.1.1	*EG clarified the distances between the coast to the AOI, namely ±60 km to Cape Point at its closest point, ±100 km to Hermanus and ±170 km to Saldanha.*
3.2	What is the impact of the proposed project on the commercial fishing and what is the response of these big fishing companies?
3.2.1	*JB explained that during scoping a focus group meeting was held with the commercial fishing sector. The demersal trawl sector were concerned that drilling in their demarcated trawling area could have an impact on their fishing activities and requested that drilling avoid their demarcated trawling area. The fisheries specialist has recommended that if drilling does overlap with the demarcated trawling area that the wellhead is removed during decommissioning so there is no permanent impact on the demersal trawl*

NO.	ITEM
	sector. The commercial fishing sector also raised concerns related to noise and the sediment plume from drill cuttings discharge highlighting that any overlap with their trawl grounds could impact fishing.
3.3	What is Total's investment into local communities?
3.3.1	*EGR explains that an exploration project is a very specialised, short-term (3 month) operation. There are some services that TEEPSA would procure locally like logistics and accommodation, but new jobs and skills development is not possible for a 3 month exploration project. However, Total does recognize the need for skills development and local community upliftment, which can be elaborated on further later.*
3.4	How will this project impact aquaculture, specifically where the MPA's are concerned?
3.4.1	*JB explained that similar to small-scale fishing aquaculture operations all occur nearshore and outside the estimated zones of impact during normal operations and this there would be no impact on aquaculture operations, except in the unlikely event of an oil spill, which would be significant.*
3.5	Fish species, such as hake, have migrated from the Mossel Bay area to the Agulhas Region as a result of Mosgas drilling operations. What are the impacts on marine life due to the proposed drilling off the South-West?
3.5.1	*Dave Japp (fishery specialist) explained that the movement and decline of fishing stocks from the South Coast had nothing to do with previous drilling operations, but rather possibly with climate change and existing fishing pressures.*
3.6	Fishing is a way of life in Hout Bay. How exactly will the drilling impact fishing activities?
3.6.1	*JB explained that all potential impacts (noise, drilling discharge, sediment plume) and the associated zones of impact fell outside the area where small-scale fishing occurs and on imp[act is anticipated due to normal operations.*
3.7	Does the north-westerly plume occur during all seasons? Where will it go and what is the toxicity of the plume? The concern is that the plume will extend inshore and impact fish in inshore areas.
3.7.1	*JB explained that different seasonal plots from the drilling discharge modelling study are available in the specialist report. He confirmed that the dominant direction is north-westerly, although there is a small easterly component during the winter. He confirmed that the plume is not expected to not overlap with small-scale.*
3.8	Why is there no sound in Total's drilling video?
3.8.1	*EGR clarified that the video showing during the presentation is not a Total video, but provides a good idea of the drilling operation. EGR noted that the video shown is available on the internet.*
3.9	With regard to the Mossel Bay example of 177 local jobs during the 2020 drilling campaign, could you please expand on the skills categorisation of those jobs and if there is an opportunity for the project to go onto production?
3.9.1	*EGR clarified that exploration involved mostly skilled work opportunities. If the project were to move onto the production phase, a detailed Economics Assessment would need to be undertaken as part of the ESIA, which will consider the benefits relating to jobs, skills development, etc.*
3.10	How was this meeting advertised as there is less than a third of the community present?
3.10.1	*JB described the public participation process that was undertaken both during scoping and impact assessment phases, including identification of stakeholders and database development, radio and newspaper advertising, emails to ward councillors and small-scall fishing representatives, etc. He noted that a significant amount of effort had been made to notify local communities of the proposed project and ESIA process. JB confirmed that an advert had also been placed in the Hout Bay Sentinel.*
3.11	It was noted that many of the local fishing community cannot read or write and this must be considered going forward when advertising future meetings.

NO.	ITEM
3.11.1	*This comment was noted and JB also noted that TEEPSA had employed Community Engagement Officers in order to distributed information about the project and meetings within the community. This was confirmed by the daughter of one of the Community Engagement Officers, who helped distribute project information (including flyers door-to-door and erection of posters).*
3.12	It was requested that future public meetings commence at 18h00 in order to allow people that work during the day to attend the meetings. There also needs to be greater effort with engagement prior to a meeting.
3.12.1	*These comments were noted by both SLR and TEEPSA.*
3.13	Why were previous suggestions on community engagement made a previous workshops ignored by SLR?
3.13.1	*JB requested clarity as he could not recall the suggestions what suggestions Donovan van der Heyden (DVD) was referring to. Nelisiwe Vundla (NVU) confirmed that DVD had in fact raised these issues with her and that his suggestions had been taken into consideration, e.g. the use of more visual material (e.g. the current meeting included a video and posters).*
3.14	Will Total respect the community's wishes if it opposes the project?
3.14.1	*EGR explained that TEEPSA has a commitment to government to explore for oil and gas and it was not up to them if the project is approved or not. He also noted that there are other community members that are in support of the project. He noted that all community objections and concerns would be captured in the Comments Report and it is up to government to make a decision.*
3.15	People want it on record that they would like Minister Gwede Mantashe to engage with the coastal communities.
3.15.1	*This comment was captured and noted.*
3.16	It was noted Hout Bay is a fishing community and people rely on fish to feed themselves and for food security. Therefore, this project potentially infringes on their human rights.
3.16.1	*JB noted that specialists had been appointed to assess the potential impact on cultural heritage and small-scale fishers. He reiterated that proposed project would not have an impact on small-scale fishing communities during normal operations. Although an unlikely oil spill could have a significant impact on the coastal communities and small-scale fishers.*
3.17	There has been a lot of earthquakes of late. Will the drilling lead to any more earthquakes?
3.17.1	*EGR stated that the proposed drilling would not result in earthquakes.*
3.18	People wanted to know when this project officially commenced, as they were not aware of Anadarko acquiring this block.
3.18.1	*EGR confirmed that Anadarko had taken Block 5/6/7 over from PetroSA in 2012/2013 and that Total then acquired Anadarko in 2020, which included this block as part of the assets that were taken over.*
3.19	Why is renewable energy not considered viable, as we have the battery energy storage technology?
3.19.1	*JB explained that the current battery energy storage technology is not sufficiently developed to provide base load. Thus, South African policy provides for oil and gas exploration and development and gas forms part of South Africa's Energy Mix as part of the "Just Transition" to net carbon zero.*
3.20	Could Total provide the details regarding compensation if the project impacts the community?
3.20.1	*EGR explained the compensation process, as well as TEEPSA grievance mechanism process.*
3.21	Louise (?) noted that she does not support the project and government does not have the right to make a decision with regards to what happens in coastal communities.
3.21.1	*AP noted that this comment is captured and noted.*

NO.	ITEM
3.22	Liz McDaid (LM) asked why no public consultation had been undertaken when the Exploration Right was transferred from Anadarko to Total. In addition, she noted that the justification of the "Just Transition" using gas in the energy mix is misleading as only 3000 MW of gas is included as part of the IRP 2019.
3.22.1	*JB noted that SLR was not involved with the transfer of rights from Anadarko to TEEPSA and could thus not comment on whether public participation has been undertaken as part of that process.* *He also that the SLR had gone into a lot of detail in summering the various policy documents for the Need and Desirability section of the report (even those policy documents recommending no new gas) and the 'Just Transition'. He noted that government would need to weigh up a number of things when making a decision on this project, including current national strategic policies and the transition to net carbon zero. He noted that implications of the no-go were based on information from the Socio-Economic Assessment and that he only provided a summary in the presentation. He also noted that it was commonly agreed that the IRP 2019 needed to be revised as it also included new coal generation (which has the greatest GHG emission), but acknowledged LM's point on the 3 000 MW included in the IRP 2019.*
3.23	It was noted that the public meeting was well conducted and provided a learning opportunity for the community.
3.23.1	*This comment was noted and captured.*
3.24	AP requested that NVU to speak about TEEPSA Corporate Social Investment (CSI), as the community wanted to know what the potential benefits would for youth and local people.
3.24.1	*NVU explained the TEEPSA CSI programme and details thereof. TEEPSA looks at investing in community projects that are identified by the community and that can be established and manage by communities themselves. TEEPSA will help with the funding and the structure to get the project(s) established. Since TEEPSA do not know if a resource exists and if they will be around in the long-term, it is important that communities are able to sustain these projects by themselves.*
3.25	RJ asks wrt to the compensation package that if a claim is made, who investigates the claim, will it be someone independent?
3.25.1	*EG explains it will depend on the type of claim and mostly linked to an oil spill, whereas for general grievances there is an internal process*
3.26	Roscoe Jacobs (RJ) mentioned that TEEPSA should have a Community Engagement Plan in place and wanted to know how many Community Engagement Officers there are and what areas they represent.
3.26.1	*NVU explained that the Community Engagement Officers are appointed by and work for TEEPSA - thus, they represent TEEPSA and not the community. She noted that a number of people have been appointed to date covering a large area between St Helena Bay and Cape Agulhas and not just a single community. NVU stated that community engagement is ongoing and that it is important for the community to co-create a plan with TEEPSA, as it makes the communities accountable.*
3.27	What are the direct impacts and benefits on this community?
3.27.1	*JB reiterated that jobs during exploration would be very limited due to the technical, short-term nature of exploration well drilling, and that there is no anticipated impact on small-scale fishers during normal operations with regard to noise and drill cuttings discharge. Considering commercial fishing, there will be an impact of LOW significance on tuna pole, demersal trawl, large pelagic longline and demersal longline sectors.*
4.	**MEETING CLOSURE**
4.1	AP thanked everyone for their attendance and summarised the next steps in the ESIA process.

APPENDIX A: LIST OF ATTENDEES

NO.	NAME	ORGANISATION	ABBR.
1	Jeremy Blood	SLR	JB
2	Eduard Groenewald	TEEPSA	EGR
3	Nelisiwe Vundla	TEEPSA	NVU
4	Ben James	Hout Bay Fishing	BJ
5	Michelle Singh	FWFC	MS
6	Patrick Warner		PW
7	Eleanor	Fisher Woman	E
8	Mornay Ras	Hangberg Dreams NPC	MR
9	Sarah Wilkinson	CapMarine	SW
10	Andiswa Sibhukwana	TEEPSA	ASI
11	Hendrik	IY Business Forum	H
12	Luxolo		L
13	Juliet	Community	J
14	Vukile	ANC	V
15	Donovan van der Heyden	Hout Bay Artisanal Fishers Association	DVD
16	HW Naqasha James	Kaiz Korana Royal House	NJ
17	Jerome Allen	CSA	JA
18	Allistair Abrahams		AA
19	Antoinette Petersen	Independent facilitator	AP
20	Marco Linden		ML
21	Greg Louw	PMF	GL
22	Sibongile Ntorini	Hout Bay Business Forum	SN
23	Amando Thethi	Hout Bay Youth Network	AT
24	Nkosinathi Mguga	IY Solutions	NM
25	Liz McDaid	Green Connection	LM
26	Vuyiseka Mani	Green Connection	VM
27	Lisa Makavala	Green Connection	LM
28	#Amze van Rooy	Green Connection	HVR
29	Louise		Louise
30	Warren Abrahams	Ward Y4 / Peace Mediation	WA
31	Denyon Davids	Diver	DD
32	Ansha-Lee		A-L
33	Nontsikelelo		Nons
34	Nelly		Ne
35	G. Mazlouw	Unthombo	GM
36	Loyiso Skoti	Kasi Lucha Academy	LS

NO.	NAME	ORGANISATION	ABBR.
37	Roscoe Jacobs	790 Youth Rec Club	RJ
38	Chief Regan James	Kaiz Korana Royal House	CRJ
39	Edward Hendricks		EH
40	Msizi Cele	Independent translator	MC
41	Castro Ravhuhali	SLR	CR
42	Dylan Moodelay	SLR	DM

APPENDIX B: PHOTOS OF PUBLIC MEETING IN HOUT BAY

APPENDIX C: PRESENTATION

PROPOSED EXPLORATION WELL DRILLING IN BLOCK 5/6/7 OFF THE SOUTH-WEST COAST

ESIA Public Meeting

October / November 2022

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Meeting Objectives

- Share information on:
  - Proposed project
  - Findings of the ESIA and specialist studies
  - Proposed measures to avoid, reduce or manage potential impacts
  - The next steps in the ESIA process
- For I&APs to comment on the findings of the ESIA / specialist studies, proposed mitigation measures for inclusion in the Management Pan, and make suggestions or raise further issues of concern about this proposed project

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3

Proposed Agenda

Welcome, introductions & meeting admin

Session 1:

1. Project overview / What is this project about? – TEEPSA
2. Questions for clarification

Session 2:

3. Key issues raised during Scoping and how they were considered in the ESIA - SLR
4. Findings of the specialist studies and proposed measures to avoid, reduce or manage potential impacts - SLR
5. Questions for clarification

Session 3:

6. Discussion
7. Next steps

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3

4

What you need to know about this meeting

- Attendance register (POPI Act)
- Permission to digitally record the meeting and take photos
- **Language:**
  - Presentations and responses in English
  - You can also ask questions in isiXhosa or Afrikaans
- We will use the flip chart to capture questions, comments, concerns and suggestions

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5

Constructive discussion guidelines

Public participation **NOT** a voting or consensus-driven process

A process of collecting input for purpose of helping the decision-maker to consider all issues and impacts before making a decision

1. **Respect / human dignity**
2. **Agree to disagree**
3. **Give everyone a fair chance to ask questions / comment**
4. Raise your hand to comment or ask a question and work through the facilitator(s)
5. State your name, surname and organisation/community
6. Please turn your cell phones on silent

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TotalEnergies

Session 1:

Project Overview
What is this project about?

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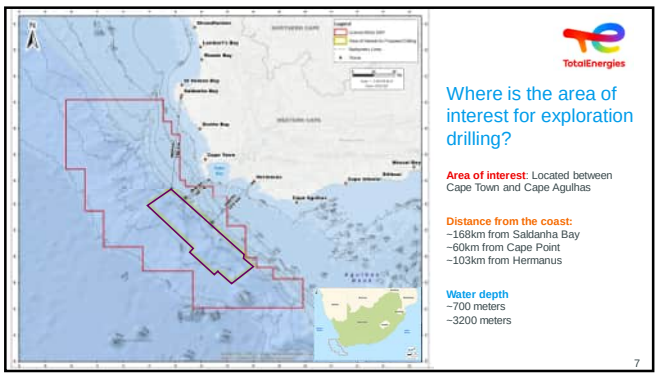
Where is the area of interest for exploration drilling?
Area of interest: Located between Cape Town and Cape Agulhas
Distance from the coast:
~168km from Saldanha Bay
~60km from Cape Point
~103km from Hermanus
Water depth
~700 meters
~3200 meters
7

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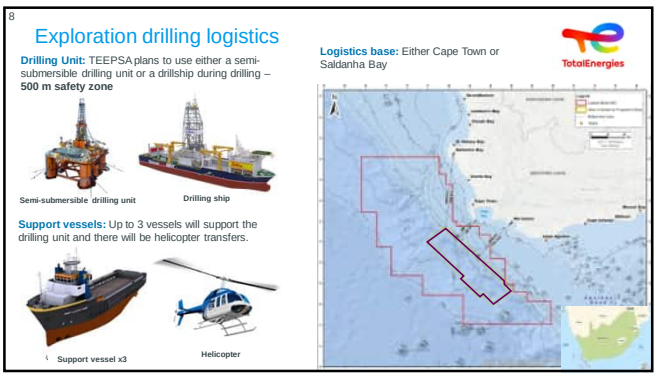
8
Exploration drilling logistics
Drilling Unit: TEEPSA plans to use either a semi-submersible drilling unit or a drillship during drilling – 500 m safety zone
Semi-submersible drilling unit
Drilling ship
Support vessels: Up to 3 vessels will support the drilling unit and there will be helicopter transfers.
Support vessel x3
Helicopter
Logistics base: Either Cape Town or Saldanha Bay

8


Drilling Video
9

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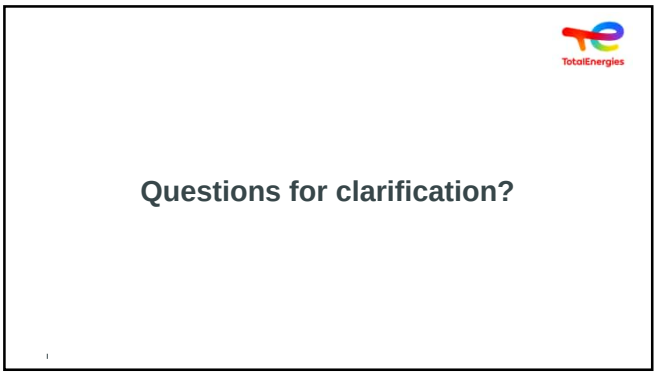
Questions for clarification?

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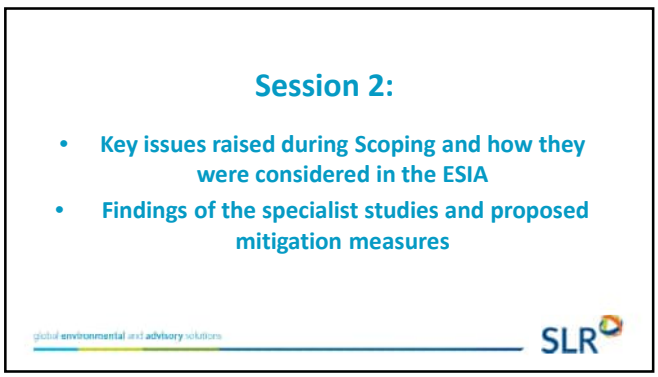
Session 2:
Key issues raised during Scoping and how they were considered in the ESIA
Findings of the specialist studies and proposed mitigation measures
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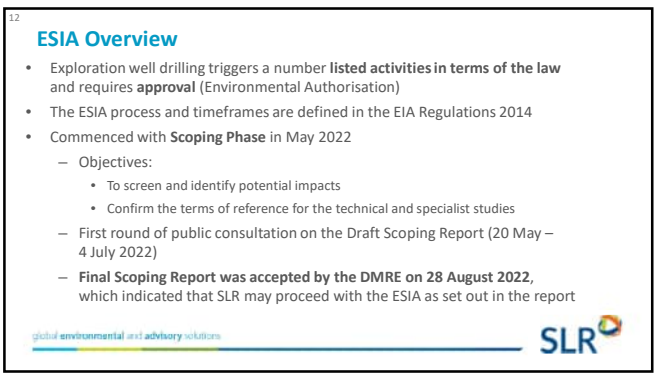
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ESIA Overview
Exploration well drilling triggers a number listed activities in terms of the law and requires approval (Environmental Authorisation)
The ESIA process and timeframes are defined in the EIA Regulations 2014
Commenced with Scoping Phase in May 2022
Objectives:
To screen and identify potential impacts
Confirm the terms of reference for the technical and specialist studies
First round of public consultation on the Draft Scoping Report (20 May – 4 July 2022)
Final Scoping Report was accepted by the DMRE on 28 August 2022, which indicated that SLR may proceed with the ESIA as set out in the report
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Key issues raised by I&APs during Scoping

- How will the proposed project impact local communities, businesses and tourism on the coast?
  - Worried about the limited benefits to locals
  - Will there be any opportunities for employment and business during exploration?
  - Coastal communities have a close connection to the ocean for their livelihood, cultural and spiritual well being
- Underwater noise and discharge drilled rock material ("cuttings")
  - How will drilling and the noise from drilling impact fish (e.g. snoek) and spawning? Concern that these activities could impact small-scale fishers, as well as commercial fishing
  - Impacts on the marine ecosystem could impact on people's intangible cultural heritage, including ancestry / spirituality and sense of place
  - Concern that the impacts on marine fauna could impact on coastal tourism (e.g. whale watching)

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Key issues raised by I&APs during Scoping (cont.)

- Leaving wellhead on seafloor could have a permanent impact on demersal trawling
- How will the proposed project impact on air quality?
- A large oil spill could have a significant impact on marine and coastal environments and communities.
- Why do we need oil and gas exploration in light of climate change issues?



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How key issues identified were considered in the ESIA

- Underwater Noise Modelling
- Drilling Discharge Modelling
- Oil Spill Modelling
- Peer review
- Closure Planning Framework
- Marine Ecology Impact Assessment
- Fisheries Impact Assessment
- Socio-Economic Impact Assessment
- Climate Change and Air Emissions Impact Assessment
- Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment

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Findings of the specialist studies

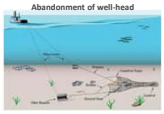
Local job opportunities

Cultural heritage

Drill cuttings discharge

Underwater noise modelling

Abandonment of well-head



Emergency response

Air Emissions

Need & desirability

16

17

Key Issue: How will locals benefit?

- **Aspects considered in the impact assessment:**
  - Exploration drilling is highly specialised – both equipment and expertise (specialised skilled staff)
  - Local content will be related to the use of local service providers: logistics, supply base, helicopters, refuelling, catering, goods, accommodation, waste management, etc.
  - Limited opportunities: 177 local people (but no new jobs will be created)
  - Limited duration: 6 months
  - USD 90 million into the regional South African economy
- **Project Controls and Proposed Key Mitigation:**
  - Apply preferential contracting of local companies with suitable experience
  - Non-local service providers to apply reasonable preferential sub-contracting of local companies
  - TEEPSA to engage with coastal communities for possible linkages to its existing Local Economic Development and Community Social Investment programmes
  - TEEPSA should link coastal communities to their existing Community Social Investment programmes
- **Impact significance (after mitigation): NEGLIGIBLE (POSITIVE)**

17

18

Key Issue: How will this project affect communities' intangible cultural heritage?

- Any impact on the marine ecosystem could in turn impact people's intangible cultural heritage, including ancestry / spirituality, livelihood, and sense of place
- The sea is described as 'living' waters and is believed to play a critical role in social and spiritual wellbeing of indigenous groups specifically (First Peoples and Nguni)
- **Project Controls and Proposed Key Mitigation:**
  - Implement a comprehensive, consistent and regular consultation process with indigenous groupings and leadership
  - Possible implementation of sensitive ritual events
  - Establish a functional grievance mechanism
  - Adjust well location if any wrecks are identified during pre-drilling surveys
- **Impact significance (after mitigation): MEDIUM**

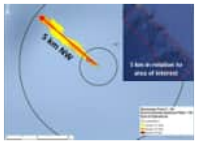
18

19

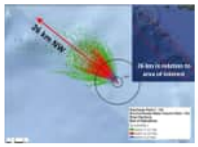
Key Issue: How will drill cuttings discharge affect fish and fishers?

- **Potential Impacts:**
  - Smothering or burial effects
  - Toxic effects
  - Increased sediment in the water column
- Cuttings create a cone close to the wellbore, thinning outwards
  - Maximum thickness range of 0.4 m to 1.4 m close to well, thinning to <0.5 mm after 205 m to 650 m
- Sediment footprint and plume extends in a NW direction
- Environmental Risk:
  - Smothering / burial distance: 1.8 km (long term due to weak seabed currents)
  - Sediment toxicity: 5 km (long term)
  - Water column toxicity: 26 km (short term due to rapid dilution with distance)

Environmental risk in the sediment



Environmental risk in water column



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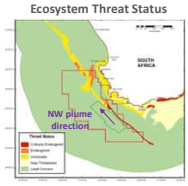
Key Issue: How will drill cuttings discharge affect fish and fishers?

- Impact on **marine biota (plants and animals)**
  - Sediment footprint and plume extends in a NW direction away from more sensitive communities on the continental shelf edge and key spawning areas
  - Although the area is largely associated with sediments classified as 'Least Concern', the sediment footprint could overlap with CBA in area of interest
  - **Project Controls and Proposed Key Mitigation:**
    - ROV pre-drilling site survey within 1 km radius of well
    - Adjust well position to avoid drilling within 1 km of any sensitive and vulnerable habitats (hardgrounds)
    - Treatment of cuttings
  - **Impact significance (after mitigation):**
    - Sediment: **LOW** (soft, loose sediments) to **MEDIUM** (hardgrounds)
    - Water column: **NEGLIGIBLE**

Ecosystem Threat Status



MPAs and Biodiversity Priority Areas

20

21

Key Issue: How will drill cuttings discharge affect fish and fishers?

- Impact on **commercial fishing**
  - Increased water turbidity could lead to fish avoidance of key fishing areas
  - **Four sectors overlap** with area and sediment plume

Sector	% National Catch	% National Effort
Tuna pole	13.7%	12.5%
Large pelagic long-line	5.8%	7.3%
Demersal trawl	0.3%	0.2%
Hake Demersal Longline	0.1%	0.1%

  - Sediment footprint and plume extends in a NW direction away from the main demersal fishing grounds on the continental shelf edge and key spawning areas
  - Impact of the water column is short-term due to rapid dilution
  - **Project Controls and Proposed Key Mitigation:**
    - Good communication and coordination with the various fishing sectors
  - **Impact significance (after mitigation): NEGLIGIBLE**

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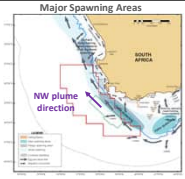
22

Key Issue: How will drill cuttings discharge affect fish and fishers?

