

AANSOEKER: Trans Atlantic Diamonds

VOORBEREIDING: Anchor Environmental Consultants

AANSOEK: PROSPEKTERREKTE EN OMGEWINGSMAGTIGING OM IN SEEKONSESSIE AREA 10B TE PROSPEKTEER

Junie 2022

Die doel van hierdie dokument is om 'n opsomming van die voorgestelde projek te voorsien. Dit is in makliker terme geskryf sodat die leser dit makliker kan verstaan om sinvolle kommentaar te lewer nie. Let daarop dat die versagtingsmaatreëls (mitigation measures) en laaste table nie na Afrikaans vertaal is nie.

PROJEK AGTERGROND

Prospektering behels die soek na kommoditeite (hulpbronne) soos edelstene, minerale en metale deur middel van boor en uitgrawings om te bepaal of mynbou in daardie gebied ekonomies haalbaar sal wees. Dit is ook 'n geleentheid om omgewingsinligting oor spesies in 'n gebied in te samel en die impak van moontlike toekomstige mynbou te monitor. Prospektering waarborg nie dat mynbou sal plaasvind nie.

Mynbou verwante aktiwiteite dra by tot ons nasionale en provinsiale ekonomie en voorsien in die publiek se behoeftes. Die wêreldbevolking styg met ongeveer 83 miljoen mense per jaar. Daar is dus 'n groter behoefte aan goedere en dienste soos huise, vervoer, gesondheidsorg, skole en die materiale om hierdie produkte te vervaardig. Minerale en metale word nie net in juwele gebruik nie, maar ook in die vervaardiging van hierdie produkte. Dit word gebruik in x-straalmasjiene, pasaangeërs, tandheelkunde, inplantings, prostese, selfone, skootrekenaars en rekenaars; om glas, brandstof, verf, beton en sterk metaal "alloys" te maak (bv. gereedskap, skepe, voertuie, vliegtuie, brûe, geboue en elektriese motors).

Suid-Afrika besit van die wêreld se rykste hulpbronne, minerale en ander kommoditeite en het die potensiaal om aan die internasionale markte te voorsien. Die wet vereis dat, voordat 'n aansoeker (die maatskappy wat wil prospekter) in 'n gebied kan prospekter, hulle aansoek moet doen vir sekere regte en magtigings volgens sekere wetgewing.

Trans Atlantic Diamonds (Die Aansoeker) het aansoek gedoen vir die reg om te prospekter vir diamante en ander edelgesteentes, en ysterhoudende en basismetale, soos seldsame aardmetale in Seekonsessiegebied 10B in die Wes- en Noord-Kaap. Hierdie gebied beslaan 10 040 ha en strek vanaf 8km suid van die grens tussen die Wes- en Noord-Kaap (suidelike grens) tot 13 km suid van die Groenrivier Lighuis (noordelike grens) (Figuur 1). Die grens naaste aan die kus begin ongeveer 1 km wes van die hoogwatermerk en strek 5 km weswaarts vanaf hierdie punt tot by 70 m waterdiepte (Figuur 2).

