

## **5. Way forward**

This specific matter of conflicting rights will be discussed with DMR since both departments are part of Operation Phakisa and the regulatory aspects regarding way forward will be explored. The meeting with Ms Linda Njemla of DMR has been scheduled for 13 June 2016.

A specialist study has been commissioned as part of the EIA to investigate the issues raised above. The findings and recommendations of the study will be reviewed and will inform the appropriate way forward.

It was suggested that a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) between the parties should be finalised. The health and safety issues must be covered under the MOU. The details that are looked at in the mine plan and the time frames such as mining for two years in a specific area and moving to another area for two years must be considered. Tripartite alliance is required to understand how can the parties work with the abalone ranchers, while government is there to promote harmony.

The DAFF mandate is food security, but DAFF is also government and as such exist to advance the objectives of government.

Mining contributes to our economic growth and as such is in DAFF's interest and that it must flourish.

AN noted that DAFF regulates the process of exploitation of economic viable species but does not get involved in operational matters. All parties must seek to coexist within the ambience of the regulatory requirements, governing their operations.

## **6. Closure**

BF thanked all the participants and the meeting was then adjourned with the agreement that the outcomes of the meeting will be circulated to attendees.

**Attachment 1: Attendance Register**

WEST COAST RESOURCES-KOINGNAAS AND SAMSONS BAK COMPLEXES-ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

ATTENDANCE REGISTER FOR A FOLLOW UP STAKEHOLDER MEETING HELD WITH THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND FISHERIES ABOUT THE SCOPING REPORT AND ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT, AS WELL AS AN APPLICATION FOR ENVIRONMENTAL AUTHORISATION IN SUPPORT OF A MINING RIGHT HELD BY WEST COAST RESOURCES (PTY) LTD, OVER THE KOINGNAAS AND SAMSONS BAK COMPLEXES

Document Name: WKSCE-PI-Meetings-Attendance Register

Date: 03 June 2016

Myezo Ref No: WKSCE 2015/02/A  
DMR Ref No: NC0043-MR/102 and NC0044-MR/102

First Name	Last Name	Company	Position	Tel	Fax	Mobile	E-mail	Address1	Address2	City	Code	Signature
			West Coast Resources (Pty) Ltd									
Abegail	Mokgato	West Coast Resources	Environmental Officer	021 937 2028	086 224 8310	074 733 0007	abegailm@transhex.co.za	P.O Box 723, Parrow, 7500	P.O Box 723, Parrow, 7500	Cape Town	7500	
Bertus	Cilliers	West Coast Resources	Manager: New Business	0219372010		082 780 4104	bertusc@transhex.co.za	P.O Box 723, Parrow, 7500		Cape Town	7500	<i>L. Smith</i>
			Myezo environmental Management Services (Pty) Ltd									
Babalwa	Fatyi	Myezo Environmental Management Services	Director	012 998 7642	012 998 7641	082 772 2418	babalwa@myezo.co.za	Postnet Suite B165, Private Bag X 18, Lynnwood Ridge, 0040	645 Jacqueline Drive, Garsfontein Office Park, Garsfontein	Pretoria	0081	<i>B. Fatyi</i>
			Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries									
Michelle	Pretorius	Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries	Environmental Officer	021 430 7034		082 647 2263	MichellePR@daff.gov.za	Private Bag X9087, Cape Town, 8000	AED Board 3rd Floor, Foretrust Building, Martin Hammerschlag Way Foreshore, Cape Town	Cape Town	8000	<i>M. Pretorius</i>
Zimasa	Jika	Department of Agriculture Forestry and Fisheries	Deputy Director Aquaculture Authorisations	021 402 3356			ZimasaJ@daff.gov.za	Private Bag X9087, Cape Town, 8000	AED Board 3rd Floor, Foretrust Building, Martin Hammerschlag Way Foreshore, Cape Town	Cape Town	8000	<i>Z. Jika</i>
Intiyaz	Ismail	Department of Agriculture Forestry and Fisheries	Environmental Officer				IntiyazI@daff.gov.za	Private Bag X9087, Cape Town, 8000	AED Board 3rd Floor, Foretrust Building, Martin Hammerschlag Way Foreshore, Cape Town	Cape Town	8000	

ASUDA NJOBENI DAFF DIRECTOR: AQUACULTURE 02 29240101 0214023409  
ASANDA NEA DAF GOV ZA P/BAG X 2 RUGGEBAN 2012  
DITTO A BOME CAPE TOWN 8000 AN: 1307





**Attachment 2: Slide Presentation**



**MYEZO ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT SERVICES**  
*Environmental Stewardship*

WEST COAST RESOURCES-KOINGAAS AND SAMSONS BAK COMPLEXES-ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATION PRESENTATION ABOUT THE SCOPING REPORT AND ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT, AS WELL AS AN APPLICATION FOR ENVIRONMENTAL AUTHORISATION IN SUPPORT OF A MINING RIGHT HELD BY WEST COAST RESOURCES (PTY) LTD OVER THE KOINGAAS AND SAMSONS BAK COMPLEXES

Document Name: WKSCE-PI-Meetings-Presentation  
Date: 03 June 2016

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**MYEZO ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT SERVICES (Pty) Ltd**  
*Environmental Stewardship*

**Abbreviations**

- ADTs: Articulated Dump Trucks
- DMS: Dense Media Separator
- EA: Environmental Authorisation
- KFR: Kleinsee Final Recovery
- KNC: Koingaas Complex
- RAC: RE:CM and Calible Limited
- SBC: Samsons Bak Complex
- THO: Trans Hex Operations (Pty) Ltd
- WCR: West Coast Resources (Pty) Ltd



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**Purpose of the meeting**

- To provide feedback on the meeting held with Diamond Cast Abalone on 23 May 2016, regarding matters pertaining to controlled access and coexistence opportunities
- Discuss any other suggested collaborations and foreseen synergies



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**Agenda**



• Welcome and introduction

• Background on the project and the Environmental Impact Assessment process

• Issues raised and coexistence suggested solutions

• Feedback on the Meeting with Diamond Coast Abalone (Pty) Ltd

- Discussed points
  - ✓ Operational considerations: mining and abalone ranching activities
  - ✓ Issues raised and coexistence suggested solutions
  - ✓ Specialist terms of reference and determination of impacts and proposed mitigation measures



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**...Continuation**



✓ Way forward

- Meeting outcomes

• Discussions: Input and recommendation by the Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries

• Way forward

• Closure

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**Background on the proposed mining operations**



• WCR is owned by THO, RAC, Government of South Africa, Dika Investment Holdings (Pty) Ltd and Namaqualand Diamond Trust Fund

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• Trans Hex oversees and manages operations of WCR

• WCR is re-establishing diamond mining in Koingaas area under the existing EA of July 2012



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.....Continuation

- WCR has existing converted mining rights and prospecting rights over the area
- The mining rights comprise of existing rights, covering KNC and SBC

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Map of the Koingnaas mining right area