- Impact on **small-scale fishing**
  - Increased water turbidity could lead to fish avoidance of key fishing areas
  - SSF rights cover the nearshore area and are unlikely to operate beyond 20 km from the coastline
  - Plume extends in a NW direction away from key spawning areas and SSF areas – no overlap with SSF fishing areas is anticipated
    - Vessel certification (only Category A and B can travel > 28 km offshore)
    - DFFE data shows that the commercial line fish sector (which also targets snoek and tuna) and small pelagic purse seine (sardine and anchovy) do not overlap
    - Area of Interest is 74 km and 88 km from Hout Bay and Kalk Bay harbours, respectively
  - Impact of the water column is short-term due to rapid dilution
  - **Impact significance: NO IMPACT**

Major Spawning Areas



Commercial or Traditional Linefish

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23

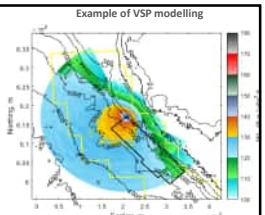
Key Issue: How will underwater noise from logging affect marine life?

- **Potential Impact:** Increased ambient noise levels:
  - Injury to hearing or other organs
  - Behavioural changes and masking biologically important sounds
- Noise levels decrease over distance
- Zones of impact:

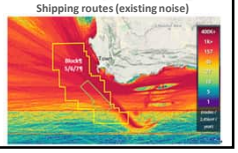
Faunal group	Injury (single pulse)	Disturbance
Fish:	< 10 m	5 km
Turtles:	< 30 m	1.5 km
Whales / dolphins:	80 m	2.2 km

- Duration of logging: up to 9 hrs
- Area of interest is located in an area of high marine traffic; thus, noise levels are naturally elevated

Example of VSP modelling



Shipping routes (existing noise)



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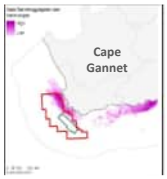
Key Issue: How will underwater noise from logging affect marine life?

- Impact on **marine fauna (animals)**
  - The predicted zones of impact are offshore of:
    - Cape gannet and African penguin foraging areas
    - Distribution of small pelagic fish species that constitute the main prey of these seabirds; thus, numbers are expected to be low
    - Key fish spawning areas
    - Key Southern Right whale's calving and nursing areas off the coast
  - Most offshore pelagic species (those that live in the water column) are highly mobile and likely to move away from source before injury occurs
  - Noise from a stationary source and is easily avoided
  - **Project Controls and Proposed Key Mitigation:**
    - Pre-start visual scan – visual and acoustic
    - Soft-start procedure
    - 500 m shut-down zone
  - **Impact significance (after mitigation): LOW**



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Key Issue: How will underwater noise from logging affect marine life?

- Impact on **commercial fishing**
  - FOUR sectors overlap with zone of impact (5 km)

Sector	% National Catch	% National Effort
Tuna pole	1.24%	0.7%
Large pelagic long-line	0.18%	0.18%
Demersal trawl	0.20%	0.15%
Hake Demersal Longline	0.1%	0.1%

  - Noise from a stationary source and is easily avoided
  - **Project Controls and Proposed Key Mitigation:**
    - Good communication and coordination with the various fishing sectors
    - Pre-start visual scan – visual and acoustic
    - Soft-start procedure
    - 500 m shut-down zone
  - **Impact significance:** LOW

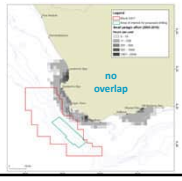
25

26

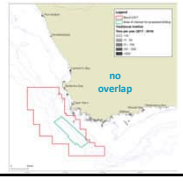
Key Issue: How will underwater noise from logging affect marine life?

- Impact on **small-scale fishing**
  - The predicted zone of impact (5 km) falls offshore of SSF grounds
    - SSF rights cover the nearshore area (within 20 km of the coastline)
    - Area of Interest is 74 km and 88 km from Hout Bay and Kalk Bay harbours
    - Key target species occur inshore - also no overlap with small pelagic purse-seine (sardine and anchovy) and traditional linefish (snoek and tuna) fishing grounds
  - **Impact significance:** NO IMPACT

Small Pelagic Purse-Seine



Commercial or Traditional Linefish



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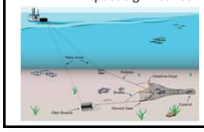
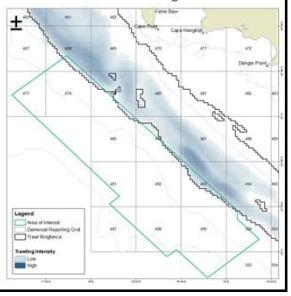
27

Key Issue: How will abandonment of wellhead on seafloor affect commercial fishers?

- Impact on **commercial fishing**
  - Pose an obstruction to demersal trawl sector
  - **Project Controls and Proposed Key Mitigation:**
    - Avoid drilling within the boundaries of the current demersal trawl "ring fenced" fishing area.
    - Remove wellhead structures located within this area during decommissioning .
    - Over-trawlable cap (subject to risk assessment).
  - **Impact significance:** NO IMPACT



Demersal Trawl Fishing Ground



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Key Issue: How will emissions to the atmosphere affect air quality?

- **Potential Impact:** Local reduction in air quality and contribution to GHG emissions
- Highest concentrations occur during well testing activities (flaring)
- Area of interest is far removed from sensitive coastal receptors (60 km offshore)
- Project is of a temporary nature (drilling: 3-4 months per well; flaring: 2 days per well)
- Due to rapid dispersion and short duration predicted concentrations at coast are well below National Ambient Air Quality Standards
- Five well tests would contribute 0.06% to the National GHG inventory total
- **Project Controls and Proposed Key Mitigation:**
  - Use a low sulphur fuel (compliance with MARPOL 73/78 standards Annex VI) - < 0.5% sulphur
  - Optimise well test programme to reduce flaring as much as possible during the test
  - Use a high efficiency flare to maximise combustion and minimise emissions
- **Impact significance:** VERY LOW

SLR

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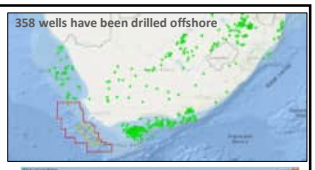
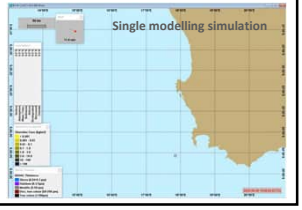
Key Issue: How will TEEPSA deal with a well blow-out / large oil spill?

- Oil spill can impact the marine and coastal environments, community livelihoods, cultural heritage, fishing, recreation and tourism
- Probability of a well blow-out is extremely unlikely
- **Modelling:**
  - Worst case scenario modelled (crude oil)
  - Distributed by prevailing winds and surface currents with the highest concentrations of rising oil being transported in a NW direction
  - Shoreline oiling (>1% oil surface probability) could occur between Gqeberha to north of the Namibian border
  - June to August (winter) is the worst in terms of shoreline oiling





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Key Issue: How will TEEPSA deal with a well blow-out / large oil spill?

- TEEPSA has drilled two wells off the South Coast (Brulpadda 2019 & Luiperd 2020) and one well in southern Namibia (Venus 1-X 2022) and is aware of the requirements to operate in these conditions (currents, winds, swell, etc.)
- **Project Controls and Proposed Key Mitigation:**
  - **Avoidance and prevention**
    - Design and technical integrity
    - Testing and certification
    - Avoid drilling in the winter period (June to August)
  - **Response and recovery (minimisation barriers)**
    - Develop well specific response strategy:
      - Oil Spill Contingency Plan
      - Capping equipment
      - Containment and clean-up
    - Insurances
- **Impact significance:** HIGH to VERY HIGH

Vessel response

Aerial response

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Key Issue: Why do we need oil and gas projects given climate change issues?

1. Global concern of the need to reduce carbon emissions.
2. Rapid transition to net zero presents a potential risk to economic growth.
3. Current policies acknowledge that natural gas is required in the JUST TRANSITION to net carbon zero by 2050 .
4. It is SA government policy to use gas in the energy mix in the transition and to explore and develop indigenous gas resources.
5. International policy documents also recognise the need for natural gas in the pathway to net carbon zero by 2050.
6. These national strategic policy issues relating to energy and climate change and how South Africa uses fossil fuels fall beyond the scope of the ESIA.
7. In making a decision, DMRE will need to weigh up:
   - Current national strategic policies and the transition to net carbon zero.
   - Need for a stable electricity supply and economic growth.
   - Current reliance of liquid fuel imports versus the use of a local resource.
   - Potential impacts and risks associated with the proposed project.

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Session 3:
Further questions & discussion

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Reminder of the Public Meetings

No.	Location	Venue / Platform	Date (2022)	Time
1	St Helena Bay	Steenberg`s Cove Community Hall	Tuesday, 01 November	Meeting: 16h00
2	Saldanha Bay	Dialrock Community Hall	Wednesday, 02 November	
3	Mitchells Plain	Rocklands Civic Centre	Thursday, 03 November	
4	Online	Microsoft TEAMS	Monday, 07 November	
5	Hout Bay	Hangberg Sports and Recreation Centre	Tuesday, 08 November	
6	Kleinmond	Kleinmond Town Hall	Wednesday, 09 November	
7	Hermanus	Sandbaai Hall	Thursday,10 November	
8	Struisbaai	Struisbaai Community Hall	Friday,11 November	Meeting: 10h00

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Next Steps in the ESIA process

- Comment period closes **7 December 2022**
  - Submit comments, questions, issues or suggestions to SLR
- Final ESIA Report will be submitted for decision-making
  - Up to 107 days for Competent Authority to make a decision
- Final ESIA Report will be uploaded for information-purposes
- Registered I&APs will be notified of the decision and the appeal process

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SLR Contact Details

Method	Contact Details
Post:	5th Floor, Letterstedt House, Newlands on Main, Newlands, 7700
Tel:	(021) 461 1118/9
WhatsApp / SMS:	063 900 5536
E-mail:	TEEPSA-567@slrconsulting.com
Web:	https://www.slrconsulting.com/en/public-documents/TEEPSA-567
Data Free Web:	https://slrpublicdocs.datafree.co/en/public-documents/TEEPSA-567

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TOTALENERGIES EP SOUTH AFRICA B.V. (TEEPSA)
ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (ESIA) FOR THE PROPOSED EXPLORATION WELL DRILLING IN BLOCK 5/6/7 OFF THE SOUTH-WEST COAST, SOUTH AFRICA

NOTES OF PUBLIC MEETING HELD IN KLEINMOND AT THE KLEINMOND TOWN HALL HELD ON 09 NOVEMBER 2022, 16H00

NO.	ITEM
1.	**WELCOME AND INTRODUCTIONS**
1.1.	The meeting commenced with a minute of silence.
1.2.	Antoinette Pietersen (AP), the independent facilitator, welcomed all present, introduced TEEPSA (the Applicant), SLR (Environmental Assessment Practitioner) and Msizi Cele (isiXhosa translator), and explained that the purpose of the meeting was to present information on the proposed project and the key findings of the ESIA process. AP also explained that the ESIA is made up of three key phases (namely Scoping, Impact Assessment and Appeal) and that the current project is in the Impact Assessment Phase. AP presented the proposed meeting format, which included presentations by TEEPSA and SLR, followed by group discussions for people to capture all their questions, issues, and concerns. After this there was a plenary feedback session whereby the presenters addressed all the issues, questions and concerns raised. AP also noted that the meeting was being recorded for minute taking purposes and requested that photos could be taken. All attendees agreed with the meeting format. The list of attendees is presented in **Appendix A** and photographs of the meeting are presented in **Appendix B**.
2.	**PRESENTATIONS -** refer to **Appendix C** (the presentation was presented in Afrikaans on the screen)
2.1	Eduard Groenewald (EGR) provided an overview of Block 5/6/7 and the proposed Area of Interest (AOI) for the drilling up to five exploration wells. He highlighted the key exploration drilling logistics (namely drilling unit, support vessel, helicopter, and logistics base), showed a video of offshore exploration well drilling and summarised well decommission.
2.2	Jeremy Blood (JB) presented an overview of the ESIA process, summarised the key issues that were raised during the Scoping Phase and specialist studies undertaken to address these issues, and highlighted the key findings of the specialist studies and proposed mitigation measures.
3.	**DISCUSSION**
3.1	What is the timeframe between exploration and production?
3.1.1	*EGR noted that an Exploration Right is issued for a period of up to 9 years, initially for three years with three renewals every 2 years. If a discovery is made during exploration, the time to production will depend on a number of factors, including type of resource / product, development scheme, end markets, obtaining Environmental Authorisation, etc.*
3.2	What will be the skills transfer or skills training be for the exploration project?
3.2.1	*EG explained that an exploration project is a very specialised, short-term (3 month) operation. There will be almost no new jobs and skills development as it is not sustainable to train people up for a three-month project.*

NO.	ITEM
3.3	Which community will own the project if a discovery is made?
3.3.1	*EG explained that no community would own the project, but that the future labour force could come from the nearest harbour and town, but that this will only be determined if the project moves onto production goes to production. There are limited opportunities during the exploration phase.*
3.4	How will Total involve schools? Will there be bursary or learnership opportunities?
3.4.1	*EGR explained that, although TEEPSA recognise the need for skills development, due to the short-term nature of an exploration project, it is not sustainable to upskill people for a three-month project. He noted that TEEPSA has other projects and other blocks where it has initiated Corporate Social Investment programmes, which may include bursaries in the future should one of its exploration projects go into production. He noted that a Social Labour Plan would need to be developed should a project move onto production, which will include skills / needs analysis, etc.*
3.5	Who is driving the national development agenda for oil and gas because it seems there is a lot of red tape to get renewable energy projects developed?
3.5.1	*JB explained that as part of the "Just Transition" to 2050, South African government policy currently includes natural gas in the energy mix (which also includes renewables).*
3.6	What if the drilling causes permanent change to the marine ecosystem particularly the mammals like whales?
3.6.1	*JB explained that most of the potential impacts (including those related to noise, drilling discharge, sediment plume) are short-term duration, except for sediment plume which could remain for up to 10 years. He noted that whales are expected to experience disturbance within 2.2 km from the drilling unit and since the drilling is stationery it can be easily avoided. Noise decreases with increasing distance from the drilling unit; thus, further inshore from drilling noise will be negligible and impacts on whales are deemed to be of low significance.*
3.7	Will the drilling affect whale migration?
3.7.1	*JB reiterated that whales may experience disturbance within 2.2 km from the drilling unit and since the drilling unit is stationery whales will easily be able to avoid the area; thus, it is unlikely that whale migration will be affected.*
3.8	R. Gould (RG) asked how the other sea life, besides whales, would be affected.
3.8.1	*JB noted that the noise modelling also considered the zones of impact for other faunal groups (including fish and turtles) and not just whales. The impact is also assessed to be of low significance.*
3.9	What do you mean that TEEPSA is not likely to drill more than one well per year?
3.9.1	*EGR stated that based on previous drilling operations (e.g. Block 11B/12B) that it is unlikely that TEEPSA would drill more than one well per year, as drilling a single well takes a lot of technical planning and analysis.*
3.10	How many of the 177 jobs will be for the community and how sustainable will the jobs should the project go onto production?
3.10.1	*EGR explained that due to the short nature of exploration drilling there would be limited new jobs, as it is not sustainable to train people for a three month exploration project. However, TEEPSA's Corporate Social Investment (CSI) programmes will be aim at developing local community projects. He noted that if the project does go into production, then jobs would be more sustainable.*
3.11	How frequent will communication be after the ESIA?
3.11.1	*EGR noted that all registered I&APs will continually be updated on project activities. He also noted that TEEPSA had commenced with more active community engagements through their appointed Community Engagement Officers, which will continue after the ESIA.*

NO.	ITEM
3.12	Why is there low or no impact on small-scale fishers if they also catch West Coast rock lobster?
3.12.1	*JB explained that since the West Coast rock lobster is caught closer inshore and there is no anticipated overlap with the project's estimated zones of impact, there will be no impact on the small-scale fishery and those targeting West Coast rock lobster.*
3.13	K. Ramokone (KR) wanted clarity as some small-scale fishers do go offshore to catch Rock Lobster.
3.13.1	*JB clarified that the estimated zones of impact do not overlap with the continental shelf where rock lobsters are caught. The AOI is located beyond the shelf edge in water depths of between 700 m to 3 000 m where rock lobster is not caught.*
3.14	Are there any restrictions to the trawlers in the area where drilling is to take place?
3.14.1	*JB explained that the demersal trawl sector has a demarcated trawling area and the overlap with the AOI is very minimal. He also noted that the drilling unit will have a 500 m safety zone where other vessels will be excluded. Prior to drilling operations a navigation warning will be distributed so that other vessels are aware of the drill location and the 500 m safety zone.*
3.15	How was stakeholder engagement facilitated? Was stakeholder mapping undertaken? Were focus groups meeting held?
3.15.1	*JB explained the process of stakeholder identification, mapping and engagement (including focus group meetings), which included advertising (newspaper and radio) during both the Scoping and Impact Assessment phases.*
3.16	G. Collon (GC), Kleinmond Ward Councillor, feels there are gaps in the public participation process as not too many people knew about the public meeting and recommended better communication prior to future public meetings (not just an email, but personal communication via cell phone).
3.16.1	*JB acknowledged the suggestion to contact the Ward Councillor prior to future public meetings to help facilitate the notification thereof.*
3.17	A. Roothman (AR) noted that the community of Rooiels is ecologically aware and has a WhatsApp group where they regularly communicate, including the notification of this meeting, and stated that the process had been well done. He noted that it is up to members of the community to be more engaged and environmentally aware of what is happening around them.
3.17.1	*JB thanked and acknowledged AR's comment.*
3.18	Does Total have the capacity to restart the refineries that have recently closed?
3.18.1	*EGR stated that if a viable discovery is made it is possible as they have the capacity.*
3.19	GC wanted to know if there are more positives than negatives for the proposed project.
3.19.1	*JB explained that for an exploration project there are probably more impacts than benefits, as most of the benefits would only be realised if the project move onto production.*
3.20	Please clarify the 650 m drill cuttings footprint, which is presented as having a low impact.
3.20.1	*JB confirmed that the majority of the drill cuttings would settle within 650 m of the drilling unit and this is mitigated by the specialist recommendation of avoiding sensitive benthic habitats by more than 1 km - if the well is located within 1 km of a sensitive benthic habitat it would need to be relocated.*
3.21	Has the proposed project considered the sensitivity of the Kogelberg Biosphere should Oil and Gas be found?
3.21.1	*JB explained that the marine ecologist considered the various biologically significant areas (e.g. MPA and CBAs) in relation the estimated zones of impact and there is only one CBA that may be impacted during normal drilling operations. The MPAs along the coast fall outside the estimated zones of impact and will not be impacted, except in the unlikely event of an oil spill.*

NO.	ITEM
3.22	RG asked if the pollution from organophosphates (such as zinc, copper, iron) had been considered, as these have been identified from boreholes drilled 100 km away in the in the Kogelberg Biosphere, which are having an impact on the fynbos?
3.22.1	*JB stated that the drilling discharge modelling considered the chemicals in the drilling fluids, but not in the rock material. He stated that the ESMP does include a specification for TEEPSA to test and monitor the drill cuttings for radioactivity, and if any issues with regard to radioactivity are detected the cuttings must be appropriately treated and disposed of.*
3.22.2	*J. Malan (JM), a retired Geologist, stated that the rock material from the water boreholes drilling in the Table Mountain Group in the Kogelberg Biosphere are difference form the geologically younger Cetaceous rocks that are likely being targeted in the AOI.*
3.23	Has the proposed project considered exploration impacts on the penguin colonies at Cape Point and Stony Point?
3.23.1	*JB stated that the marine ecologist had assessed the impacts on peguins and the impact is considered to be of low significance.*
3.24	There was a comment/suggestion that TEEPSA should rather spend its money on renewable projects.
3.24.1	*This comment was noted and captured.*
3.25	Why should we allow TEESPA to drill in the Kogelbaai Biosphere when there is little to no benefit?
3.25.1	*This comment was noted and captured.*
3.26	When was the seismic survey undertaken to define the AOI and when was the public participation undertaken for that seismic project?
3.26.1	*EGR explained that the seismic survey was undertaken in 2020 and that the public participation was undertaken as part of the seismic ESIA, which was undertaken around 2014 - all the regulatory processes were followed and all registered I&APs were kept informed of all activities.*
3.27	If a resource is found how long will the gas or oil be extracted for?
3.27.1	*EGR explained that if a resource was discovered, the time to production would depend on type, volume, quality of the resource. If a project goes to production, the life could be 30 years.*
3.28	What chemicals are both the drilling fluid and wellhead made up of?
3.28.1	*EGR stated that they would used a water based mud during the first riserless drilling stage, which are eco-friendly, and that a non-aqueous drilling mud may be used during the second risered drilling stage, which will be treated prior to discharge.*
3.29	Once the drilling is completed and the well is plugged, is any monitoring undertaken to assess the condition of the closed well?
3.29.1	*EGR* explained that monitoring is not normally undertaken after the well is closed. He state that the well is plugged with cement at various levels and tested for integrity to make sure the well is stable before it is abandoned.
3.30	Does any monitoring take place during drilling operations to ensure TEEPSA is accountable for any incidents? Is any monitoring undertaken by an independent authority/party?
3.30.1	*EGR explained that TEEPSA, as the licence holder, is accountable and liable for incidents. He noted that TEEPSA is continuously monitored during operations by an independent auditor to ensure operations are in line with the ESMP.*
3.31	Can the wellheads not rust over time?

NO.	ITEM
3.31.1	*EGR stated that once a well is closed it is closed permanently. He reiterated that there have been 358 wells drilled in the South African offshore with no disintegration issues noted to date.*
3.32	It was mentioned that in the unlikely event of an oil spill that there is a capping stack located in Saldanha Bay, but how long would it take to get it in place?
3.32.1	*EGR explained that various scenarios and calculations are stipulated in the oil spill contingency plan, but a conservative timeline of 20 days is assumed to cap a well.*
3.33	RG asked that if none of the 358 previously drilled wells are monitored, how do we know that they are not leaking?
3.33.1	*EGR explained that since hydrocarbons float to the surface, a leaking well be identified from the slick sheen on the ocean surface and bubbles.*
3.34	Once extraction of the oil and gas is complete, how can you be sure this will not cause earthquakes, as we have been experiencing a lot of them recently?
3.34.1	*EGR stated that as far as he was aware that drilling is unlikely to cause an earthquake. This was confirmed by JM.*
3.35	What were the impacts of the drilling operations off Mossel Bay on marine life and is the information available?
3.35.1	*JB stated that the marine ecologist considered examples and information from previous drilling off the South Coast in her assessment.*
3.36	RG noted that where oil and gas has been discovered and it went to production, the jobs ended when production ended. What is to say the same won't happen here?
3.36.1	*EGR noted that with any project, it has a life cycle and that no project can continue to infinity. He noted that in the event of the project went onto production, a comprehensive Social Labour Plan will need to be developed, which will need to considered the decommissioning phase.*
3.37	RG wanted to know why exploration should be undertaken, when there is no long-term project guaranteed.
3.37.1	*JB explained that the purpose of the proposed exploration was to determine if a resource exists. He noted that it is not possible to assess production as it is not known if a resource exists and if a resource does exist, what the resource is (oil or gas) and the extent there of. It is not possible to assess the impacts of an unknown project. The legislation specifically separate exploration from production, similar to prospecting and mining.*
3.38	What is logging?
3.38.1	*EGR explained that logging is the process where all the necessary data (e.g. geological structures, pressures, flow rates, etc.) is recorded and analysed while drilling. He noted that cores were also analysis as part of logging.*
3.39	How will waste be managed, specifically plastic waste that is generated during drilling operations?
3.39.1	*EGR stated that waste will be handled in accordance with a waste management plan, which deals with all the different types of waste generated during drilling. No waste is dumped offshore, all solid waste is transported back to shore, via the supply vessel, for treatment and disposal.*
3.40	Can you clarify the logging impact distances for marine fauna?
3.40.1	*JB explained that in order to assess noise impacts the estimated zones of impact for disturbance or injury were considered for the different faunal groups. He noted that all the zones of impact for disturbance and injury are detailed in the underwater noise modelling study.*
3.41	Have any studies been undertaken to determine if the oil is serving a purpose, which could be disturbed if it is extracted?