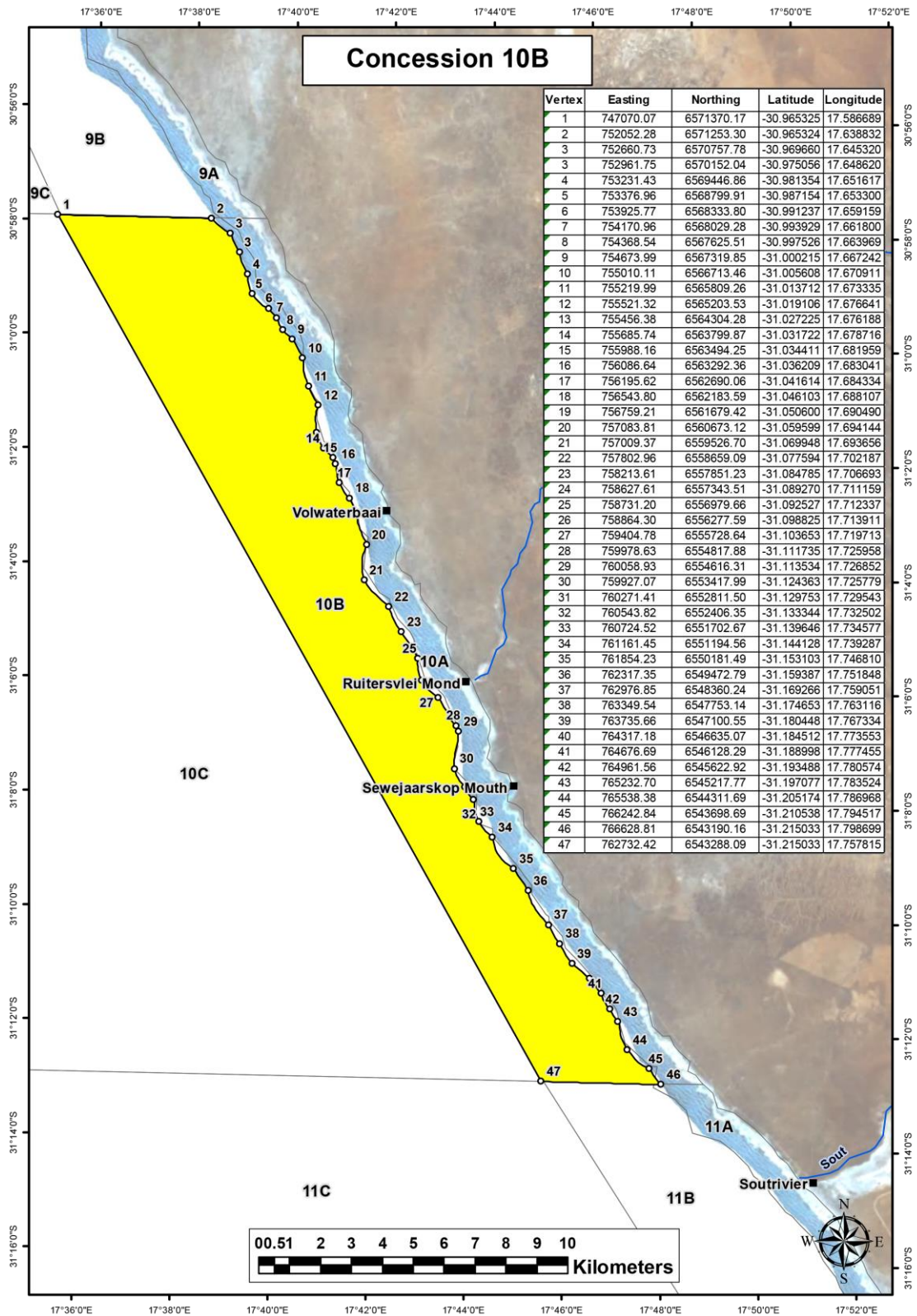


Figure 1 Die ligging van konsessiegebied 10B langs die kus.

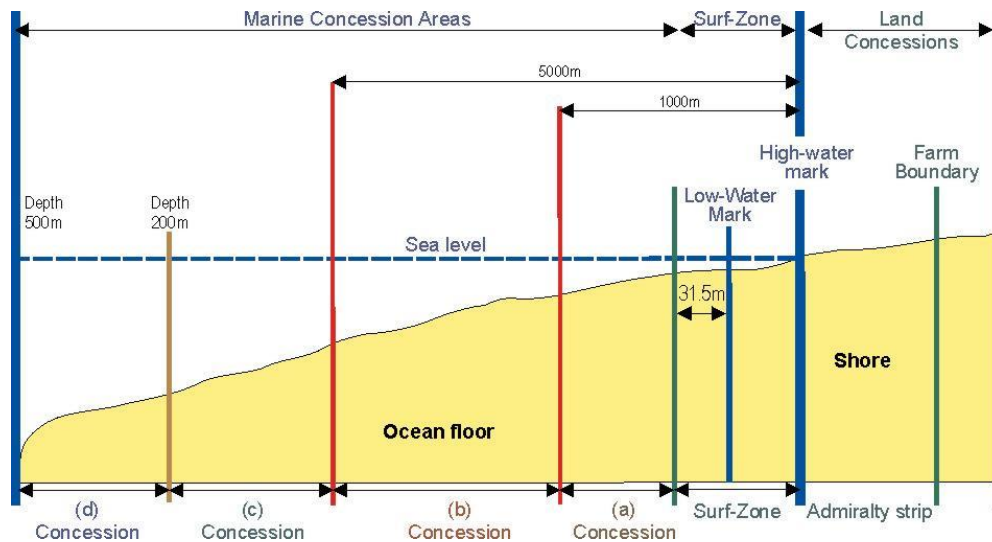


Figure 2 Diagram van die grense van die Suid-Afrikaanse mariene-konsessiegebiede.

Hierdie aansoek is ingedien soos vereis deur die Wet op die Ontwikkeling van Minerale en Petroleumhulpbronne (28 van 2002), die Wet op Nasionale Omgewingsbestuur (107 van 1998) en die Omgewingsimpakstudie-regulasies, 2014.

Behalwe vir prospekterregte, moet die Aansoeker ook aansoek doen vir Omgewingsmagtiging (EA) by die betrokke staatsdepartement, bekend as die bevoegde owerheid, voor prospekteraktiwiteit mag begin. In hierdie geval is die bevoegde owerheid die Departement van Minerale Hulpbronne en Energie (DMHE). Die aansoekproses vereis dat 'n assessering, bekend as 'n Basiese Assessering (BA), van die potensiële impakte van die voorgestelde aktiwiteit gedoen word. Alle resultate word in die Konsep Basiese Assesseringsverslag (BAR) opgeskryf en saam met die Omgewingsbestuursprogram (EMPr) aan die DMHE en publiek gesirkuleer vir 'n kommentaarperiode van 30-dae (30-dae Openbare Deelnameproses). 'n Openbare Deelnamevergadering moet ook gehou word as deel van die Openbare Deelnameproses om die resultate aan die publiek voor te lê en hulle kommentaar, aanbevelings, bekommernisse en vrae op te teken.