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Adjacent farms



West Coast Resources

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### Open cast mining methods

1. Virgin block  
2. Topsoil stripping  
3. Overburden stripping  
4. Trenches, Dams, Leaks & mounds  
5. Sweeping  
6. Ore Drill & Blast

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.....Continuation

7. Overburden Drill & Blast

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### Surf zone mining

- Small scale operation that has been ongoing in the KNC and SBC
- Approved under the current authorizations
- Undertaken by diver-operated suction hoses,
- Hoses feed diamondiferous gravels to shore-based pumping units comprising a tractor, modified to drive acentripetal pump and a rotary classifier

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**Beach mining**

- Beach mining operations of mineralized gravel deposits has been on-going for many years
- These gravel deposits are found in various places between the LWM and HWM along the coast
- WCR are currently continuing with these approved activities above the LWM on a limited scale
- Illustration 2 and 3, provides an example of typical beach mining operations

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**Typical beach mining operations**



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**Typical beach mining operations**



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**Processing Infrastructure**

- Koingnaas Mine will start with construction of a new 200 tph screening and scrubbing plant at Michell's Bay
- The plant will feed the -12+1.6 mm fraction to the existing 50 tph Michell's Bay DMS plant
- Concentrate from the DMS will be treated through the KFR at Kleinzee
- A second 200 tph screening plant may be deployed if required
- Additional mobile scalping screens and Finlay type screens may also be required and will be deployed as necessary

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**....Continuation**

- Process flow charts for the 200 tph scrubbing and screening plant and existing DMS Michell's Bay plants are indicated under Appendix 4
- Existing and proposed future slimes dam locations for the Koingnaas Mining area are shown in Appendix 4.2 of scoping report

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**....Continuation**

- At beach mining sites, ADT's will transport the gravel to a nearby scalping and screening plant, fed by seawater
- At the scalping and screening plant, the gravel may be fed directly to the feeding screen or stockpiled and fed by front-end loader to the screen
- Sand and seawater will be released back to the sea

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**Rehabilitation**

- Conducted concurrent to mining activities
- Generally carried out by:
  - back-dumping into mined-out areas,
  - flattening steep-sided overburden dumps and dangerous benches, and
  - covering the resulting surface with topsoil
  - various soil treatments, seeding and netting are carried out in some cases

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**Regional infrastructure**

- KNC and SBC mining areas are accessed via existing public roads
- The three most used are secondary roads from Springbok to Kleinsee, Port Nolloth to Kleinsee and Garies to Koingnaas
- The District Municipality maintains these roads
- A 60 km tar road links Koingnaas and Kleinsee
- Most of the roads in these towns are tarred
- A 40 km gravel road connects Kleinsee to Komaggas

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**Existing mine infrastructure**

- Most infrastructure requirements are already in place in Koingnaas
- Infrastructure at each mine site and processing operation comprises of:
  - electric power supply
  - roads
  - potable, fresh and seawater supplies
  - fuel supply and storage
  - workshops

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### Listed and specified activities



West Coast Resources

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### Triggering activities associated with mining

Beach- and offshore channel mining

- Beach and offshore channel mining operations of mineralized gravel deposits between the low and high water marks
- Historic results will be particularly on the extensions of high-grade fluvial channels crossing the surf-zone to deeper water environments
- Areas targeted for mining are shown in Figure d-1

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### Triggering activities associated with mining

Beach- and offshore channel mining

- Figure d-2, d-3, d-4, show the location of the surf zone, beach and offshore channel resource areas
- The mine block representation can be viewed in Appendix 5: Figures d-11 to Figures d-18, which illustrates scheduled mine blocks

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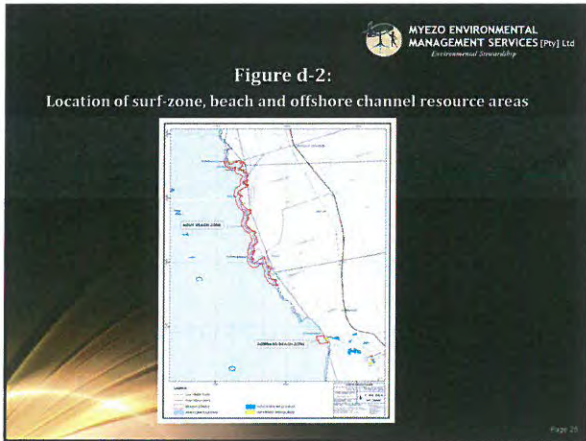
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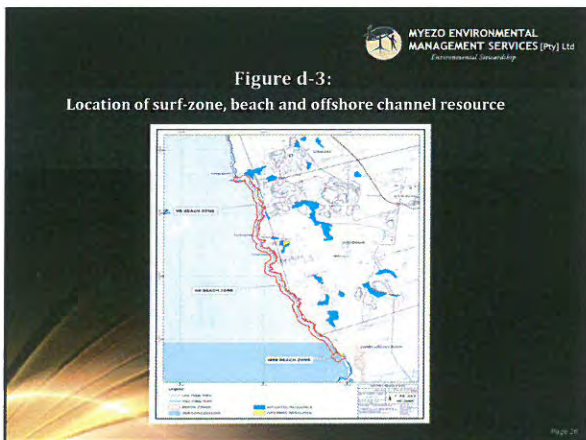
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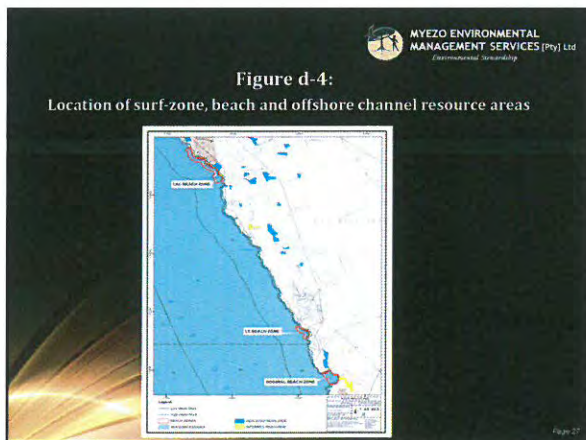
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**Approaches**

Two types of approaches are as follows:

- Temporary accretion of the beach in the immediate vicinity of the mining target using overburden material available on the beach or from adjacent onland mining sites; or
- Construction of a rock berm or coffer dam using non-native rocks and boulders sourced from rock stockpiles near Koiingnaas

  
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**68/69 design**

- Rock berms or coffer dams are the only feasible alternative to effectively reclaiming a mining area located beyond the LWM
- Procedure for construction of a protective rock berm:
  - a rock berm is built by progressively end-tipping rock- and boulder core material from trucks perpendicular to the oncoming waves and shoreline. Dozers and excavators subsequently shape the profile and dress the slope with a suitable armour layer of larger rocks
  - The berms extend from above the storm HWM into the surf zone until the seaward extent of the mining block is reached and a shore-parallel berm is constructed linking the two shore-perpendicular berms