NO.	ITEM
3.41.1	*EGR noted that the hydrocarbons generally form a reservoir and after drilling the well would be sealed.*
3.42	Will TEEPSA own anything that is extracted? Where will it be taxed? Will the resource be South African owned or foreign owned?
3.42.1	*EGR explained that if a discovery is made and it is viable to go into production, then there will need to be a large capital investment by TEEPSA. He noted that the South African government will, however, receive a 20% free carry in the production project. TEEPSA will also be required to pay local taxes and royalties, as well as any profit from production will be taxed.*
3.43	What specifically are you looking for oil or gas?
3.4.3.1	*EGR stated that TEEPSA is looking for oil or gas (any hydrocarbons).*
3.44	How is vessel traffic around the drilling operation controlled?
3.44.1	*JB stated that once TEEPSA has identified a specific drill location, it will issue a navigational warning through the South African Hydrographic Office. TEEPSA will also have a standby vessel close to the drilling unit to notify vessels of the drilling unit and the 500 m safety zone.*
3.45	What is the role of PASA and the DMRE in this process?
3.45.1	*JB explained that PASA is the designated authority, but DMRE was the competent authority. PASA's roles is to receive and review applications and make recommendations to the DMRE. DMRE has 107 days to make a decision once the final ESIA Report is submitted for decision-making.*
3.46	Was the AOI ever used as an offshore dumping site?
3.46.1	*JB stated that there is an ammunition dump site in the AOI, which also overlaps with a CBA. It was noted that TEEPSA would drilling in the demarcated dumping site. He noted that the South Africa Hydrographic Office had mapped various other dumping dumps of the South-West Coast, all of which are indicated in the ESIA Report.*
3.47	Are you using the same vessel to drill as in Mossel Bay?
3.47.1	*EGR confirmed that TEEPSA has no drilling unit under contract, as the ESIA process is still ongoing. He did however note that it is most likely will not use the same drilling unit as it used off the South Coast.*
3.48	One should really balance out the need for this type of project versus climate change. Was this factored in the ESIA?
3.48.1	*JB explained that Chapter 5 of the ESIA Report considers the "Needs and Desirability", which reviews all the different local and international policy documents. He noted that DMRE will need to weigh up all these policy document, as well as the need to grow the economy and the "Just Transition" and the findings of this ESIA, in making a decision on this project.*
4.	**MEETING CLOSURE**
4.1	AP thanked everyone for their attendance and summarised the next steps in the ESIA process.

APPENDIX A: LIST OF ATTENDEES

NO.	NAME	ORGANISATION	ABBR.
1	Nelisiwe Vundla	TEEPSA	NV
2	D Hamman	Resident	DH
3	J Hamman	Resident	JH
4	L. Moore	Person	LM
5	M. Watson	Private	MW
6	J. Malan	Resident	JM
7	R. Nel	Private	RN
8	H. Lombard	Private	HL
9	R. Gould	BBRA	RG
10	A. Garbacci	Private	AG
11	N. du Plessis	PVT	NdP
12	T Snibbe	Ward 9	TS
13	A. Roothman	RERA	AR
14	M. Jacobs	ERA Real Estate	MJ
15	E. Jacobs	ERA Real Estate	EJ
16	G vd Daal	Private	GvD
17	F. Gray	Private	FG
18	K. Ramokone	WWF South Africa	KR
19	Henrich Adonis	Ward 10	HA
20	Edwina Hendricks	Ward 10	EH
21	J. Blood	SLR	JB
22	Antoinette Petersen	Independent Facilitator	AP
23	Andiswa Sibhukhona	TEEPSA	AS
24	Yolanda Madyira	TEEPSA	YM
25	Eduard Groenewald	TEEPSA	EG
26	Lotter. A	Private	LA
27	J. Gardiner		JG
28	Castro Ravhuhali	SLR	CR
29	J. Watson	Private	JW
30	H. Potgieter	Private	HP
31	Melvin Jooste	Mooiuitsig	MJ
32	C van Niekerk	Mooiuitsig	CvN
33	Veronique Jacobs	Mooiuitsig	VJ
34	Rudowaan Afrika	Mooiuitsig	RA
35	Andries Barends	Mooiuitsig	AB
36	Stephen Williams	Ward Councillor	SW

NO.	NAME	ORGANISATION	ABBR.
37	Jan Blignaut		JB
38	Sandy Jose	Betty's Bay	SJ
39	D. Fredericks	Betty's Bay	DF
40	T. Els	Ward Councillor	TE
41	G. Collon	Ward Councillor	GC

APPENDIX B: PHOTOS OF PUBLIC MEETING IN KLEINMOND

APPENDIX C: PRESENTATION

PROPOSED EXPLORATION WELL DRILLING IN BLOCK 5/6/7 OFF THE SOUTH-WEST COAST

ESIA Public Meeting

October / November 2022

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Meeting Objectives

- Share information on:
  - Proposed project
  - Findings of the ESIA and specialist studies
  - Proposed measures to avoid, reduce or manage potential impacts
  - The next steps in the ESIA process
- For I&APs to comment on the findings of the ESIA / specialist studies, proposed mitigation measures for inclusion in the Management Pan, and make suggestions or raise further issues of concern about this proposed project

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3

Proposed Agenda

Welcome, introductions & meeting admin

Session 1:

1. Project overview / What is this project about? – TEEPSA
2. Questions for clarification

Session 2:

3. Key issues raised during Scoping and how they were considered in the ESIA - SLR
4. Findings of the specialist studies and proposed measures to avoid, reduce or manage potential impacts - SLR
5. Questions for clarification

Session 3:

6. Discussion
7. Next steps

SLR

3

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What you need to know about this meeting

- Attendance register (POPI Act)
- Permission to digitally record the meeting and take photos
- **Language:**
  - Presentations and responses in English
  - You can also ask questions in isiXhosa or Afrikaans
- We will use the flip chart to capture questions, comments, concerns and suggestions

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4

5

Constructive discussion guidelines

Public participation **NOT** a voting or consensus-driven process

A process of collecting input for purpose of helping the decision-maker to consider all issues and impacts before making a decision

1. **Respect / human dignity**
2. **Agree to disagree**
3. **Give everyone a fair chance to ask questions / comment**
4. Raise your hand to comment or ask a question and work through the facilitator(s)
5. State your name, surname and organisation/community
6. Please turn your cell phones on silent

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5

TotalEnergies

Session 1:

Project Overview
What is this project about?

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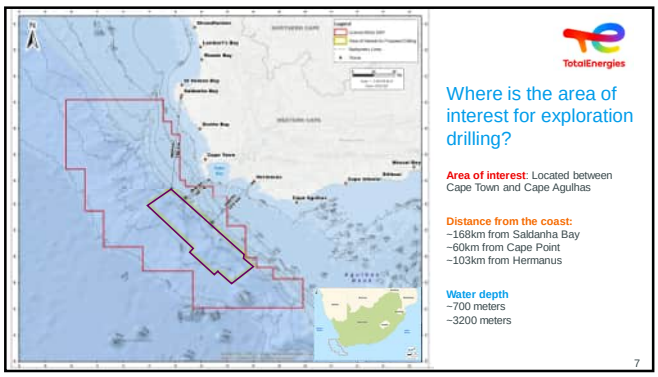
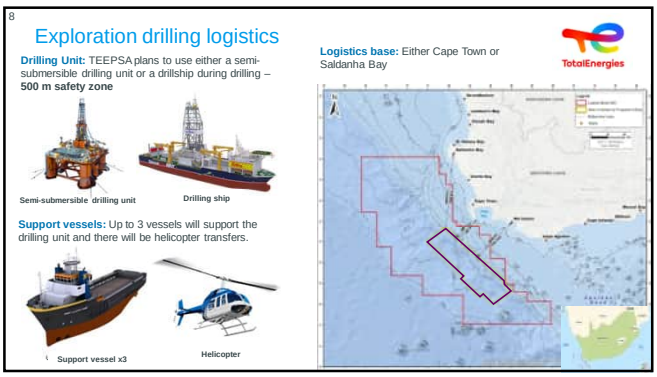

Where is the area of interest for exploration drilling?
Area of interest: Located between Cape Town and Cape Agulhas
Distance from the coast:
~168km from Saldanha Bay
~60km from Cape Point
~103km from Hermanus
Water depth
~700 meters
~3200 meters
7

7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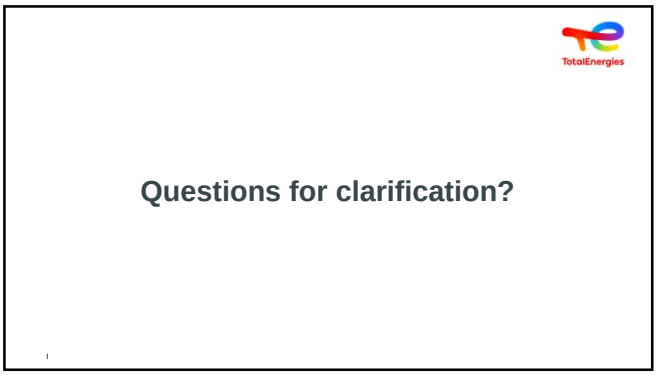
Exploration drilling logistics
Drilling Unit: TEEPSA plans to use either a semi-submersible drilling unit or a drillship during drilling – 500 m safety zone
Semi-submersible drilling unit
Drilling ship
Support vessels: Up to 3 vessels will support the drilling unit and there will be helicopter transfers.
Support vessel x3
Helicopter
Logistics base: Either Cape Town or Saldanha Bay

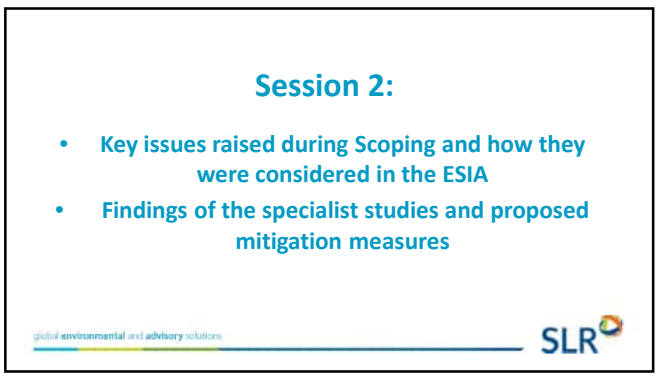
8


Drilling Video
9

9


Questions for clarification?

10


Session 2:
Key issues raised during Scoping and how they were considered in the ESIA
Findings of the specialist studies and proposed mitigation measures
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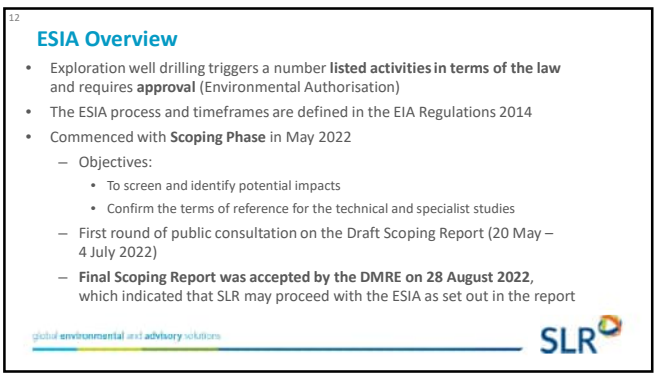
11


12
ESIA Overview
Exploration well drilling triggers a number listed activities in terms of the law and requires approval (Environmental Authorisation)
The ESIA process and timeframes are defined in the EIA Regulations 2014
Commenced with Scoping Phase in May 2022
Objectives:
To screen and identify potential impacts
Confirm the terms of reference for the technical and specialist studies
First round of public consultation on the Draft Scoping Report (20 May – 4 July 2022)
Final Scoping Report was accepted by the DMRE on 28 August 2022, which indicated that SLR may proceed with the ESIA as set out in the report
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SLR

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Key issues raised by I&APs during Scoping

- How will the proposed project impact local communities, businesses and tourism on the coast?
  - Worried about the limited benefits to locals
  - Will there be any opportunities for employment and business during exploration?
  - Coastal communities have a close connection to the ocean for their livelihood, cultural and spiritual well being
- Underwater noise and discharge drilled rock material ("cuttings")
  - How will drilling and the noise from drilling impact fish (e.g. snoek) and spawning? Concern that these activities could impact small-scale fishers, as well as commercial fishing
  - Impacts on the marine ecosystem could impact on people's intangible cultural heritage, including ancestry / spirituality and sense of place
  - Concern that the impacts on marine fauna could impact on coastal tourism (e.g. whale watching)

13

14

Key issues raised by I&APs during Scoping (cont.)

- Leaving wellhead on seafloor could have a permanent impact on demersal trawling
- How will the proposed project impact on air quality?
- A large oil spill could have a significant impact on marine and coastal environments and communities.
- Why do we need oil and gas exploration in light of climate change issues?



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How key issues identified were considered in the ESIA

- Underwater Noise Modelling
- Drilling Discharge Modelling
- Oil Spill Modelling
- Peer review
- Closure Planning Framework
- Marine Ecology Impact Assessment
- Fisheries Impact Assessment
- Socio-Economic Impact Assessment
- Climate Change and Air Emissions Impact Assessment
- Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment

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16

Findings of the specialist studies

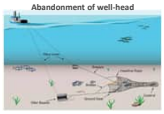
Local job opportunities

Cultural heritage

Drill cuttings discharge

Underwater noise modelling

Abandonment of well-head



Emergency response

Air Emissions

Need & desirability

16

17

Key Issue: How will locals benefit?

- **Aspects considered in the impact assessment:**
  - Exploration drilling is highly specialised – both equipment and expertise (specialised skilled staff)
  - Local content will be related to the use of local service providers: logistics, supply base, helicopters, refuelling, catering, goods, accommodation, waste management, etc.
  - Limited opportunities: 177 local people (but no new jobs will be created)
  - Limited duration: 6 months
  - USD 90 million into the regional South African economy
- **Project Controls and Proposed Key Mitigation:**
  - Apply preferential contracting of local companies with suitable experience
  - Non-local service providers to apply reasonable preferential sub-contracting of local companies
  - TEEPSA to engage with coastal communities for possible linkages to its existing Local Economic Development and Community Social Investment programmes
  - TEEPSA should link coastal communities to their existing Community Social Investment programmes
- **Impact significance (after mitigation): NEGLIGIBLE (POSITIVE)**

17

18

Key Issue: How will this project affect communities' intangible cultural heritage?

- Any impact on the marine ecosystem could in turn impact people's intangible cultural heritage, including ancestry / spirituality, livelihood, and sense of place
- The sea is described as 'living' waters and is believed to play a critical role in social and spiritual wellbeing of indigenous groups specifically (First Peoples and Nguni)
- **Project Controls and Proposed Key Mitigation:**
  - Implement a comprehensive, consistent and regular consultation process with indigenous groupings and leadership
  - Possible implementation of sensitive ritual events
  - Establish a functional grievance mechanism
  - Adjust well location if any wrecks are identified during pre-drilling surveys
- **Impact significance (after mitigation): MEDIUM**

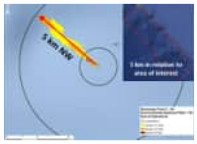
18

19

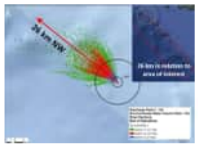
Key Issue: How will drill cuttings discharge affect fish and fishers?

- **Potential Impacts:**
  - Smothering or burial effects
  - Toxic effects
  - Increased sediment in the water column
- Cuttings create a cone close to the wellbore, thinning outwards
  - Maximum thickness range of 0.4 m to 1.4 m close to well, thinning to <0.5 mm after 205 m to 650 m
- Sediment footprint and plume extends in a NW direction
- Environmental Risk:
  - Smothering / burial distance: 1.8 km (long term due to weak seabed currents)
  - Sediment toxicity: 5 km (long term)
  - Water column toxicity: 26 km (short term due to rapid dilution with distance)

Environmental risk in the sediment



Environmental risk in water column



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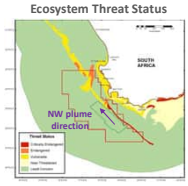
Key Issue: How will drill cuttings discharge affect fish and fishers?

- Impact on **marine biota (plants and animals)**
  - Sediment footprint and plume extends in a NW direction away from more sensitive communities on the continental shelf edge and key spawning areas
  - Although the area is largely associated with sediments classified as 'Least Concern', the sediment footprint could overlap with CBA in area of interest
  - **Project Controls and Proposed Key Mitigation:**
    - ROV pre-drilling site survey within 1 km radius of well
    - Adjust well position to avoid drilling within 1 km of any sensitive and vulnerable habitats (hardgrounds)
    - Treatment of cuttings
  - **Impact significance (after mitigation):**
    - Sediment: **LOW** (soft, loose sediments) to **MEDIUM** (hardgrounds)
    - Water column: **NEGLIGIBLE**

Ecosystem Threat Status



MPAs and Biodiversity Priority Areas

20

21

Key Issue: How will drill cuttings discharge affect fish and fishers?

- Impact on **commercial fishing**
  - Increased water turbidity could lead to fish avoidance of key fishing areas
  - **Four sectors overlap** with area and sediment plume

Sector	% National Catch	% National Effort
Tuna pole	13.7%	12.5%
Large pelagic long-line	5.8%	7.3%
Demersal trawl	0.3%	0.2%
Hake Demersal Longline	0.1%	0.1%

  - Sediment footprint and plume extends in a NW direction away from the main demersal fishing grounds on the continental shelf edge and key spawning areas
  - Impact of the water column is short-term due to rapid dilution
  - **Project Controls and Proposed Key Mitigation:**
    - Good communication and coordination with the various fishing sectors
  - **Impact significance (after mitigation): NEGLIGIBLE**

SLR

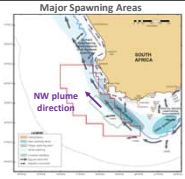
21

22

Key Issue: How will drill cuttings discharge affect fish and fishers?

- Impact on **small-scale fishing**
  - Increased water turbidity could lead to fish avoidance of key fishing areas
  - SSF rights cover the nearshore area and are unlikely to operate beyond 20 km from the coastline
  - Plume extends in a NW direction away from key spawning areas and SSF areas – no overlap with SSF fishing areas is anticipated
    - Vessel certification (only Category A and B can travel > 28 km offshore)
    - DFFE data shows that the commercial line fish sector (which also targets snoek and tuna) and small pelagic purse seine (sardine and anchovy) do not overlap
    - Area of Interest is 74 km and 88 km from Hout Bay and Kalk Bay harbours, respectively
  - Impact of the water column is short-term due to rapid dilution
  - **Impact significance: NO IMPACT**

Major Spawning Areas



Commercial or Traditional Linefish

22

23

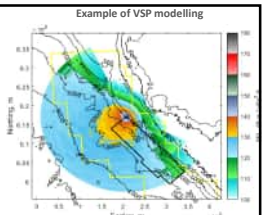
Key Issue: How will underwater noise from logging affect marine life?

- **Potential Impact:** Increased ambient noise levels:
  - Injury to hearing or other organs
  - Behavioural changes and masking biologically important sounds
- Noise levels decrease over distance
- Zones of impact:

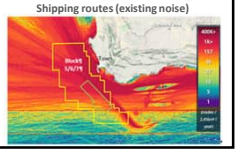
Faunal group	Injury (single pulse)	Disturbance
Fish:	< 10 m	5 km
Turtles:	< 30 m	1.5 km
Whales / dolphins:	80 m	2.2 km

- Duration of logging: up to 9 hrs
- Area of interest is located in an area of high marine traffic; thus, noise levels are naturally elevated

Example of VSP modelling



Shipping routes (existing noise)



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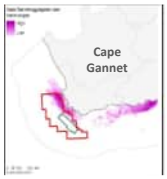
24

Key Issue: How will underwater noise from logging affect marine life?

- Impact on **marine fauna (animals)**
  - The predicted zones of impact are offshore of:
    - Cape gannet and African penguin foraging areas
    - Distribution of small pelagic fish species that constitute the main prey of these seabirds; thus, numbers are expected to be low
    - Key fish spawning areas
    - Key Southern Right whale's calving and nursing areas off the coast
  - Most offshore pelagic species (those that live in the water column) are highly mobile and likely to move away from source before injury occurs
  - Noise from a stationary source and is easily avoided
  - **Project Controls and Proposed Key Mitigation:**
    - Pre-start visual scan – visual and acoustic
    - Soft-start procedure
    - 500 m shut-down zone
  - **Impact significance (after mitigation): LOW**



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Key Issue: How will underwater noise from logging affect marine life?

- Impact on **commercial fishing**
  - FOUR sectors overlap with zone of impact (5 km)

Sector	% National Catch	% National Effort
Tuna pole	1.24%	0.7%
Large pelagic long-line	0.18%	0.18%
Demersal trawl	0.20%	0.15%
Hake Demersal Longline	0.1%	0.1%

  - Noise from a stationary source and is easily avoided
  - **Project Controls and Proposed Key Mitigation:**
    - Good communication and coordination with the various fishing sectors
    - Pre-start visual scan – visual and acoustic
    - Soft-start procedure
    - 500 m shut-down zone
  - **Impact significance:** LOW

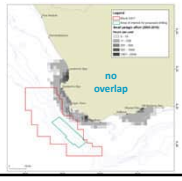
25

26

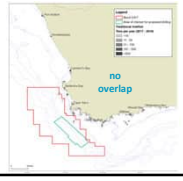
Key Issue: How will underwater noise from logging affect marine life?

- Impact on **small-scale fishing**
  - The predicted zone of impact (5 km) falls offshore of SSF grounds
    - SSF rights cover the nearshore area (within 20 km of the coastline)
    - Area of Interest is 74 km and 88 km from Hout Bay and Kalk Bay harbours
    - Key target species occur inshore - also no overlap with small pelagic purse-seine (sardine and anchovy) and traditional linefish (snoek and tuna) fishing grounds
  - **Impact significance:** NO IMPACT

Small Pelagic Purse-Seine



Commercial or Traditional Linefish



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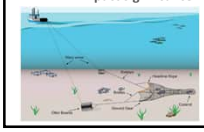
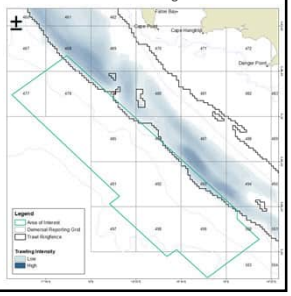
Key Issue: How will abandonment of wellhead on seafloor affect commercial fishers?

- Impact on **commercial fishing**
  - Pose an obstruction to demersal trawl sector
  - **Project Controls and Proposed Key Mitigation:**
    - Avoid drilling within the boundaries of the current demersal trawl "ring fenced" fishing area.
    - Remove wellhead structures located within this area during decommissioning .
    - Over-trawlable cap (subject to risk assessment).
  - **Impact significance:** NO IMPACT



Demersal Trawl Fishing Ground



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Key Issue: How will emissions to the atmosphere affect air quality?

- **Potential Impact:** Local reduction in air quality and contribution to GHG emissions
- Highest concentrations occur during well testing activities (flaring)
- Area of interest is far removed from sensitive coastal receptors (60 km offshore)
- Project is of a temporary nature (drilling: 3-4 months per well; flaring: 2 days per well)
- Due to rapid dispersion and short duration predicted concentrations at coast are well below National Ambient Air Quality Standards
- Five well tests would contribute 0.06% to the National GHG inventory total
- **Project Controls and Proposed Key Mitigation:**
  - Use a low sulphur fuel (compliance with MARPOL 73/78 standards Annex VI) - < 0.5% sulphur
  - Optimise well test programme to reduce flaring as much as possible during the test
  - Use a high efficiency flare to maximise combustion and minimise emissions
- **Impact significance:** VERY LOW

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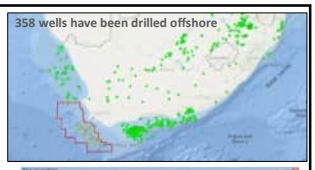
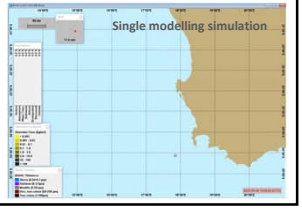
Key Issue: How will TEEPSA deal with a well blow-out / large oil spill?

- Oil spill can impact the marine and coastal environments, community livelihoods, cultural heritage, fishing, recreation and tourism
- Probability of a well blow-out is extremely unlikely
- **Modelling:**
  - Worst case scenario modelled (crude oil)
  - Distributed by prevailing winds and surface currents with the highest concentrations of rising oil being transported in a NW direction
  - Shoreline oiling (>1% oil surface probability) could occur between Gqeberha to north of the Namibian border
  - June to August (winter) is the worst in terms of shoreline oiling





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Key Issue: How will TEEPSA deal with a well blow-out / large oil spill?

- TEEPSA has drilled two wells off the South Coast (Brulpadda 2019 & Luiperd 2020) and one well in southern Namibia (Venus 1-X 2022) and is aware of the requirements to operate in these conditions (currents, winds, swell, etc.)
- **Project Controls and Proposed Key Mitigation:**
  - **Avoidance and prevention**
    - Design and technical integrity
    - Testing and certification
    - Avoid drilling in the winter period (June to August)
  - **Response and recovery (minimisation barriers)**
    - Develop well specific response strategy:
      - Oil Spill Contingency Plan
      - Capping equipment
      - Containment and clean-up
    - Insurances
- **Impact significance:** HIGH to VERY HIGH

Vessel response

Aerial response

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31

Key Issue: Why do we need oil and gas projects given climate change issues?