Hierna word alle spesialisbevindinge en publieke kommentaar in die Finale BAR geïnkorporeer wat dan aan die DMHE en die publiek saam met die EMPr beskikbaar gestel word. Die DMHE sal dan 107 dae hê om die Finale BAR te oorweeg en te besluit of prospekterregte goedgekeur moet word of nie. Indien die prospekterregte goedgekeur word, sal dit Trans Atlantic Diamonds toelaat om te prospekter om te bepaal of mynbou binne Konsessiegebied 10B ekonomies vatbaar is. Enige mynbou binne die konsessiegebied vereis verdere aansoeke, ondersoek- en 'n Openbare Deelnameproses.

Anchor Environmental Consultants is deur die Aansoeker aangestel as die Onafhanklike Omgewingsassesserings-praktisyn (EAP) om die aansoeke te hanteer en om 'n Basiese Assessering en Openbare Deelnameproses uit te voer vir prospekterregte in Konsessie area 10B.

VOORGESTELDE AKTIWITEIT

Die voorgestelde prospekterwerk sal na verwagting binne vyf jaar voltooi wees. Monsterneming (sampling) sal in vier fases uitgevoer word en sluit 'n kombinasie van “non-invasive” (akoestiese/ sonar- opname, data insameling en analise) en “invasive” aktiwiteite in (Van Veen-gryp-, kern- en boormonsters) (Figuur 3). Geen infrastruktuur sal op land of in die see geplaas word nie. Die vaartuig sal vanaf die Kaapstad of moontlik Saldanhabaai hawe werk en sal nie by nabygeleë dorpe dok nie. Geen toegang vanaf land word vereis nie en bemanningslede sal ook nie aan land kan gaan nie.

Akoestiese (sonar/ klank) Opname: Akoestiese toerusting word gebruik om klank na die seabodem te stuur. Die seabodem reflekteer die klank wat dan terugbeweeg na die ontvanger toe. Die seine wat ontvang word, word gebruik om 'n beeld of kaart van die seabodem te skep. Dit laat die identifisering van belangrike rotstipes, gebiede waar prospektering moet plaasvind en sensitiewe gebiede soos riuwe wat vermy moet word, toe.

Van Veen-grab (grypmonsters): 'n Van Veen-grab versamel grondmonsters wat ontleed word om seabodem diere soos wurms, mossels en krappies (makrofauna) en grondtipes te identifiseer (Figuur 3) en om basis inligting te versamel. Monsters sal by 20–50 areas geneem word en 'n totale oppervlak van 5 vierkante meter (m^2) en 'n totale volume van 1,5 kubieke meter (m^3), versteur. Resultate sal gebruik word om die dieregemeenskappe in die gebied tydens en na prospektering en mynbou te beskryf en te monitor.

Kernmonsters: Kernmonsters sal by 100–200 areas geneem word. 'n Kernstuk dring die seabodem binne om grondmonsters te versamel. Dit word gebruik om die tipes grond (sand, gruis en/of rots asook die hardheid van die rots) te bepaal (Figuur 3). Hierdie inligting word dan gebruik om die boorwerktoeg te ontwerp. Hierdie monsters word ook gebruik om te bepaal of daar wel hulpbronne is wat gemyn kan word en of dit ekonomies die moeite werd sal wees (in terme van kwaliteit en hoeveelheid). Die kernmonsters sal 'n totale oppervlakte van 1,57 m^2 versteur en 'n totale volume van 4,71 m^3 versamel.

Boor: Monsters sal met 'n spesiale boor (met 'n oppervlak van 5 m^2) in teikenareas geneem word (Figuur 3). Die boor gaan net tot op 'n diepte van 3m. Boorwerk sal in drie stappe geskied: (1) Eers sal 150 monsters versamel en ontleed word. (2) Daarna sal 'n bykomende 150 “opvolg”-monsters versamel word. As hierdie opvolgmonsters wys dat daar 'n moontlike hulpbron kan wees, sal stap 3 plaasvind. (3) 'n Bykomende 60 monsters sal in 'n gebied van 500 m x 300 m versamel word. Ongeveer 20 sulke gebiede sal benodig word. Daar sal in total 1 500 monsters versamel word, wat 'n oppervlakte van 7 500 m^2 sal versteur en 'n totale volume van 22 501 m^3 sal versamel (15 m^3 per sample).