  
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**....Continuation**

- Once the berm is in place and the mining block is enclosed, overburden stripping and gravel extraction can be undertaken using conventional open-cast mining approaches
- Once the area has been mined out, the rock berm would be progressively extended offshore to enclose the next mining block, potentially enabling mining up to 300 m seawards of the LWM

  
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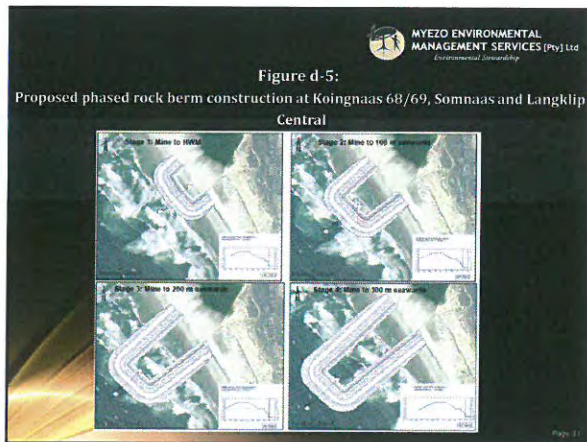
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Estimated rock volumes required for the various construction phases

Construction phase	Material requirements (m <sup>3</sup> )
Stage 1	85 000
Stage 2	135 000
Stage 3	216 000
Stage 4	350 000

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- MYEZO ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT SERVICES (Pty) Ltd  
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- Mitchell's Bay (Rooiwal Bay) design
- Small protected bay located north of the Spoeg River
  - The mouth of the bay is some 700 m across
  - The bay hosts a narrow sandy beach backed by steep soil cliff and a shallow reef in the mouth
  - An irregular, deep, channel reaching at least 20 m depth is present in the northern part of the bay and a second depression occurs in the southern part of the bay
  - One of the proposed mining approaches implemented to access the diamond deposits on the seabed and adjacent beaches, involves accretion of the beach using overburden sands stripped from adjacent mine block LKB-04 on-land
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**.....Continuation**

- Mining of the accreted area would liberate further material that can be placed into the sea to gain additional accretion
- Three stages of beach accretion are being considered, with the shoreline moving seawards by 150 m during each successive stage (Figure d-6) Sand volumes required for each stage comprised 1.3 million, 2.5 million and 5.9 million cubic metres, respectively for 150 m, 300 m and 450 m accretion

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**Figure d-6:**  
Three phases of proposed shoreline accretion within Mitchell's Bay



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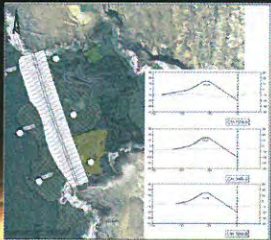
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**Figure d-7:**  
Layout and sections for a proposed dynamically stable rock berm for the closure of Mitchell's Bay



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### Generic design

- A more generic design involving either statistically stable rock berms, or these in combination with dynamically stable berms, is being considered for other potential mining sites characterised by either a rocky shoreline or a shoreline of mixed sand and rock
- The generic design is proposed for the Noup, Visbeen, Koingnaas, Langklip Central and Langklip target areas

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### Figure d-8: Layout of a generic rock berm with a conventional statistically stable armour slope

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### Figure d-9: Layout of an alternative generic design using a conventional statistically stable groyne in combination with a dynamic re-shaping shore-parallel berm

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### Sites for slimes disposal

- Existing mining voids in mined out areas were identified in central areas where processing plants would be placed over the life of the operation
- The bedrock profiles in each of these areas were checked to ensure that the bedrock slope dipped towards the coast and that the site was within 1 km from the coastline
- These attributes ensure that any seepage of seawater associated with the slimes would end up back in the ocean
- There are no fresh water sources, other than rain water in the region of the selected slimes sites

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### Sites for slimes disposal

- Placing of the fine fraction of the waste below natural ground level or behind existing overburden dumps reduces windblown dust
- No chemicals are used in the beneficiation process
- The material is mainly transported quartzite, with no AMD potential
- A detailed civil engineering design was completed for each of the sites
- The proposed slimes facilities are indicated in Figure d-10

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### Sites for slimes disposal

Site Name	Color	Coordinates
Site 1	Green	30° 15' S, 28° 15' E
Site 2	Green	30° 30' S, 28° 30' E
Site 3	Green	30° 45' S, 28° 45' E
Site 4	Green	31° 00' S, 29° 00' E
Site 5	Green	31° 15' S, 29° 15' E
Site 6	Green	31° 30' S, 29° 30' E
Site 7	Green	31° 45' S, 29° 45' E
Site 8	Green	32° 00' S, 30° 00' E
Site 9	Green	32° 15' S, 30° 15' E
Site 10	Green	32° 30' S, 30° 30' E
Site 11	Green	32° 45' S, 30° 45' E
Site 12	Green	33° 00' S, 31° 00' E
Site 13	Green	33° 15' S, 31° 15' E
Site 14	Green	33° 30' S, 31° 30' E
Site 15	Green	33° 45' S, 31° 45' E
Site 16	Green	34° 00' S, 32° 00' E
Site 17	Green	34° 15' S, 32° 15' E
Site 18	Green	34° 30' S, 32° 30' E
Site 19	Green	34° 45' S, 32° 45' E
Site 20	Green	35° 00' S, 33° 00' E
Site 21	Green	35° 15' S, 33° 15' E
Site 22	Green	35° 30' S, 33° 30' E
Site 23	Green	35° 45' S, 33° 45' E
Site 24	Green	36° 00' S, 34° 00' E
Site 25	Green	36° 15' S, 34° 15' E
Site 26	Green	36° 30' S, 34° 30' E
Site 27	Green	36° 45' S, 34° 45' E
Site 28	Green	37° 00' S, 35° 00' E
Site 29	Green	37° 15' S, 35° 15' E
Site 30	Green	37° 30' S, 35° 30' E
Site 31	Green	37° 45' S, 35° 45' E
Site 32	Green	38° 00' S, 36° 00' E
Site 33	Green	38° 15' S, 36° 15' E
Site 34	Green	38° 30' S, 36° 30' E
Site 35	Green	38° 45' S, 36° 45' E
Site 36	Green	39° 00' S, 37° 00' E
Site 37	Green	39° 15' S, 37° 15' E
Site 38	Green	39° 30' S, 37° 30' E
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Site 45	Green	41° 15' S, 39° 15' E
Site 46	Green	41° 30' S, 39° 30' E
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Site 51	Green	42° 45' S, 40° 45' E
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Site 53	Green	43° 15' S, 41° 15' E
Site 54	Green	43° 30' S, 41° 30' E
Site 55	Green	43° 45' S, 41° 45' E
Site 56	Green	44° 00' S, 42° 00' E
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Site 58	Green	44° 30' S, 42° 30' E
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Site 91	Green	52° 45' S, 50° 45' E
Site 92	Green	53° 00' S, 51° 00' E
Site 93	Green	53° 15' S, 51° 15' E
Site 94	Green	53° 30' S, 51° 30' E
Site 95	Green	53° 45' S, 51° 45' E
Site 96	Green	54° 00' S, 52° 00' E
Site 97	Green	54° 15' S, 52° 15' E
Site 98	Green	54° 30' S, 52° 30' E
Site 99	Green	54° 45' S, 52° 45' E
Site 100	Green	55° 00' S, 53° 00' E