1. Global concern of the need to reduce carbon emissions.
2. Rapid transition to net zero presents a potential risk to economic growth.
3. Current policies acknowledge that natural gas is required in the JUST TRANSITION to net carbon zero by 2050 .
4. It is SA government policy to use gas in the energy mix in the transition and to explore and develop indigenous gas resources.
5. International policy documents also recognise the need for natural gas in the pathway to net carbon zero by 2050.
6. These national strategic policy issues relating to energy and climate change and how South Africa uses fossil fuels fall beyond the scope of the ESIA.
7. In making a decision, DMRE will need to weigh up:
   - Current national strategic policies and the transition to net carbon zero.
   - Need for a stable electricity supply and economic growth.
   - Current reliance of liquid fuel imports versus the use of a local resource.
   - Potential impacts and risks associated with the proposed project.

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Session 3:
Further questions & discussion

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Reminder of the Public Meetings

No.	Location	Venue / Platform	Date (2022)	Time
1	St Helena Bay	Steenberg`s Cove Community Hall	Tuesday, 01 November	Meeting: 16h00
2	Saldanha Bay	Dialrock Community Hall	Wednesday, 02 November	
3	Mitchells Plain	Rocklands Civic Centre	Thursday, 03 November	
4	Online	Microsoft TEAMS	Monday, 07 November	
5	Hout Bay	Hangberg Sports and Recreation Centre	Tuesday, 08 November	
6	Kleinmond	Kleinmond Town Hall	Wednesday, 09 November	
7	Hermanus	Sandbaai Hall	Thursday,10 November	
8	Struisbaai	Struisbaai Community Hall	Friday,11 November	Meeting: 10h00

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Next Steps in the ESIA process

- Comment period closes **7 December 2022**
  - Submit comments, questions, issues or suggestions to SLR
- Final ESIA Report will be submitted for decision-making
  - Up to 107 days for Competent Authority to make a decision
- Final ESIA Report will be uploaded for information-purposes
- Registered I&APs will be notified of the decision and the appeal process

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SLR Contact Details

Method	Contact Details
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Tel:	(021) 461 1118/9
WhatsApp / SMS:	063 900 5536
E-mail:	TEEPSA-567@slrconsulting.com
Web:	https://www.slrconsulting.com/en/public-documents/TEEPSA-567
Data Free Web:	https://slrpublicdocs.datafree.co/en/public-documents/TEEPSA-567

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TOTALENERGIES EP SOUTH AFRICA B.V. (TEEPSA)
ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (ESIA) FOR THE PROPOSED EXPLORATION WELL DRILLING IN BLOCK 5/6/7 OFF THE SOUTH-WEST COAST, SOUTH AFRICA

NOTES OF PUBLIC MEETING HELD IN HERMANUS AT THE SANDBAAI HALL HELD ON 10 NOVEMBER 2022, 16H00

NO.	ITEM
1.	**WELCOME AND INTRODUCTIONS**
1.1.	The meeting commenced with a minute of silence.
1.2.	Antoinette Pietersen (AP), the independent facilitator, welcomed all present, introduced TEEPSA (the Applicant), SLR (Environmental Assessment Practitioner) and Msizi Cele (isiXhosa translator), and explained that the purpose of the meeting was to present information on the proposed project and the key findings of the ESIA process. AP also explained that the ESIA is made up of three key phases (namely Scoping, Impact Assessment and Appeal) and that the current project is in the Impact Assessment Phase. AP presented the proposed meeting format, which included presentations by TEEPSA and SLR, followed by group discussions for people to capture all their questions, issues, and concerns. After this there was a plenary feedback session whereby the presenters addressed all the issues, questions and concerns raised. AP also noted that the meeting was being recorded for minute taking purposes and requested that photos could be taken. All attendees agreed with the meeting format. The list of attendees is presented in **Appendix A** and photographs of the meeting are presented in **Appendix B**.
2.	**PRESENTATIONS -** refer to **Appendix C** (the presentation was presented in Afrikaans on the screen)
2.1	Eduard Groenewald (EGR) provided an overview of Block 5/6/7 and the proposed Area of Interest for the drilling up to five exploration wells. He highlighted the key exploration drilling logistics (namely drilling unit, support vessel, helicopter, and logistics base), showed a video of offshore exploration well drilling and summarised well decommission.
2.2	Jeremy Blood (JB) presented an overview of the ESIA process, summarised the key issues that were raised during the Scoping Phase and specialist studies undertaken to address these issues, and highlighted the key findings of the specialist studies and proposed mitigation measures.
3.	**DISCUSSION**
3.1	How will drilling affect marine life in the event of an oil spill?
3.1.1	*JB stated that oil spill modelling was undertaken in order to assess the impact of an unlikely oil spill, which indicate that an oil spill may reach the coastline in which case it would have a significant impact on the coastal and marine environment.*
3.2	Will communities with their families and children be prohibited from going to the beach during drilling?
3.2.1	*EGR indicated that people would not be prohibited from going to the beach during drilling. Vesels will only be prohibited from entering the 500 m safety zone around the drilling unit, which is over 100 km away from Hermanus.*
3.3	John Bristow (JBR) stated that a better locality map with scaling would provide more clarity as to where drilling will take place in proximity to Hermanus.

NO.	ITEM
3.3.1	*JB indicate that a clear locality map could be downloaded from the SLR and data free websites.*
3.4	How long will it take until production for TEEPSA to support communities through Corporate Social Investment (CSI)?
3.4.1	*EGR explained that TEEPSA is currently in the exploration phase and it will not go into any long-term projects as exploration is very short-term (3 months). If a viable discovery is made and a decision is made to move onto production, then more long-term projects can be considered, but this will be subject to a separate Production Right Application process together with the preparation of Social Labour Plan.*
3.5	E. Reddel (ER) asked for clarification regarding the limited jobs (177 local opportunities during previous drilling off Mossel Bay) and what opportunities the Hermanus community could expect.
3.5.1	*EGR explained that the logistics base will likely be established in Cape Town as it has a large harbour with all the necessary infrastructure; thus, there will likely be no opportunities for Hermanus during the proposed exploration well drilling.*
3.6	There is a concern that many locally skilled people leave the country because of limited opportunities. It was noted that Hermanus does have skilled people. How can people in Hermanus benefit from this project? How transparent are TEEPSA's recruitment and procurement policies?
3.6.1	*EGR stated that TEEPSA has a small team of about 30 people in Cape Town, which includes admin and finance. TEEPSA has various Tier 1 suppliers and in its contracts with these suppliers there are strict requirements for the use of local business and suppliers.*
3.7	Rita Duchenne (RD) stated that the simplest answer is that there will be no job opportunities for Hermanus during the exploration phase.
3.7.1	*EGR concurred, but noted that Nelisiwe Vundla (NVU) will discuss possible community projects / opportunities through TEEPSA's CSI programme.*
3.8	In the event a discovery is made and TEEPSA decide to go into production, how many jobs would be available for local people and would the oil/gas be exported or used by South Africa?
3.8.1	*EGR stated that should TEEPSA decide to move onto production, it would need to undertake a separate ESIA process, which would include an Economics Assessment, which will consider all these aspects relating to local jobs and the use of the oil and gas. EGR noted that the South African government would receive various royalties and taxes if the project move onto production.*
3.9	AP asks that NV explains TEEPSA's CSI programme.
3.9.1	*NVU explained TEEPSA's CSI programme detailing the bottom-up approach where communities need to identify their own projects, which TEEPSA will consider supporting. NVU noted that TEEPSA's Community Engagement Officers should be contacted with regard to raising possible projects.*
3.10	Can the drilling cause a tsunami?
3.10.1	*EGR stated that drilling would not result in a tsunami.*
3.11	Is it possible to start future meetings at a later time or have the meetings in Zwelihle community?
3.11.1	*JB welcomed the suggestion to improve consultation going forward. He also noted that the TEEPSA CLOs would help facilitate future notifications for the project and ESIA.*
3.12	What will be the long-term environmental impacts in the event TEEPSA finds oil / gas and the project goes into production?
3.12.1	*JB noted that in order to for TEEPSA to apply for a Production Right a separate ESIA will need to be undertaken, which will need to identify and assess the key issues and impacts related to productions.*
3.13	What exactly is TEEPSA exploring for with regards to the resource?

NO.	ITEM
3.13.1	*EGR explained that TEEPSA is exploring for hydrocarbons (oil or gas).*
3.14	Why was Shell's Wild Coast project stopped and what is different from that project to TEEPSA's current exploration project?
3.14.1	*EGR explained that the Shell project was for a seismic survey, whereas the current application is for exploration well drilling. He noted that there were technical issues related to Shell's ESIA process and application right.*
3.15	There are lot of mudbanks with various chemicals and toxins that float at the surface after drilling has taken place and there is concern that the same will happen with the proposed drilling.
3.15.1	*JB explained the sediment plume was modelled as part of the drilling discharge modelling study - this study also considered the drilling fluid toxicity. He noted that the modelling showed there will be no floating "mudbanks" as sediment would settle to the seafloor.*
3.16	How committed is TEEPSA with regards to only drilling in certain seasons?
3.16.1	*JB explained that the specialist had recommended that TEEPSA do not drill in during the winter months. However, if TEEPSA does drill during the winter, then it would need to put more resources in place as part of its oil spill contingency plan to ensure the risk of shoreline oiling is lowered.*
3.17	What direction would the sediment plume extend if drilling is undertaken during the winter months?
3.17.1	*JB explained that the specific details are in the drilling discharge modelling report, but noted the dominant direction during all seasons was a north-westerly direction.*
3.18	How prepared is TEEPSA in the event of an oil spill, similar to the spill in the Gulf of Mexico?
3.18.1	*EGR emphasised that many had been lessons learnt from that incident 12 years ago and that there has been a large amount of focus on prevention since then. He noted that before the commencement of drilling a number of mitigations and plans (e.g. oil spill contingency plan) will be put in place.*
3.19	Although three cases of TEEPSA previously drilling in South Africa are provided, it does not instil a lot of confidence with regard to TEEPSA's drilling experience.
3.19.1	*EGR clarified that TEEPSA had recently drilled two wells in South Africa (South Coast) and one in Namibia. He noted that although drilling off the South Coast was undertaken in harsh conditions, it had been successful with no incidents. EGR also noted that Total as an international company had drilled many other wells around the world.*
3.20	People want to be convinced of SLR's independence. How many successful authorisations has SLR been involved with?
3.20.1	*JB explained that by law the applicant must appoint an independent environmental assessment practitioner (consultant) and SLR is required to declare its independence and be certified by a regulatory body (EAPASA). He noted that SLR has been involved in various project where Environmental Authorisation has not been issued, including renewable energy projects.*
3.21	There is a lack of trust in government with regards to transparency in the decision-making process.
3.21.1	*JB stated that he cannot comment on the transparency of government's decision-making, but noted that should anybody be unhappy with the decision that an appeal could be lodged as part of the formal appeal process.*
3.22	How was this meeting advertised?
3.22.1	*JB detailed the public participation process that was followed in order to notify stakeholders (including notification of registered I&APs, adverts and radio notices).*
3.23	There is a concern about the disappearance of Great White Shark in the area, as well as sardine run?

NO.	ITEM
3.23.1	*JB stated that SLR had only assessed potential impacts related to TEEPSA exploration and not what had caused the number of Greta White Sharks to decline. He noted that but to his knowledge the Great White Sharks are being impacted by Killer Whales (Orcas), and it appears that the sharks have moved up the coast (as is evidenced by the increase number of shark attacks in Plettenberg Bay).*
3.23.2	*Els Vermeulen (EV) confirmed that, based on numerous aerial surveys, there has been a displacement of Great White Sharks where they have shifted further east because they are being preyed upon by Killer Whales.*
3.24	Will TEEPSA really stop drilling if there is just one penguin is identified in the mitigation zone during logging?
3.24.1	*JB confirmed that prior logging the Marine Mammal Observer (MMO) would scan the 500 m mitigation zone for the presence of animals and logging would not commence if any animals were identified in the mitigation zone. He also noted that the MMO would terminate logging if any animals were identified in the mitigation zone during logging.*
3.24.2	*EV noted that she has extensive experience working as MMO and MMOs would stop logging when necessary.*
3.25	AP ask EGR to explain logging.
3.25.1	*EGR explained that logging is the process where all the necessary data (e.g. geological structures, pressures, flow rates, etc.) is recorded and analysed while drilling. He noted that cores were also analysis as part of logging.*
3.26	Have the impacts from the diamond mining off the West Coast been considered in this ESIA?
3.26.1	*JB explained that, although well drilling and diamond mining are entirely different activities, the marine ecologist, who has undertaken post-mining monitoring for De Beers, would have considered previous diamond mining studies and recovery rates in the assessment of impacts.*
3.27	There is a concern that the proposed project will have an impact on those people who have moved from Gauteng to earn a living from ecotourism and that the number of people in Hermanus will decline.
3.27.1	*JB explained that the proposed drilling is loacted more than 100 km offshore of Hermanus and is very localised. The zones of impact from normal operations will not impact any tourism businesses, which are located closer to the coast.*
3.28	Some audience members did not understand the potential benefits and TEEPSA's CSI programme and asked for it to be explained again and translated.
3.28.1	*EGR explained that potential benefits would be limited and explained TEEPSA's CSI programme, which as translated by MC into isiXhosa.*
3.29	How will this project affect the licensing of small-scale fishers?
3.29.1	*EGR explained that TEEPSA has no involvement with the allocation of fishing licenses, as this was a DFFE responsibility.*
3.30	It was suggested that simpler terminology be used for future meetings so that the ordinary person can understand.
3.30.1	*JB welcomed the suggestion and noted that this suggestion will be taken onboard going forward.*
3.31	Why was there no mention of aquaculture facilities as there are 14 along coastline in this area?
3.31.1	*JB explained that aquaculture is considered in the fisheries assessment and apologised for not specifically mentioning it in his presentation. He noted that since they are coastal, they would not be impacted by the propsoed project during normal operations, except in the unlikely event of an oil spill, which would have a significant impact on coastal activities, including aquaculture.*

NO.	ITEM
3.32	In the event of oil spill, how will people be compensated?
3.32.1	*EGR explained that in the unlikely event of an oil spill, a compensation committee would be set up in collaboration with government and funds and insurances would be put aside to deal with an unlikely spill.*
3.33	P. Radford (PR) asked for global stats on the frequencies of oil spills.
3.33.1	*EGR explained that information on the frequently of blow-outs is included in the ESIA Report.*
3.34	Will you release the co-ordinates of all the wells you drill to the public?
3.34.1	*EGR explained that registered I&APs will be notified of all project details when drilling commences.*
3.35	It was noted that the applicant and consultants must engage more with the audience and not use their cell phones during the meeting.
3.35.1	*Dylan Moodaley (DM) apologised and explained that was by no means a sign of disrespect.*
3.36	A small group of attendees stated that they support the project and that the ESIA Report was well compiled.
3.36.1	*This comment was noted.*
3.37	There seems to be a big emphasis on oil, rather than gas, and there is a concern that if TEEPSA discovers gas and not oil that there will be no future investment?
3.37.1	*EGR explained that the majority of South African discoveries to date have been gas, rather than oil. He further noted that it does not matter what is discovered; if it was a viable resource, there could be investment.*
3.38	The meeting presentation was requested in isiXhosa?
3.38.	*JB confirmed that the presentation (in English, Afrikaans and isiXhosa) is available on the SLR and data free websites for download. He also requested the CLO's assistance in distributing the presentation.*
3.39	The presentation emphasised the impact on marine life, but not seabirds.
3.39.1	*JB clarified that the assessment considered all faunal groups including seabirds. JB referred back to the maps of the African Penguin and Cape Gannet in his presentation and noted that the impact on seabirds is deemed to be of low significance as they feed closer inshore, although pelagic seabird (e.g. albatrosses and shearwaters) do feed further offshore.*
3.40	A lot of yachting takes place within the drilling AOI. How will the project impact yachting?
3.40.1	*JB explained that drilling unit is stationery and can easily be avoided. He noted that the South African Hydrographic office will also release a navigational warning.*
3.41	Will there be independent monitors on the drilling vessel to ensure TEEPSA complies with the recommendaitons and who appoints them?
3.41.1	*JB explained that TEEPSA will be required to appoint an independent Environmental Control Officer (ECO) to monitor the implementation of the ESMP and the ECO will compile an audit report at the end of drilling, which will be submitted to PASA.*
3.42	What are the percentage of drill cuttings that are removed and disposed of onshore and why not remove all of them for onshore disposal?
3.42.1	*EGR explained that the drill cuttings would be treated to a specific standard prior to discharge overboard and, if that standard require cannot be achieved, the cuttings will be transferred to shore for treatment and disposal. He gave an example where previously TEEPSA has transferred cuttings to shore (where the standard could not be achieved) for use by a cement plant.*
3.43	It was noted that the study does not mention the Cape Whale Hope Spot, which is an international designation.

NO.	ITEM
3.43.1	*EV noted that currently the "Cape Whale Hope Spot" is just a label and has not been implemented. JB noted that the ESIA did consider the various biologically significant areas (e.g. MPA and CBAs) in the assessment and stated that SLR will investigate this further and address it further in the CRR if necessary.*
3.44	L. Pretorius (LP) raised a formal objection against the proposed project.
3.44.1	*This comment was noted and captured.*
4.	**MEETING CLOSURE**
4.1	AP thanked everyone for their attendance and summarised the next steps in the ESIA process.

APPENDIX A: LIST OF ATTENDEES

NO.	NAME	ORGANISATION	ABBR.
1	Castro Ravhuhali	SLR	CR
2	Eduard Groenewald	TEEPSA	EGR
3	Yolanda Madyira	TEEPSA	YM
4	E. Reddel	Private	ER
5	L. Pretorius	Private	LP
6	SS van Wyk	Private	SSVW
7	P. Radford	Ward 3 Committee	PR
8	J. Blaine	Private	JBL
9	N.C. Simmiess		NCS
10	Kori Brice	Councillor Ward 3	KB
11	J. Blood	SLR	JB
12	A. Sibhukwana	TEEPSA	AS
13	Sarah Halst	Abagold	SH
14	G. Palmer	Private	GP
15	MJ Reddell	Private	MJR
16	Els Vermeulen	University of Pretoria	EV
17	M.A. Kendall	Private	MAK
18	A. Milton	Private	AM
19	E. Milton	Private	EM
20	H. Lombard	Councillor	HL
21	John Bristow	Resident	JBR
22	Mervin Milner	Private	MM
23	Rita Duchenne	Private	RD
24	Antoinette Petersen	Independent Facilitator	AP
25	Amorè Nel	SANSA	AN
26	Penelope Aplon	Overstrand Municipality	PA
27	Matilda Matee		MM
28	Liezl Human	GroundUp	LH
29	M. Ntenga		MN
30	M. Mjodo		MM
31	Clinton	Overstrand Municipality	C
32	C. Resandt	Overstrand Municipality	CR
33	S. Mbulali	Overstrand Municipality	SM
34	A. Hendricks	GroundUp	AH
35	Z. Humka	Overstrand Municipality	ZH
36	M. Gecani	Overstrand Municipality	MG

NO.	NAME	ORGANISATION	ABBR.
37	T. Cuculana	Overstrand Municipality	TC
38	M.Z.	Overstrand Municipality	MZ
39	Ronald Nutt	Overstrand Municipality	RN
40	Ntomboaolo VelaPhi		NV
41	Lindokuhle Nobish		LN
42	Khuthana Tshanonola		KT
43	Khayakazi Ndaliso		KN
44	Thoko Sotywambi		TS
45	Mokwakimzi		M
46	Vuyisihe		V
47	Mandipha		MAN
48	O. Dabile		OD
49	Z. Mkape		ZM

APPENDIX B: PHOTOS OF PUBLIC MEETING IN HERMANUS






APPENDIX C: PRESENTATION

PROPOSED EXPLORATION WELL DRILLING IN BLOCK 5/6/7 OFF THE SOUTH-WEST COAST

ESIA Public Meeting

October / November 2022

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Meeting Objectives

- Share information on:
  - Proposed project
  - Findings of the ESIA and specialist studies
  - Proposed measures to avoid, reduce or manage potential impacts
  - The next steps in the ESIA process
- For I&APs to comment on the findings of the ESIA / specialist studies, proposed mitigation measures for inclusion in the Management Pan, and make suggestions or raise further issues of concern about this proposed project

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3

Proposed Agenda

Welcome, introductions & meeting admin

Session 1:

1. Project overview / What is this project about? – TEEPSA
2. Questions for clarification

Session 2:

3. Key issues raised during Scoping and how they were considered in the ESIA - SLR
4. Findings of the specialist studies and proposed measures to avoid, reduce or manage potential impacts - SLR
5. Questions for clarification

Session 3:

6. Discussion
7. Next steps

SLR

3

4

What you need to know about this meeting

- Attendance register (POPI Act)
- Permission to digitally record the meeting and take photos
- **Language:**
  - Presentations and responses in English
  - You can also ask questions in isiXhosa or Afrikaans
- We will use the flip chart to capture questions, comments, concerns and suggestions

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Constructive discussion guidelines

Public participation **NOT** a voting or consensus-driven process

A process of collecting input for purpose of helping the decision-maker to consider all issues and impacts before making a decision

1. **Respect / human dignity**
2. **Agree to disagree**
3. **Give everyone a fair chance to ask questions / comment**
4. Raise your hand to comment or ask a question and work through the facilitator(s)
5. State your name, surname and organisation/community
6. Please turn your cell phones on silent

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TotalEnergies

Session 1:

Project Overview
What is this project about?

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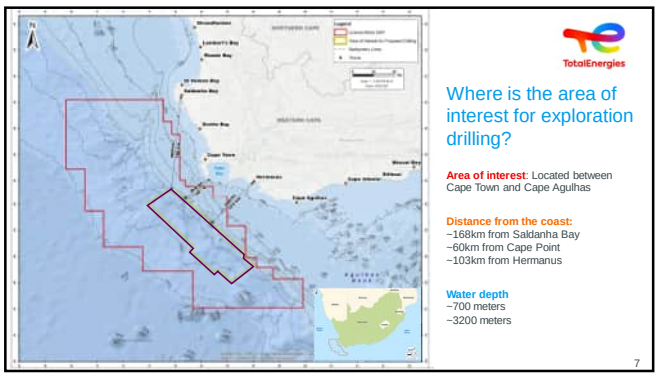
Where is the area of interest for exploration drilling?
Area of interest: Located between Cape Town and Cape Agulhas
Distance from the coast:
~168km from Saldanha Bay
~60km from Cape Point
~103km from Hermanus
Water depth
~700 meters
~3200 meters
7

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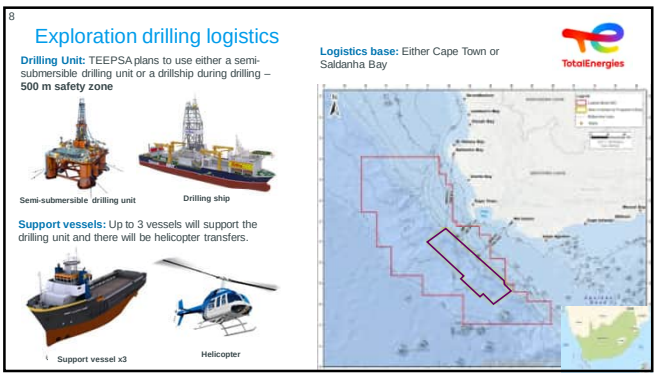
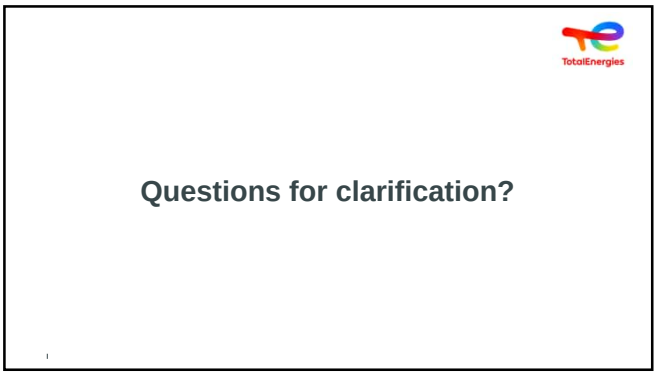

8
Exploration drilling logistics
Drilling Unit: TEEPSA plans to use either a semi-submersible drilling unit or a drillship during drilling – 500 m safety zone
Semi-submersible drilling unit
Drilling ship
Support vessels: Up to 3 vessels will support the drilling unit and there will be helicopter transfers.
Support vessel x3
Helicopter
Logistics base: Either Cape Town or Saldanha Bay

8


Drilling Video
9

9


Questions for clarification?