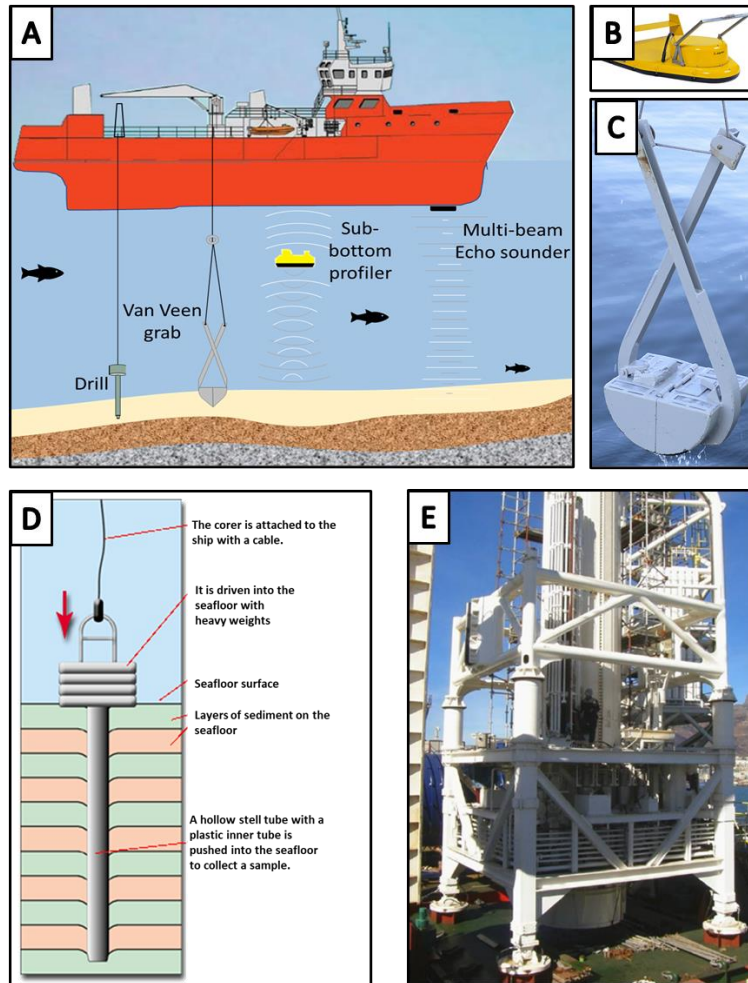


Figure 3 (A) Die verskillende metodes wat gebruik gaan word, insluitend (B) akoestiese toerusting, (C) 'n Van Veen-gryp, (D) kernbore en (E) 'n boor.

'n Totale oppervlakte van 7 507 m² (0,75 ha) sal gedurende alle fases versteur word. 'n Totale volume van 22 507 m³ sal versamel word. Die inligting wat versamel word, sal gebruik word om die seabodem te verstaan, hulpbronne te ondersoek, om te bepaal of mynbou binne Konsessiegebied 10B ekonomies die moeite werd sal wees en om belangrike gebiede vir mynbou te identifiseer.

OPSOMMING VAN POTENSIËLE IMPAKSTE

Impakte word volgens 'n spesifieke wetenskaplike metode (soos deur die wet voorgeskryf) geassesseer en word deur die DMHE erken. Hierdie metode neem die grootte van die area wat geraak sal word, die tydsduur, die intensiteit van die impak en die sensitiwiteit van die omgewing in ag. Dit sluit ook in hoeveel die impak onherubare hulpbronne sal beskadig. Potensiële negatiewe impakte kan die volgende insluit:

Versteuring van mariene ekologie (klein seediertyjies soos mossels en krappies, visse, soogdiere, seevoëls en skilpaaie) en visserye: Die impakte hou verband met klankversteurings op seediere; botsings met seesoogdiere; versteuring van die seabodem-habitatte; impak van sandpluime op seediere en waterkwaliteit; besoedeling deur die vaartuig en aktiwiteit; en negatiewe impakte op visserye en die lewensbestaan van vissersgemeenskappe as gevolg van die versteuring van visse en visvangareas.

Erfenis: Prospekteraktiwiteit in Konsessiegebied 10B sal waarskynlik 'n impak hê op onderwater Prehistoriese Erfenis (steentydperk artefakte) -, Mariene Argeologiese (skeepswrakke)- en Paleontologiese Hulpbronne (fossiele) teenwoordig binne die konsessiegebied.

Sosio-ekonomies: Negatiewe sosio-ekonomiese impakte wat geassesseer gaan word sluit in impakte op sekere visserye, plaaslike huishoudings, toerisme en klein besighede en die kultuur (sense of place). Moontlike positiewe impakte van die prospektering sluit plaaslike- en streekswerksgeleenthede in, alhoewel dit laag sal wees.

Geraasimpakte: Daar word nie verwag dat die voorgestelde aktiwiteit geraas sal maak nie aangesien die klank grootliks beperk is tot die seabodem (sand/rots) en nie vanaf die kuslyn gehoor sal kan word.

Veiligheid van materiale (radioaktiwiteit): Daar word nie verwag dat enige rou minerale wat tydens prospektering onttrek word, veiligheidsriglyne sal oorskry nie. Alle regulasies en standaarde soos uiteengesit deur die South African Maritime Safety Authority (SAMSA), International Maritime Organization (IMO), International Maritime Dangerous Goods (IMDG) Code en International Atomic Energy Agency Safety Standards (IMDG) moet nagekom word tydens prospektering, storting of vervoer van enige minerale.

Inmeng met kommersiële skeepsverkeer: Die meerderheid van skeepsverkeer is ver van die kus en van Konsessiegebied 10B geleë.

Visuele integriteit van die gebied: Die dorp die naaste aan Konsessiegebied 10B is ongeveer 10 km oos van hierdie konsessiegebied geleë. Die vaartuig sal ook nie meer opvallend wees as enige ander vaartuig (soos vissersskepe) wat reeds die area besoek nie.