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**MYEZO ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT SERVICES (Pty) Ltd**  
*Environmental Stewardship*

### Applicable legislation and guidelines

APPLICABLE LEGISLATION AND GUIDELINES USED TO COMPILE THE REPORT	REFERENCE WHERE APPLIED
Mineral and Petroleum Resources Development Amendment Act, (Act No. 49 of 2008) (MPRDA).	An application for environmental authorisation has been lodged with DMR.
Mineral and Petroleum Resources Development Act, (Act No. 28 of 2002).	Financial provision has been calculated and is indicated in the Quantum Report, which is included in the Environmental Impact Assessment Report.
National Environmental Management Act, (Act No. 107 of 1998).	An application for environmental authorisation has been lodged with DMR.
National Environmental Management Act, (Act No. 107 of 1998); Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations, 2014.	An application for environmental authorisation has been lodged with DMR. The applicable listed activities are discussed in Section d (i) of the Scoping Report.

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**MYEZO ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT SERVICES (Pty) Ltd**  
*Environmental Stewardship*

### Applicable legislation and guidelines

National Environmental Management Laws Amendment Act, (Act No. 107 of 1998).	An application for environmental authorisation has been lodged with DMR.
National Environmental Management Waste Act, 2008 (Act No. 59 of 2008) List of Waste Management Activities: Govt Notice No. 921 of 29 Nov 2013 as amended by Government Notice No. R332 of 2 May 2014 and as also amended by Govt. Notice No. R633 of 24 July 2015.	An application for environmental authorisation has been lodged with DMR. The applicable listed activities are included in Section d (i) of the Scoping Report.

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**MYEZO ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT SERVICES (Pty) Ltd**  
*Environmental Stewardship*

### Applicable legislation and guidelines

National Environmental Management : Air Quality Act (Act No. 39 of 2004).	The provisions of the Act have been included in the compilation of mitigation measures in Section h (viii) and (i) (ix).
National Environmental Management : Air Quality Amendment Act (Act No. 20 of 2014).	
National Environmental Management : Air Quality Act (Act No. 39 of 2004); National Ambient Air Quality Standards, 2008.	
National Environmental Management : Air Quality Act (Act No. 39 of 2004); National Dust Control Regulations, 2013.	
National Environmental Management : Biodiversity Act (Act No. 10 of 2004).	The provisions of the Act and Regulations have been used in the compilation of mitigation measures in Section h (viii) and (i) (ix).

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MYEZO ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT SERVICES (Pty) Ltd  
Environmental Sustainability

### Applicable legislation and guidelines

National Environmental Management: Biodiversity Act (Alien and Invasive Species Regulations, 2014).	The mitigation measures section considers that alien invasive species management.
National Environmental Management: Biodiversity Act (Publication of national list of invasive alien species)	
National Environmental Management: Integrated Coastal Management Act, (Act No. 24 of 2008).	An application for environmental authorisation has been lodged with DMR. The applicable listed activities are included in Section d (i) of the Scoping Report. The provisions of the Act have also been used in the compilation of mitigation measures in Section h (viii) and (i) (ix).
National Environmental Management: Integrated Coastal Management Amendment Act, (Act No. 36 of 2014).	

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MYEZO ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT SERVICES (Pty) Ltd  
Environmental Sustainability

### Applicable legislation and guidelines

Northern Cape Nature Conservation Act, (Act No. 9 of 2009).	The Biodiversity assessments will consider this legislation.
National Development Plan: Operation Phakisa.	The National Development Plan goals and objectives have been considered in the development of socio-economic strategies.
Environmental Management Framework and Strategic Environmental Management Plan for Namakwa District Municipality, 2011.	These frameworks will be considered in the assessments and development of mitigation measures.

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MYEZO ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT SERVICES (Pty) Ltd  
Environmental Sustainability

### Figure h-2: Current slimes dam alternative sites of which six are preferred (A, C,H,G,D and E)

The figure shows a map of a coastal area with several dam alternative sites marked. A table below the map provides details for each site:

Site	Area (ha)	Volume (m³)	Capacity (m³)	Depth (m)	Length (m)	Width (m)	Perimeter (m)	Volume (m³)	Capacity (m³)	Depth (m)	Length (m)	Width (m)	Perimeter (m)
A	100	1000000	1000000	10	100	100	400	1000000	1000000	10	100	100	400
B	100	1000000	1000000	10	100	100	400	1000000	1000000	10	100	100	400
C	100	1000000	1000000	10	100	100	400	1000000	1000000	10	100	100	400
D	100	1000000	1000000	10	100	100	400	1000000	1000000	10	100	100	400
E	100	1000000	1000000	10	100	100	400	1000000	1000000	10	100	100	400
F	100	1000000	1000000	10	100	100	400	1000000	1000000	10	100	100	400
G	100	1000000	1000000	10	100	100	400	1000000	1000000	10	100	100	400
H	100	1000000	1000000	10	100	100	400	1000000	1000000	10	100	100	400

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**Details of the public participation process followed**

To date the activities outlined below were executed:

- Pre-consultation meetings held with competent and commenting authorities:
  - DMR on 09 March 2015
  - DAFF on 14 September 2015
  - DENC on 15 September 2015
  - DEA: Oceans and Coasts on 18 September 2015
- An advert was placed on the Namakwalander newspaper on 04 March 2016
- Site notices were erected on site and other strategic places on 04 March 2016

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**...Continuation**

- Due to suspected technical glitches on the newspaper printing process, re-advertisement process was done
- Site notices were re-erected on site and other strategic places on 11 March 2016
- Copies of the scoping report were sent to authorities on 16 March 2016, via email web link
- Copies of scoping report were placed for review by stakeholders at:
  - Koinaas Mine Office
  - Springbok Library
  - WCR Offices
- Meeting with Diamond Coast Abalone on 23 May 2016 to follow up on issues raised
- Meeting with DEA to get input on monitoring protocol
- Meeting with DAFF to provide feedback on meeting held with Diamond Coast Abalone in June 2016

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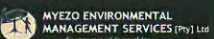
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**Summary of issues raised by I&APs**

- Overlap of proposed mining activities with proposed MPAs and with Operation Phakisa
- Potential conflict with abalone ranching rights holders regarding water quality and habitat loss, particularly those companies that have already started seeding juveniles
- Increased turbidity near mining site(s) may compromise water quality at the seawater intakes to land-based abalone farms. The impacts of suspended sediment plumes and elevated turbidity as a result of mining operations need to be assessed
- Increased turbidity near mining site(s) may impact filter feeders
- Requirements for discharge permits regarding discharges to the sea (particularly from diver-assisted shore units) is unclear