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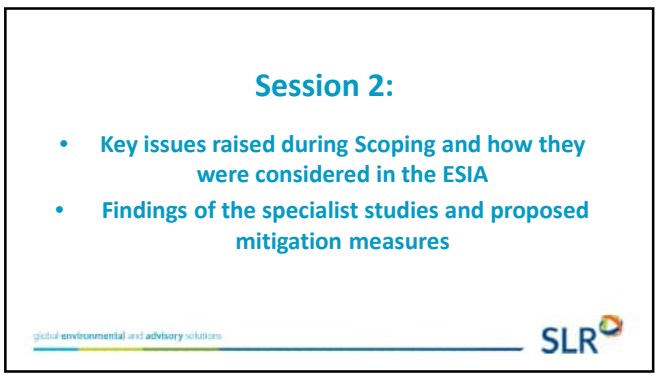
Session 2:
Key issues raised during Scoping and how they were considered in the ESIA
Findings of the specialist studies and proposed mitigation measures
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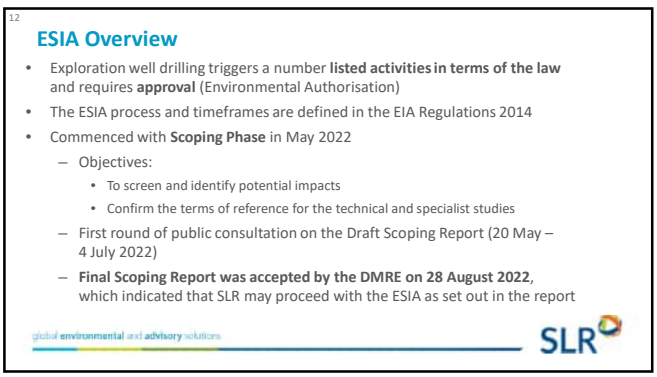
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ESIA Overview
Exploration well drilling triggers a number listed activities in terms of the law and requires approval (Environmental Authorisation)
The ESIA process and timeframes are defined in the EIA Regulations 2014
Commenced with Scoping Phase in May 2022
Objectives:
To screen and identify potential impacts
Confirm the terms of reference for the technical and specialist studies
First round of public consultation on the Draft Scoping Report (20 May – 4 July 2022)
Final Scoping Report was accepted by the DMRE on 28 August 2022, which indicated that SLR may proceed with the ESIA as set out in the report
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Key issues raised by I&APs during Scoping

- How will the proposed project impact local communities, businesses and tourism on the coast?
  - Worried about the limited benefits to locals
  - Will there be any opportunities for employment and business during exploration?
  - Coastal communities have a close connection to the ocean for their livelihood, cultural and spiritual well being
- Underwater noise and discharge drilled rock material ("cuttings")
  - How will drilling and the noise from drilling impact fish (e.g. snoek) and spawning? Concern that these activities could impact small-scale fishers, as well as commercial fishing
  - Impacts on the marine ecosystem could impact on people's intangible cultural heritage, including ancestry / spirituality and sense of place
  - Concern that the impacts on marine fauna could impact on coastal tourism (e.g. whale watching)

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Key issues raised by I&APs during Scoping (cont.)

- Leaving wellhead on seafloor could have a permanent impact on demersal trawling
- How will the proposed project impact on air quality?
- A large oil spill could have a significant impact on marine and coastal environments and communities.
- Why do we need oil and gas exploration in light of climate change issues?



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How key issues identified were considered in the ESIA

- Underwater Noise Modelling
- Drilling Discharge Modelling
- Oil Spill Modelling
- Peer review
- Closure Planning Framework
- Marine Ecology Impact Assessment
- Fisheries Impact Assessment
- Socio-Economic Impact Assessment
- Climate Change and Air Emissions Impact Assessment
- Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment

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Findings of the specialist studies

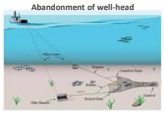
Local job opportunities

Cultural heritage

Drill cuttings discharge

Underwater noise modelling

Abandonment of well-head



Emergency response

Air Emissions

Need & desirability

16

17

Key Issue: How will locals benefit?

- **Aspects considered in the impact assessment:**
  - Exploration drilling is highly specialised – both equipment and expertise (specialised skilled staff)
  - Local content will be related to the use of local service providers: logistics, supply base, helicopters, refuelling, catering, goods, accommodation, waste management, etc.
  - Limited opportunities: 177 local people (but no new jobs will be created)
  - Limited duration: 6 months
  - USD 90 million into the regional South African economy
- **Project Controls and Proposed Key Mitigation:**
  - Apply preferential contracting of local companies with suitable experience
  - Non-local service providers to apply reasonable preferential sub-contracting of local companies
  - TEEPSA to engage with coastal communities for possible linkages to its existing Local Economic Development and Community Social Investment programmes
  - TEEPSA should link coastal communities to their existing Community Social Investment programmes
- **Impact significance (after mitigation): NEGLIGIBLE (POSITIVE)**

17

18

Key Issue: How will this project affect communities' intangible cultural heritage?

- Any impact on the marine ecosystem could in turn impact people's intangible cultural heritage, including ancestry / spirituality, livelihood, and sense of place
- The sea is described as 'living' waters and is believed to play a critical role in social and spiritual wellbeing of indigenous groups specifically (First Peoples and Nguni)
- **Project Controls and Proposed Key Mitigation:**
  - Implement a comprehensive, consistent and regular consultation process with indigenous groupings and leadership
  - Possible implementation of sensitive ritual events
  - Establish a functional grievance mechanism
  - Adjust well location if any wrecks are identified during pre-drilling surveys
- **Impact significance (after mitigation): MEDIUM**

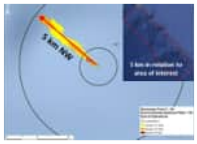
18

19

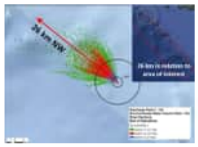
Key Issue: How will drill cuttings discharge affect fish and fishers?

- **Potential Impacts:**
  - Smothering or burial effects
  - Toxic effects
  - Increased sediment in the water column
- Cuttings create a cone close to the wellbore, thinning outwards
  - Maximum thickness range of 0.4 m to 1.4 m close to well, thinning to <0.5 mm after 205 m to 650 m
- Sediment footprint and plume extends in a NW direction
- Environmental Risk:
  - Smothering / burial distance: 1.8 km (long term due to weak seabed currents)
  - Sediment toxicity: 5 km (long term)
  - Water column toxicity: 26 km (short term due to rapid dilution with distance)

Environmental risk in the sediment



Environmental risk in water column



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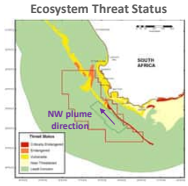
Key Issue: How will drill cuttings discharge affect fish and fishers?

- Impact on **marine biota (plants and animals)**
  - Sediment footprint and plume extends in a NW direction away from more sensitive communities on the continental shelf edge and key spawning areas
  - Although the area is largely associated with sediments classified as 'Least Concern', the sediment footprint could overlap with CBA in area of interest
  - **Project Controls and Proposed Key Mitigation:**
    - ROV pre-drilling site survey within 1 km radius of well
    - Adjust well position to avoid drilling within 1 km of any sensitive and vulnerable habitats (hardgrounds)
    - Treatment of cuttings
  - **Impact significance (after mitigation):**
    - Sediment: **LOW** (soft, loose sediments) to **MEDIUM** (hardgrounds)
    - Water column: **NEGLIGIBLE**

Ecosystem Threat Status



MPAs and Biodiversity Priority Areas

20

21

Key Issue: How will drill cuttings discharge affect fish and fishers?

- Impact on **commercial fishing**
  - Increased water turbidity could lead to fish avoidance of key fishing areas
  - **Four sectors overlap** with area and sediment plume

Sector	% National Catch	% National Effort
Tuna pole	13.7%	12.5%
Large pelagic long-line	5.8%	7.3%
Demersal trawl	0.3%	0.2%
Hake Demersal Longline	0.1%	0.1%

  - Sediment footprint and plume extends in a NW direction away from the main demersal fishing grounds on the continental shelf edge and key spawning areas
  - Impact of the water column is short-term due to rapid dilution
  - **Project Controls and Proposed Key Mitigation:**
    - Good communication and coordination with the various fishing sectors
  - **Impact significance (after mitigation): NEGLIGIBLE**

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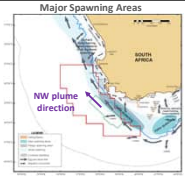
22

Key Issue: How will drill cuttings discharge affect fish and fishers?

- Impact on **small-scale fishing**
  - Increased water turbidity could lead to fish avoidance of key fishing areas
  - SSF rights cover the nearshore area and are unlikely to operate beyond 20 km from the coastline
  - Plume extends in a NW direction away from key spawning areas and SSF areas – no overlap with SSF fishing areas is anticipated
    - Vessel certification (only Category A and B can travel > 28 km offshore)
    - DFFE data shows that the commercial line fish sector (which also targets snoek and tuna) and small pelagic purse seine (sardine and anchovy) do not overlap
    - Area of Interest is 74 km and 88 km from Hout Bay and Kalk Bay harbours, respectively
  - Impact of the water column is short-term due to rapid dilution
  - **Impact significance: NO IMPACT**

Major Spawning Areas



Commercial or Traditional Linefish

22

23

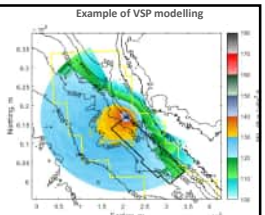
Key Issue: How will underwater noise from logging affect marine life?

- **Potential Impact:** Increased ambient noise levels:
  - Injury to hearing or other organs
  - Behavioural changes and masking biologically important sounds
- Noise levels decrease over distance
- Zones of impact:

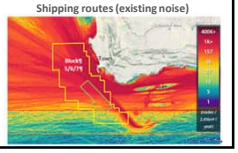
Faunal group	Injury (single pulse)	Disturbance
Fish:	< 10 m	5 km
Turtles:	< 30 m	1.5 km
Whales / dolphins:	80 m	2.2 km

- Duration of logging: up to 9 hrs
- Area of interest is located in an area of high marine traffic; thus, noise levels are naturally elevated

Example of VSP modelling



Shipping routes (existing noise)



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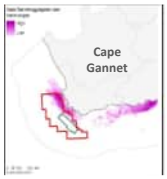
Key Issue: How will underwater noise from logging affect marine life?

- Impact on **marine fauna (animals)**
  - The predicted zones of impact are offshore of:
    - Cape gannet and African penguin foraging areas
    - Distribution of small pelagic fish species that constitute the main prey of these seabirds; thus, numbers are expected to be low
    - Key fish spawning areas
    - Key Southern Right whale's calving and nursing areas off the coast
  - Most offshore pelagic species (those that live in the water column) are highly mobile and likely to move away from source before injury occurs
  - Noise from a stationary source and is easily avoided
  - **Project Controls and Proposed Key Mitigation:**
    - Pre-start visual scan – visual and acoustic
    - Soft-start procedure
    - 500 m shut-down zone
  - **Impact significance (after mitigation): LOW**



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Key Issue: How will underwater noise from logging affect marine life?

- Impact on **commercial fishing**
  - FOUR sectors overlap with zone of impact (5 km)

Sector	% National Catch	% National Effort
Tuna pole	1.24%	0.7%
Large pelagic long-line	0.18%	0.18%
Demersal trawl	0.20%	0.15%
Hake Demersal Longline	0.1%	0.1%

  - Noise from a stationary source and is easily avoided
  - **Project Controls and Proposed Key Mitigation:**
    - Good communication and coordination with the various fishing sectors
    - Pre-start visual scan – visual and acoustic
    - Soft-start procedure
    - 500 m shut-down zone
  - **Impact significance:** LOW

25

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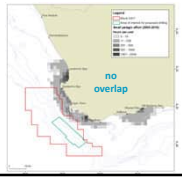
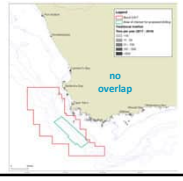
Key Issue: How will underwater noise from logging affect marine life?

- Impact on **small-scale fishing**
  - The predicted zone of impact (5 km) falls offshore of SSF grounds
    - SSF rights cover the nearshore area (within 20 km of the coastline)
    - Area of Interest is 74 km and 88 km from Hout Bay and Kalk Bay harbours
    - Key target species occur inshore - also no overlap with small pelagic purse-seine (sardine and anchovy) and traditional linefish (snoek and tuna) fishing grounds
  - **Impact significance:** NO IMPACT

Small Pelagic Purse-Seine



Commercial or Traditional Linefish



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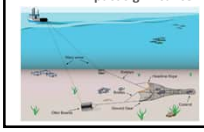
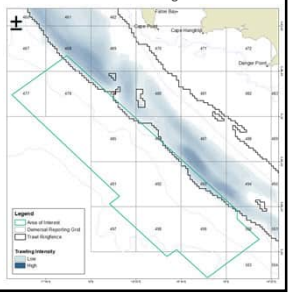
27

Key Issue: How will abandonment of wellhead on seafloor affect commercial fishers?

- Impact on **commercial fishing**
  - Pose an obstruction to demersal trawl sector
  - **Project Controls and Proposed Key Mitigation:**
    - Avoid drilling within the boundaries of the current demersal trawl "ring fenced" fishing area.
    - Remove wellhead structures located within this area during decommissioning .
    - Over-trawlable cap (subject to risk assessment).
  - **Impact significance:** NO IMPACT



Demersal Trawl Fishing Ground



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28

Key Issue: How will emissions to the atmosphere affect air quality?

- **Potential Impact:** Local reduction in air quality and contribution to GHG emissions
- Highest concentrations occur during well testing activities (flaring)
- Area of interest is far removed from sensitive coastal receptors (60 km offshore)
- Project is of a temporary nature (drilling: 3-4 months per well; flaring: 2 days per well)
- Due to rapid dispersion and short duration predicted concentrations at coast are well below National Ambient Air Quality Standards
- Five well tests would contribute 0.06% to the National GHG inventory total
- **Project Controls and Proposed Key Mitigation:**
  - Use a low sulphur fuel (compliance with MARPOL 73/78 standards Annex VI) - < 0.5% sulphur
  - Optimise well test programme to reduce flaring as much as possible during the test
  - Use a high efficiency flare to maximise combustion and minimise emissions
- **Impact significance:** VERY LOW

SLR

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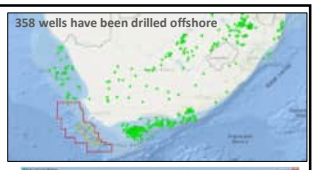
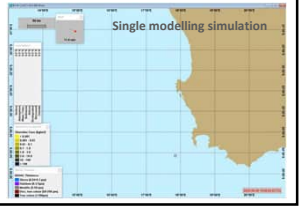
Key Issue: How will TEEPSA deal with a well blow-out / large oil spill?

- Oil spill can impact the marine and coastal environments, community livelihoods, cultural heritage, fishing, recreation and tourism
- Probability of a well blow-out is extremely unlikely
- **Modelling:**
  - Worst case scenario modelled (crude oil)
  - Distributed by prevailing winds and surface currents with the highest concentrations of rising oil being transported in a NW direction
  - Shoreline oiling (>1% oil surface probability) could occur between Gqeberha to north of the Namibian border
  - June to August (winter) is the worst in terms of shoreline oiling





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Key Issue: How will TEEPSA deal with a well blow-out / large oil spill?

- TEEPSA has drilled two wells off the South Coast (Brulpadda 2019 & Luiperd 2020) and one well in southern Namibia (Venus 1-X 2022) and is aware of the requirements to operate in these conditions (currents, winds, swell, etc.)
- **Project Controls and Proposed Key Mitigation:**
  - **Avoidance and prevention**
    - Design and technical integrity
    - Testing and certification
    - Avoid drilling in the winter period (June to August)
  - **Response and recovery (minimisation barriers)**
    - Develop well specific response strategy:
      - Oil Spill Contingency Plan
      - Capping equipment
      - Containment and clean-up
    - Insurances
- **Impact significance:** HIGH to VERY HIGH

Vessel response

Aerial response

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Key Issue: Why do we need oil and gas projects given climate change issues?

1. Global concern of the need to reduce carbon emissions.
2. Rapid transition to net zero presents a potential risk to economic growth.
3. Current policies acknowledge that natural gas is required in the JUST TRANSITION to net carbon zero by 2050 .
4. It is SA government policy to use gas in the energy mix in the transition and to explore and develop indigenous gas resources.
5. International policy documents also recognise the need for natural gas in the pathway to net carbon zero by 2050.
6. These national strategic policy issues relating to energy and climate change and how South Africa uses fossil fuels fall beyond the scope of the ESIA.
7. In making a decision, DMRE will need to weigh up:
   - Current national strategic policies and the transition to net carbon zero.
   - Need for a stable electricity supply and economic growth.
   - Current reliance of liquid fuel imports versus the use of a local resource.
   - Potential impacts and risks associated with the proposed project.

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Session 3:
Further questions & discussion

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Reminder of the Public Meetings

No.	Location	Venue / Platform	Date (2022)	Time
1	St Helena Bay	Steenberg`s Cove Community Hall	Tuesday, 01 November	Meeting: 16h00
2	Saldanha Bay	Dialrock Community Hall	Wednesday, 02 November	
3	Mitchells Plain	Rocklands Civic Centre	Thursday, 03 November	
4	Online	Microsoft TEAMS	Monday, 07 November	
5	Hout Bay	Hangberg Sports and Recreation Centre	Tuesday, 08 November	
6	Kleinmond	Kleinmond Town Hall	Wednesday, 09 November	
7	Hermanus	Sandbaai Hall	Thursday,10 November	
8	Struisbaai	Struisbaai Community Hall	Friday,11 November	Meeting: 10h00

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Next Steps in the ESIA process

- Comment period closes **7 December 2022**
  - Submit comments, questions, issues or suggestions to SLR
- Final ESIA Report will be submitted for decision-making
  - Up to 107 days for Competent Authority to make a decision
- Final ESIA Report will be uploaded for information-purposes
- Registered I&APs will be notified of the decision and the appeal process

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SLR Contact Details

Method	Contact Details
Post:	5th Floor, Letterstedt House, Newlands on Main, Newlands, 7700
Tel:	(021) 461 1118/9
WhatsApp / SMS:	063 900 5536
E-mail:	TEEPSA-567@slrconsulting.com
Web:	https://www.slrconsulting.com/en/public-documents/TEEPSA-567
Data Free Web:	https://slrpublicdocs.datafree.co/en/public-documents/TEEPSA-567

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TOTALENERGIES EP SOUTH AFRICA B.V. (TEEPSA)
ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (ESIA) FOR THE PROPOSED EXPLORATION WELL DRILLING IN BLOCK 5/6/7 OFF THE SOUTH-WEST COAST, SOUTH AFRICA

NOTES OF PUBLIC MEETING HELD IN STRUISBAAI AT THE STRUISBAAI COMMUNITY HALL HELD ON 11 NOVEMBER 2022, 10H00

NO.	ITEM
1.	**WELCOME AND INTRODUCTIONS**
1.1.	The meeting commenced with a minute of silence.
1.2.	Antoinette Pietersen (AP), the independent facilitator, welcomed all present, introduced TEEPSA (the Applicant), SLR (Environmental Assessment Practitioner) and Msizi Cele (isiXhosa translator), and explained that the purpose of the meeting was to present information on the proposed project and the key findings of the ESIA process. AP also explained that the ESIA is made up of three key phases (namely Scoping, Impact Assessment and Appeal) and that the current project is in the Impact Assessment Phase. AP presented the proposed meeting format, which included presentations by TEEPSA and SLR, followed by group discussions for people to capture all their questions, issues, and concerns. It was decided by the community and put to a vote that they would prefer an open forum discussion rather than group discussions. In addition, it was requested that the presentation be undertaken in Afrikaans and translated where necessary. AP also noted that the meeting was being recorded for minute taking purposes and requested that photos could be taken. All attendees agreed with the meeting format. The list of attendees is presented in **Appendix A** and photographs of the meeting are presented in **Appendix B**.
2.	**PRESENTATIONS -** refer to **Appendix C** (the presentation was presented in Afrikaans on the screen)
2.1	Eduard Groenewald (EGR) provided an overview of Block 5/6/7 and the proposed Area of Interest for the drilling up to five exploration wells. He highlighted the key exploration drilling logistics (namely drilling unit, support vessel, helicopter, and logistics base), showed a video of offshore exploration well drilling and summarised well decommission.
2.2	Jeremy Blood (JB) presented an overview of the ESIA process, summarised the key issues that were raised during the Scoping Phase and specialist studies undertaken to address these issues, and highlighted the key findings of the specialist studies and proposed mitigation measures.
3.	**DISCUSSION**
3.1	What consultation process was followed in terms of the ESIA?
3.1.1	*JB explained and detailed the Public Participation Process, including stakeholder mapping, newspaper adverts, radio notices, public and focus group meetings, and TEEPSA's Community Liaison Officers (CLOs) appointed to facilitate engagement with communities.*
3.2	It was noted that the community feels that there was not enough effort undertaken to provide adequate project information prior to this meeting and, therefore, they were unprepared.
3.2.1	*This comment was noted. JB reiterated that a large amount of effort was undertaken to disseminate information about the project and ESIA.*

NO.	ITEM
3.3	H. Chandler (HC) asked if TEEPSA received approval would there be any oversight (monitoring) over TEEPSA operations during Production?
3.3.1	*JB explained that should TEEPSA discover a viable resource they would need to apply for a production right application which would include undertaking a separate ESIA process with another suite of specialist assessments and public participation process. EGR further clarified TEEPSA is required by law to appoint an independent Environmental Control Officer (ECO) to audit and monitor its activities.*
3.4	In the event that the project does not go to production, what happens to that area after drilling? Who is in charge of restoration?
3.4.1	*JB explained that based on the specialist recommendations there is no need for active rehabilitation, but rather a passive approach is adequate to allow for natural restoration to occur. With regards to any equipment being left on the seafloor, as part of the EMP, TEEPSA is required to undertake a seabed survey of the drilling area to ensure no equipment is left on the seafloor before abandoning the well.*
3.5	Hans Pienaar (HP) stated that the latest buzzword that corporations are using is ESG (Environmental, Social and Governance). What regarding this ESIA process is dealing with Social and Governance aspects, as the focus seems purely on the Environment?
3.5.1	*JB explained that the ESIA includes a socio-economic assessment which considers the socio-economic aspects of the project. EGR noted that TEEPSA does have a Corporate Social Investment (CSI) programme to support social community projects.*
3.6	HP further questioned why the ESIA is focused only on the exploration project, and not production.
3.6.1	*EGR explained that there is no guarantee that exploration would yield a viable resource that would lead to production. He explained that at this stage it is not known if a resource exists and if one does exist what the resource entails (oil or gas). It is not possible at this stage to consider production and it is not known what a potential future project entails and what studies need to be undertaken. At this stage, TEEPSA only has a right to explore and if, after exploration, a decision is made to move onto production TEEPSA would need to consider all aspects relating to production. During production the government would receive a 20% "free carry" stake in the project (meaning they do not need to use tax monies for the development) and TEEPSA would also need to pay various taxes and royalties. TEEPSA will also need to prepare a Social Labour Plan (SLP) as part of a production project, which will consider jobs, skills development and local economic development.* *AP reiterated that a SLP in not required during exploration, but only during a production project.*
3.7	M. le Roux (MLR) stated that it appeared as if SLR is promoting the project by highlighting Eskom's failings (load shedding) and expressing the need for alternative sources of energy.
3.7.1	*JB responded that SLR, as part of the EIA Regulations, is required to consider the "Need and Desirability" of a project. He noted that a large amount of effort had been taken to summarise the various government and international policies, some of which include gas in the energy mix and exploration thereof.*
3.8	A. Groenewald (AG) wanted clarification on what the local benefits and job opportunities would be for the Struisbaai community. If the logistics base is located in Cape Town, most benefits would be for the people in Cape Town.
3.8.1	*JB indicated that during exploration no new jobs would be created, but rather local suppliers (existing jobs) most likely in Cape Town where the onshore logistic base may be located. He noted that TEEPSA is engaging with coastal communities as part of its CSI programme*
3.8.2	*Nelisiwe Vundla (NVU) explained TEEPA's CSI programme detailing the bottom-up approach where communities identify their own projects, which TEEPSA consider supporting. NVU noted that the key contact persons are the CLOs.*

NO.	ITEM
3.9	Cassie Carstens (CC) acknowledged all the research undertaken and raised issued on climate change. He also asked, based on previous projects (e.g., Mossgas), what lessons have been learned.
3.9.1	*EGR stated that TotalEnergies has undertaken projects all over the world and are one of the top four oil and gas companies in the world and are leaders in the industry. TEEPSA has leant many lessons have from pervious operations and it works very closely with other industry bodies where lessons are shared. Many lessons have also been learnt from the Macondo oil spill (e.g. capping stack which is based in Saldanha). EGR noted that for every project that TEEPSA is involved with it looks how thing can be improved from lessons learnt.* *EGR noted that TotalEnergies does not only deal with oil and gas but also renewables (e.g. solar). It is not possible to just move from oil and gas to renewables, but this requires a transition period. He explained that oil and gas is not just for electricity generation but many other uses, e.g. fuel for vehicles, plastics, tar, make-up, medication, etc. He noted that achieving net carbon zero by 2050 does not mean that hydrocarbon will not be used thereafter.*
3.10	CC wanted to know what has happened to all the fish that used to be in the area as there has been a massive decline over the last few years.
3.10.1	*JB explained that the fisheries specialists indicated at a previous meeting that climate change and overfishing from the commercial sector are more likely the reason for the decline in fishing, rather than oil and gas exploration.*
3.11	CC wanted to know how this project differs from the Shell project of that was stopped offshore KZN.
3.11.1	*EGR explained that the Shell project was located off the Transkei and was a seismic survey, not exploration well drilling.*
3.12	CC wanted to know how TEEPSA in its surveys determine sensitive habitats.
3.12.1	*EGR explained that there is publicly available information that categorises sensitive areas offshore and, in addition, an environmental baseline survey will be undertaken prior to drilling.*
3.13	CC stated that the presentation shows that there will be negative environmental impacts and wanted to know how long will these impacts remain and will restoration be undertaken. CC asked how large the sediment plume was, as this has a huge impact on marine life.
3.13.1	*JB explained that modelling shows that the sediment plume extends in a north-westerly direction away from the shelf edge and sensitive coastal area. He noted that the sediment plume does not overlap with any of the small-scale fishing areas. He further noted that the majority of impacts related to drilling are short-term (only 6 months), expect the sediment footprint on the seafloor which is long-term (10 years). The majority of the impact of the sediment footprint is within the first 650 m from the well and is deemed to be of a medium significance. The marine ecologist recommends a 1 km buffer around any sensitive area where no drilling can occur.*
3.14	Was TEEPSA recently stopped from undertaking a seismic survey off the West Coast?
3.14.1	*EGR explained that it was not TEEPSA, but was another company (Searcher) wanting to undertake a seismic survey off the West Coast .*
3.15	How does this project differ from fracking?
3.15.1	*EGR clarified that fracking is a completely separate process and is associated with shale gas areas. He confirmed that no fracking would be undertaken as part of the proposed project.*
3.16	Why are only two years of historical fishing data used to determine areas of overlap with zones of impact?