Bydrae tot wetenskap en navorsing: Grond- en biologiese monsters sal tydens die prospekteraktiwiteit ingesamel word met behulp van 'n instrument genaamd 'n Van Veen Grab. Hierdie monsters sal dan na 'n onafhanklike omgewingskonsultant gestuur word vir ontleding om basislyn omgewinginligting in te samel. Met ander woorde om vas te stel wat se diertjies in die grond in die omgewing voorkom. Data wat tydens die akoestiese opname ingesamel is, kan gebruik word om belangrike areas soos riuwe te identifiseer enook 'n kaart daarvan te skep. Sou artefakte, fossiele of enige ander erfenishulpbronne tydens die prospektering ontdek word, sal dit aan wetenskaplike instellings geskenk word en kan dit 'n groot bydrae tot wetenskap lewer.

Kumulatiewe impakte: Daar is 'n onlangse toename in die hoeveelheid aansoeke vir prospekter- en mynbouaktiwiteit langs die westkus. Kumulatiewe impakte van prospektering en mynbou in die mariene omgewing moet op 'n groter skaal en op 'n strategiese wyse beoordeel word in terme van al die impakte van elk. Nie net vir hierdie aansoek nie, maar ook vir ander aansoeke deur ander maatskappye. Om sulke gedetailleerde inligting op so 'n groot skaal van verskeie huidige en toekomstige aansoeke te kry, is egter nie moontlik binne die voorgeskrewe tydperk van 'n Basiese Assesseringsproses vir 'n enkele aansoek (soos hierdie een) nie. Ons beveel dus aan dat daar 'n hersiene strategiese vlak EIA-proses, (Strategic level Environmental Impact Assessment process) uitgevoer word. Dit moet gebaseer wees op 'n Marine Spatial planning principles met die doel om moontlike kumulatiewe impakte op 'n holistiese wyse met 'n medium tot hoë vlak van vertroue te assesseer en te bestuur enook om versagtingsmaatreëls te identifiseer en implementeer. Die DMHE moet kennis neem van hierdie aanbeveling sodat Spesialiste en Omgewingsassesserings-praktisyne (EAPs) kumulatiewe impakte akkuraat kan evalueer. Dit is egter logies en redelik om aan te neem dat baie van die moontlike impakte wat deur hierdie projek geïdentifiseer gaan word, dieselfde sal wees vir ander aansoeke en projekte in die omgewing. Die omvang van baie van die impakte sal nou nie meer net op klein skaal plaasvind

nie (plaaslik), maar op 'n groter skaal (streeksvlak). Die tydsduur van die impak sal dan nie meer korttermyn (<2 jaar) wees nie, maar tenminste mediumtermyn (2-15 jaar) of selfs langtermyn (>15 jaar, impakte meestal omkeerbaar in die geval van prospektering, maar nie altyd vir mynbou nie). Die intensiteit van impakte sal na verwagting dieselfde bly, maar kan hoër wees vir ander aktiwiteite soos energieprojekte (oil and gas).

MOONTLIKE VERSAGTINGSMAATREËLS WAT DEEL UITMAAK VAN DIE OMGEWINGSBESTUURSPROGRAM (EMPR)

Indien prospekterregte toegestaan word, sal die aansoeker volgens wet verplig word om 'n Omgewingsbestuursprogram (EMPr) te implementeer om enige impakte te versag en die omgewing te beskerm. Noodsaaklike versagting moet geïmplementeer word, terwyl beste-praktyk (best-practice) aanbeveel word. Hieronder volg sommige van die versagtingsmaatreëls wat deel sal vorm van die EMPr.

Marine ecology

Essential mitigation measures for impacts to marine megafauna

- Vessel operator must keep watch for marine megafauna in the path of the vessel during vessel operation.
- At least two on-board independent Marine Mammal and Seabird observers (MMSOs) with experience in marine megafauna (including, but not limited to, all marine mammals (cetaceans and seals), sea turtles and seabirds) identification and observation techniques must be employed to carry out daylight observations and ensure compliance with mitigation measures during geophysical surveying. It must be ensured that there are sufficient MMOs on board the vessel to prevent fatigue and meet health and safety requirements, during the survey periods.
- Activity must be restricted to specific areas or a time of year. This includes:
 - Avoid planning any surveys during the movement of migratory cetaceans (particularly baleen whales) from their southern feeding grounds into low latitude waters (beginning of June to end of November) and ensure that migration paths are not blocked by sonar operations;
 - Avoid planning any surveys during mating season (confirm these times with MMSOs); and,
 - Confine surveys to seasons when cetaceans are scarce to ensure minimal disturbance (confirm these times with MMSOs).
- MMSOs to conduct pre-survey visual scans of at least 30 minutes for the presence of megafauna around the survey vessel prior to any vessel movement.
- Protocol must be followed to avoid mortalities and/or injuries to marine animals when they are encountered. If no protocol exists, this must be developed by the Scientific Officer in consultation with the applicant and specialists, prior to commencement.
- “Soft starts” should be carried out for equipment with source levels greater than 210 dB re 1 μ Pa at 1 m over a period of 20 minutes to give adequate time for marine mammals to leave the vicinity. Where this is not possible, the equipment should be turned on and off over a 20-minute period to act as a warning signal and allow cetaceans to move away from the sound source.
- Passive Acoustic Monitoring (PAM) technology must be incorporated into the survey programme. A designated onboard PAM Observer uses the PAM technology to detect the vocalisations of marine species, particularly during periods of low visibility, such as at night or during adverse weather conditions and thick fog, to prevent collision and impact due to acoustic survey. It must be ensured that there are sufficient

PAM operators on board the vessel to prevent fatigue and meet health and safety requirements, during the survey periods.