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MYEZO ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT SERVICES (Pty) Ltd  
Environmental Stewardship

....Continuation

- Blasting in the marine environment should be avoided and materials used for the construction of berms re-used as much as possible
- Concern regarding the introduction of non-native material onto the beach during berm construction
- Concern regarding the disturbance to marine habitats and associated biota through mining in subtidal areas. The impacts associated with coffer dam construction vs. accretion need to be carefully considered
- As seal colonies are unique habitats within the project area these should be mapped, and information available at DAFF and DEA should be used

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Environmental Stewardship

....Continuation

- Quantitative marine baseline studies focussing on the specific mining sites need to be undertaken
- Provide DEA with information on the experimental design of baseline and monitoring studies prior to commencement of surveys
- WCR to give consideration to co-ordination of monitoring programmes with DEA and sharing of research information. Baseline and monitoring studies should focus both on rocky habitats (including an assessment on the impacts on reef structure) as well as sandy beach habitats.
- The recovery of these habitats following mining needs to be understood from the perspective of species recruitment and colonisation.

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MYEZO ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT SERVICES (Pty) Ltd  
Environmental Stewardship

....Continuation

- Monitoring programmes should be co-ordinated to ensure an upfront understanding of sensitive habitats in the project area, with subsequent avoidance of these in the mine plans
- WCR to give consideration to implementing a SEA approach in partnership with other role players in the area so as to gain a broader understanding of the coastline rather than focusing on the project specific sites
- Decommissioning and closure is required of old mining sites no longer used; As active rehabilitation below LWM is not practicable, there is a concerns that wave action may not be sufficient to ensure natural rehabilitation of berms.

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**....Continuation**

- Impacts of mining activities on abalone ranching community and the economic effect of such impact on the regional socio-economic contribution of this mariculture economic activity.
- It is believed that it would be unlikely that the DCA abalone ranching initiative would be viable if DCA were excluded from the majority of the suitable seeding sites in NC Zone 4 for significant periods of time
- It is believed that the DCA abalone ranching initiative would not be viable if there is significant habitat destruction and/or if seeded abalone is destroyed through mining operations

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**....Continuation**

- Ensuring that rehabilitation objectives are met
- Ensuring that the land claim aspects within the application area are understood and dealt with according to the proper process guided by the administrative and legislative requirements
- Ensuring transparency in communication with stakeholder and that human rights are upheld
- It is believed that WCR does not conduct EIA and this must be done and the company must propose management measures that will mitigate against the negative environmental impacts

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**....Continuation**

- WCR to look for opportunities to support community livelihoods
- Post mining land use considerations must be done in collaboration/consultation with the community
- The pre- consultative meeting with regulatory authority, to discuss design and process approaches and possible interactions with aquaculture industry were acknowledged and appreciated
- Potential conflict with aquaculture, abalone ranching rights holders is a concern

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**MYEZO ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT SERVICES (Pty) Ltd**  
Environmental Stewardship

**...Continuation**

- Promotion of dialogue between ranching rights holders and WCR should be done.
- Establishment of efforts to co-exist with the abalone ranchingrights holders in the study area are key
- Recognition of the current investments into the pilot projects, of which some are registered as operation Phakisa Projects, and opportunities presented by this aquaculture investment, to increase jobs, food security and revenue for the country is required
- Socio economic study to address the potential water quality threat to the land based abalone facilities and ranching rights holders should be considered

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**MYEZO ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT SERVICES (Pty) Ltd**  
Environmental Stewardship

ACTIVITIES	IMPACTS
Fine Tailings Disposal (Slimes)	
1. Slimes disposal into existing mining voids	a) Potential seepage of sea-water used in processing into freshwater resources in the area
2. Existing mining voids in mined out areas were identified in central areas where processing plants would be placed over the life of the operation	b) Changes to surface topography due to placement of mine residue deposits-slimes dams.  c) Visual intrusion and slimes dams as permanent features of the landscape

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**MYEZO ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT SERVICES (Pty) Ltd**  
Environmental Stewardship

**Surf Zone Related Mining activities**

1. Temporary accretion of the beach in the immediate vicinity of the mining target using overburden material available on the beach or from adjacent onland mining sites.	a) Burial of rocky shore and sandy beach benthos as a consequence of accretion and berm construction.
2. Construction of a rock berm or coffer dam using rocks and boulders sourced from rock stockpiles on land.	b) Alteration of the physical characteristics of the beach through construction of coffer dams and aggressive shoreline accretion; c) Changes in macrofaunal community structure in response to physical changes of the beach; d) Generation of suspended sediment plumes; e) Disturbance and loss of intertidal and subtidal habitat and associated communities in the berm footprint and within the mining block; f) Sedimentation of reef habitats adjacent to the mining site due to redistribution of sediments.
Socio-economic impacts (Construction and operation of the coffer dams and the slimes dams (See Appendix 2.19.1))	
a) Job creation	
b) Impacts on industry such as over-dependence on mining industry and need to promote alternative industries (e.g. kelp harvesting, mariculture, tourism).	
c) Positive impacts on community well-being i.e. prosperity of the community, employment and general significant economic stimulation of the local economy through job creation:	

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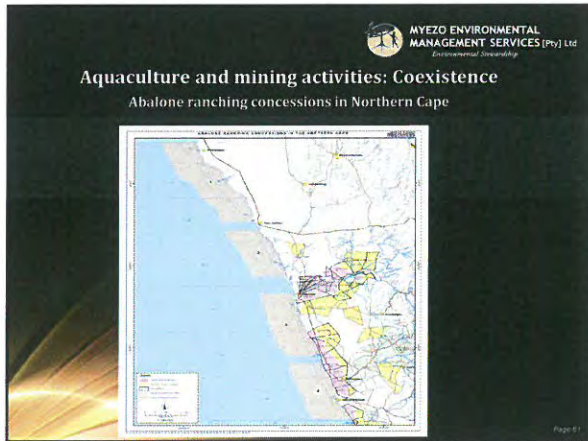
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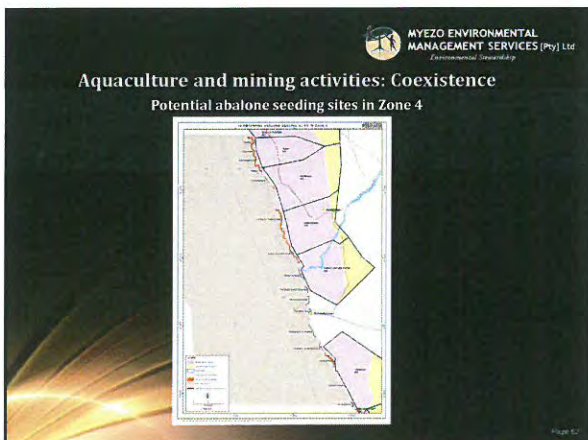
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 MYEZO ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT SERVICES (Pty) Ltd  
*Environmental Stewardship*

**Terms of Reference**

- Impact of mining activities on the habitat required for abalone ranching and the likelihood that seeded abalone could be destroyed;
- Potential impact of water quality deterioration, especially turbidity on the abalone ranching activities;
- Identification of mitigation measures to alleviate or reduce the determined impacts;
- Estimate of cost of the proposed mitigation measures to address the above impacts;
- Assessment of and professional opinion on, the broader potential opportunities and risks posed by the mining project on the areas local economy, and not just on the abalone sector.