NO.	ITEM
3.16.1	*JB explained that in the fisheries assessment did consider additional historical data in the assessment and that two years was just specific to a particular figure. He referred people to the full report for further details.*
3.17	Does TEEPSA only plan on drilling one well?
3.17.1	*EGR explained that TEEPSA is applying to drill up to five wells and the ESIA assessment assumes the drilling of five wells.*
3.18	Jon van Rooy (JvR), a local fisherman, stated that there are already minimal fish resources and that fishing is his and other fishermen's livelihood. He asked who would be accountable if there is very low or no catch while TEEPSA is drilling and who will compensate the fishermen.
3.18.1	*EGR stated that there is a formal process that claimants would need to pursue to seek compensation and where such claims will be investigated. He noted that there is also a grievance mechanism in place where people can lodge a claim and, if people are not satisfied, they would need to follow other legal processes.*
3.19	Chris Riddles (CR) stated that he is sad to see that there are no local councillors or municipal representatives present at the meeting and feels like the decision for TEEPSA to drill is already a foregone conclusion.
3.19.1	*AP acknowledged the comment and that it would be captured.*
3.20	CC highlighted that there is a lot of sensitivity in the community around this project and they need clarity on what happens next in process.
3.20.1	*JB explained that the comment period on the draft ESIA Report closes on 7 December 2022, after which the report will be finalised and submitted to the competent authorities for decision-making, who has a 107 days to decide on the application. Once a decision is made, SLR will notify all registered I&APs of the decision and the formal appeal process should anyone wish to appeal the decision.* *JB noted that there were various members from the Overstrand Municipality present at the Kleinmond and Hermanus Public Meetings.*
3.21	A comment was made that the timing of the project is very suspect considering the issues of the fishermen.
3.21.1	*AP thanks and notes the comment.*
3.22	MLR objected to AP commencing the meeting with a moment of silence and that she feels the nature of the project is demonic. She asked what is the split between Total, Shell and PetroSA?
3.22.1	*EGR explained the shareholding in the block, which is Total 40%, Shell 40% and PetroSA 20%. He also noted that globally joint ventures are common for exploration projects.*
3.23	MLR questioned whether TEEPSA can guarantee the oil or money will go to South Africa and not offshore, as TEEPSA and Shell are multi-national corporations.
3.23.1	*EGR explained that the final destination of the product would depend on the market and if the South African government was interested in being an offtaker based on the economics (e.g. price).*
3.24	MLR objected to the project and indicated that the project would provide no benefits to the communities and the CSI programme is corporate babble and nothing tangible. Furthermore, she noted that, as a journalist, she will not be writing an article from a neutral perspective as she was not in support of the project. She noted that fish don't respect borders and that the modelling is static and does not take all current trends in consideration.
3.24.1	*JB explained that the DFFE catch and effort data does in fact provide good indication of where the key fish species exist and where they are caught - the fish are only caught in areas where they exist. JB further explained that the presentation slides provided just snapshot of the modelling results and referred attendees to the full report for more detailed information. JB noted that potential cumulative impacts had also been assessed.*

NO.	ITEM
3.25	MLR stated that considering all the trends and facts questioned how does the impact on fishing was assessed to be of low significance.
3.25.1	*JB explained that the impact significance presented at the meeting was the significance with mitigation and that the significance was actually more significant prior to the implementation of any mitigation measures.*
3.26	MLR asked if PetroSA is a sleeping partner.
3.26.1	*EGR explained that the project is a joint venture with Shell and PetroSA and that TEEPSA was the operator.*
3.27	Are there any other similar projects that have been undertaken so that the community can compare it with those?
3.27.1	*EGR indicated that TEEPSA has undertaken drilling off the South Coast (Mossel Bay) and the West Coast (southern Namibia).*
3.28	It was also noted that the scale distances could not be seen on the maps in the presentation.
3.28.1	*JB noted that the locality plan could also be downloaded from the SLR websites.*
4.	**MEETING CLOSURE**
4.1	AP thanked everyone for their attendance and summarised the next steps in the ESIA process.

APPENDIX A: LIST OF ATTENDEES

NO.	NAME	ORGANISATION	ABBR.
1	Antoinette Petersen	Independent Facilitator	AP
2	Jeremy Blood	SLR	JB
3	N. Vundla	TEEPSA	NVU
4	A. Sibukwana	TEEPSA	AS
5	D. Moretti	Independent	DM
6	C. Ziman	CHAS EVERITT	CZ
7	Hans Pienaar	Writer	HP
8	Corné Coetzee	Writer	CCO
9	J. van Heerden	BlouBlad	JvH
10	A. Groenewald	Suiderpos	AG
11	Dylan Moodaley	SLR	DM
12	Msizi Cele	Independent	MC
13	Cassie Carstens	Suidpunt Bewarings Vereniging	CC
14	E. De Kock	Agulhas Erfenisver	EDK
15	B. Van Rensburg	Busy Bee Editing	BVR
16	H. Chandler	Busy Bee Editing	HC
17	E. Krige	CABA	EK
18	C.D. Hammoni	Private	CDH
19	Trevor Haynes	NG Kerk	TH
20	D Knodeel	Independent	DK
21	C.T. Volker		CTV
22	M. le Roux	Suidernuus	MLR
23	A. Matthee	Suidernuus	AM
24	P. Peters	Private	PP
25	Jon van Rooy	Fishing Community	JVR
26	G. Sauls	Fisherman	GS
27	F. Gabriel	Fisherman	FG
28	Ina Eksteen	Meridian Realty	IE
29	Carlo Gietse		CG
30	Eugene Satira		ES
31	A.S. Fisher	ASF	ASF
32	Ben Arendse		BA
33	Jean-Pierre Oliphant		JPO
34	Johannes Hammer		JH
35	Evan		E
36	Sherwin		S

NO.	NAME	ORGANISATION	ABBR.
37	Ricardo	Felix Plumbers	R
38	A. Groenewald	Seegogga Accomodation	AG
39	Anton Peters	Private	AP
40	Chris Riddles	Community	CR
41	Karel Viljoen	Community	KV

APPENDIX B: PHOTOS OF PUBLIC MEETING IN STRUISBAAI






APPENDIX C: PRESENTATION

BEOOGDE EKSPLORASIEGAT-BOORWERK IN BLOK 5/6/7 LANGS DIE SUIDWESKUS

OMIE Openbare Vergadering

Oktober / November 2022

global environmental and advisory solutions

1

Vergadering se Doelwitte

- Deel inligting oor:
  - beoogde projek
  - bevindinge van die Omgewings- en Maatskaplike Impakevalueringsproses (OMIE) en spesialisstudies
  - beoogde maatreëls om potensiële impakte te vermy, te verminder of te bestuur
  - die stappe vorentoe in die OMIE-proses
- Vir B&GP's om kommentaar te lewer op die bevindinge van die OMIE/ spesialisstudies, beoogde versagtingsmaatreëls vir insluiting in die Bestuursplan en om voorstelle te maak of verdere kommerpunte oor hierdie beoogde projek te opper.

2

Beoogde sakelys

Verwelkoming, bekendstellings & vergadering admin

Sessie 1:

1. Projekoorsig/Waaroor gaan hierdie projek? – TEEPSA
2. Vrae vir duidelikheid

Sessie 2:

3. Belangrike kwessies wat tydens Bestekopname geopper is en hoe dit in die OMIE in ag geneem is – SLR
4. Bevindinge van die spesialisstudies en beoogde maatreëls om potensiële impakte te vermy, te verminder of te bestuur – SLR
5. Vrae vir duidelikheid

Sessie 3:

6. Bespreking
7. Stappe vorentoe

3

Wat u van hierdie vergadering moet weet

- Bywoningsregister (POPI-wet)
- Toestemming om die vergadering digitaal op te neem en foto's te neem
- **Taal:**
  - Voorleggings en antwoorde in Engels
  - U kan vrae in Xhosa of Afrikaans vra
- Ons sal die blaaibord gebruik om vrae, kommentaar, knelpunte en voorstelle aan te teken

4

Riglyne vir konstruktiewe bespreking

Openbare deelnameproses, **NIE** 'n stem- of konsensusgedrewe proses nie

'n Proses om insette in te win ten einde die besluitnemer te help om alle kwessies en impakte te oorweeg voordat 'n besluit geneem word

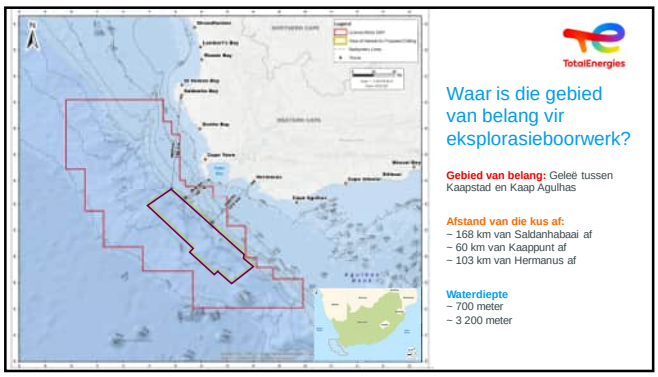
1. **Respek/Menswaardigheid**
2. **Kom ooreen om van mekaar te verskil**
3. **Gee almal 'n billike kans om vrae te vra/kommentaar te lewer**
4. Steek u hand op om kommentaar te lewer of 'n vraag te vra en werk deur die fasiliteerder(s)
5. Gee u naam, van en organisasie/gemeenskap
6. Sit u selfone se klank asseblief op "*silent*"

5

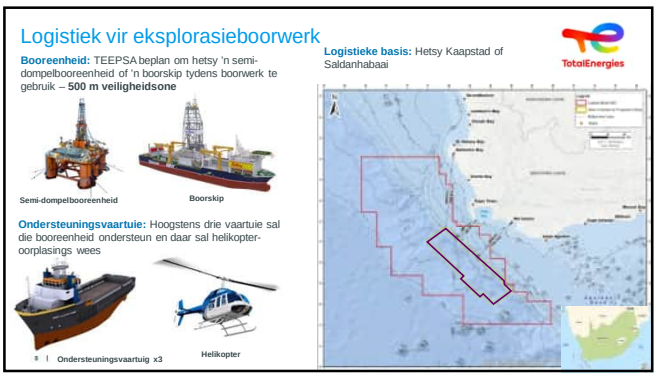
Sessie 1:

Projekoorsig
Waaroor gaan hierdie projek?

6


Waar is die gebied van belang vir eksplorasieboorwerk?
Gebied van belang: Geleë tussen Kaapstad en Kaap Agulhas
Afstand van die kus af:
~ 168 km van Saldanhabaai af
~ 60 km van Kaappunt af
~ 103 km van Hermanus af
Waterdiepte
~ 700 meter
~ 3 200 meter

7


Logistiek vir eksplorasieboorwerk
Booreenheid: TEEPSA beplan om hetsy 'n semi-dompelbooreenheid of 'n boorskip tydens boorwerk te gebruik – 500 m veiligheidsone
Semi-dompelbooreenheid
Boorskip
Ondersteuningsvaartuie: Hoogstens drie vaartuie sal die booreenheid ondersteun en daar sal helikopter-oorplasings wees
Ondersteuningsvaartuig x3
Helikopter
Logistieke basis: Hetsy Kaapstad of Saldanhabaai

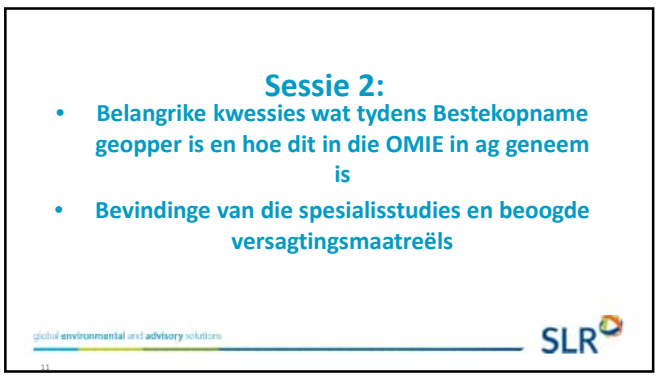
8


Drilling Video

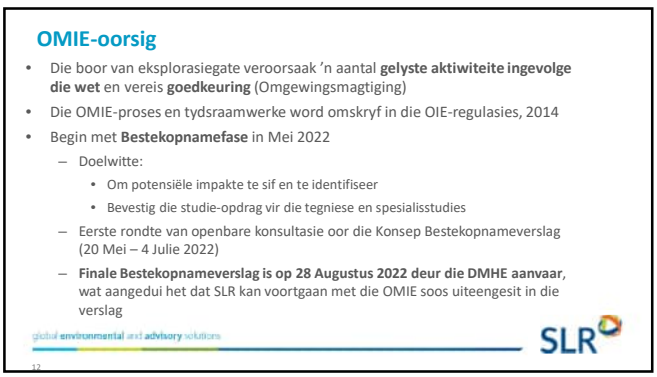
9


Vrae vir duidelikheid?

10


Sessie 2:
Belangrike kwessies wat tydens Bestekopname geopper is en hoe dit in die OMIE in ag geneem is
Bevindinge van die spesialisstudies en beoogde versagtingsmaatreëls

11


OMIE-oorsig
Die boor van eksplorasiegate veroorsaak 'n aantal gelyste aktiwiteite ingevolge die wet en vereis goedkeuring (Omgewingsmagtiging)
Die OMIE-proses en tydsraamwerke word omskryf in die OIE-regulasies, 2014
Begin met Bestekopnamefase in Mei 2022
Doelwitte:
Om potensiële impakte te sif en te identifiseer
Bevestig die studie-opdrag vir die tegniese en spesialisstudies
Eerste rondte van openbare konsultasie oor die Konsep Bestekopnameverslag (20 Mei – 4 Julie 2022)
Finale Bestekopnameverslag is op 28 Augustus 2022 deur die DMHE aanvaar, wat aangedui het dat SLR kan voortgaan met die OMIE soos uiteengesit in die verslag

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Belangrike kwessies wat B&GP's tydens Bestekopname geopper het

- Hoe sal die beoogde projek plaaslike gemeenskappe, ondernemings en toerisme aan die kus beïnvloed?
  - Kommer oor die beperkte voordele vir plaaslike inwoners.
  - Sal daar enige werks- en sakegeleenthede tydens eksplorasie wees?
  - Kusgemeenskappe het 'n noue verbintenis met die see vir hul lewensbestaan, kulturele en geestelike welstand.
- Onderwatergeraas en uitlaat van geboorde rotsmateriaal ("boorsels")
  - Hoe sal boorwerk en die geraas weens boorwerk vis (bv. snoek) en kuitskieting beïnvloed?
  - Kommer dat hierdie aktiwiteite 'n impak op kleinskaalvissers, sowel as op kommersiële vissery kan hê.
  - Impakte op die mariene ekosisteem kan 'n impak op mense se ontasbare kulturele erfenis, insluitende herkoms/spiritualiteit en gevoel van plek hê.
  - Kommer dat die impakte op mariene fauna 'n impak op die kus se toerisme kan hê (bv. walviskyk).

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Belangrike kwessies wat B&GP's tydens Bestekopname geopper het (vervolg)

- Om die boorgatbedekking op seebodem te los, kan 'n permanente impak op seebodemtreilvissery hê.
- Hoe sal die beoogde projek luggehalte beïnvloed?
- 'n Groot oliestorting kan 'n beduidende impak op mariene en kusomgewings en gemeenskappe hê.
- Waarom het ons olie- en gaseksplorasie nodig in die lig van kwessies rondom klimaatsverandering?



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Hoe belangrike kwessies wat geïdentifiseer was in die OMIE in ag geneem is

- Onderwatergeraas-modellering
- Boorwerkuitlaat-modellering
- Oliestortingsmodellering
- Portuuroorsig
- Sluitings beplannings-raamwerk
- Mariene Ekologie-impakevaluering
- Visserye-impakevaluering
- Sosio-ekonomiese Impakevaluering
- Klimaatsverandering- en Lugemissie-impakevaluering
- Kultuurerfenis-impakevaluering

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Spesialisstudies se bevindinge


Plaaslike werkgeleenthede


Kultuurerfenis


Uitlaat van boorsels


Onderwater-geraas-modellering


Laat boorgatbedekking agter


Noodreaksie


Lugemissies


Net Zero by 2050

Behoefte & wenslikheid

16

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Belangrike kwessie: Hoe sal plaaslike inwoners baat?

- **Aspekte wat in die impakevaluering in ag geneem is:**
  - Eksplorasieboorwerk is uiters gespesialiseerd — beide toerusting en kundigheid (gespesialiseerde vaardige personeel)
  - Plaaslike inhoud sal verband hou met die gebruik van plaaslike diensverskaffers: logistiek, voorsieningsbasis, helikopters, hervulling, spyseniering, goedere, verblyf, afvalbestuur, ens.
  - Beperkte geleenthede: 177 plaaslike mense (maar geen nuwe werksgeleenthede sal geskep word nie)
  - Beperkte tydsduur: 6 maande
  - $90 miljoen in die Suid-Afrikaanse streekekonomie
- **Projekkontroles en beoogde belangrike versagting:**
  - Pas voorkeurkontraktering van plaaslike maatskappye met geskikte ervaring toe
  - Nie-plaaslike diensverskaffers moet redelike voorkeursubkontraktering van plaaslike maatskappye toepas
  - TEEPSA moet met kusgemeenskappe in gesprek tree vir moontlike skakeling met sy bestaande programme vir Plaaslike Ekonomiese Ontwikkeling en Maatskaplike Belegging in Gemeenskappe
  - TEEPSA moet kusgemeenskappe by hul bestaande programme vir Maatskaplike Belegging in Gemeenskappe laat inskakel
- **Wesenlikheid van impak (ná versagting): WEGLAATBAAR (POSITIEF)**

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Belangrike kwessie: Hoe sal hierdie projek gemeenskappe se ontasbare kultuurerfenis beïnvloed?

- Enige impak op die mariene ekosisteem kan op sy beurt 'n impak op mense se ontasbare kultuurerfenis, insluitende herkoms/spiritualiteit, voortbestaan en gevoel van plek hê.
- Die see word as 'lewende' waters beskryf en daar word geglo dat dit 'n kritieke rol in maatskaplike en geesteswelstand van spesifiek inheemse groepe (Eerste volke en Nguni) speel.
- **Projekkontroles en beoogde belangrike versagting:**
  - Implementeer 'n omvattende, konsekwente en gereelde konsultasieproses met inheemse groeperings en leierskap.
  - Moontlike implementering van sensitiewe rituele gebeure.
  - Bring 'n werkende griewemeganisme op die been
  - Pas boorplek aan as enige wrakke tydens voor-booropnames geïdentifiseer word.
- **Wesenlikheid van impak (ná versagting): MEDIUM**


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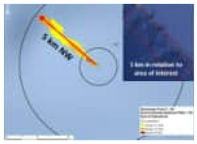
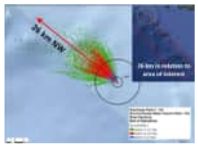
Belangrike kwessie: Hoe sal die uitlaat van boorsels visse en vissers beïnvloed?

- **Potensiële impakte:**
  - Versmoor- of begrawe-uitwerkings
  - Toksiese uitwerkings
  - Verhoogde sediment in die waterkolom
- Boorsels veroorsaak 'n keël naby die boorplek wat buitentoe verdun
  - Maksimum diktereeks van 0.4 m tot 1.4 m naby gat, verdun tot < 0.5 mm na 205 m tot 650 m
- Sediment se voetspoor en pluim strek in 'n NW-rigting
- Omgewingsrisiko:
  - Versmoor- of begrawe-afstand: 1.8 km (langtermyn weens swak seebodemstrome)
  - Sedimenttoksisiteit: 5 km (langtermyn)
  - Waterkolomtoksisiteit: 26 km (korttermyn weens vinnige verdunning met afstand)

Omgewingsrisiko in die sediment



Omgewingsrisiko in die waterkolom



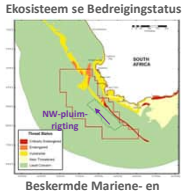
19

19

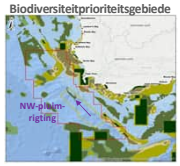
Belangrike kwessie: Hoe sal die uitlaat van boorsels visse en vissers beïnvloed?

- Impak op **mariene biota (plante en diere)**
  - Sedimentvoetspoor en pluim strek in 'n NW-rigting weg van meer sensitiewe gemeenskappe op die kontinentale platrand en belangrike broeigebiede af
  - Alhoewel die gebied grootliks in verband gebring word met sedimente wat as 'Minste Kommer' geklassifiseer word, kan die sediment se voetspoor oorvleuel met kostevoordeel-ontleding in die gebied van belang
- **Projekkontroles en beoogde belangrike versagting:**
  - Voor-boorterreinopname met afstandsbeheerde tuig in 'n radius van 1 km van die gat af
  - Pas gatposisie aan om boorwerk binne 1 km van enige sensitiewe en kwesbare habitats af te vermy (hardegrond)
  - Behandeling van boorsels
- **Wesenlikheid van impak (ná versagting):**
  - Sediment: **LAAG** (sagte, los sedimente) tot **MEDIUM** (hardegrond)
  - Waterkolom: **WEGLAATBAAR**

Ekosisteem se Bedreigingstatus



Beskermde Mariene- en Biodiversiteitprioriteitsgebiede



20

20

Belangrike kwessie: Hoe sal die uitlaat van boorsels visse en vissers beïnvloed?

- Impak op **kommersiële vissery**
  - Verergerde watertroebelheid kan meebring dat vis die belangrike visvanggebiede vermy
  - **Vier sektore oorvleuel** met gebied en sedimentpluim

Sektor	% Nasionale vangs	% Nasionale poging
Tuna paal	13,7 %	12,5 %
Groot pelagiese langlyn	5,8 %	7,3 %
Seebodemtreil	0,3 %	0,2 %
Stokvis seebodemlanglyn	0,1 %	0,1 %

  - Sedimentvoetspoor en -pluim strek in 'n NW-rigting weg van die hoof see-bodemvisvang-gronde op die kontinentale platrand en belangrike broeigebiede af
  - Impak van die waterkolom is korttermyn weens vinnige verdunning
- **Projekkontroles en beoogde belangrike versagting:**
  - Goeie kommunikasie en koördinering met die verskeie visserysektore
- **Wesenlikheid van impak (ná versagting): WEGLAATBAAR**

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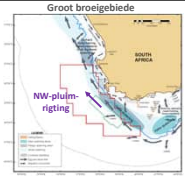
Belangrike kwessie: Hoe sal die uitlaat van boorsels visse en vissers beïnvloed?