- Operations must be suspended if any obvious mortalities or injuries to marine life are observed.
- Marine mammal incidence data and sound source output data from surveys must be made available on request to the Marine Mammal Institute (MMI), the Department of Forestry, Fisheries and the Environment (DFFE) and the DMRE.
- Ensure that MMSOs compile a survey close-out report incorporating all recorded data to the relevant DFFE authorities
- Record encounters with marine life (seabirds, turtles, seals, fish), their behaviour and response to vessel, including any attraction of predatory seabirds and incidents of feeding behaviour around the survey vessel; data on position, distance from the vessel, swimming speed and direction and obvious changes in behaviour (e.g., startle responses or changes in surfacing/diving frequencies, breathing patterns).
- Record marine life (cetaceans, seabirds, turtles, seals, fish) incidences and responses to acoustic survey activity, including data on position, distance from the vessel, swimming speed and direction and obvious changes in behaviour (e.g., startle responses or changes in surfacing/diving frequencies, breathing patterns, feeding behaviour) along with noise levels.
- Wait until all marine megafauna have cleared an area of 500 m radius of the survey vessel (centre of the sound source) before resuming with acoustic survey. If, after a period of 30 minutes, megafauna are still within 500 m of the vessel, the normal “soft start” procedure should be allowed to commence for at least 20-minutes duration. Behaviour during “soft starts” must be monitored.
- Vessel transit speed must not exceed 12 knots (22 km/hr), except within 25 km of the coast where it should be kept to less than 10 knots (18 km/hr) as well as when sensitive marine fauna are present in the vicinity.
- Sound containment and improvement of current equipment used must be implemented.
- The potential marine impacts must be reassessed after completion of the geophysical surveys and biological analysis as these might elucidate areas that would need to be avoided and species of conservation concern.
- Should any ecologically sensitive features such as reefs be identified within the concession area during the initial acoustic survey, these areas must be avoided and suitably buffered. Appropriate buffers must be determined by a suitably qualified specialist. Once suitable buffers have been mapped it should be illustrated on a map and form part of the EMPr.
- Baseline grab samples should be collected before core samples to determine the nature of benthic communities before disturbance.
- Grab samples collected should be analysed as soon as possible to determine the benthic macrofaunal communities in the area. Results from this survey could be used to inform additional mitigation measures if required. Results will represent baseline data against which any change in macrofaunal communities in the area can be benchmarked after prospecting and mining.

Best Practice Mitigation (Recommended) for impacts related to spills and waste generated by vessels:

- Planning and management of potential discharges to ensure that tailings are not discarded onto potentially sensitive habitats.
- Inform & empower all staff about sensitive marine species & suitable disposal of waste.
- Ensure compliance with relevant MARPOL standards.
- Develop a waste management plan using waste hierarchy.
- A Shipboard Oil Pollution Emergency Plan (SOPEP) must be prepared for all vessels and should be in place at all times during operations.

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- Deck drainage should be routed to a separate drainage system (oily water catchment system) for treatment to ensure compliance with MARPOL (15 ppm).
 - All process areas should be bunded to ensure drainage water flows into the closed drainage system.
 - Drip trays should be used to collect run-off from equipment that is not contained within bunded areas and the contents routed to the closed drainage system.
 - Low-toxicity biodegradable detergents should be used in the cleaning of all deck spillages.
 - All hydraulic systems should be adequately maintained, and hydraulic hoses should be frequently inspected.
 - Spill management training and awareness should be provided to crew members of the need for thorough cleaning-up of any spillages immediately after they occur in order to minimise the volume of contaminants washing off decks.

Fisheries, socio-economic and other shipping

Essential mitigation measures

- Prior to survey commencement, the following key stakeholders should be consulted and informed of the proposed survey activity (including navigational co-ordinates of the survey area, timing and duration of proposed activities) and the likely implications thereof:
 - Fishing industry / associations (contactable via liason@fishsa.org):
 - SA Marine Linefish Management Association (SAMLMA);
 - South African Pelagic Fishing Industry Association (SAPFIA);
 - South African Tuna Association (SATA);
 - South African Tuna Longline Association (SATLA)
 - Large Pelagic Small Medium & Micro Enterprises Association (LPSMME)
 - Local fishing communities;
 - Other associations and organs of state
 - DFFE;
 - SAMSA;
 - South African Navy Hydrographic office; and
 - Overlapping and neighbouring right holders.
- These stakeholders should again be notified at the completion of surveying when the survey vessel(s) is/are off location. The operator must request, in writing, that the South African Navy Hydrographic office release Radio Navigation Warnings and Notices to Mariners throughout the survey periods. The Notice to Mariners should give notice of (1) the co-ordinates of the proposed survey area, (2) an indication of the proposed timeframes of surveys and day-to-day location of the survey vessel(s), and (3) an indication of the required safety zone(s) and the proposed safe operational limits of the survey vessel. These Notices to Mariners should be distributed timeously to fishing companies and directly onto vessels where possible.
- Undertake surveys when fishing effort is lowest i.e., August to December (avoiding the small pelagic fishing during January-July and snoek line fishing peak during April-May).
- The survey and sampling vessels must be certified for seaworthiness through an appropriate internationally recognised marine certification programme (e.g. Lloyds Register, Det Norske Veritas). The certification, as well as existing safety standards, requires that safety precautions should be taken to minimise the possibility of an offshore accident. Collision prevention equipment should include radar, multi-frequency radio, foghorns, etc. Safety equipment and training of personnel to ensure the safety and survival of the crew in the event of an accident is a further legal requirement.