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**Terms of Reference (requested additions)**

- A legal review of applicable legislation, with a specific focus on user and access rights;
- A review of suggested access arrangements;
- A cost comparison of seeding abalone from land vs boat based seeding.
- Identification of alternative areas for ranching in the Northern Cape Province and an assessment of the likelihood that these areas could be zoned for abalone ranching ?????



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**Monitoring and auditing**

- Environmental management measures developed for all the identified impacts will be implemented and incorporated into the plant daily activities
- The effectiveness of management measures in mitigating the impacts will be monitored
- Compliance with environmental conditions of approval will be assessed through undertaking of performance audits



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**Monitoring and auditing**

- It will be checked that closure objectives are clearly defined and that monitoring data collected will be meaningful at closure and that management measure are monitored timorously to minimise environmental liabilities at closure

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**Proposed methodology for monitoring of sandy beaches, rocky shores and sub-tidal reefs**

- The monitoring study will consider both physical and biological parameters at reference sites some distance from the mining sites and at sites targeted for cofferdam mining or beach accretion
- It is recommended that the respective sites be selected following a site visit and in close collaboration with both the mine planners and DEA: Oceans & Coast
- Conducted on an annual basis starting a minimum of two years prior to that in which mining commences, and continuing until all impacted communities have recovered to acceptable levels as defined in the monitoring program requirements outlined above

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**Proposed methodology for monitoring of sandy beaches, rocky shores and sub-tidal reefs**

- The intertidal beach and rocky-shore surveys are planned to be undertaken over a spring tide period when the tides are low enough to permit access to the low shore
- Surveys will be considered to be scheduled over spring tides when the height of the low tides above chart datum

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**Sandy Beach Macrofauna**

- Beach faunal community sampling would be carried out using established sandy-beach sampling techniques
- Ten stations would be positioned along each transect line at equal horizontal intervals across the beach face
- All macrofauna retained in the sieves would be preserved in 96% alcohol, and identified to the lowest taxonomic level possible
- A variety of physical parameters will also be measured at each site
- Sediment samples will be collected from Station 1 (the drift line) Station 5 (mid-shore) and Station 10 (spring low water mark)

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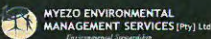
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**Sandy Beach Macrofauna**

- Graphic methods will be used to obtain the mean particle diameter, sorting and skewness of the sediments
- These physical data will be used to calculate the dimensionless fall velocity or Dean's value, and to rate each site in terms of wave exposure

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**Rocky Intertidal Macro-benthos**

- The macro-benthos of rocky intertidal areas would be sampled in six 0.5-m<sup>2</sup> quadrats
- The quadrats are divided into a regular 50x50 mm grid pattern giving 171 intersecting points in a 1 x 0.5 m frame
- Data on mean percent cover and abundance for the community as a whole, individual species and trophic groups would then be compared

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### Shallow Sub-tidal Reefs

- Experienced scientific divers, will be used to conduct the underwater benthic assessments
- Dive sites will be selected in three depth zones namely, 1-5 m, 5-10 and 10-15 metres below mean sea level
- At each dive site, two divers will each conduct 5 point counts at 5-m intervals along transects across the seabed
- Within a 2-m diameter circle at each point, the seabed type and structure will be recorded
- To minimise individual dive time at the depths surveyed, and maximise the number and coverage of dives over the survey area, quantitative benthic quadrats will not be attempted

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*Environmental Stewardship*

### Shallow Sub-tidal Reefs

- Various benthic studies have indicated that there is considerable redundancy in the species which characterise the composition of benthic communities.
- This redundancy often allows analysis at higher taxonomic levels, rather than at species level, without weakening the results
- The successful completion of the shallow sub-tidal surveys will be dependent on sea conditions.
- Typically, a wave height of <1.5 m is required for confident and accurate underwater data collection

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**Figure h-8:**  
Schematic representation of the West Coast intertidal beach zonation

LITTORAL		<i>Arctostaphylos adnigrata</i> <i>Phragmites terpenoides</i>
UPPER BENTIC		<i>Siphonaria elongata</i> <i>Cyrtodora glauca</i> <i>Cyrtodora spicata</i> <i>Cyrtodora subcylindrica</i> <i>Cyrtodora elongata</i> <i>Cyrtodora spicata</i> <i>Cyrtodora subcylindrica</i>
LOWER BENTIC		<i>Cyrtodora subcylindrica</i> <i>Cyrtodora elongata</i> <i>Cyrtodora spicata</i> <i>Cyrtodora subcylindrica</i> <i>Cyrtodora elongata</i> <i>Cyrtodora spicata</i> <i>Cyrtodora subcylindrica</i>
DRIFT ZONE		<i>Arctostaphylos adnigrata</i> <i>Cyrtodora subcylindrica</i> <i>Cyrtodora elongata</i> <i>Cyrtodora spicata</i> <i>Cyrtodora subcylindrica</i> <i>Cyrtodora elongata</i> <i>Cyrtodora spicata</i>
SHORELINE		<i>Arctostaphylos adnigrata</i> <i>Cyrtodora subcylindrica</i> <i>Cyrtodora elongata</i> <i>Cyrtodora spicata</i> <i>Cyrtodora subcylindrica</i> <i>Cyrtodora elongata</i> <i>Cyrtodora spicata</i>

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**Attachment3- Notes of the meeting held with DCA**





# MYEZO ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT SERVICES

*Environmental Stewardship*

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## **WEST COAST RESOURCES-KOINGNAAS AND SAMSONS BAK COMPLEXES-ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT**

**AGENDA FOR A FOLLOW UP STAKEHOLDER MEETING HELD WITH THE DEPARTMENT OF  
AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND FISHERIES ABOUT THE SCOPING REPORT AND ENVIRONMENTAL  
IMPACT ASSESSMENT, AS WELL AS AN APPLICATION FOR ENVIRONMENTAL AUTHORISATION IN  
SUPPORT OF A MINING RIGHT HELD BY WEST COAST RRESOURCES (PTY) LTD, OVER THE KOINGNAAS  
AND SAMSONS BAK COMPLEXES**