- Impak op **kleinskaalvissery**
  - Verergerde watertroebelheid kan meebring dat vis die belangrike visvanggebiede vermy
  - Volhoubare Kleinskaal Vissery- (SSF-) regte dek die nabykusgebied en sal waarskynlik nie verder as 20 km van die kuslyn af geld nie
  - Pluim strek in 'n NW-rigting weg van die belangrike broei- en SSF-gebiede af – geen oorvleueling met SSF-visvanggebiede word verwag nie
    - DBVO-data wys dat die kommersiële lynvissektor (wat ook snoek en tuna teiken) en klein pelargiese sleepnet (sardiens en ansjovis) nie oorvleuel nie
    - Gebied van belang is 74 km van Houtbaai en 88 km van Kalkbaai se hawens af
  - Impak van die waterkolom is korttermyn weens vinnige verdunning
- **Wesenlikheid van impak: GEEN IMPAK NIE**

Groot broeigebiede



Kommersiële of tradisionele lynvis

22

22

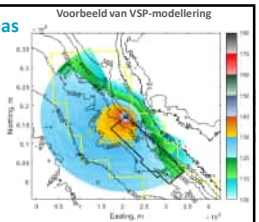
Belangrike kwessie: Hoe sal onderwatergeraas weens opmeting seelewe beïnvloed?

- **Potensiële impak:** Verhoogde omgewingsgeraasvlakke:
  - Besering van gehoor- of ander organe
  - Gedragsveranderinge en verbloeming van biologies-belangrike geluide
- Geraasvlakke neem af oor afstand
- Impaksones:

Faunagroep	Besering (enkele trilling)	Versteuring
Vis:	< 10 m	5 km
Skilpaaie:	< 30 m	1,5 km
Walvisse/Dolfyne:	80 m	2,2 km

- Tydsduur van opmeting: hoogstens 9 ure
- Gebied van belang is geleë in 'n gebied met swaar marieneverkeer, gevolglik is geraasvlakke natuurlik verhoog

Voorbeeld van VSP-modellering



Skeepsroetes (bestaande geraas)

23

23

Belangrike kwessie: Hoe sal onderwatergeraas weens opmeting seelewe affekteer?

- Impak op **mariene fauna (diere)**
  - Die voorspelde impaksones is langs die volgende kusgebiede:
    - Witmalgas en brilpikkewyn-vreetgebiede
    - Verspreiding van klein pelagiese visspesies wat die vernaamste prooi van hierdie seevoëls uitmaak; getalle sal na verwagting laag wees
    - Belangrike visbroeigebiede
    - Belangrike noordkapperwalviskalf- en sooggebiede langs die kus
  - Die meeste aflandige pelagiese spesies (dié wat in die waterkolom woon) is hoogs beweeglik en sal waarskynlik van die bron af wegbeweeg voordat besering plaasvind
  - Geraas van 'n stilstaande bron en word maklik vermy
- **Projekkontroles en beoogde belangrike versagting:**
  - Voor-aanvang visuele skandering – visueel en akoesties
  - Sagte aanvangprosedure
  - 500 m afsluitingsone
- **Wesenlikheid van impak (ná versagting): LAAG**

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Belangrike kwessie: Hoe sal onderwatergeraas weens opmeting seelewe affekteer?

- Impak op **kommersiële vissery**
  - VIER sektore oorvleuel met impaksone (5 km)

Sektor	% Nasionale vangs	% Nasionale poging
Tuna paal	1,24 %	0,7 %
Groot pelagiese langlyn	0,18 %	0,18 %
Seebodemtreil	0,2 %	0,15 %
Stokvis seebodemlanglyn	0,1 %	0,1 %

  - Geraas van 'n stilstaande bron en word maklik vermy
- **Projekkontroles en beoogde belangrike versagting:**
  - Goeie kommunikasie en koördinering met die verskeie visserysektore
  - Voor-aanvang visuele skandering – visueel en akoesties
  - Sagte aanvangprosedure
  - 500 m afsluitingsone
- **Wesenlikheid van impak:** LAAG

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Belangrike kwessie: Hoe sal onderwatergeraas weens opmeting seelewe beïnvloed?

- Impak op **kleinskaalvissery**
  - Die voorspelde impaksone (5 km) is buite SSF-gebiede se kus.
    - SSF-regte dek die nabykusgebied (binne 20 km van die kuslyn af).
    - Gebied van belang is 74 km van Houtbaai en 88 km van Kalkbaai se hawens af
    - Belangrike teikenspesies kom teen die kus voor — ook geen oorvleueling met klein pelagiese sleepnet- (sardiens en ansjovis) en tradisionele lynvis- (snoek en tuna) visvanggebiede nie.
- **Wesenlikheid van impak:** GEEN IMPAK NIE

Klein pelargiese sleepnet

Kommersiële of tradisionele lynvis

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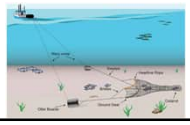
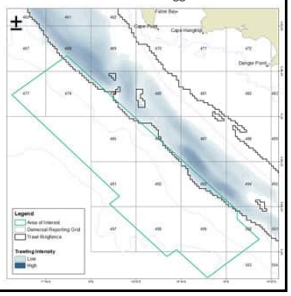
Belangrike kwessie: Hoe sal die boorgatbedekking wat op die seebodem agtergelaat word, kommersiële vissers beïnvloed?

- Impak op **kommersiële vissery**
  - Hou 'n obstruksie vir die seebodemtreilsektor in
- **Projekkontroles en beoogde belangrike versagting:**
  - Vermy boorwerk in die grense van die huidige "afgekampte" seebodemtreilvisvanggebied
  - Verwyder boorgatbedekkingstrukture wat in hierdie gebied geleë is tydens uitbedryfstelling
  - Deksel waaroor getreil kan word (onderhewig aan risiko-evaluering)
- **Wesenlikheid van impak:** GEEN IMPAK NIE



Seebodemtreilvisvanggebied



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Belangrike kwessie: Hoe sal emissies na die atmosfeer toe luggehalte beïnvloed?

- **Potensiële impak:** Plaaslike afname in luggehalte en bydrae tot kweekhuisgasemissies
  - Hoogste konsentrasies kom voor tydens boorgattoetsaktiwiteite (opvlamming)
  - Gebied van belang is ver van sensitiewe kusreseptore af (60 km van die kus af)
  - Projek is tydelik van aard (boorwerk: 3–4 maande per boorgat; opvlamming: 2 dae per boorgat)
  - Weens vinnige verspreiding en kort tydsduur is voorspelde konsentrasies aan die kus ver onder die Nasionale Omringende Luggehaltestandaarde
  - Vyf boorgattoetse sal 0,06 % bydra tot die totale Nasionale Kweekhuisgasinventaris
- **Projekkontroles en beoogde belangrike versagting:**
  - Gebruik 'n brandstof met 'n lae swawelinhoud (voldoening aan MARPOL 73/78-standaarde Bylae VI) — < 0,5 % swawel
  - Optimaliseer boorgattoetsprogram om opvlamming so ver as moontlik tydens die toets te verminder
  - Gebruik 'n hoogsdoeltreffende vlam om verbranding te maksimaliseer en emissies te minimaliseer
- **Wesenlikheid van impak:** BAIE LAAG

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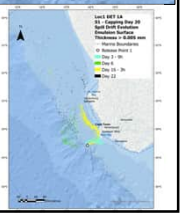
Belangrike kwessie : Hoe sal TEEPSA 'n boorgat wat uitbars/groot oliestorting hanteer?

- Oliestorting kan die mariene en kusomgewings, die voortbestaan van gemeenskappe, kultuurerfenis, visvang, ontspanning en toerisme beïnvloed.
- Dit is uiters onwaarskynlik dat 'n boorgat sal uitbars.
- **Modellering:**
  - Ergste scenario gemodelleer (ru-olie).
  - Versprei deur heersende winde en oppervlak-strome met die hoogste konsentrasies stygende olie wat in 'n NW-rigting weggevoer word.
  - Kuslynolievorming (> 1 % olie-oppervlak-waarskynlikheid) kan tussen Gqeberha tot noord van die Namibiese grens voorkom.
  - Junie tot Augustus (winter) is die ergste wanneer dit by kuslynolievorming kom.



Enkele modelleringscenario

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Belangrike kwessie : Hoe sal TEEPSA 'n boorgat wat uitbars/groot oliestorting hanteer?

- TEEPSA het twee boorgate aflandig van die Suidkus (Brulpadda 2019 & Luiperd 2020) en een boorgat in die suide van Namibië (Venus 1-X 2022) geboor en weet wat die vereistes is om in hierdie toestande (strome, winde, deinings, ens.) te werk.
- **Projekkontroles en beoogde belangrike versagting:**
  - **Vermyding en voorkoming**
    - Ontwerp en tegniese integriteit
    - Toetsing en sertifisering
    - Vermy boorwerk in die wintermaande (Junie tot Augustus)
  - **Respons en herstel (minimaliseringsmaatreëls)**
    - Ontwikkel boorgatspesifieke responsstrategie:
      - Noodplan vir oliestortings
      - Toerusting om boorgate te verseël
      - Inperking en opruiming
    - Versekering
- **Wesenlikheid van impak:** HOOG TOT BAIE HOOG

Vaartuigrespons

Lugrespons

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Belangrike kwessie: Waarom het ons olie- en gasprojekte nodig, gegewe die kwessies rondom klimaatsverandering?

1. Wêreldwye kommer oor die behoefte om koolstofemissies te verminder
2. Skielike oorskakeling na netto zero hou 'n potensiële risiko vir ekonomiese groei in
3. Huidige beleide erken dat aardgas vereis word in die *JUST TRANSITION* na netto koolstof zero teen 2050
4. Dit is die SA regering se beleid om gas in die energiemengsel in die oorskakeling te gebruik en om plaaslike gasbronne te verken en te ontwikkel
5. Internasionale beleidsdokumente erken ook die behoefte aan aardgas op die pad na netto koolstof zero teen 2050
6. Hierdie nasionale strategiese beleidskwessies wat verband hou met energie en klimaatsverandering en hoe Suid-Afrika fossielbrandstowwe gebruik, val buite die bestek van die OMIE
7. Die DMHE sal die volgende moet opweeg in hul besluitneming:
   - Huidige nasionale strategiese beleide en die oorskakeling na netto koolstof zero
   - Behoefte vir 'n stabiele elektrisiteitsvoorsiening en ekonomiese groei
   - Huidige afhanklikheid van invoer van vloeibare brandstof teenoor die gebruik van 'n plaaslike hulpbron
   - Potensiële impakte en risiko's wat verband hou met die beoogde projek

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Sessie 3: Verdere vrae & bespreking

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Reminder of the Public Meetings

No.	Location	Venue / Platform	Date (2022)	Time
1	St Helena Bay	Steenberg's Cove Community Hall	Tuesday, 01 November	Meeting: 16h00
2	Saldanha Bay	Dialrock Community Hall	Wednesday, 02 November	
3	Mitchells Plain	Rocklands Civic Centre	Thursday, 03 November	
4	Online	Microsoft TEAMS	Monday, 07 November	
5	Hout Bay	Hangberg Sports and Recreation Centre	Tuesday, 08 November	
6	Kleinmond	Kleinmond Town Hall	Wednesday, 09 November	
7	Hermanus	Sandbaai Hall	Thursday,10 November	
8	Struisbaai	Struisbaai Community Hall	Friday,11 November	Meeting: 10h00

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Stappe vorentoe in die OMIE-proses

- Kommentaartydperk sluit op **7 Desember 2022**
  - Dien kommentaar, vrae, kwessies of voorstelle by SLR in.
- Finale OMIE-verslag sal ingedien word vir besluitneming.
  - Tot 107 dae vir die Bevoegde Owerheid om 'n besluit te neem.
- Finale OMIE-verslag sal vir inligtingsdoeleindes opgelaai word.
- Geregistreerde B&GP's sal verwittig word van die besluit en die appèlproses.

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SLR Kontakbesonderhede

Metode	Kontakbesonderhede
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Tel:	021 461 1118/9
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Datavrye webwerf:	https://slrpublicdocs.datafree.co/en/public-documents/TEEPSA-567

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TOTALENERGIES EP SOUTH AFRICA B.V. (TEEPSA)
ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (ESIA) FOR THE PROPOSED EXPLORATION WELL DRILLING IN BLOCK 5/6/7 OFF THE SOUTH-WEST COAST, SOUTH AFRICA

NOTES OF PUBLIC MEETING HELD IN HAWSTON AT THE SJECHINAH HALL
HELD ON 11 NOVEMBER 2022, 16H00

NO.	ITEM
1.	**WELCOME AND INTRODUCTIONS**
1.1.	The meeting commenced with a prayer by a community member.
1.2.	Antoinette Pietersen (AP), the independent facilitator, welcomed all present, introduced TEEPSA (the Applicant), SLR (Environmental Assessment Practitioner) and Msizi Cele (isiXhosa translator), and explained that the purpose of the meeting was to present information on the proposed project and the key findings of the ESIA process. AP also explained that the ESIA is made up of three key phases (namely Scoping, Impact Assessment and Appeal) and that the current project is in the Impact Assessment Phase. AP presented the proposed meeting format, which included presentations by TEEPSA and SLR, followed by a question-and-answer session (discussion), and guidelines for constructive discission. AP also noted that the meeting was being recorded for minute taking purposes and requested that photos could be taken. All attendees agreed with the meeting format. The list of attendees is presented in **Appendix A** and photographs of the meeting are presented in **Appendix B**.
2.	**PRESENTATIONS -** refer to **Appendix C** (the presentation was presented in Afrikaans on the screen)
2.1	Eduard Groenewald (EGR) provided an overview of Block 5/6/7 and the proposed Area of Interest for the drilling up to five exploration wells. He highlighted the key exploration drilling logistics (namely drilling unit, support vessel, helicopter and logistics base), showed a video of offshore exploration well drilling and summarised well decommission.
2.2	Jeremy Blood (JB) presented an overview of the ESIA process, summarised the key issues that were raised during the Scoping Phase and specialist studies undertaken to address these issues, and highlighted the key findings of the specialist studies and proposed mitigation measures.
3.	**DISCUSSION**
3.1	What time of the year did the drilling discharge modelling study consider? There was concern about the rough seas and winds off the coast, which often washed debris ashore.
3.1.1	*The drilling discharge and oil spill modelling considers all four seasons using 5 years of metocean data. The modelling results show that the sediment plume extends in a NW direction away from the coast.*
3.2	We have no trust in the DFFE and its data used in the fisheries assessment. The DFFE has been negatively impacting our coastal communities over the years in terms of its quota determination.
3.2.1	*It was explained that the data used to assess the potential impact on fishing is the catch and effort data, which the commercial sectors are required to record and supply to the DFFE, and not the data it uses to determine quotas or total allowable catch for the various sectors.*

NO.	ITEM
3.3	Have impacts linked to existing vessel noise been taken into consideration in the assessment?
3.3.1	*The Underwater Noise Modelling study considers the ambient noise levels in the area, which are elevated due to the high levels of marine traffic off coast.*
3.4	Is the USD 90 million that would be injected into the regional economy only for the drilling of one well or the projection over a couple of years?
3.4.1	*It was explained that the USD 90 million relates to the drilling of one well based on TEEPSA's 2020 drilling campaign off the South Coast. Most of this cost relates to the contracting of the drilling unit, but some relates to the use local companies, for example logistical support at the onshore logistics base.* *There are unfortunately no drilling units in South Africa that can be used for exploration drilling.*
3.5	The 177 local jobs highlighted in the presentation seems to be very limited. It was mentioned that South Africa has the necessary skills, most of whom currently work abroad. Will there be opportunities for those who have the necessary expertise?
3.5.1	*The proposed project is an exploration project and not much skills development will be undertaken considering that drilling will take about three months per well to complete. It is also not sustainable to train and upskill someone, over a period of a couple of years, for potentially a three-month project.* *TEEPSA uses local skills and services where possible. For TEEPSA's drilling campaign in Mossel Bay in 2019 and 2020, TEEPSA used both local and international companies to support the drilling operation. Some of the international companies contracted employ South Africans, for example there were South Africans working on the drilling unit. In addition, some of the international companies (e.g., Weatherford and Schlumberger) have offices in South Africa to support their Africa operations, which employ locals that are already trained.* *For a three-month exploration project, it is difficult to create new jobs, as it is highly specialised and it is not sustainable, as any benefits are very short-term.*
3.6	If exploration is successful, how will South Africa benefit in the long run? We already pay a lot off taxes (e.g., on petrol). How will funds be manged by government?
3.6.1	*The main benefits for South Africa would be if a resource is discovered and the project moves to production, which will be subject to a separate Production Right application process. If the project moves to production, TEEPSA will be required to pay various royalties and taxes to the government. In addition, the South African government automatically get a 20% free carry in a production project, which means that they do not need to pay any development costs. It is not possible to comment on how these funds will be used by government.*
3.7	What will happen to the electricity supply if gas is found? Considering the current load shedding and electricity crisis in South Africa there is a concern that the gas would be exported offshore for the benefit of others at detriment of South Africans.
3.7.1	*The use of gas in South Africa will depend on whether the government decides to buy the gas and the necessary infrastructure is in place so that it can be used for electricity generation. If oil is discovered, it will likely be traded on the open market and South Africa will have an opportunity to purchase that oil.* *As noted above, the South African government get a 20% free carry in a production project, which essentially means 20% of the product belongs to South Africa and the government will need to decide if it is used locally or sold.*
3.8	What are TEEPSA's Community Social Investment (CSI) commitments to coastal communities?
3.8.1	*The proposed exploration project is short-term (three months per well). If it is confirmed, through the proposed project, that no oil or gas resource exists, there will be no long-term production or development project. One cannot develop something that does not exist. Thus, it is difficult at this stage to undertake*

NO.	ITEM
	long term projects with communities until TEEPSA knows whether a resource exists, otherwise it will not be sustainable. *TEEPSA looks at investing in community projects that are identified by the community and that can be established and manage by communities themselves. TEEPSA will help with the funding and the structure to get the project(s) established. Since TEEPSA do not know if a resource exists and if they will be around in the long-term, it is important that communities are able to sustain these projects by themselves.* *There are many coastal communities inshore of the Area of Interest and all communities are asking the same questions with regard to CSI. TEEPSA has commenced with the appointment of Community Liaison Officers (CLOs) to cover the area between St Helena Bay and Cape Agulhas who will engage with coastal communities to understand community structures and needs, as well as help identify possible projects and help develop project proposals. It is, however, important to understand that there is only so much money that will be set aside and one exploration project cannot support every community project along the coast. Thus, TEEPSA will need to determine which projects fit in with its policies, which deal with (1) youth and education, (2) access to energy, (3) environment and (4) woman.*
3.9	With regard to the appointment of CLOs in local communities, it was requested that they work through recognised ward councillors and systems. How TEEPSA engages with communities is very important and TEEPSA must recognise existing community structures. The CLO's roles and responsibilities must be clarified to legitimate community structures and they must collaborate with the municipality with regard to stakeholder mapping and identification of structures.
3.9.1	*It is acknowledged that communities have their own structures. It was confirmed that the CLO's are appointed by and work for TEEPSA - thus, they represent TEEPSA and not the community. It was acknowledged that the term "CLO" is not correct, as this is the same term used by local communities, and TEEPSA will change the name to void confusion.* *Eight CLOs have been appointed to date covering a large area and not just a single community. Part of the CLO's role is to identify and map community and leadership structures.* *It was highlighted that there is a need for TEEPSA to understand legitimate community structures and for Ward Councillors to understand the CLO's roles and responsibilities. There must be collaboration between TEEPSA and existing municipal structures.*
3.10	What is the possibility for our community to provide services for TEEPSA as part of exportation project (e.g., food)?
3.10.1	*An exploration project is only short term and cannot support the entire coastline in terms of possible opportunities for communities. TEEPSA will establish the onshore base in a location that has the necessary facilities, e.g., harbour with the required depth. If the base is located in Cape Town, TEEPSA will need to firstly consider service providers in that immediate area, as TEEPSA has, during a previous drilling campaign in Mossel Bay, been accused of using service providers from outside the area.*
3.11	How many people will work on the drilling unit during exploration drilling?
3.11.1	*During exploration, TEEPSA will contract a drilling unit from abroad. The majority of the workforce will thus come in with the drilling unit. The drilling unit will accommodate up to a maximum 140 people, which are routed every four weeks (i.e. a total of up to 280 people). There would also be approximately 15 people on each support vessel, four pilots with 10 - 15 ground staff at the helicopter base, 55 - 60 people at the onshore logistics base and up to 30 people at TEEPSA's office during the drilling campaign.*
4.	**MEETING CLOSURE**
4.1	AP thanked everyone for their attendance and summarised the next steps in the ESIA process.

APPENDIX A: LIST OF ATTENDEES

NO.	NAME	ORGANISATION	ABBR.
1	Haroldine Jacobs	-	HJ
2	Elnora Gillion	Overstrand Municipality	EG
3	A. Africa	Overstrand Municipality	AA
4	E. Carelse	Independent	EC
5	A. Rudolph	K2020 SA	AR
6	Antoinette Pietersen	Independent Facilitator	AP
7	Msizi Cele	Independent Translator	MC
8	Eduard Groenewald	TEEPSA	EGR
9	Nelisiwe Vundla	TEEPSA	NVU
10	Andiswa Sibhukwana	TEEPSA	ASI
11	Yolanda Madyira	TEEPSA	YMA
12	Reda Zerriatte	TEEPSA (online attendance)	RZE
13	Jeremy Blood	SLR	JB
14	Eloise Costandius	SLR	EC
15	Nicholas Arnott	SLR	NA
16	Dylan Moodaley	SLR	DM
17	Castro Ravhuhali	SLR	CR
18	Sarah Wilkinson	CapMarine (online attendance)	SW

APPENDIX B: PHOTOS OF PUBLIC MEETING IN HAWSTON

APPENDIX C: PRESENTATION

BEOOGDE EKSPLORASIEGAT-BOORWERK IN BLOK 5/6/7 LANGS DIE SUIDWESKUS

OMIE Openbare Vergadering

Oktober / November 2022

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1

Vergadering se Doelwitte

- Deel inligting oor:
  - beoogde projek
  - bevindinge van die Omgewings- en Maatskaplike Impakevalueringsproses (OMIE) en spesialisstudies
  - beoogde maatreëls om potensiële impakte te vermy, te verminder of te bestuur
  - die stappe vorentoe in die OMIE-proses
- Vir B&GP's om kommentaar te lewer op die bevindinge van die OMIE/ spesialisstudies, beoogde versagtingsmaatreëls vir insluiting in die Bestuursplan en om voorstelle te maak of verdere kommerpunte oor hierdie beoogde projek te opper.

2

Beoogde sakelys

Verwelkoming, bekendstellings & vergadering admin

Sessie 1:

1. Projekoorsig/Waaroor gaan hierdie projek? – TEEPSA
2. Vrae vir duidelikheid

Sessie 2:

3. Belangrike kwessies wat tydens Bestekopname geopper is en hoe dit in die OMIE in ag geneem is – SLR
4. Bevindinge van die spesialisstudies en beoogde maatreëls om potensiële impakte te vermy, te verminder of te bestuur – SLR
5. Vrae vir duidelikheid

Sessie 3:

6. Bespreking
7. Stappe vorentoe

3

Wat u van hierdie vergadering moet weet

- Bywoningsregister (POPI-wet)
- Toestemming om die vergadering digitaal op te neem en foto's te neem
- **Taal:**
  - Voorleggings en antwoorde in Engels
  - U kan vrae in Xhosa of Afrikaans vra
- Ons sal die blaaibord gebruik om vrae, kommentaar, knelpunte en voorstelle aan te teken

4

Riglyne vir konstruktiewe bespreking

Openbare deelnameproses, **NIE** 'n stem- of konsensusgedrewe proses nie

'n Proses om insette in te win ten einde die besluitnemer te help om alle kwessies en impakte te oorweeg voordat 'n besluit geneem word

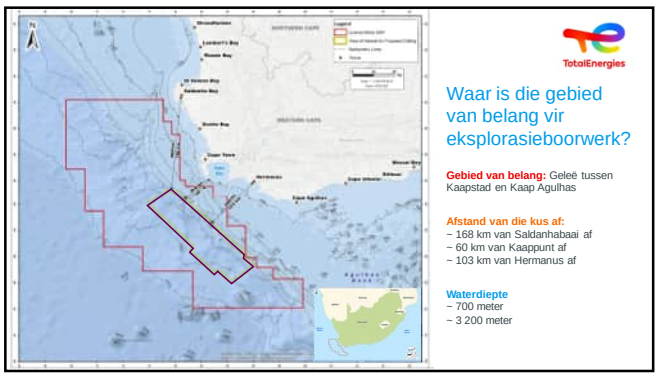
1. **Respek/Menswaardigheid**
2. **Kom ooreen om van mekaar te verskil**
3. **Gee almal 'n billike kans om vrae te vra/kommentaar te lewer**
4. Steek u hand op om kommentaar te lewer of 'n vraag te vra en werk deur die fasiliteerder(s)
5. Gee u naam, van en organisasie/gemeenskap
6. Sit u selfone se klank asseblief op "*silent*"

5

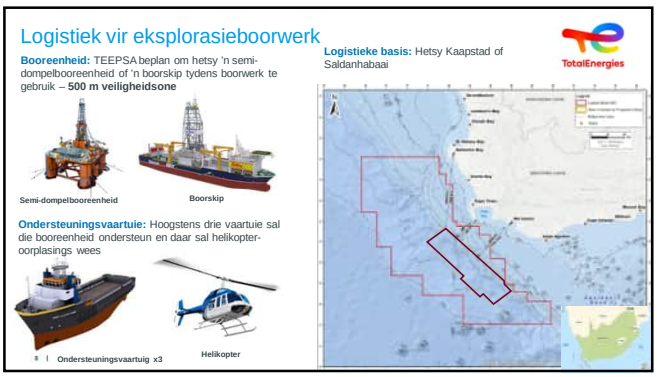
Sessie 1:

Projekoorsig
Waaroor gaan hierdie projek?