Best Practice Mitigation (Recommended):

- Appoint a fisheries liaison officer (FLO) to facilitate communication with affected fishing sectors. The FLO should report daily on vessel activity and respond and advise on action to be taken in the event of encountering fishing gear in the survey area.
- Additional compensation and resource support measurements should be introduced to reduce the severity of the impacts on the socio-economic performance.
- Assistance should be given to support local communities in navigating new Small Scale Fisheries Policy structures.
- Assistance should be given to support the development of a streamlined communication platform between local community, community representatives, stakeholders, and government officials.

Heritage resources

Essential mitigation measures

- Areas where shipwreck sites are identified during the geophysical surveys must be excluded prior to undertaking sampling activities.
- The contractor must be notified that archaeological sites could be exposed during sampling activities, as well as the procedure to follow should archaeological material be encountered during sampling.
- Any core sample sections which contain alluvial material, particularly where organic remains are present, are retained and are subject to paleo-environmental assessment.
- Any fossils found during the processing of cores must have the details of context recorded, must be kept for identification by an appropriate specialist and, if significant, be deposited in an appropriate institution.
- If shipwreck material is encountered during the course of sampling in any of the concession areas, the following mitigation measure should be applied:
 - Cease work in the directly affected area to avoid damage to the wreck until the South African Heritage Resources Agency (SAHRA) has been notified and the contractor has complied with any additional mitigation as specified by SAHRA; and
 - Where possible, take photographs of them, noting the date, time, location and types of artefacts found. Under no circumstances may any artefacts be removed, destroyed or interfered on the site, unless under permit from SAHRA.

Best Practice Mitigation (Recommended)

- It is recommended that the onboard Trans Atlantic representative must undergo a short induction on archaeological site and artefact recognition, as well as the procedure to follow should archaeological material be encountered during sampling.

Cumulative impacts on the environment and community

Mitigation measures as recommended for each individual impact should be implemented. Furthermore, a strategic level Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) process based on marine spatial planning principles should be conducted to assess and manage potential cumulative impacts in a holistic manner and to identify and implement further mitigation measures.

GELEENTHEID OM KOMMENTAAR TE LEWER OP DIE AANSOEK EN PROJEK

'n Aansoek vir prospekterregte en omgewingsmagtiging is by die DMHE ingedien. Hierdie aansoek is op 2 Junie 2022 deur die DMRE aanvaar. Voor enige impakstudies uitgevoer word of publieke deelname volg, word daar vooraf met gemeenskappe gekonsulteer om besonderhede oor die projek te verskaf, om gemeenskapsinsette te kry en vrae te beantwoord. Die voorafkonsultasie word ook gebruik as 'n geleentheid om kontakbesonderhede van belangrike gemeenskapsverteenwoordigers en organisasies te bekom en om hulle oor die publieke deelnameproses in te lig.

Belanghebbende en Geaffekteerde Partye (B&GP'e) word hiermee uitgenooi om te registreer, die Agtergrondinligtingsdokumente (hierdie dokument), na te gaan en enige aanvanklike kommentaar of bekommernisse rakende die voorgestelde projek per e-pos, pos of telefonies aan die kontakpersoon hieronder **voor 23:59 op 24 Junie 2022** in te dien. Alle kommentaar/bekommernisse en vrae sal aan die DMHE gestuur word vir hul aandag.

Ons besoek ook Kotzesrus op 7 Junie. As u enige navrae of kommentaar het wat u persoonlik met ons wil bespreek, sal ons op 7 Junie 2022 by die Kotzesrus Kerk te Kotzesrus, Noord-Kaap, tussen 16:30 tot 18:00, beskikbaar wees. Ons besoek ook Lepelsfontein op 7 Junie om met gemeenskapslede daar te praat.

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HIER VOLG 'N LYS VAN ROLSPELERS VERANTWOORDELIK VIR DIE IMPLEMENTERING VAN DIE EMPr, EN HUL VERANTWOORDELIKHEDE

FUNCTION

Project Manager/ Applicant

Role

The Project Manager is accountable for ensuring compliance with the EMPr and any conditions of approval from the competent authority (CA). Responsible for providing and giving mandate to enable the ECO to perform responsibilities and must ensure that the ECO is integrated as part of the project team while remaining independent.

Responsibilities

- Be fully aware of the conditions of the EA;
- Overall management of the project and EMPr implementation;
- Ensure that all stipulations within the EMPr are communicated and adhered to by the Applicant, Sampling Contractor(s) and any crew on board the vessel;
- Monitor the implementation of the EMPr throughout the project;
- Ensure that periodic environmental performance audits are undertaken on the project implementation; and
- Provide updated information to the public.