**Document Name: WKSCE-PI-Meetings-Agenda**

**Date: 03 June 2016**

**Myezo Ref No: WKSCE 2015/02/A**

**DMR Ref No: NC0043-MR/102 and NC0044-MR/102**

**Date: 03 June 2016**

**Time: 13h00-14h00**

**Venue: Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, Foretrust building, AED board room, Cape  
Town**

### **Agenda:**

- ✓ 1. Welcome and introduction
- ✓ 2. Background on the project and the Environmental Impact Assessment process
- ✓ 3. Issues raised and coexistence suggested solutions
- ✓ 4. Feedback on the Meeting with Diamond Coast Abalone (Pty) Ltd
  - 4.1. Discussed points
    - 4.1.1. Operational considerations: mining and abalone ranching activities
    - ✓ 4.1.2. Issues raised and coexistence suggested solutions
    - 4.1.3. Specialist terms of reference and determination of impact and proposed mitigation measures
    - 4.1.4. Way forward
  - 4.2. Meeting outcomes
- ✓ 5. Discussions: Input and recommendation by the Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries
- ✓ 6. Way forward
- ✓ 7. Closure



West Coast  
Resources



# MYEZO ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT SERVICES

## *Environmental Stewardship*

*WEST COAST RESOURCES – NAMAQUALAND MINES – ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT*

*PROCEEDINGS OF THE MEETING FOR ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT OVER THE EXISTING MINING  
RIGHT AREAS FOR KOINGNAAS RIGHT, SAMSON'S BAK RIGHT AND NAMAQUALAND PROSPECTING RIGHT,  
NAMAQUALAND MINES, IN NORTHERN CAPE*

*Document Name: WNE-PI-Meetings-Proceedings of the Meeting held with Department of  
Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (DAFF) on 14 September 2015*

*Document Status: Rev. 1*

*Date: 23 September 2015*

*Myezo Ref Number: WNE 2015/02/M*

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**Attachments**

Attachment 1: Attendance Register

Attachment 2: Slide Presentation





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## WEST COAST RESOURCES – NAMAQUALAND MINES- ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

### ***PROCEEDINGS OF THE MEETING FOR ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT OVER THE EXISTING MINING RIGHTS AREAS FOR KOINGNAAS RIGHT, SAMSON'S BAK RIGHT AND NAMAQUALAND PROSPECTING RIGHT, NAMAQUALAND MINES, IN NORTHERN CAPE***

*Document Name: WNE-PI-Meetings-Proceedings of the Meeting held with Department of Agriculture,  
Forestry and Fisheries (DAFF) on 14 September 2015*

*Myezo Ref Number: WNE 2015/02/M*

**Date:** 14 September 2015

**Time:** 10h10 -11h15

**Venue:** Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (DAFF), Cape Town

#### **1. Welcome and Introduction**

Babalwa Fatyi (BF) welcomed all the meeting attendees, and introductions were done.

#### **2. Attendance and Apologies**

A list of attendees is provided as Attachment 1.

#### **3. Objectives of the meeting**

The objectives of the meeting were presented as follows:

- To inform stakeholders and authorities i.e. Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (DAFF) about the proposed project;
- To clarify legislative and administrative requirements;
- To gather issues and concerns concerning the project and ensure that they are addressed in the succeeding Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA);
- To present anticipated project timeframe timelines.

#### **4. Discussion and Presentation**

##### **4.1. Background**

BF gave a background on the project and indicated that West Coast Resources (Pty) Ltd (WCR) had existing converted mining rights and prospecting rights over Namaqualand Mines, including the Koingnaas Right (KNR), Samson's Bak Right (SBR) and Namaqualand Prospecting Right (NPR).

She indicated that WCR wants to continue with mining on the areas covered by these rights, with immediate target being the Koinaas and Michell's Bay areas by 2015 for the areas that will not trigger new listed activities. However, for the activities that trigger listed activities an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) would need to be undertaken before the commencement of activities. BF highlighted that this meeting was part of a series of meetings which were scheduled as outlined below.

**Table 4-1: Table showing preliminary information sharing meetings.**

Date	Department
14 September 2015	Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (Cape Town)
15 September 2015	Department of Environment and Nature Conservation (Springbok)
18 September 2015	Department of Environmental Affairs (Oceans and Coast) (Cape town)

A pre-consultation meeting had been held with Department of Mineral Resources (DMR) in March 2015. The DMR is now the competent authority for environmental authorisations. DMR however recommended that the commenting authorities be engaged upfront. This meeting is as such an information sharing meeting to ensure the DAFF has input into the design and the process approach regarding environmental authorization and their interests are considered in baseline specialist studies.

Bertus Cilliers (BC) gave a background as to how West Coast Resources (Pty) Ltd (WCR), the applicant was formed. He indicated that De Beers Consolidated Mines (DBCM) previously owned the land rights whilst Trans Hex Operations (Pty) Ltd (Trans Hex) owned the Sea Concession rights (Sea Concession 5 (a), 6 (a) and 7 (a), De Beers had put up its' Namaqualand Mines for sale and the process of acquiring the mine commenced in 2010 and was finalized recently., He further indicated that WCR comprised of a merger between Trans-Hex, various companies and the Government Sector.

WCR, through its association with Trans Hex is now able to mine areas below the low water mark since it would be getting into the Trans Hex sea concessions and this was difficult in the past. BC also indicated that they have Industrial Development Corporation (IDC) Funding and they intended to create employment once they re-started mining. BC further stated that WCR has committed to give up its Sea Concession 9a and 90% of 8a and 8b to contribute to the Marine Protected Area (MPA) as it does not have high mineral resource content. BC further stated that a Section 11 application for the ceding of rights had currently been applied for with DMR. The process of acquiring the mine commenced in 2010.

BC stated that WCR intends to re – establish diamond mining operations in the Koinaas area previously mined by De Beers and to provide the context on the status of the various rights and the new mining and planned environmental authorisations, it was shared that De Beers mining had been going on for about 80 years over the same areas of current interest. It was then clarified that the mining will commence immediately with the immediate target areas being the currently authorized mining right areas comprising the Koinaas Right, Samson's Bak Right and Namaqualand Prospecting Right areas. BC further stated that

the current licence allows for mining up to the Low Water Mark (LWM). He indicated that they would typically only build about two coffer dams per year, and the dams would extend to about 100 – 200 m offshore. BC also stated that desktop marine baseline studies had been undertaken by Andrea Pulfrich and engineering studies for the design of structures had been done by WSP Group.

#### 4.2. Presentation

The presentation that was delivered at the meeting is provided as Attachment 2 and it was structured as outlined below. The key presentation discussion points are provided under respective headings.

- Welcome and introduction
- Objectives of the meeting
- Background on the project

##### Project description

- Project description with focus on mining methods and alternatives that are proposed, processing, residue management facilities, as well as rehabilitation considerations was provided.
- The planned methodology regarding coffer dams designs and operation was explained with visuals and examples of pictures on the slide show were utilized. It was requested that for future presentations, maps and pictures should be incorporated in the slide show. This process is provided in slide number 11 – 26 of Attachment 2.
- Potential Environmental Impacts (Slide number 27 – 29 of Attachment 2)
  - Specialist studies
- The potential environmental impacts that are anticipated were indicated, with the aim of facilitating further thought process around other potential impacts and to build terms of reference for the specialists. The specialist investigations undertaken to date and outcomes were highlighted.
- Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) approach (Slide number 30 – 62 of Attachment 2)  
Listed Activities that are anticipated for the operation.