6


Waar is die gebied van belang vir eksplorasieboorwerk?
Gebied van belang: Geleë tussen Kaapstad en Kaap Agulhas
Afstand van die kus af:
~ 168 km van Saldanhabaai af
~ 60 km van Kaappunt af
~ 103 km van Hermanus af
Waterdiepte
~ 700 meter
~ 3 200 meter

7


Logistiek vir eksplorasieboorwerk
Booreenheid: TEEPSA beplan om hetsy 'n semi-dompelbooreenheid of 'n boorskip tydens boorwerk te gebruik – 500 m veiligheidsone
Semi-dompelbooreenheid
Boorskip
Ondersteuningsvaartuie: Hoogstens drie vaartuie sal die booreenheid ondersteun en daar sal helikopter-oorplasings wees
Ondersteuningsvaartuig x3
Helikopter
Logistieke basis: Hetsy Kaapstad of Saldanhabaai

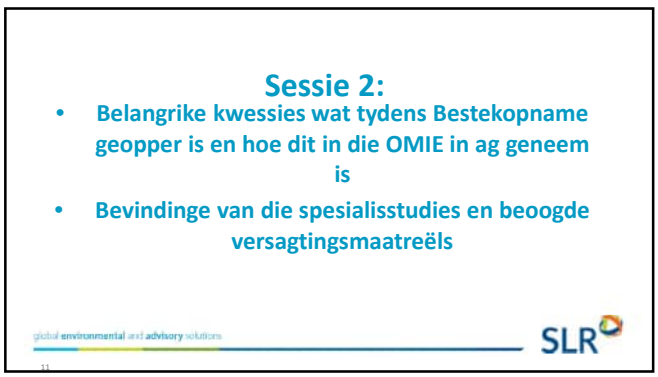
8


Drilling Video

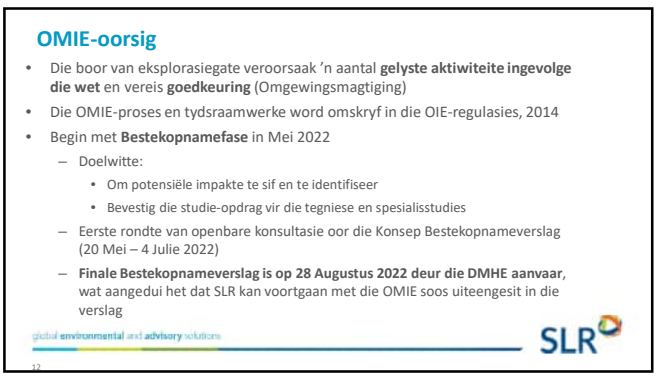
9


Vrae vir duidelikheid?

10


Sessie 2:
Belangrike kwessies wat tydens Bestekopname geopper is en hoe dit in die OMIE in ag geneem is
Bevindinge van die spesialisstudies en beoogde versagtingsmaatreëls

11


OMIE-oorsig
Die boor van eksplorasiegate veroorsaak 'n aantal gelyste aktiwiteite ingevolge die wet en vereis goedkeuring (Omgewingsmagtiging)
Die OMIE-proses en tydsraamwerke word omskryf in die OIE-regulasies, 2014
Begin met Bestekopnamefase in Mei 2022
Doelwitte:
Om potensiële impakte te sif en te identifiseer
Bevestig die studie-opdrag vir die tegniese en spesialisstudies
Eerste rondte van openbare konsultasie oor die Konsep Bestekopnameverslag (20 Mei – 4 Julie 2022)
Finale Bestekopnameverslag is op 28 Augustus 2022 deur die DMHE aanvaar, wat aangedui het dat SLR kan voortgaan met die OMIE soos uiteengesit in die verslag

12

Belangrike kwessies wat B&GP's tydens Bestekopname geopper het

- Hoe sal die beoogde projek plaaslike gemeenskappe, ondernemings en toerisme aan die kus beïnvloed?
  - Kommer oor die beperkte voordele vir plaaslike inwoners.
  - Sal daar enige werks- en sakegeleenthede tydens eksplorasie wees?
  - Kusgemeenskappe het 'n noue verbintenis met die see vir hul lewensbestaan, kulturele en geestelike welstand.
- Onderwatergeraas en uitlaat van geboorde rotsmateriaal ("boorsels")
  - Hoe sal boorwerk en die geraas weens boorwerk vis (bv. snoek) en kuitskieting beïnvloed?
  - Kommer dat hierdie aktiwiteite 'n impak op kleinskaalvissers, sowel as op kommersiële vissery kan hê.
  - Impakte op die mariene ekosisteem kan 'n impak op mense se ontasbare kulturele erfenis, insluitende herkoms/spiritualiteit en gevoel van plek hê.
  - Kommer dat die impakte op mariene fauna 'n impak op die kus se toerisme kan hê (bv. walviskyk).

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Belangrike kwessies wat B&GP's tydens Bestekopname geopper het (vervolg)

- Om die boorgatbedekking op seebodem te los, kan 'n permanente impak op seebodemtreilvissery hê.
- Hoe sal die beoogde projek luggehalte beïnvloed?
- 'n Groot oliestorting kan 'n beduidende impak op mariene en kusomgewings en gemeenskappe hê.
- Waarom het ons olie- en gaseksplorasie nodig in die lig van kwessies rondom klimaatsverandering?



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14

Hoe belangrike kwessies wat geïdentifiseer was in die OMIE in ag geneem is

- Onderwatergeraas-modellering
- Boorwerkuitlaat-modellering
- Oliestortingsmodellering
- Portuuroorsig
- Sluitings beplannings-raamwerk
- Mariene Ekologie-impakevaluering
- Visserye-impakevaluering
- Sosio-ekonomiese Impakevaluering
- Klimaatsverandering- en Lugemissie-impakevaluering
- Kultuurerfenis-impakevaluering

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Spesialisstudies se bevindinge


Plaaslike werkgeleenthede


Kultuurerfenis


Uitlaat van boorsels


Onderwater-geraas-modellering


Laat boorgatbedekking agter


Noodreaksie


Lugemissies


Net Zero by 2050

Behoefte & wenslikheid

16

16

Belangrike kwessie: Hoe sal plaaslike inwoners baat?

- **Aspekte wat in die impakevaluering in ag geneem is:**
  - Eksplorasieboorwerk is uiters gespesialiseerd — beide toerusting en kundigheid (gespesialiseerde vaardige personeel)
  - Plaaslike inhoud sal verband hou met die gebruik van plaaslike diensverskaffers: logistiek, voorsieningsbasis, helikopters, hervulling, spyseniering, goedere, verblyf, afvalbestuur, ens.
  - Beperkte geleenthede: 177 plaaslike mense (maar geen nuwe werksgeleenthede sal geskep word nie)
  - Beperkte tydsduur: 6 maande
  - $90 miljoen in die Suid-Afrikaanse streekekonomie
- **Projekkontroles en beoogde belangrike versagting:**
  - Pas voorkeurkontraktering van plaaslike maatskappye met geskikte ervaring toe
  - Nie-plaaslike diensverskaffers moet redelike voorkeursubkontraktering van plaaslike maatskappye toepas
  - TEEPSA moet met kusgemeenskappe in gesprek tree vir moontlike skakeling met sy bestaande programme vir Plaaslike Ekonomiese Ontwikkeling en Maatskaplike Belegging in Gemeenskappe
  - TEEPSA moet kusgemeenskappe by hul bestaande programme vir Maatskaplike Belegging in Gemeenskappe laat inskakel
- **Wesenlikheid van impak (ná versagting): WEGLAATBAAR (POSITIEF)**

17

17

Belangrike kwessie: Hoe sal hierdie projek gemeenskappe se ontasbare kultuurerfenis beïnvloed?

- Enige impak op die mariene ekosisteem kan op sy beurt 'n impak op mense se ontasbare kultuurerfenis, insluitende herkoms/spiritualiteit, voortbestaan en gevoel van plek hê.
- Die see word as 'lewende' waters beskryf en daar word geglo dat dit 'n kritieke rol in maatskaplike en geesteswelstand van spesifiek inheemse groepe (Eerste volke en Nguni) speel.
- **Projekkontroles en beoogde belangrike versagting:**
  - Implementeer 'n omvattende, konsekwente en gereelde konsultasieproses met inheemse groeperings en leierskap.
  - Moontlike implementering van sensitiewe rituele gebeure.
  - Bring 'n werkende griewemeganisme op die been
  - Pas boorplek aan as enige wrakke tydens voor-booropnames geïdentifiseer word.
- **Wesenlikheid van impak (ná versagting): MEDIUM**


18

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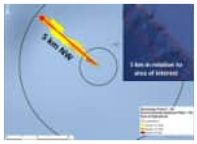
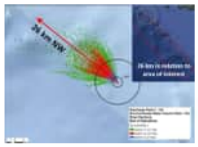
Belangrike kwessie: Hoe sal die uitlaat van boorsels visse en vissers beïnvloed?

- **Potensiële impakte:**
  - Versmoor- of begrawe-uitwerkings
  - Toksiese uitwerkings
  - Verhoogde sediment in die waterkolom
- Boorsels veroorsaak 'n keël naby die boorplek wat buitentoe verdun
  - Maksimum diktereeks van 0.4 m tot 1.4 m naby gat, verdun tot < 0.5 mm na 205 m tot 650 m
- Sediment se voetspoor en pluim strek in 'n NW-rigting
- Omgewingsrisiko:
  - Versmoor- of begrawe-afstand: 1.8 km (langtermyn weens swak seebodemstrome)
  - Sedimenttoksisiteit: 5 km (langtermyn)
  - Waterkolomtoksisiteit: 26 km (korttermyn weens vinnige verdunning met afstand)

Omgewingsrisiko in die sediment



Omgewingsrisiko in die waterkolom



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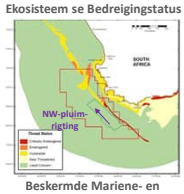
19

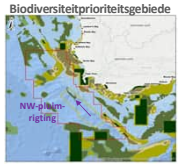
Belangrike kwessie: Hoe sal die uitlaat van boorsels visse en vissers beïnvloed?

- Impak op **mariene biota (plante en diere)**
  - Sedimentvoetspoor en pluim strek in 'n NW-rigting weg van meer sensitiewe gemeenskappe op die kontinentale platrand en belangrike broeigebiede af
  - Alhoewel die gebied grootliks in verband gebring word met sedimente wat as 'Minste Kommer' geklassifiseer word, kan die sediment se voetspoor oorvleuel met kostevoordeel-ontleding in die gebied van belang
- **Projekkontroles en beoogde belangrike versagting:**
  - Voor-boorterreinopname met afstandsbeheerde tuig in 'n radius van 1 km van die gat af
  - Pas gatposisie aan om boorwerk binne 1 km van enige sensitiewe en kwesbare habitats af te vermy (hardegrond)
  - Behandeling van boorsels
- **Wesenlikheid van impak (ná versagting):**
  - Sediment: **LAAG** (sagte, los sedimente) tot **MEDIUM** (hardegrond)
  - Waterkolom: **WEGLAATBAAR**

Ekosisteem se Bedreigingstatus



Beskermde Mariene- en Biodiversiteitprioriteitsgebiede



20

20

Belangrike kwessie: Hoe sal die uitlaat van boorsels visse en vissers beïnvloed?

- Impak op **kommersiële vissery**
  - Verergerde watertroebelheid kan meebring dat vis die belangrike visvanggebiede vermy
  - **Vier sektore oorvleuel** met gebied en sedimentpluim

Sektor	% Nasionale vangs	% Nasionale poging
Tuna paal	13,7 %	12,5 %
Groot pelagiese langlyn	5,8 %	7,3 %
Seebodemtreil	0,3 %	0,2 %
Stokvis seebodemlanglyn	0,1 %	0,1 %

  - Sedimentvoetspoor en -pluim strek in 'n NW-rigting weg van die hoof see-bodemvisvang-gronde op die kontinentale platrand en belangrike broeigebiede af
  - Impak van die waterkolom is korttermyn weens vinnige verdunning
- **Projekkontroles en beoogde belangrike versagting:**
  - Goeie kommunikasie en koördinering met die verskeie visserysektore
- **Wesenlikheid van impak (ná versagting): WEGLAATBAAR**

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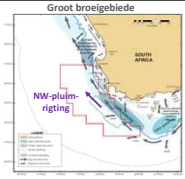
Belangrike kwessie: Hoe sal die uitlaat van boorsels visse en vissers beïnvloed?

- Impak op **kleinskaalvissery**
  - Verergerde watertroebelheid kan meebring dat vis die belangrike visvanggebiede vermy
  - Volhoubare Kleinskaal Vissery- (SSF-) regte dek die nabykusgebied en sal waarskynlik nie verder as 20 km van die kuslyn af geld nie
  - Pluim strek in 'n NW-rigting weg van die belangrike broei- en SSF-gebiede af – geen oorvleueling met SSF-visvanggebiede word verwag nie
    - DBVO-data wys dat die kommersiële lynvissektor (wat ook snoek en tuna teiken) en klein pelargiese sleepnet (sardiens en ansjovis) nie oorvleuel nie
    - Gebied van belang is 74 km van Houtbaai en 88 km van Kalkbaai se hawens af
  - Impak van die waterkolom is korttermyn weens vinnige verdunning
- **Wesenlikheid van impak: GEEN IMPAK NIE**

Groot broeigebiede



Kommersiële of tradisionele lynvis

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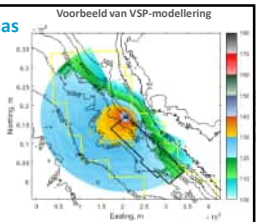
Belangrike kwessie: Hoe sal onderwatergeraas weens opmeting seelewe beïnvloed?

- **Potensiële impak:** Verhoogde omgewingsgeraasvlakke:
  - Besering van gehoor- of ander organe
  - Gedragsveranderinge en verbloeming van biologies-belangrike geluide
- Geraasvlakke neem af oor afstand
- Impaksones:

Faunagroep	Besering (enkele trilling)	Versteuring
Vis:	< 10 m	5 km
Skilpaaie:	< 30 m	1,5 km
Walvisse/Dolfyne:	80 m	2,2 km

- Tydsduur van opmeting: hoogstens 9 ure
- Gebied van belang is geleë in 'n gebied met swaar marieneverkeer, gevolglik is geraasvlakke natuurlik verhoog

Voorbeeld van VSP-modellering



Skeepsroetes (bestaande geraas)

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Belangrike kwessie: Hoe sal onderwatergeraas weens opmeting seelewe affekteer?

- Impak op **mariene fauna (diere)**
  - Die voorspelde impaksones is langs die volgende kusgebiede:
    - Witmalgas en brilpikkewyn-vreetgebiede
    - Verspreiding van klein pelagiese visspesies wat die vernaamste prooi van hierdie seevoëls uitmaak; getalle sal na verwagting laag wees
    - Belangrike visbroeigebiede
    - Belangrike noordkapperwalviskalf- en sooggebiede langs die kus
  - Die meeste aflandige pelagiese spesies (dié wat in die waterkolom woon) is hoogs beweeglik en sal waarskynlik van die bron af wegbeweeg voordat besering plaasvind
  - Geraas van 'n stilstaande bron en word maklik vermy
- **Projekkontroles en beoogde belangrike versagting:**
  - Voor-aanvang visuele skandering – visueel en akoesties
  - Sagte aanvangprosedure
  - 500 m afsluitingsone
- **Wesenlikheid van impak (ná versagting): LAAG**

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Belangrike kwessie: Hoe sal onderwatergeraas weens opmeting seelewe affekteer?

- Impak op **kommersiële vissery**
  - VIER sektore oorvleuel met impaksone (5 km)

Sektor	% Nasionale vangs	% Nasionale poging
Tuna paal	1,24 %	0,7 %
Groot pelagiese langlyn	0,18 %	0,18 %
Seebodemtreil	0,2 %	0,15 %
Stokvis seebodemlanglyn	0,1 %	0,1 %

  - Geraas van 'n stilstaande bron en word maklik vermy
- **Projekkontroles en beoogde belangrike versagting:**
  - Goeie kommunikasie en koördinering met die verskeie visserysektore
  - Voor-aanvang visuele skandering – visueel en akoesties
  - Sagte aanvangprosedure
  - 500 m afsluitingsone
- **Wesenlikheid van impak:** LAAG

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Belangrike kwessie: Hoe sal onderwatergeraas weens opmeting seelewe beïnvloed?

- Impak op **kleinskaalvissery**
  - Die voorspelde impaksone (5 km) is buite SSF-gebiede se kus.
    - SSF-regte dek die nabykusgebied (binne 20 km van die kuslyn af).
    - Gebied van belang is 74 km van Houtbaai en 88 km van Kalkbaai se hawens af
    - Belangrike teikenspesies kom teen die kus voor — ook geen oorvleueling met klein pelagiese sleepnet- (sardiens en ansjovis) en tradisionele lynvis- (snoek en tuna) visvanggebiede nie.
- **Wesenlikheid van impak:** GEEN IMPAK NIE

Klein pelargiese sleepnet

Kommersiële of tradisionele lynvis

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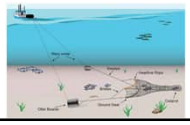
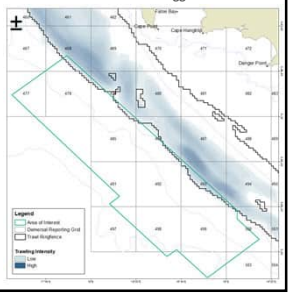
Belangrike kwessie: Hoe sal die boorgatbedekking wat op die seebodem agtergelaat word, kommersiële vissers beïnvloed?

- Impak op **kommersiële vissery**
  - Hou 'n obstruksie vir die seebodemtreilsektor in
- **Projekkontroles en beoogde belangrike versagting:**
  - Vermy boorwerk in die grense van die huidige "afgekampte" seebodemtreilvisvanggebied
  - Verwyder boorgatbedekkingstrukture wat in hierdie gebied geleë is tydens uitbedryfstelling
  - Deksel waaroor getreil kan word (onderhewig aan risiko-evaluering)
- **Wesenlikheid van impak:** GEEN IMPAK NIE



Seebodemtreilvisvanggebied



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Belangrike kwessie: Hoe sal emissies na die atmosfeer toe luggehalte beïnvloed?

- **Potensiële impak:** Plaaslike afname in luggehalte en bydrae tot kweekhuisgasemissies
  - Hoogste konsentrasies kom voor tydens boorgattoetsaktiwiteite (opvlamming)
  - Gebied van belang is ver van sensitiewe kusreseptore af (60 km van die kus af)
  - Projek is tydelik van aard (boorwerk: 3–4 maande per boorgat; opvlamming: 2 dae per boorgat)
  - Weens vinnige verspreiding en kort tydsduur is voorspelde konsentrasies aan die kus ver onder die Nasionale Omringende Luggehaltestandaarde
  - Vyf boorgattoetse sal 0,06 % bydra tot die totale Nasionale Kweekhuisgasinventaris
- **Projekkontroles en beoogde belangrike versagting:**
  - Gebruik 'n brandstof met 'n lae swawelinhoud (voldoening aan MARPOL 73/78-standaarde Bylae VI) — < 0,5 % swawel
  - Optimaliseer boorgattoetsprogram om opvlamming so ver as moontlik tydens die toets te verminder
  - Gebruik 'n hoogsdoeltreffende vlam om verbranding te maksimaliseer en emissies te minimaliseer
- **Wesenlikheid van impak:** BAIE LAAG

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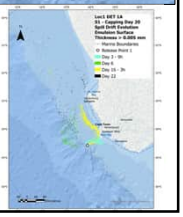
Belangrike kwessie : Hoe sal TEEPSA 'n boorgat wat uitbars/groot oliestorting hanteer?

- Oliestorting kan die mariene en kusomgewings, die voortbestaan van gemeenskappe, kultuurerfenis, visvang, ontspanning en toerisme beïnvloed.
- Dit is uiters onwaarskynlik dat 'n boorgat sal uitbars.
- **Modellering:**
  - Ergste scenario gemodelleer (ru-olie).
  - Versprei deur heersende winde en oppervlak-strome met die hoogste konsentrasies stygende olie wat in 'n NW-rigting weggevoer word.
  - Kuslynolievorming (> 1 % olie-oppervlak-waarskynlikheid) kan tussen Gqeberha tot noord van die Namibiese grens voorkom.
  - Junie tot Augustus (winter) is die ergste wanneer dit by kuslynolievorming kom.



Enkele modelleringscenario

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Belangrike kwessie : Hoe sal TEEPSA 'n boorgat wat uitbars/groot oliestorting hanteer?

- TEEPSA het twee boorgate aflandig van die Suidkus (Brulpadda 2019 & Luiperd 2020) en een boorgat in die suide van Namibië (Venus 1-X 2022) geboor en weet wat die vereistes is om in hierdie toestande (strome, winde, deinings, ens.) te werk.
- **Projekkontroles en beoogde belangrike versagting:**
  - **Vermyding en voorkoming**
    - Ontwerp en tegniese integriteit
    - Toetsing en sertifisering
    - Vermy boorwerk in die wintermaande (Junie tot Augustus)
  - **Respons en herstel (minimaliseringsmaatreëls)**
    - Ontwikkel boorgatspesifieke responsstrategie:
      - Noodplan vir oliestortings
      - Toerusting om boorgate te verseël
      - Inperking en opruiming
    - Versekering
- **Wesenlikheid van impak:** HOOG TOT BAIE HOOG

Vaartuigrespons

Lugrespons

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Belangrike kwessie: Waarom het ons olie- en gasprojekte nodig, gegewe die kwessies rondom klimaatsverandering?

1. Wêreldwye kommer oor die behoefte om koolstofemissies te verminder
2. Skielike oorskakeling na netto zero hou 'n potensiële risiko vir ekonomiese groei in
3. Huidige beleide erken dat aardgas vereis word in die *JUST TRANSITION* na netto koolstof zero teen 2050
4. Dit is die SA regering se beleid om gas in die energiemengsel in die oorskakeling te gebruik en om plaaslike gasbronne te verken en te ontwikkel
5. Internasionale beleidsdokumente erken ook die behoefte aan aardgas op die pad na netto koolstof zero teen 2050
6. Hierdie nasionale strategiese beleidskwessies wat verband hou met energie en klimaatsverandering en hoe Suid-Afrika fossielbrandstowwe gebruik, val buite die bestek van die OMIE
7. Die DMHE sal die volgende moet opweeg in hul besluitneming:
   - Huidige nasionale strategiese beleide en die oorskakeling na netto koolstof zero
   - Behoefte vir 'n stabiele elektrisiteitsvoorsiening en ekonomiese groei
   - Huidige afhanklikheid van invoer van vloeibare brandstof teenoor die gebruik van 'n plaaslike hulpbron
   - Potensiële impakte en risiko's wat verband hou met die beoogde projek

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Sessie 3: Verdere vrae & bespreking

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Reminder of the Public Meetings

No.	Location	Venue / Platform	Date (2022)	Time
1	St Helena Bay	Steenberg's Cove Community Hall	Tuesday, 01 November	Meeting: 16h00
2	Saldanha Bay	Dialrock Community Hall	Wednesday, 02 November	
3	Mitchells Plain	Rocklands Civic Centre	Thursday, 03 November	
4	Online	Microsoft TEAMS	Monday, 07 November	
5	Hout Bay	Hangberg Sports and Recreation Centre	Tuesday, 08 November	
6	Kleinmond	Kleinmond Town Hall	Wednesday, 09 November	
7	Hermanus	Sandbaai Hall	Thursday,10 November	
8	Struisbaai	Struisbaai Community Hall	Friday,11 November	Meeting: 10h00

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Stappe vorentoe in die OMIE-proses

- Kommentaartydperk sluit op **7 Desember 2022**
  - Dien kommentaar, vrae, kwessies of voorstelle by SLR in.
- Finale OMIE-verslag sal ingedien word vir besluitneming.
  - Tot 107 dae vir die Bevoegde Owerheid om 'n besluit te neem.
- Finale OMIE-verslag sal vir inligtingsdoeleindes opgelaai word.
- Geregistreerde B&GP's sal verwittig word van die besluit en die appèlproses.

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Datavrye webwerf:	https://slrpublicdocs.datafree.co/en/public-documents/TEEPSA-567

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