Scientific Officer (Internal monitoring)

Role

The Scientific Officer reports directly to the Project Manager, oversees site works, liaises with the contractor(s) and the ECO. Responsible for the day-to-day implementation of the EMPr, environmental monitoring and reporting, providing environmental input to the Project Manager and for ensuring the compliance of all contractors with the conditions and requirements stipulated.

Responsibilities

- Oversees site works, liaison with Contractor, Project Manager and ECO;
- Will issue all non-compliances to contractors; and - Ratify the Monthly Environmental Reporting the EMPr.
- Be familiar with the recommendations and mitigation measures of this EMPr, and implement these measures;
- Conduct environmental awareness training on site together with ECO and contractors;
- Ensure that the necessary legal permits and / or licenses are in place and up to date
- Ensure that all stipulations within the EMPr are communicated and adhered to by the Employees, Contractor(s) and its sub-contractor(s);
- Conduct environmental internal audits with regards to EMPr.
- Assist the contractors in addressing environmental challenges
- Reporting environmental incidents to developer and ensuring that corrective action is taken, and lessons learnt shared;
- Assist the contractor in investigating environmental incidents and compile investigation reports;
- Monitor the implementation of the EMPr throughout the project by means of weekly checklists and regular meetings.

Environmental Control Officer (ECO) (External or Independent monitoring)

Role

Employed by the applicant/project manager for the duration of the project. Should have appropriate training and experience in the implementation of environmental management specifications. Primary role is to act as an independent quality controller that monitors all environmental concerns and associated environmental impacts. Conducts site inspections, manages problems and suggest mitigation and be available to advise on incidental issues that arise. Required to conduct compliance audits, verifying the monitoring reports submitted by the Scientific Officer. Provides feedback to the Scientific Officer and Project Manager regarding all environmental matters. All role players answer to the ECO for non-compliance. Must also report to the relevant CA as and when required.

Responsibilities

- Be conversant with relevant environmental legislation, policies and procedures, and ensure compliance with them;
- Undertake regular site inspections / audits of the activities according to the EMPr, including any non-compliance issues as well as satisfactory or exceptional compliance with the EMPr;
- Monitoring the performance of the Contractors and ensuring compliance with the EMPr and associated Method Statements;
- Liaison between the Project manager, Scientific Officer, Contractors, authorities and other stakeholders;
- Issuing of site instructions to the Contractor for corrective actions required;
- Reviewing all documents submitted by the Scientific Officer (method statements, incident reports, complaints register, etc.)
- Facilitate environmental awareness training;

- In case of non-compliances, the ECO must first communicate this to the Scientific Officer, who must address this matter. Should no action or insufficient action be taken, the ECO may report this matter to the authorities as non-compliance;
- Maintenance, update and review of the EMPr;
- Communication of all modifications to the EMPr to the relevant stakeholders.

Sampling Contractor/ Employees on vessel

Role

The contractors are required to provide Method Statements detailing the equipment, materials, labour and method(s) that will be used by them to conduct the sampling/work and also setting out in detail how the management actions contained in the EMPr will be implemented during activities. Overall responsibility to ensure that all work, activities, are in line with the EMPr and that Method Statements are implemented as described. All instructions relating to the EMPr will be given to contractors via the Scientific Officer. Contractors will report issues of concern to the scientific officer, who in turn will report on progress to the TAD. Contractors include the captain on the vessel, the crew handling the equipment and doing sampling, geologist, etc.

Responsibilities

- Preparing method statements of work that will be done;
- Conducting the sampling activities as per the method statements and EMPr;
- Ensure that safe, environmentally acceptable working methods and practices are implemented and that equipment is properly; operated and maintained, to facilitate proper access and enable any operation to be carried out safely; and
- Attend on site meeting(s) prior to the commencement of activities to confirm the procedure and designated activity zones.

Fisheries Liaison Officer (FLO)

Role

Appointed to facilitate communication with affected fishing sectors. Should report daily on vessel activity and respond and advise on action to be taken in the event of encountering fishing gear in the survey area.

Responsibilities

- Liaison between fishing sectors and Project Manager and Scientific Officer

Marine Mammal and Seabird Observer (MMSO)

Role

A designated onboard MMSO keeps watch for marine megafauna in the path of the vessel during all vessel activity, including the geophysical surveying. Marine megafauna will include, but are not limited to, all marine mammals (whales, cetaceans, seals, etc.), sea turtles, fish and seabirds. Also in charge of managing the passive acoustic monitoring (PAM) system during the survey activity to detect marine mammals that could be at risk.

Responsibilities

- Keeps watch for marine megafauna to prevent collision and impact due to acoustic survey.
- Records all sightings and incidents with marine megafauna and fish, including behaviour.

Passive Acoustic Monitoring (PAM) Observer

A designated onboard Passive Acoustic Monitoring (PAM) Observer uses passive acoustic hydrophones to detect the vocalisations of marine species. This person can also be a MMSO, but must not be the designated MMSO.

Responsibilities

- Managing the PAM system; listens out for underwater marine megafauna to prevent collision and impact due to acoustic survey.