Expected time frames for various project activities and the linkages with the EIA process.

- Stakeholder roles and the various inputs that would be expected during each project stage as well as facilitated engagements that are envisaged and the methodology to be employed for such.
- Previous meetings were held with other key stakeholders and their input was considered. Of key interest were the outcomes of the meetings that were held with other commenting authorities on the EIA process. The meeting outcomes from the other meetings were outlined and are provided below, even though they are part of Attachment 2 to contextualise the next Session 5 in these proceedings.



- The discussion session which was facilitated by AB and focused on inclusion of all the various strategies and considerations of the subsequent EIA phases. The outcomes of these meetings are provided in Section 4.2.1.
- Way forward
- Closure

#### 4.2.1. Outcomes of Meetings Held on 14 and 15 September 2015

- An open discussion about the potential conflict with marine aquaculture activities e.g. Abalone ranching, kelp harvesting and other right holders along the coastal area.
- An explanation on impacts of mining on marine aquaculture activities and other coastal users including impacts of turbidity, impacts on stock and harvesting rates of aquaculture, and impacts on sea water abstraction points for aquaculture activities.
  - ✓ The agreement that all marine aquaculture businesses and concession holders within the project area will be notified of the project and included in the interested and affected parties (IAP) register. The impacts of mining, both negative and positive, on the marine aquaculture activities will be assessed during the EIA process.
- Concerns were raised with regards to the need for creation of public access to the coast
  - ✓ Discussions are currently underway with Sanparks and Trans-Hex has submitted a Section 11 application to relinquish 80-90% of their rights and give these up for the Marine Protected Areas (MPAs).
- Concerns were raised regarding impacts on water quality including sea water quality
  - ✓ It was recommended that hydrology and geohydrological studies input be provided.
- A discussion was made with regards to the impacts on benthic flora communities
  - ✓ Previous research undertaken by Andrea Pulfrich (Pisces Report, 2004) was utilised, desktop marine baseline studies by Andrea Pulfrich were also undertaken in July 2015.
- Input was given with regards to the need for the development of an Estuarine Management Plan for the affected estuaries i.e. Buffelsriver, Swartlintjeesriver.
  - ✓ It was recommended that the Estuary Management Plan for Orange River can be used as a guideline.
- Impacts on heritage sites were discussed

- ✓ The Heritage studies previously undertaken by Trans-Hex for Sea Concession 7(a) will be used.
- Agreement that the Northern Cape Nature Conservation Act and National Environmental Biodiversity Act should be observed with regards to identified critical biodiversity areas and clearance of vegetation in these areas.
- The discussion on the rehabilitation measures that should be implemented
  - ✓ Resolution that naturally assisted rehabilitation measures will be utilised.
- Agreement that the draft reclamation of land from the sea Regulations would be provided by the Department of Environment and Nature Conservation (DENC).
- Issues with regards to discharge permits with Department of Environmental Affairs (DEA) (Oceans and Coast) will be clarified.

## 5. Meeting Discussions

The discussions that were held during the meeting are covered under the presentation focus table, Table 5-1 below.

**Table 5- 1: Meeting discussions**

Discussion Topic	Key issues raised by DAFF	Response/ Action	Responsible Person if action is required
<p>1. Conflicts with abalone ranching right holders</p>	<p>Zimasa Jika (ZJ) indicated that there might be potential conflicts with existing abalone ranchers. She cautioned that the current sites should be taken cognisance of and she mentioned the current rights at Hondeklip Bay. There are also abalone rights issues at Kleinzee. She also indicated that they had already started seeding into the sea.</p> <p>Data regarding fishing rights with references to crayfish, rock lobsters will be requested from Mr Odwa Dubula (OD). Details if the Kelp concession holders can also be requested from the same directorate and ZJ will support the WCR team to get this information. It was highlighted that recreational use should also be noted and</p>	<p>BC stated that he had already spoken to the ranchers at Hondeklip Bay but had not spoken to the abalone ranchers at Kleinzee. He further stated that the abalone ranchers at Hondeklip Bay did not have any issues with WCR thus far and saw mining as a positive benefit to them since it would address their greatest threat which is poaching and as such a need for security. Should mining resume, the diamond security that would be provided by WCR would be to their benefit. BC further stated that WCR is interested in sustainable economic development and find synergies in the other projects in the area such as oyster farming being undertaken by Kleinzee Mariculture and renewable energy initiatives being undertaken by Eskom.</p>	<p>WCR to communicate with Abalone Ranchers at Kleinzee.</p>



Key issues raised by DAFF			
Discussion Topic	Clarity and recommendation	Response/ Action	Responsible Person if action is required
	planning be done around that aspect during the EIA process.		
2. Discharge into the sea.	Michelle Pretorius (MP) indicated that the relevant discharge permits should be obtained from DEA. She further stated that the land based farms should be mapped so as to check where the water intake areas are located to avoid polluting the water.	BC stated that the area to be mined had been selected as mining activities there had been decommissioned. Abegail Makgato (AM) stated that before DEA issues permits they would first need the environmental authorisation from DMR. BF stated that the issue of mapping had been noted and the project team will ensure the ranching sites in relation to the mining positions are known and adequate mitigations measures considered.	Myezo and WCR to note the issue of mapping and investigate to ensure that ranching sites in relation to mining positions are known and adequate mitigation measures are considered.
3. Impacts on water quality	The water intake points for the land based farms might be impacted. The concern is water quality. The movement of sediments would cause turbidity as well and might impact on filter feeders. The discussions with the marine users have to be entered into so that there is planned co-existence	The mining process is such that only small areas are active at any one time (about 100m*100m) The extensive sand movement will be at Rooiwal Bay. WSP group came with the designs and they are civil engineers specializing in coastal design and as such the dam constructions will not be	WSP to provide proper civil designs and associated management aspects.

<b>Discussion Topic</b>	<b>Key issues raised by DAFF</b>		
	<b>Clarity and recommendation</b>	<b>Response/ Action</b>	<b>Responsible Person if action is required</b>
	strategies. As it is now the seeding has commenced and that would be a concern if mining would start at those seasons where they have their stock in the sea. The water intake points should be mapped.	done without proper designs and associated management aspects.	

## **6. Way forward**

Imtiyaz Ismail (II) stated that he would supply Myezo and WCR with the co-ordinates of the abalone ranching sites and fishing sites. ZJ indicated that OD from DAFF would be the relevant official to liaise with regards to acquiring the crayfish, rock lobster and kelp concession holders. She further stated that the recreational activities being undertaken in the area should be taken cognizance of. MP indicated that all reports should be submitted to her for commenting purposes.

## **7. Closure**

BF thanked all the participants and the meeting was then adjourned with the agreement that the outcomes of the meeting will be circulated to attendees.



**Attachment 1: Attendance Register**